Elgin Breeder Builds Hog House on Model Lines

Elaborate Home for Pigs Proves Successful Venture, Three-Story Structure Is Used.

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.

Elgin, Neb., June 3.—For years the farmers seeing that the best mortgage lifter the farmer had was his hogs, have been trying to raise better hogs and also trying to take better care of them. Elgin has a man who it would seem has taken the last step in bettering the condition under which the pigs could start off on their journey from birth to the slaughter house or packing plant. Fred Wesbey, living one-half mile from Elgin, has built a new hog barn 30 by 48 feet. This barn has three stories for the hogs and a loft used for straw to be used for bedding.

There are 10 pens on the first and second floor, and 16 pens on the third floor. The first and second floors were laid of lumber then covered with concrete. The third floor pens are half concrete, where the bedding is placed, and half lumber floor, so it will not be so hard on the young pigs' feet. The barn is 18 feet from the ground to the eve. The sows are placed in the pens on third floor at farrowing time. When the pigs are 10 days old they are brought down to the second floor, where two sows and their pigs are placed in one pen. Ten days later they are old enough to be taken from the barn. He expects to raise 500 pigs a month in this barn and sell them at weaning age.

The sides of the troughs that sows and pigs eat out of are galvanized iron and the bottoms of concrete. He is placing barrels in the partition of the pens with water so arranged as to furnish water as the hogs need it. Clean straw is kept under the hogs all the time. The gates in the alleyways can be lifted straight up.

Each pen has a window for light and ventilation. The first and second floors have 20-foot porches or sun parlors. From the pens on these floors the sows and pigs can go out for a sun bath when weather will permit.

The barn is heated in the winter time by a hot water system. Farmers used to the old way of caring for their sows and pigs thought Mr. Wesbey was insane when he began to talk such an elaborate home for his young pigs, but this barn is proving a success and hundreds of hog raisers have gone to see it. Mr. Wesbey is planning to build another in the near future.

Farmers Get Plans for Modern Homes

That the city man no longer has a monopoly on the modern home is evidenced by the requests for house plans and home conveniences received by the United States agricultural college. The farm home can be made just as convenient and as modern as the city home by proper planning and by the installation of modern equipment and at no greater cost than in the city.

A well-planned water system will furnish running water to the kitchen and bath room, a septic tank will take care of the sewerage from the bath room and kitchen in an efficient effective, and inoffensive manner, heat is supplied by a heating plant placed in the basement, and light is supplied from an electric plant and may be had in each room by merely pressing a button just as in the city. The house plans furnished by the agricultural college incorporate any one or all of these conveniences and give suggestions for proper installation.

Farmers' Union Notes

That the agricultural legislation enacted by the last congress is of very much less value to farmers than is commonly supposed is argued by Charles S. Barrett, president of the national farmers' union, in a statement received at state farmers' union headquarters here. Mr. Barrett charges that the credit act robs farmers of control of the land banks and establishes a paternalistic system of short-term credits; that the tariff law costs the farmers three or four dollars for every dollar they get out of it; that the packer control act does not prevent mergers; that the representation given farmers on governmental boards and commissions is a joke, and that the agricultural inquiry commission "has served the exploiting interests ammunition sufficient for a generation."

Abolish Country Buying.

"Country buying" as now practiced by the big packing companies is in a fair way to be abolished, reports C. H. Withey, manager of the Omaha house of the Farmers' Union Livestock commission, on his return from attending a conference between co-operative livestock commission agencies and the heads of the big packing companies held in Chicago. The packers expressed their intention to discontinue this practice as rapidly as possible, Mr. Withey reports. Another question discused with the packers was that of sharply fluctuating markets. The packers attributed these fluctuations to uneven supplies. They declared they would be just as much pleased as the farmers to see a more orderly flow of livestock to market with stabilized prices.

Want Proceedings Printed.

Stanton—Resolutions requesting that the proceedings of county commissioners' meetings be published in the succeeding issue of the different county papers; recommending that road workers be paid by the hour instead of by the day, and favoring the appointment by the board of directors of the Nebraska Farmers' union of a state organizer was adopted by the Stanton County Farmers' union at the quarterly convention. A committee, consisting of W. F. Heermn, Iver Johnson, Albert Fickler, Charles McLeod and A. J. Moderow was appointed to make arrangements for the annual county farmers' union picnic. The meeting was addressed by C. W. Southwell of the farmers' union state exchange, and L. S. Herron of the state farmers' union paper.

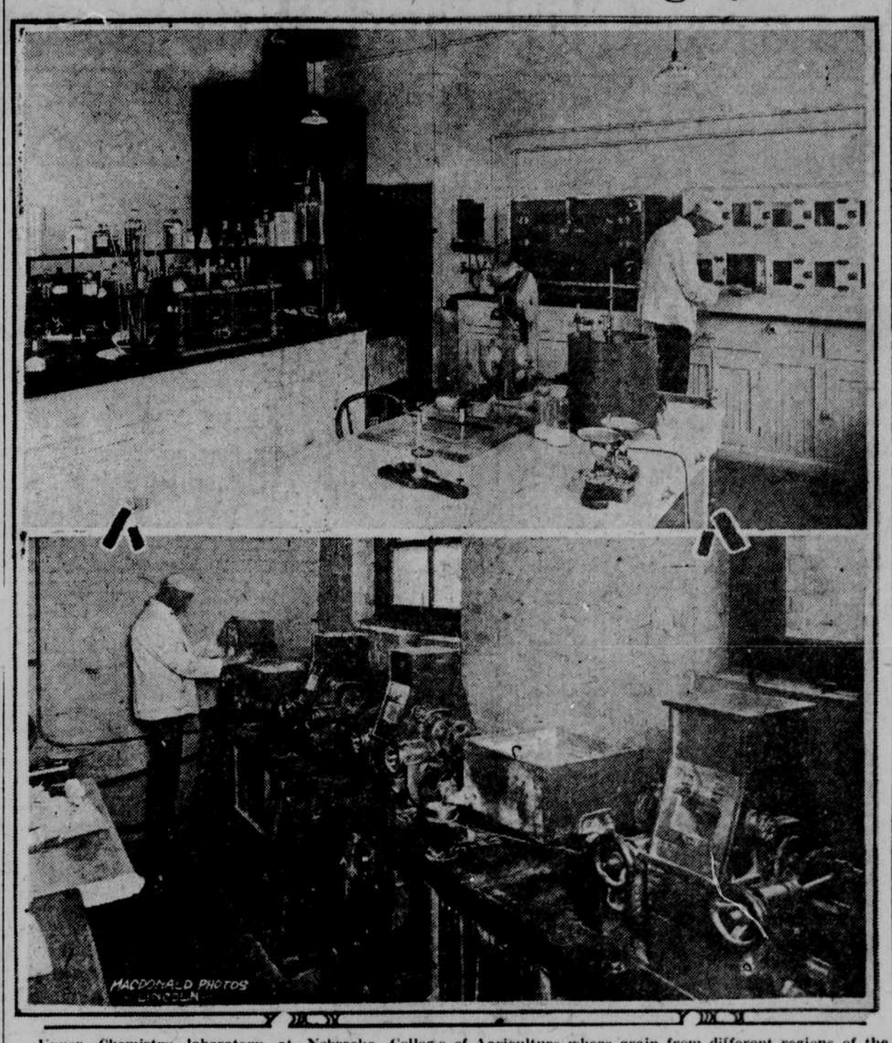
Profit at Clarkson.

Clarkson—A net profit of $4,340 on a turnover of $142,355.04, besides setting aside $2,000 for depreciation was the showing made by the Farmers' Union Co-Operative Supply company of this place in the last fiscal year. After paying interest on the capital stock, the balance of the net earnings was carried to the surplus account. On a paidup capital of $1,300, the company now has a present worth of $52,619.09—so the stockholders are not worrying about any deficit. The company operates an elevator and delas in lumber, building materials, coal, wire and other bulk farm supplies. In the past year it handled 101 cars of grain and 109 cars of merchandise, besides local shipments of merchandise received. The annual stockholders' meeting on May 26 was addressed by F. J. Osborn, president of the Nebraska Farmers' union, and L. S. Herron, editor of the Nebraska Union Farmer.

Loss Is Slight.

Chalco — A volume of business of $75,922.99 was transacted by the Chalco Elevator company in the fiscal year ending May 31, on which there was a small net profit. After deducting depreciation on buildings, however, there was a small net loss for the year. This does not worry the stockholders, for the company has a surplus of over $5,000. Quick liabilities amount to only $1,700. All trade accounts showed good gross profits, except wheat. Wheat was purchased on a narrow margin, there was some loss on grades and, because of the car shortage, a slump in price was taken on a quantity in the elevator. "What the company lost on wheat the patrons have in their pocketa," says the auditor. J. C. Harder is the new manager of the elevator, having taken charge March 1.

Wheat in Different Parts of Nebraska Tested for Bread Making Qualities



Upper—Chemistry laboratory at Nebraska College of Agriculture where grain from different regions of the state is tested.

Lower—Experimental mill at the college, where wheat is ground into flour for bead-testing purposes.

By R. W. SAMPSON.

A Nebraska farmer took some shrivelled wheat to a miller and was paid more for it than was being paid for some lots of plump, No. 1 wheat. The wheat was low in test and graded No. 4, yet the miller was willing to pay a premium for it.

Why was he willing to do this?

Why should wheat from one section of the country be preferred over that of another section?

Better Bread Aim.

The answer is that certain wheat makes better bread.

Why does the Minnesota miller pay more for dark, hard wheat from the west, northwest, or southwest?

The answer is the same. It makes better bread.

Within the state of Nebraska, in certain seasons, there are regions or localities where wheat is grown which possesses better bread making qualities than wheat grown in other parts of the state. Minneapolis mills are buying wheat in some parts of Nebraska in preference to that from Minnesota and the Dakotas. To locate these sections of the state is one of the tasks that the chemistry department of the Nebraska College of Agriculture has undertaken.

Test Wheat Samples.

Samples of wheat from all parts of the state have been milled in a small experimental mill which has just been installed at the agricultural college. The mill is so equipped that a flour equal to a good grade of highly-milled patent flour is obtained from these samples. The flour is made into dough, baked under standard, accurately controlled conditions, and the product scored, and compared with the bread from a standard high patent flour.

The particular substance in wheat that makes wheat flour peculiarly adapted to breadmaking is known as gluten. It is the gummy, elastic, or doughy material obtained by the small boy, when he chews a mouthful of wheat. No other cereal, with the exception of rye, which possesses it to a lesser degree, contains this gummy, elastic substance.

Gluten Content Varies.

The amount of gluten in wheat varies. Wheat grown in the semi-arid regions has a higher gluten content than that grown in the moist regions such as the Pacific coast, the south, and the eastern states. Wheat grown in regions of rigorous climate is dark and hard, while when grown where conditions are more favorable, the grain is light in color and soft and starchy. Thus it is that millers prefer dark, hard wheat from the semi-arid regions.

Climatic conditions have much to do with the gluten content of wheat. The hot, dry weather that may have shrivelled this Nebraska farmer's wheat and reduced the yield may also have caused the gluten content of the wheat to be higher. Difference in climate between the western and eastern parts of Nebraska bear an inverse relation to the bread making value of the wheat grown in these sections. That is, wheat grown under the rigorous climatic conditions of western Nebraska has more gluten in it than the wheat grown in the milder climate of eastern Nebraska.

Difference in Wheat.

Other differences in wheat grown in different parts of the state may be due to soil conditions. The variety of wheat may have something to do with the gluten content. So far, definite data has not been obtained on the gluten content of different varieties. This is a problem yet to be worked out.

When the millers and farmers know from what parts of the state the best bread making wheats are grown, both may profit. The farmers in those regions may expect a better price. The miller will know where to get his good wheat to blend with poorer wheats to turn out a standard and uniform grade of flour. Furthermore, a better knowledge on the part of the farmers of the value of some wheats often graded as No. 3 or No. 4 may often enable them to dispose of their shrivelled, low testing wheat to better advantage.

With the County Agents

Beekeepers of a number of Nebraska counties are to meet in Omaha on June 9 for discussion of problems of the industry and to listen to one another's experiences in the work. Several prominent bee experts from Nebraska and other states are on the program of the meeting as speakers.

Washington County.

Blair—Farmers of Washington county are spraying all plants in their gardens as preventive measures against diseases and insects, according to word reaching the office of the county agent.

Two new pig clubs were organized in Washington county during the past week, one in the New England district and the other in Harman district, it was announced by the county agent's office.

Dodge County.

Fremont—The first organization meeting to perfect the Tricounty Cow Testing association in Dodge, Washington and Saunders counties will be held early in June, according to the Dodge county agent. The signatures of three more dairymen are necessary to make up the required number for formation of the organization.

Fillmore County.

Geneva—A child health conference will be held in Ohiowa under the auspices of the Ohiowa Women's Improvement club on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 5 and 6, it was announced by Lee W. Thompson and Edna C. Pegler, county agricultural extension agents. Children from 1 to 4 years old will be examined by physicians.

A marked increase in the scope and volume of work done by the county agent's office in Fillmore county is shown in a report prepared by County Agents Lee W. Thompson and Edna Pegler and covering the past three years. One of the interesting features of the report is the great demand for the various lines of work in which women are interested.

Madison County.

Battle Crtek—The Jefferson township girls' sewing club formed a permanent organization, with Ione Osborn as president, Dorothy Terry as vice president, and Winifred Steward as secretary, it was announced by R. A. Stewart, county agricultural extension agent.

M. L. Gardner, who lives west of Norfolk, has declared that he is able to get Holstein calves to outweigh the common run of beef stuff at similar ages, according to R. A. Stewart, county agent. Mr. Gardner has some interesting figures on his experiences in making baby beeves of his surplus Holstein calves, and this year his calves at 14 months weighed at 800 pounds, the county agent said.

Soy bean variety tests have been planted by George Schmitt of Madison and F. C. Warner of Norfolk, according to R. A. Stewart, county agent. Two acres each of five varieties were planted by each of the men. The test is to determine, in addition to the advantages of particular varieties, the advantages of planting with or without corn, and the merits of soy beans as soil builders.

Cass County.

Weeping Water—Wheat fields in eastern Cass county have suffered much damage from the Hessian fly within the past two weeks, according to Byron H. Swenk, state entomologist. A number of farmers in that territory have plowed up their wheat because of the damage done to the fields, and are planting the fields to corn. Mr. Swenk, with Prof. W. W. Burr of the college of agriculture of the University of Nebraska, last week made a survey of farms of Cass county, and found that most of the damage was done in the eastern portion of the county. In some cases the fields had been damaged to the extent that only a quarter crop or no crop at all could be expected.

Dawson County.

Lexington—Will Fagot of Lexington precinct is carrying on a county-wide corn variety test, it was announced by Alvah R. Hecht, county agent. The seed for the test was furnished by farmers in various sections of Dawson county. Earl Magnuson in Platte precinct, M. Crouch in Ringgold, John Menke in Coyote, Anton Jensen in Gillan, George Fagot and Roscoe Johnson in Lexington are conducting tests to determine the merits of smooth and rough types of corn.

Fred Hines of Buffalo precinct is finding profit in a piece of hilly ground which two years ago was at a point where it wouldn't produce crops profitably, according to Alvah R. Hecht, county agent. The latter declared that Mr. Hines two years ago sowed sweet clover on the eight-acre patch and cut a yield of eight tons of hay; the second year the same eight acres yielded 16 tons of hay and it now is coming up for the third year's crop.

Cuming County.

West Point—Cuming county has more colts this year than at any time within the decade, according to Kenneth C. Fouts, county agricultural extension agent.

Two poultry demonstrations will be held in Cuming county during the coming week, it was announced by Kenneth C. Fouts, county agricultural extension agent. O. N. Summers of the extension service of the college of agriculture of the University of Nebraska will conduct the demonstrations, which are to be held Tuesday and Wednesday.

Near a ton and a half of soy beans have been distributed through the Cuming county farm bureau to farmers of the county, and many farmers obtained seed elsewhere, it was announced by Kenneth C. Fouts, county agent. Will Groos of Wisner is putting on a variety test, using seed from five different varieties, planted in two rows to each variety.

Scotts Bluff County.

Scottsbluff—Growing of cucumbers, muskmelons, pumpkins, squash and beans for seed will receive a good tryout in this territory this year, according to reports to the county agent's office.

Grasshoppers are beginning to hatch and Scotts Bluff county farmers are commencing their campaign of poisoning the small insects before they are large enough to cause serious damage, according to the reports reaching the office of the county agricultural extension agent.

Seward County.

Seward—Seed inspection and certification are claiming the attention of Seward county farmers, according to L. A. Wilson, county agricultural extension agent, and it is expected that a number of them will join the co-operative movement in bringing about a better standard for small grains in this vicnty.

A judging contest, in which five different lunches were placed, was a feature of the achievement day program of the Milford Hot Lunch club, which was held last week. Types of receptacles, the manner of putting up the lunch and the various foods which constituted the lunches were considered in judging.

Harvest Begins Soon.

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.

Beatrice, Neb., June 3.—Farmers in Gage county are making plans for the wheat harvest here soon. The grain is ripening fast and with favorable weather will be ready to cut in a few weeks. Estimates place the yield at from 70 to 80 per cent. Corn is making a good growth and some of the early planted grain is being cultivated for the first time. The acreage this year is larger than last.

Banish Hog Wallows, Urge Farm Specialists

The old central hog wallow makes a mighty expensive bathtub for all hogs and more especially for pigs under four months of age, according to livestock specialists of the University of Nebraska college. Young pigs are very susceptive to parasitic and filthborn disease contamination which are assembled in great numbers in muddy hog wallows. If young pigs are allowed the freedom of such a place, good results should not be expected. Plenty of shade on clean, sanitary ground, together with an abundant supply of clean drinking water will perform the duties which miyht be expected of a hog wallow and will at the same time in no way cause injury to young pigs or older hogs by unnecessarily subjecting them to the influences of disease and parasites. Shade may be provided on the average farm at practically no expense by using old boards and posts which are of little value for any other purpose. The shade should be constructed so that it has a clearance of at least four feet from the ground and shall consist mostly of roof.

Some men set the posts, nail on a few rafters, use woven wire for sheeting and straw or hay for shingles. A shade is generally cooler than a hog house. Shade is healthful, cheap, and profitable.

While the English lead all other Europeans in traveling, the American is the most widely traveled person in the world. After these two countries come the French, Scandinavians, Japanese and South Americans in the order named.

Preserved Eggs Will Keep for 6 or 8 Months

Extension Specialist in Poultry Gives Directions for Preserving in Water Glass.

Fresh eggs if properly preserved will be satisfactory for all uses six or eight months hence, according to Clara M. Sutter, extension specialist in poultry, who gives these directions for preserving eggs in water glass:

"To preserve 15 dozen eggs, select a 5 gallon earthen or stone crock, clean it thoroughly, scald and dry it. Heat 10 to 12 quarts of water to boiling point, then cool it. When cool, measure out 9 quarts of water, place in crock and add one quart of water glass. Stir well and put in the eggs; care should be taken not to crack or break the shells while putting them into the solution; be sure that the liquid covers the eggs by at least two inches at all times. Put the crock in a cool, dry place, tightly covered with a lid or with waxed paper to prevent evaporation.

"If water glass is not obtainable, lime solution may be used, although it is considered not quite so satisfactory as the first method. For best results, the eggs must be fresh and clean, and preferably infertile. For this reason it is always best to candle them before preserving. The egg should be cleaned with a cloth dampened in vinegar to remove stains; never wash the eggs with soap and water as the water takes off the protective coating and may cause contents to spoil. Never preserve a bad egg, or even a "doubtful" one, as one bad egg in a jar may spoil all the others.

"Ordinarily, eggs preserved by these directions will be good for the table as well as for cooking for the next six or eight months. If preserved eggs are boiled, a small hole should be made with a pin in the larger end before placing the egg in water. This lets the air in the egg escape when heated and thus prevents cracking."

Cabbage Worms Are Easily Controlled

The cabbage worm is the dread of every carful cook and housewife and the bane of the cabbage grower. If there are white butterflies hovering about the cabbage patch, one can take for granted that there will soon be a crop of little worms on the young plants.

The worms are not difficult to control, says the United States agricultural college. Repeated experiments have shown that arsenate of lead is the best remedy. This material may be sprayed on using two pounds to 50 gallon, of water or in small quantities two table spoonfuls to a gallon of water. The adhesiveness of the spray is increased by adding an equal weight of laundry soap. Lead arsenate may also be dusted on the young plants, using one part by weight of the powdered form to five parts by by weight of hydrated lime or flour. The mixture is placed in a gunny-sack and the sack shaken over the plants early in the morning after a heavy dew.

This material can be used with absolute safetly. The outer leaves contain most of the poison and these are removed before the cabbage is cooked. Chemical analysis has shown that 25 cabbage heads dusted or sprayed in the ordinary way would have to be eaten by an adult human at one meal before poisonous effects could be produced.

Eight Nebraska Teachers to Graduate in Colorado

Seven Nebraska girls and one young man will graduate at Colorado State Teachers college at Greeley, Colo., June 6. They are members of the biggest June graduating class in the history of the institution. There are 183 in the class.

The members of this class from Nebraska are Verne Charles Fryklund, already engaged as a teacher in the state normal school at Kearney; Leah E. Booth of Sunol, Mae T. Brown of Creighton, Elizabeth Clark of Gothenburg, Frances V. Farrell of Aurora, Vera Irene Glassburn of Exeter, Mabel Steck of Sutherland, and Delia Stocking of Wahoo.

First Corn Is Shipped at Hardy in Two Years

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.

Byron, Neb., June 3.—Three carloads of corn have been shipped from this station, the first corn shipped uut of here for practically two years, nearly all of it having been fed from storage. The farmers also show a disposition to clean up on their wheat which has been stored, and orders for cars have increased. Two cars of wheat a day are being loaded. The new wheat crop is looking favorable, the stand being heavy and the grain in fine conditions.

Wire and Cut Worms Destroy Corn in Fields at Stella

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.

Stella, Neb., June 3.—W. F. Stolz has finished replanting 40 acres of corn. Replanting was necessary because of the cut and wire worms. Most of the farmers who have had to plow up their wheat, are planting the ground to corn.

Garden and Orchard Suggestions

By PURLEY L. KEENE.

Cultivate the Garden.

Cultivation of the garden proves the most effective way to control weeds and conserve moisture if done frequently and shallow. A garden rake, if used every day, is an efficient tool for this purpose. A hoe will be needed seldom, where the soil is kept constantly worked with the garden rake. Wheel hoes are satisfactory under proper management. Under no conditions should the soil be allowed to cake.

Destroying Weeds.

Garden paths may be kept free from weeds by using solutions of various substances. Gasoline, while expensive, is very effective. Common salt is also good. Both of these solutions will kill blue grass and should not be used for killing weeds in lawns. Iron sulphate perhaps is used most extensively for this purpose and especially against dandelions.

Dandelion Treatment.

One and one-half pounds of iron sulphate are used to each gallon of water and mixed thoroughly with it. The spray should be applied with a force pump or some other type of sprayer in a fine mist as close to the crown of the dandelion as possible. Four gallons of the solution should be made to cover 1,000 square feet of area. Applications should begin with the first appearance of the weeds and be repeated every 10 days or two weeks. This solution is not injurious to grasses but will injure clover lawns. It should be kept away from clothing, building and sidewalks, as it will stain them.

Peonies, Dahlias and Gladioli.

Peonies are in the bud now and should be well watered where necessary. They are frequently disbudded to encourage the production of larger blooms. Only one bud is left on each stem. Liquid manure may be applied now and it will increase the vigor of the plant and the size of the blooms.

Dahlias and gladioli may be planted now if they have not already been set. Canna plants may be set deeper than they commonly are, as this aids them in withstanding drouth conditions and is supporting the leaf and flower stalks which are inclined to break over, easily.

Watch For Insects.

Watch the fruit and vegetables for any signs of insect pests and fungous diseases. In many cases, it is preferable to use a preventive spray, rather than a curative one. For specific directions for such treatment, consult your state entomologist.

Jersey Cattle Club Meets in Kansas City

Kansas City, June 3.—Five hundred Jersey breeders from 15 states have made reservations for the annual meeting of the American Jersey Cattle club here June 4 to 7, according to an announcement made by C. J. Tucker, manager of the Longview Farm and in charge of arrangements for the convention. R. T. Lee, field representative of the club, who has just finished 28 county meetings of Jersey breeders in Missouri, says that hundreds of Missouri breeders are going to take advantage of this opportunity to attend a meeting of the American Jersey Cattle club. This is the annual convention of the club and the first time it has met outside the state of New York.

Reduction of the membership fee from $100 to $50 or $25 will be a question that will receive a great deal of interest, according to breeders. In the southwest, many small herds of purebred Jerseys are owned by the man of moderate means, who does not feel that he can pay the higher fee. Several petitions have been circulated in Missouri and Kansas asking that the membership fee be reduced to $25 and the many signers have agreed to join if the reduction is made.

Specialist Tells of Hog Cholera

Agricultural College Bulletin Discusses Disease and Outlines Symptoms.

A bulletin entitled "Treatment of Hog Cholera" is now available from county and state agricultural extension offices. It has been published in answer to numerous inquiries received by these offices concerning every phase of the disease. It is quite complete in itself and should be valuable to every hog raised in Nebraska, say agricultural college livestock specialists who come in contact with the farmers themselves.

The symptoms are outlined but no attempt is made in this bulletin to instruct the farmers in diagnosing cases that may occur in their herds. This, in the opinion of the writer, is work for a trained person with considerable experience. Prevention of the disease, besides the usual precautions of strict sanitation, resolves itself into the two methods of vaccination; the single and the simultaneous treatments, each of which is clearly discussed. The questions "What is Serum?" and "What is Virus' 'are onswered briefly. Advice is given concerning age for vaccination, handling pregnant sows and sows with pigs, and vaccination practices and methods.

The correct dosages for various weights are tabulated and directions for vaccination procedure, and care of instruments are included. After-effects that may be expected are discussed.

Bad Eggs Are Result of Farmer's Neglect

Bad eggs are not the result of accident; they are examples of neglect, slovenly management, and shiftlessness, according to University of Nebraska Agricultural specialists. It is just as easy to produce and market good-quality eggs as it is to offend consumers with stale, fertile eggs, they say. Farmers lose approximately $50,000,000 a year from bad methods of producing and handling eggs. One-third of this loss is preventable because it is due to partial hatching of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to begin to incubate.

The rooster makes the egg fertile, while the fertilized egg produces the blood ring which is the partial development of the chick. The rooster does not increase egg production; he merely fertilizes the germ of the egg, and hence he should be allowed to run with the flock only during the hatching season. After the hatching season is over, the male birds should be confined, killed, or sold.

Vaudeville—Photoplays
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DOROTHY BIESE
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BOBBY VERNON
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Christie Comedy

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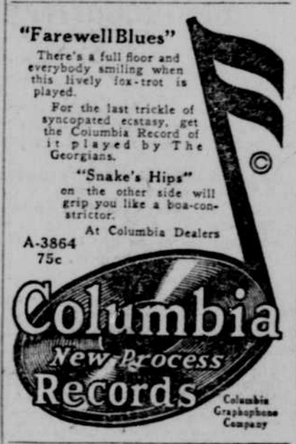

SUN

Announcement
During the summer months of June, July and August, we, the undersigned banks of South Omaha, will observe the following business hours: Daily except Saturday, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Saturday evening the banks having Savings Departments will be open, as usual, from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.
Packers National Bank,
Live Stock National Bank,
South Omaha Savings Bank,
Security State Bank,
Stock Yards National Bank.

Strand
19th & DOUGLAS
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AGNES BRITTON and FLORENCE BRESSLER in "Hits and Bits"
GENE SARAZEN in "Golf"
LIGE CONLEY in "Three Strikes"

THIS WEEK MOON ENDS FRI.
NELL SHIPMAN
FAMOUS STAR OF "THE GIRL FROM GOD'S COUNTRY"
IN
"The Grub Stake"
COMEDY — TOPICAL NEWS
MATS. 20c EVE. 25c

Bernardo Olshansky, Baritone
Agnes Pringle, Violinist
Josef Martin, Pianist
In Two Recitals
BALL ROOM
HOTEL FONTENELLE
OMAHA, NEBRASKA
Benefit of
AMERICAN WAR MOTHERS
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
June 4-5, 1923—8:15 P. M.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATERS
HAMILTON - - - 40th and Hamilton
SPECIAL PRODUCTION
"TRIFLING WOMEN"
VICTORIA - - - - 24th and Fort
"Coolest in Omaha"
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
"DREAM STREET"
GRAND - - - - 16th and Binney
BARBARA LA MARR and LEWIS STONE
in "TRIFLING WOMEN"

"Stereopticon Lecture"
By MRS. VIDA STONE,
of Los Angeles, Cal.
on the subject, "Twentieth Century Knighthood," at the Paxton Hotel Convention Hall, 14th and Farnam streets, Tuesday evening, 8:15 sclock, June 5. Given under the auspices of the Omaha Theosophical Society. The Lecture is Free.
THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED

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New York, with its metropolitan ways; Philadelphia, with Independence Hall; Boston, Lexington and Concord, cradle of liberty and American Athens; Delaware Water Gap, Newport, Watch Hill, Cape Cod, and down east Maine, all scenes of summer fashion; Atlantic City with its famous boardwalk; the national capital at Washington.
Planning a trip to any or all of them, get your ticket over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
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