PROTECTION
by use of
TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

Travellers Cheques protect the tourist by affording a safe form in which to carry funds. These cheques, which are issued in denominations of $10, $20, $50, and $100, furnish a ready identification of the holder and are payable upon counter-signature. They are accepted throughout the world by banks, hotels, transportation companies and business houses.

Before taking an extended trip let our officers explain in detail the advantages of carrying these cheques when travelling.

THE WEBSTER COUNTY BANK

Edward Florance, President — Red Cloud, Neb. — S. R. Florance, Cashie

Deposits Guaranteed by the Depositors Guaranty Fund of the State of Nebraska

IF IT'S FENCE POSTS
We Have 'Em

Malone - Gellatly Co.

"Talk with us about fence posts"

Just For Comparison
1913 - - 1920 - - 1921

It has been figured out, that in building a certain house, the LUMBER cost

$1,600.00 in 1913
$3,300.00 in 1920
$2,000.00 in 1921

Freight has advanced $280.00 on this material, since 1913, which makes the lumber cost at the present time a trifle over $100.00 more than it did in 1913, exclusive of h freight raise.

Platt & Frees

100 Per Cent Fair
At NELSON, Sept. 19 to 23
Nuckolls County Fair

Will put on a program this year that will please the most skeptical, *at the old price*, this is what you want to know.

School Children Admitted Free on Tuesday
From any where and everywhere. Stock judging starts promptly at nine o'clock each morning.

Superior, Deshler and Nelson Bands
Unite in one grand concert, Wednesday, Sept. 20th. Hiwaiian Quartette will sing during the forenoons.

Races Start Promptly at 1:30 O'clock
Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. $1,500.00 in the best acts traveling will be sandwiched between races.

Dan Desdume's, the World's Best Colored Band
and entertainers will entertain you for two hours each evening, no better traveling. Come and stay for the evening show.

Friday Auto Racing Day
Some of the best drivers in the United States have already entered these races. You will see the best. If you are disappointed in the program and you think after attending that we have failed to give value, stop and we will be pleased to give you back your money.

For Information Write

GEORGE JOHNSON, Sec'y — JOE WEIR, Pres.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

We do building from the excavating to the painting complete. We will figure your jobs to furnish all materials, or otherwise, to suit our customers. We do FRAME BRICK and STUCCO work. Let us show you the difference between good and inferior stucco.

GRANT CHRISTY

"VAMPS" WHO MADE HISTORY
By JAMES C. YOUNG.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

VAMPIRE WHO TURNED BIGOT.

A BABY girl was born in the prison at Niort, France, in 1635. Her father was a Huguenot, or Protestant, and her mother a Catholic. Religions dissensions then divided France between the two sects. The man had been imprisoned because of his sturdy adherence to the Huguenots, and remained under key until 1639, when he was released and went to Martinique, West Indies, with his family. He died there and the mother brought the little girl back to Paris.

They were very poor. When the girl was just past fifteen she met the Abbe Scarron, that brilliant scholar and writer, who then was a celebrity. Scarron was deformed and always ill. He offered to pay her expenses in a convent, or to marry her. She chose the man, and for ten years tenderly nursed him. Her position brought her into contact with the first minds of the day and she learned rapidly.

After Scarron passed from the scene she was invited by the Marquise de Montespan, mistress of Louis XIV, to direct the education of their children. She accepted and it was not long until the king took an interest in her. De Montespan was a haughty high-tempered woman, De Maintenon, calm and even in her demeanor. Louis found relief from the storms of the one in the placidness of the other. And the old, old story was repeated.

After De Montespan had been banished from court the queen died. De Maintenon led Louis into a morganatic marriage and assured herself of a position almost beyond attack. But the vampire of the sweet ways developed into a shrew as she grew older, became bigoted and a relentless persecuter of the Protestants.

She had been credited with influencing the king to revoke the famous Edict of Nantes in 1685. This edict guaranteed a measure of liberty to Protestants and its revocation plunged France into civil bloodshed which sapped much of the power that had been built up by Louis and two great ministers who preceded him, Mazarin and Richelieu. It also drove from France many of its best families and stirred up unquenchable flames of hatred, which eventuated a hundred years later in a complete overturn of the Catholic power.

De Maintenon hesitated after she saw the results of her influence, but it was too late to draw back and, womanlike, she figuratively threw up her hands at the harm she had wrought. She outlived the king and the last years of her life were as narrow and bigoted as her first had been gay and tender. Perhaps she had lived too long, as the philosophers say.

"VAMPS" WHO MADE HISTORY
By JAMES C. YOUNG.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

THE WOMAN WHO USED MAGIC TO WIN A KING.

SHE was a haughty beauty who cast her eyes upon Louis XIV and aspired to win a place beside him. But the "Grande Monarque" would seem to have paid but little attention to her. So the Marquise de Montespan determined to win him by the use of magic, in which she was a believer. She paid "witches" to help her, bought "love powders," which she secretly dropped into the king's wine, and resorted to many other foolish means. Then, in 1666, she had the "black mass" said over her, a degrading and somewhat horrible ceremony which alleged priests of magic had invented.

No doubt the marquise thought that this mass was successful, for the next year she became mistress of the king.

Louis, the lover of many women, came under the complete subjection of the marquise. She dabbled in statecraft, obtained high honors for her favorites, and generally comported herself as king's mistresses have been wont to do in all ages. She coupled an imperious temper with her beauty, and no doubt Louis spent many a bad quarter hour in her company, especially as the marquise and his queen, Maria Theresa, were at sword's point. De Montespan became the mother of several children. She selected Madam Scarron, afterward the Marquise de Maintenon, to direct their education. This threw Louis into the company of De Maintenon, and it soon became apparent that his love was wavering.

When De Montespan found her power dwindling she resorted to magic, and it may be believed that she tried every conceivable means to maintain her hold on Louis. "Love powders" again came into play and one of these made the king so ill that she was suspected of trying to poison him. This led to an open rupture and not long afterward she left court, much to the delight of the queen, who had been long held in subjection. Maria Theresa was of a devout character, a simple, unpretentious woman, who never could cope with the marquise. But her new hopes were destined to be disappointed.

When De Montespan died in 1707 Louis forbade her children by him to wear mourning, proving once more his callous heart. There were seven of these children, all legitimatized, and it was no part of the king's plan that they should sorrow for a woman who had been merely their mother.

NEBRASKA GRAIN FEEDS CHILDREN

Farmers of This State Asked to Answer Appeal of People of Near East

ENDORSED BY GOV. McKELVIE

Children Dying of Hunger in Streets in the Presence of Workers—Committee Depending on American Farmers to Contribute Surplus Grain.

An estimate of 370,664,000 bushels of corn and wheat is the latest Government statement of their year's yield for Nebraska. And it is Governor Samuel R. McKelvie who says "In view of the bountiful crops here and the continued condition of destitution and suffering in the Near East, I have no doubt that this campaign (Harvest Grain Appeal) is worthy of the substantial support of Nebraska people at the present time."

Thousands and thousands of boys and girls, children of once happy and prosperous farmers of the Russian Caucasus and the Near East are starving today, for night has fallen again in these lands of one of the oldest agricultural races.

Last winter Nebraska farmers in twenty counties gathered and shipped enough corn to make $19,000 worth of corn grits and flour that was loaded, together with rice from Southern farmers, beans from other states and more corn products from Iowa and Kansas, on the steamer "Datchet" which sailed from New Orleans, Louisiana and later unloaded its precious cargo at Batoum in the Russian Caucasus.

Cablegrams Reveal Conditions.

A recent cablegram from Mr. Vickrey, General Secretary of the Near East Relief, who is in the Near East, tells of the arrival of this ship, for he says:

"Saw Datchet unloading food supplies Batoum last week also passed three solid trainloads speeding from Batoum direct to our warehouses Alexandropol and Erivan where we now have over twenty thousand more homeless children who will perish if we do not provide for them. Children outside our orphanages were dying on streets of starvation while we were there in August. Winter will bring indescribable suffering. Every pound of flour, rice, beans, cornflour or hominy on Datchet, Esther Dollar, or other relief ship means life to some child or helpless exile. People naturally industrious and help themselves wherever whenever possible but continuous warfare prolonged exile and occupation of territory by enemy forces until too late to plant crops, have rendered refugees destitute and helpless. All supplies are kept under continuous control of experienced American relief workers, and economical effective distribution to starving refugees is assured. Need practically unlimited."

In a second cablegram from Constantinople, he writes:

"Conditions in Armenia this year indescribably worse than last year due to occupation of land by enemy forces until too late for adequate crops. Minimum budget fifteen million dollars to maintain children in orphanages and present relief activities. Almost unlimited large sums required for adequate relief of refugees and dependents."

Contributions Must Continue.

Millions of dollars for these suffering people have been given and must continue to be given by the happy and prosperous dwellers of our great cities and towns. Those so situated, in Nebraska last fall and winter gave over $125,000. This summer they are giving and during the coming fall and winter they will continue until they have more than equalled their generosity of the past.

The farmers of America, seeing their bountiful and immense crop, are offering as their share, 5,000,000 bushels of grain to the cause and the need for foodstuffs to save men, women and children of the stricken nations and this is paramount in order to prevent wholesale famine this winter.

Dump 50,000,000 Bushels?

Every bushel of corn or wheat taken out of Nebraska will help to stiffen the local market. And as former Secretary of Agriculture Carl Vrooman once said "The American farmer could dump 50,000,000 bushels of corn in the ocean and it would not be missed but it would help the corn market," and then he added "Why dump the corn? Better give it to these starving people and the result would be the same." Certainly it would be the same, but plus a warm glowing feeling in the heart of the American farmer, because he would realize the joy of helping fellow farmers of the Russian Caucasus and Near East.

Already every grain producing state in the union is hard at work. West Virginia farmers in a state that is mostly all rocks, coal, oil and gas, have just raised ten cars of corn and wheat and they buy corn and wheat of other states for their home consumption.

Nebraska has helped in part, but we must do the equal of other grain states. Iowa will give 292 cars of corn and wheat, Illinois 279, Kansas 201, South Dakota 107.

Nebraska has been asked for 200 cars, or less than one bushel out of every 1,850 estimated for this year's production.

Have your job printing done at the Chief office and it will be right.

THE PINCH
By LOUISE HOFFMAN.

(© 1921, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

And so they were married and lived happily ever after—that is, until the question of the best way to handle the family income arose. But then there was no question just at first. Bob assumed that as head of his family he was only exercising his prerogative by keeping the purse strings and doling out so much every once in a while and Joyce tacitly agreed.

"Bob, dear," she timidly began at dinner, "Etta wanted me to go shopping this morning."

"You went, of course?" he asked in the indulgent tone of one being sure of an affirmative reply.

"No," returned Joyce briefly.

Bob's face was a study. "I thought you adored shopping," he ventured. "Why didn't you go, honey girl?"

Joyce suddenly lost her timidity. "I didn't have any money," she blurted out.

"No money? Where did it all go to?" he inquired, mechanically, wiping his dry lips and gulping down some water.

"I don't know," confessed Joyce, all at sea. "I owe the butcher, the grocer, the milkman, and the little you gave me seems to have evaporated."

Joyce and Bob spent their first disagreeable hour together facing facts. But at the end of it Joyce was able to show Bob that to continue this practice of doling out uncertain amounts of money every once in a while was nothing short of daily crucifixion. Bob saw the justice of her claims and the niggardly position in which she was placed and together they resolved on a weekly allowance.

Joyce felt a sense of security in knowing definitely how much money she could spend weekly.

This plan worked admirably for a few years, but Joyce found it had inconvenient drawbacks, too. A single week's allowance failed many times to meet expenditures that were in view a month ahead. It became an actual bug-bear to account for every penny. She struggled many an hour over accounts that refused to balance. She could not always remember.

One day Joyce went to call on Etta her bridesmaid, who was now a happy wife, and found her busy writing out checks.

"Why, Etta!" she exclaimed in rapt admiration. "I didn't know your ship had come in and that you had money enough of your own to bank. You're a lucky girl."

"I haven't any money of my own exactly," laughingly protested Etta.

"But you sign these checks personally," coming nearer and taking the liberty to stare at the white bits of paper.

"Oh, that's because we have a joint account at the bank," explained Etta. "We handle our income by the bank account. It is placed in both Jim's name and mine. This gives me the right to write and sign checks equally with Jim."

"I should think that would cause confusion," commented Joyce with puckered brow.

"No," returned Etta, "because we are equal partners. We share in common. Jim earns the money and deposits his weekly salary in the bank. He says I have earned it equally with him in caring for him, his health and our home. So the money belongs to both and both of us have a say as to its spending and its saving. It simplifies housekeeping and bookkeeping as I have all my purchases listed on a bill and rendered once a month payable by check."

Etta smiled. "'Every virtue lies dangerously near a corresponding vice,'" she quoted, "and I had to bring myself up sharply once in a while in order not to abuse the credit system. But I learned."

Joyce went home with her mind full to overflowing with a new, practical and workable manner of handling their income.

"Pshaw! my salary isn't large enough!" protested Bob when Joyce told him her new scheme that night at dinner. "I can't get enough together at any one time to warrant a bank taking my account."

Joyce was not to be put down. "Well, let us visit our local banks," she suggested, "frankly state our circumstances and see what happens."

And they did finally, with the result that Bob's eyes were opened to the fact that the time has gone by when the average bank refuses an account because of the limitation of the daily balance. That when a married couple open a joint bank account it establishes domestic credit.

Bob and Joyce went home as though treading on air. The bank officials were so courteous and ready to explain every detail of the checking as well as the savings system. Bob felt a new self-respect for his ability in the financial world. And Joyce began to anticipate the dignity and importance of signing checks herself.

"There goes Nell," whispered Joyce as they saw a modestly attired woman disappear into Lawyer Cook's office. "Oh, Bob, I know their money difficulties had brought them to the point of a divorce and I wonder," she shuddered and pressed his arm, "if ours might have led us there, too. I believe I'll tell Nell what the pinch taught us and how, through Etta, the bank is going to help us solve the problem of being one in the family income."

Old Settlers' Picnic

At The Grove South of Cowles, Sept. 22
Basket Dinner--Everybody Come.

Following is a partial program:

Nebraska Under France and Spain ..... E. J. Overing
The Louiana Purchase..F. J. Munday
The Nebraska Bill.....Fred Maurer
The First Settlers ....Emanuel Peters
Who Named Inavale? ....W. J. Vance
The Elm Creek Stockade..John Waller
Life in The Red Cloud Stockade ..... Mrs Fannie McCune
What, And How We Cooked in '71.... ..... Mrs. Mary Arneson
A Guide Rock Dugout ..... Mrs. Orpha Pace
The Fashions of 1870...Mrs. C. C. Cox
The Prussians We Esteem ..... Louis Peisiger
Oak Creek Pioneers .....Pascal Laird
Norwegians in a Summer Land..... Miss Ada Skjelver
The New Bohemia..Miss Bessie Havel
The Coming of the Swiss..John Farnam
Dugout Comforts in '73..... Mrs. Mary Spracher
The Virginians of the East ..... Hon. R. B. Thompson
New Virginia..... G. P. Cather
The Little Blue....Hon. W. E. Thorne
Grandchildren of the Pioneers..... Howard Foe and Wm McBride
The Newest Village of the County ... L E. Spence

BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.
Sunday School at 10 a. m.

Prayer meeting, 8 p. m., Wednesday evening, led by Rev. I. W. Edson, who will preach Sunday morning and evening. Brother and Sister Barkey having fulfilled their engagement of three months with this church will return to attend Grand Island College another year. During their stay in the city Brother and Sister Barkey's labors were greatly appreciated by the church and community.

We have received word from our State Secretary W. J. Fowle that Rev. Fred Newland of Grapeland, Texas, who is now engaged in special meetings in Houston, Texas, will be with this church the first week in October. Rev. Newland is highly recommended as well equipped for the ministry and a man of sterling character.

Methodist Church Notes

Sunday School at 10 a. m. Church service at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Epworth League at 7:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

If you are not attending elsewhere we extend to you a cordial invitation to attend our Sunday School, and church services

HARRY W COPE, Pastor

Congregational Church Notes

Rev. Mary H. Mitchell, Pastor
Preaching services at 11 a. m.
Sunday school at 10 a. m.
Prayer and Bible Study Friday evening at 8 o'clock. All are welcome to any of these services

Testing the Hairdresser's Touch.

In Berlin there is a "school" where it is the aim not merely to teach the students what to do, but to instruct them thoroughly in the best way to do it, and there is a test which they have to meet before they are judged to be competent hairdressers. This machine is specially designed to test the user's ability to comb hair without pulling or jerking or breaking it. By recording the tension at all times during the combing, it gives a complete indication of the manner in which the wielding of the comb progressed.

Avoid Staleness.

You can avoid staleness if you have will power enough to assert yourself. Like the fabled hero of the ancients who grew stronger every time an adversary threw him to the ground you can "come back" if you go to mother earth. Get out into the open. Go to the streams where the fishes play. Climb the hills where you will be compelled to pant good air into the lower lungs. Chase the wild things of the forest and then try to outdo the thunders with unrestrained halloes and see what nature will do for you. There's something in the careless abandon of nature that puts fitness into the whole man.—Grit.

Modern Problems No. 5.

How does a fat man disrobe in an upper berth?

Dr. W. H. McBride
DENTIST
OVER STATE BANK
Red Cloud — Nebraska

E. S. Garber
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils and Varnish
PICTURE FRAMING
(Work Guaranteed)
Electrical Goods of all Kinds
Will Wire Your House And Furnish You with Fixtures