

Commissioners Proceedings:

Red Cloud, Nebr.
September 4 23
The Webster County Board of Commissioner met at 10 o'clock A. M. as per adjournment. All members present.

A petition was presented to the Board signed by Laird Potter and twenty one other freeholders of Red Cloud Precinct asking that a road be laid out on the section line between section 4 and 5 in Township 1 Range 11 in said Webster County.

Motion made by Crowell, seconded by Waldo that the following resolutions be adopted: Be it resolved, That a public highway be opened and established on the section line running north and south between sections 4 and 5 in Township 2 Range 11 in said Webster County. Said road to be 40 feet in width. County Surveyor instructed to survey and lay out this road and County Clerk instructed to notify the owners of the property adjoining this road according to law. Motion carried.

The following claims were audited and allowed and County Clerk instructed to draw warrants on the proper funds in payment of same.

GENERAL FUND

O. C. Teel	8 75
Anna Stumpenhorst	\$ 60 00
Henry R. Fauch	205 00
Grice & Grimes	49 55
Milburn & Scott	44 00
Lincoln School Supply Co.	17 37
Red Cloud Cemetery Assn.	10 00
Frankel Carbon Co.	10 00
W. D. Edison	37 85
A. E. Cox	2 25
E. McBride	4 00
C. E. Vaughan	6 25
F. W. Endorf	50
Frank Rischling	1 75
Farmers' Union Red Cloud	379 14
Commercial Advertiser	9 00
State Journal Co.	6 00
T J. Chaplin	115 00
G A Waldo	69 75
E. J. Cox	102 60
H. H. Stumpenhorst	53 25
H. H. Crowell	51 00

BRIDGE FUND

Chicago Lbr. Co. Blue Hill	133 52
Mt Clare Merc. Co.	3 15
Mid State Construction Co.	1748 04
J. A. Silvey Lbr. Co.	9 25
H. G. Feis	28 00

POOR FARM FUND

Joe Topham	19 27
Henry R. Fauch	22 00
Standard Oil Co.	14 32
Farmers' Ind. Tele. Co.	4 50
Irvine Harpham	18 67
I. W. Crowell	101 50

No further business appearing the Board adjourned to meet October 22, 1923.

B. F. PERRY, Co. Clerk.

CONTINUE TO CLAIM TRACT

Anneke Jans' Heirs Still Confident They Are Entitled to Trinity Church Property.

Though the New York State Court of Appeals outlawed the Anneke Jans heirs' claim to the Trinity church tract in New York city as long ago as 1856, and again in 1881, the claim still persists in the minds of some of Mrs. Jans' thousands of descendants.

The various litigations attacking the Trinity church title were all based on technical irregularities in grants of conveyances, such as the absence of a seal or signature, or on allegations that the grantors themselves had no title. The defense has been adverse possession and the statute of limitation.

The streets laid out by Trinity Church corporation in the Jans tract were named after leading men in the church—Vesey, after Rev. William Vesey, the rector; Barclay, after Rev. Mr. Barclay, who succeeded Vesey as rector; Murray, after a distinguished lawyer and officer of the church; Warren, after Sir Peter Warren, commander of the British naval forces at the station, who married Miss Delancey of New York city; Chambers, after John Chambers, a lawyer, born in New York city, and a leader in civil and church affairs.

URUGUAYAN "GAUCHO" GONE

Natural Evolution Has Resulted in Disappearance of Most Picturesque Character.

While the Uruguayan "gaucho" was a full-blooded Indian, in the Argentine the name was extended to designate the halfbreeds and creoles who led the romantic cowboy life of the great plains. Here the "gaucho" became indistinguishable from the "paisano" or "countryman" of the American Southwest, or the "ranchero" type of the Mexican agricultural states. Naturally he then became the enemy of the Indians, a man of peace withal, though a somewhat turbulent peace, forerunner of the great modern agriculturist.

In this evolutionary stage, in the middle of the last century, the Argentine "gaucho," with his characteristic poncho, long boots, tight pants, long hair tied back about the head, his kerchief at his neck, and his high, narrow-brimmed hat, lent a barbaric note of color to the formation of the rural elements of the embryonic nation. Subjecting himself to wage service on the great estates, he came to be civilized, and being so, he arrived gradually at the extinction which civilization effects for all outstanding individualistic types.

Pessimistic Doctrine.

The highest order of mind is accused of folly, as well as the lowest. Nothing is thoroughly approved but mediocrity. The majority has established this, and it fixes its fangs on whatever gets beyond it either way.—Pascal.

THE FARMER'S NEW POSITION

By WALTER W. HEAD,
First Vice-President American Bankers Association

The farmer today is more than a tiller of the soil. He is a business man. Raising crops is only a part of his business, if he is a real up-to-date Twentieth Century farmer. Problems of marketing, distribution and financing are equally important.

The complexity of our modern economic organization makes it necessary for the farmer to understand and assist in solving these problems if he is to succeed. In this new role—as a business man—the farmer steadily has advanced to a better position.

There was a time when the farmer was dependent wholly upon private marketing agencies, whose interest was not always identical with his own, whose greed for profits sometimes outweighed consideration of the farmer's need. Today there are many great co-operative marketing organizations that handle a large part of the farmer's crop and win for him more liberal treatment from the private agencies which still handle the bulk of his production.

Today the farmer also has his own co-operative agencies of credit. If not satisfied with the terms upon which his local capitalist is willing to advance money upon a land mortgage, the farmer can go directly to the Federal Land Bank, which, by reason of tax-exemption and other advantages incidental to its governmental character, can loan money at a rock-bottom rate of interest.

In addition, the federal government has established another group of banks which permit the local bankers—by rediscount privileges—to extend the farmer credit for his current operations on more favorable basis than ever before. If he thinks his local bank is not sufficiently responsive to his need, this same legislation enables him to join with other farmers in a co-operative marketing association and arrange for credit direct from the government banks.

New Credit Facilities

For years it has been the farmer's complaint—with considerable justification—that he, alone of all producers, has been forced to market his crop on the buyer's terms because of his inability to use his products, in storage, as a basis for credit. Today the agricultural credits act authorizes the acceptance of warehouse receipts, on non-perishable agricultural products, as collateral for loans, the same as in the case of sugar or other commodities of commerce.

These developments have relieved the farmer from what seemed to be persecution by short-sighted, tight-fisted, grasping grain dealers, landlords and bankers—for there were some bankers who were guilty of this very thing, who thought of the farmer principally as a weak and ignorant opponent in a game whose only stake was the collection of a high rate of interest. The farmer's suspicion of the banker arose because of misunderstanding, because he judged bankers as a class by the derelictions of a few. Today, with these sources of government-controlled credit available at his call, the farmer cannot charge or even suspect that the bankers are conspiring to do him harm.

As the real farmer has taken advantage of these opportunities, he has made himself a business man. Like other successful business men, he is equipped with credit to finance his operations, he is able to make use of labor-saving machinery, he is able to barter with buyers of his products as their equal.

COMPULSORY THRIFT

In Kansas a group of power and telephone companies is trying a compulsory thrift plan, which affects about 1,200 employees and applies to every member of the organization from the president to the humblest day laborer. The plan requires that each shall save and invest monthly at least 10 per cent of his income.

Every month each employee must make a report to the general office of how much he has saved, and in what he has invested it. The investment must be approved by a committee competent to advise. Government securities, savings bank accounts, building and loan stock, payment on a home, even payments on furniture are allowed. If debts have been incurred, these must be listed and payments may be arranged on them, but no more are to be assumed. The idea is to make the employee live within his means and also lay aside something in a definite form.

Reports for the first nine months show that about 13 per cent of the wages have been saved, no single employee failing below 10 per cent. This amounts to over \$100,000. Failure to report or to save brings dismissal, but in only two instances among the 1,200 employees was such action needed. Budget books are distributed and their use explained as a helpful method in establishing a working scale of living that will allow for thrift.

THE PERIL OF EDISON-FORD'S MONEY SCHEME

Would Create More Paper Money Than Russia's Trillions But Add No Real Wealth.

SOME DANGEROUS FALLACIES

Would Remove Safe Restraint of Gold Basis and Open Way to Endless Issues of Paper Money.

How the United States would be swamped, under a greater volume of worthless paper money than has ruined Germany and Russia, by the Edison-Ford commodity currency plan is pointed out in the present article, concluding the reviews, prepared by the American Bankers Association, of the recent exposure of the folly of the whole scheme by William T. Foster, Director of the Pollack Foundation for Economic Research. Mr. Foster says:

"The supply of money," says Mr. Ford, "is inadequate. There is more wealth than there is money to move it." He draws a vivid picture of the golden dam to the stream of prosperity. From a hundred quarters comes the demand for the government to speed up the printing presses, in order to crush the money monopoly, reduce interest rates, and make it easier for everybody to get money.

"Inflating the currency, however, though it enables people to get more units of currency, does not enable them to obtain more purchasing power, and it does not reduce interest rates. In all her history Germany never had so much money or as high interest rates as in 1922. Money, unlike other forms of wealth, is not easier to obtain simply because the total supply is increased. On the contrary, increasing the supply of money ordinarily increases the demand for money, and interest rates depend not on supply but on the relation between supply and demand.

A Dangerous Fallacy
"We are assured, however, that the Ford-Edison plan provides money for the farmer at virtually no expense to the government or to anyone else. All the government has to do is to print the money. What could be simpler? Here we come to the most dangerous fallacy in the whole project. It is dangerous because of the universal desire to get something for nothing.

"Here is the gist of the matter. Money will buy whatever is produced, not a particle more by any trick of alchemy, or legislation, or finance. The Russians, having multiplied their money 257,000 times, cannot buy as much with it as before. When we print more money there are no more goods for money to buy; not a single additional plow, or hat, or potato.

"Some of those who get the newly printed money can buy more goods than before; all other people can buy fewer goods than before, because their money has fallen off in purchasing power. Since there are no more plows, and hats, and potatoes, and so on, to distribute, if some people get more, others must get less.

"Inflation under the Edison plan is limited mainly because, on account of its indefensible discrimination, most groups of producers of goods and services are not allowed to participate. If all groups were included, as in fairness and in politics they would have to be eventually, the possibilities of inflation would be vast.

The Deadly Spiral

"The total income of the United States is now in excess of fifty billions of dollars. The total money in circulation, including bank deposits subject to check, is not far from twenty-five billions. It follows that the annual production, if used as a basis for new issues on the Edison plan, could at once greatly increase the volume of money in circulation. Every addition to the monetary supply would tend to raise prices. The higher prices became, the higher would be the loan value of a given volume of goods since the size of the loans is based on values and not volume. The greater, therefore, would be the volume of new money that could be issued on the basis of a given annual production. Prices would become still higher; and so on up an endless spiral.

Cholera Kills Hogs
Visitors to the Savoy chapel, off the Strand, are often asked to look at the "old hour-glass" on the pulpit. It is not "old," for it was not placed there until Queen Victoria restored the chapel in 1867; it is not an "hour-glass," for the sand runs for 18 minutes only. That period is said to have been chosen by the queen as a protest against long sermons.—Christian Science Monitor.

A Fight for Reputation.

A man going along a lonely road was set upon by two highwaymen. He fought desperately, but was finally overcome and searched. All that the bandits found was a dime. "Search him again," said one. "He would never put up a fight like that for a dime."

They searched him again, but could find no more.

"Now tell me," asked the spokesman, "why you fought so we nearly had to kill you?"

"Well," answered the victim, "the truth of the matter is I didn't want my financial condition exposed."—Harper's Magazine.

He Didn't Mean That.
A newly married widow overheard her second husband telling a friend: "Yes, I got a wife and four children to boot."

"You just try booting my children," said the lady with vigor.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

BUCKSHOT

It is easy to do a big business if you loan your customers the money to buy with.

When a woman brags about trimming her own hat other women say it sure looks it.

A real friend is one who continues to like you when you begin to get up in the world.

What does it profit a taxpayer if his tax rate is lowered and his assessment raised?

Lew Shelley suggests that many people might reduce the cost of living by changing their ideals.

A sarcastic editor observes that most of the loafing you see nowadays is among fellows who have jobs.

Churches would soon go out of business if the women took no more interest in them than the men do.

It is safe to assume that the man who hasn't an enemy in the world has never accomplished very much.

Bixby says there is no such thing as righteous wrath. Wonder how he justifies his periodical attacks on my pipe.

Country editors don't cut much figure in political circles now but watch their popularity return next year.

A gentleman has been defined as a man who makes you hate him but is so nice to you that you are ashamed to cuss him.

It is true that women will vote for none but handsome candidates than Al Mathers and Art Weaver are sure to win next year.

It is ridiculous to think that a man who has spent all his life in a business knows more about it than a professional politician.

The Junior owns the finest and best car in town, to hear her tell it. But when the roads are rough or muddy she always uses my old Dodge.

If we used no more judgment in selecting our own employees than we do in selecting officeholders all business would go to smash in a month.

An Old man complains because his wife can't take a joke. The neighbors say she surely took one when she stood at the marriage altar.

People lived better and for less money when everybody in town kept cow, raised chickens and had a garden. Automobiles don't leave time for such work nowadays.

Bil Maupin says he just can't stand the smell of tobacco. No wonder. When a fellow smokes dried soap weed all the time it is sure to affect his taste for the real thing.

heard the music always stops?

the loudest in order to make yourself the meals that when you are yelling a place where they serve music with favor.

The Boss still raises thunder every time a chunk of fire from my pipe blows down her neck. I don't see any reason for her being so fussy.

This is a funny old world. People will believe anything a candidate tells them before he is elected and then turn around and believe everything that is said against him after he is elected.

I can remember the time when the best hotel in Council Bluffs charged only a dollar a day for room and meals. And we all kicked like sin when the price was boosted to a dollar and a quarter.

Reports for the first nine months show that about 13 per cent of the wages have been saved, no single employee failing below 10 per cent. This amounts to over \$100,000. Failure to report or to save brings dismissal, but in only two instances among the 1,200 employees was such action needed. Budget books are distributed and their use explained as a helpful method in establishing a working scale of living that will allow for thrift.