

START DRIVE TO RAISE HUGE SUM FOR PALESTINE

Campaign to Begin Dec. 15 and Continue Two Months; Hope to Get Three Million Dollars.

New York, Dec. 14—A 60 day drive to raise \$3,000,000 for Palestine will be inaugurated on December 15 by the Zionist Organization of America as the second installment of the Palestine Restoration fund. Discussing the impending drive, Mr. Jacob De Haas, executive secretary of the Zionist Organization of America, made the following statements:

Three millions may not prove an adequate amount for the needs of 1919. One almost hopes that it will prove insufficient. Its failure to suffice will imply greater Zionist achievement. Of the \$3,000,000 only a small sum will go directly for relief of the type of aims-giving and charity. Four hundred thousand will be devoted to the American Zionist Medical unit, in an effort to expedite sanitary improvement, provide hospital service, dispensary aid and public health work in Palestine. The Zionist Organization, in sending the medical unit to Palestine, took the first step toward socializing medical work in Palestine and has begun to teach the people a new standard of hygienic life.

Quarter Million for Education.
A quarter of a million is to be devoted to education. Palestine whatever else it lacks, has now an educational governing body which subsidizes all the secular schools and all the religious schools provided Hebrew is the medium of instruction. The board does not interfere with the curriculum of the religious schools but it is responsible for what is taught in the secular schools. However it makes these minimum demands: Hebrew and hygienic and sanitary school buildings.

"One million will go for investments in the Zionist financial institutions including the Anglo-Palestine company, that efficient Palestine bank which weathered all storms and stresses of war. We can be proud of this Jewish bank. It never forgets that it exists for the purpose of developing Palestine and aiding the Jews there. And they need much aid, but business aid. Loans to colonies for new stock, seeds and machinery; loans to buy up lands made by the private money lenders at usurious interest during the war; loans for the cooperative societies, loans that mean reconstruction in every sense of the term."

Half Million to Zionists.
"About half of the third million will be needed for Zionist commission's further operations. The rudiments of government administration are ahead of us a judiciary department, an immigration bureau, a commerce and labor bureau, a government body of the relief department, a board of education, a health department. A quarter of a million will be needed for special loans to communities, merchants and individuals. Character may be the only collateral, but the loans are needed; \$1,000 will be required by our Palestine supplies department and our Palestine Service and Information department—the latter, the machinery by which people will eventually be aided to go from 'over here' to 'over there.' We spent \$25,000 organizing the Jewish legion—that fine body of Jewish soldiers who have been mentioned all over the world for the participation in the final stages of the Palestine campaign and we shall have to spend \$50,000 in caring for the dependant families of these Jewish soldiers."

"The balance we will spend in the United States and elsewhere for the purpose of the organization. We are spending \$50,000 this year on our education department; \$12,000 on Hebrew education and probably a third more of that sum on propaganda for the Hebrew language. We are in touch with 1,800 to 2,000 places in the United States alone."

Jens Hansen, Omahan, Drafted in March, 1917, Dies of Wounds in July

Jens Hansen, former employe of the Andrew Neldeberg dairy farm, who died of wounds received in action July 20, was among the Omahan boys who were called to the colors in March, 1917.

After entering the service, he was sent to Camp Cody, N. M., where he remained in training until last June, when he was ordered overseas. After landing in France, he was evidently sent direct to the front line trenches, for it was only about a month after his landing that he died of wounds received in action.

He was a native of Denmark and had seen service in the army of that country before coming to America. He had no relatives in this country. Upon entering the service he made Otto Wolf, Sixteenth and Locust streets, executor of his estate.

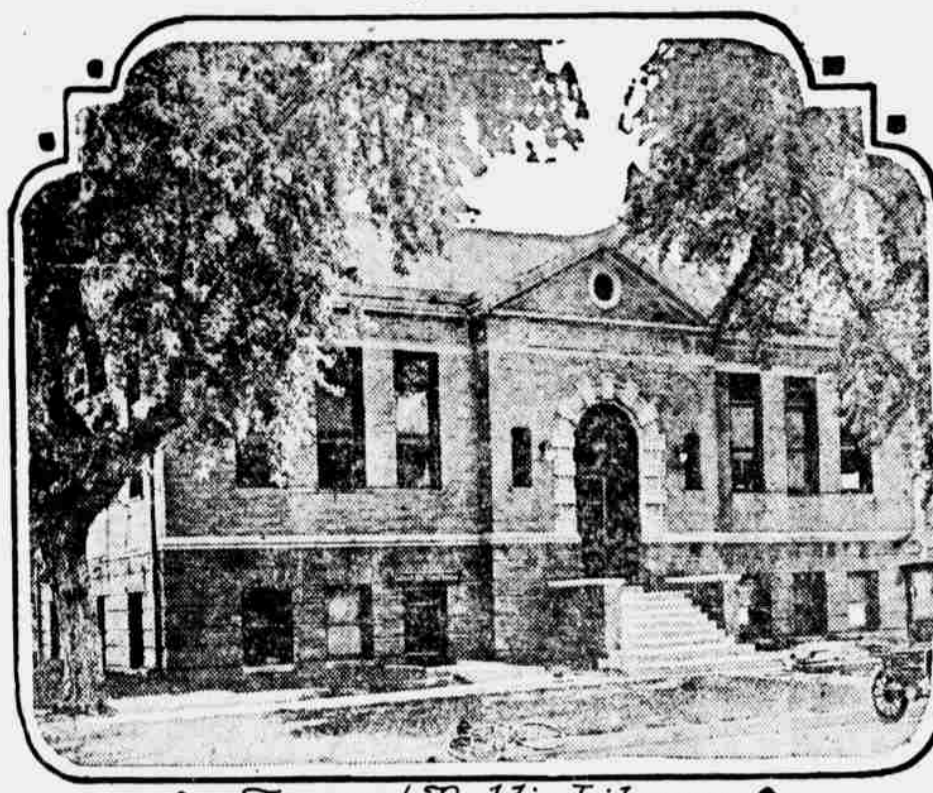
Real Estate is Unusually Active for This Time Year

The Edward F. Williams Co., realtors, 803-4 Omaha National bank building, report inquiries extremely plentiful for this time of the year, especially from prospective buyers of modest homes, ranging from \$2,500 to \$3,500, on a small payment and the balance in monthly installments.

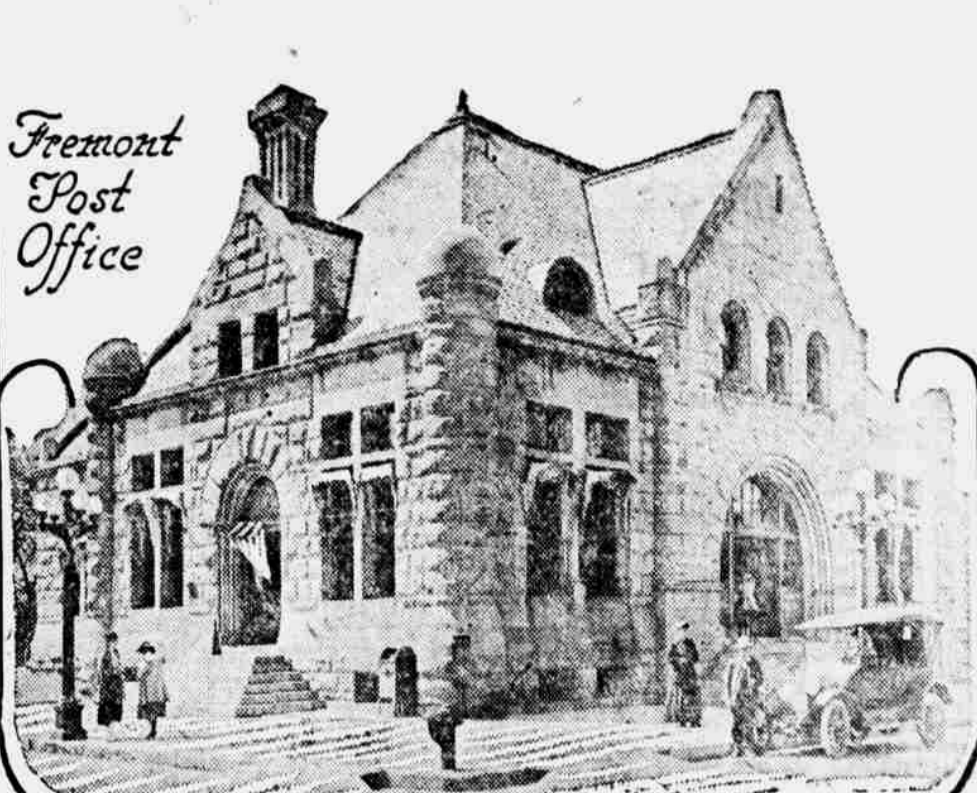
Recent sales made by this company include the following:

- Two lots at Forty-second and Pinkney streets, B. L. Purdy, \$1,000.
- Two houses and store building at Nineteenth and Clark streets, to Alexander and M. Sniatvsky.
- At 1817 Fowler avenue, bungalow to Benjamin M. Gerlach, \$2,850.
- Eight-room dwelling at 1215 Hamilton street to George L. Harris, \$2,800.
- Four-room dwelling at 716 Bancroft street to Margaret L. Fisher, \$1,800.
- Two-room dwelling at 2015 Willis avenue to A. W. Fenner, \$3,000.
- Pressed brick apartment building at Fort and Barney streets to George H. Nelson, \$9,000.
- Five-room cottage at 2113 North Forty-fourth avenue to Frederick G. Gray, \$2,500.

Fremont, the Tractor City of the State



Fremont Public Library



Fremont Post Office

Little Journeys to Nearby Towns

By Edward Black

FREMONT

We have heard of "The Gate City" and "The Windy City," and various other cities; now we are going to have a few words about "The Tractor City," otherwise known as Fremont, Dodge county, Nebraska.

Sixty years ago Fremont, which is today a representative, up-to-date western county seat, did not have much in the way of culture, education or social life, but it did have the Pawnee Indians, who maintained a large social center, which was located about three miles south of the town, along the Platte river. This aboriginal community center was known as the Pawnee village, with a population of 1,500 Indians.

Life in those days was "one darn thing after another" among the white settlers. During October, 1856, the grand multi of the Pawnees notified the whites that unless they moved on within three days, dire things would occur. James G. Smith, one of the founders of the town, called a meeting of the whites, who resolved to ask Acting Governor Izard at Omaha for reinforcements.

Mobilizes Fighters.
The governor mobilized eight Indian fighters, who rushed to Fremont with muskets. The total forces of Omahans and Fremonters numbered 25, but they marched and counter-marched, kindled bonfires, and thus practiced camouflage to the extent of aving the Pawnees into the belief that a formidable force was moving against them. On the third day the Pawnee chief sent a brave with a flag of truce, explaining that the Indians had reconsidered their decision to expel the whites.

The Pawnees claimed joint ownership of lands with the Omahans, and were not placated when the latter made a settlement with the government. These Indians took particular exception to the whites cutting timber for their houses.

On another occasion, General John M. Thayer of Omaha, who had charge of the territorial brigade, was notified that the Pawnees were engaged in predatory acts along the Elkhorn river, near Fremont. Rev. Mr. Allis, who had worked among the Pawnees as missionary, and O. D. Richardson and John H. Allen of Omaha, accompanied Thayer in a wagon to the scene of disturbances. The wagon was abundantly provisioned for the occasion and the party arrived in due time at the Pawnee village, where Allis explained to the chief the significance of the visit. The chief granted and gave further evidence of his pleasure by offering a pipe of peace to Thayer, who dared not refuse the token of friendship.

Call on White Father.
Thayer advised the chief that unless his braves abstained from plundering, the Great White Father at Washington would send soldiers who had been trained in the art of shooting straight. While the chief was pledging himself to future good behavior, a party of his young braves raided the Thayer wagon, which had been left in charge of Allen. Three years after that event the Pawnees went on a general raiding excursion along the Platte river. Thayer raised a force of 194 men, pursued the tribe and captured all of them, when they yelled "kame-rad" in the Indian language.

The following is an extract from an account of the Pawnees at Fremont 60 years ago: "In the summer of 1859 the Pawnees started on a grand hunt. When they were near the mouth of Maple creek they commenced, as the saying is, to 'cut up high.' They stole much from the farmers living along the road, and performed other antics. Word was sent back to Fremont of their unwonted exhilaration, and the population turned out en masse to stop the depredations. The old army musket was the weapon of destruction in the hands of the whites, but they were not forced to resort to it. It is probably lucky they did not, because those muskets were double-acting machines, killing the man before and the man behind, every time.

Fared the Pioneers.
The Pawnees stood much in awe of Fremont's pioneers. A lot of the chiefs were watching the revolting practice of the whites, not long after the first settlement of a town, and they were amazed to see the facility and ease with which one man shot five or six times in rapid succession. Another source of fear happened to the Pawnees in this manner: The first Fourth of July was celebrated by the pioneers in a vigorous manner on the ground where a booth had been erected. Among the grand affairs of the day was a military review of the citizens, commanded by Gen. George W. Danes. There were 300 Pawnees over to see the doings and they were enjoying themselves very much, when, without a tap of drum

or word of warning, the militia, headed by the gallant general, charged full upon the Indians. Of course, the whites were in fun, but the Indians were not used to that kind of amusement, so they took to their heels, shouting with fear. The whites later pacified the frightened Indians by giving them the remains of the day's feast.

"During the summer of 1859 the government removed the Pawnees to a reservation about 70 miles west of Fremont, near Columbus."

The town of Fremont was incorporated by authority of the legislature on November 2, 1858, although the name had been adopted two years before that date. In August, 1856, Col. John C. Fremont and James Buchanan were opposing presidential candidates. Fremont had visited this part of the country on his exploring expedition and his name was known to the western pioneers. A town site 25 miles west of Fremont was named "Buchanan" in the same year.

Named For Iowa Senator.
The county of Dodge, of which Fremont is the seat, was named in honor of Senator Augustus Caesar Dodge of Iowa, supporter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The first boundary lines of Dodge county were announced in a proclamation issued by Acting Governor Gurney, November 21, 1854. The legislature in 1855 established new boundaries and named Fontenelle as the county seat. In 1860 Fontenelle was placed in Washington county. Dr. M. H. Clark was the first member from Dodge county to the territorial council, the first county election being held in Fontenelle, December 12, 1854. Judge J. W. Richardson and Col. E. R. Doyle were the first members elected to the territorial house of representatives.

The present townsite of Fremont was "claimed" by E. H. Barnard and John A. Kountz, August 23, 1850. Their first claim stake was placed at a point which is now the intersection of D and First streets. They surveyed their line two miles west to the cabin of Seth P. Marvin, who had arrived three weeks before with his wife and two children from Marshalltown, Ia. George M. Pinney, James G. Smith, Robert Kittle and Robert Moreland, who had established conflicting claims, pooled their interests with Barnard and Kountz at the Marvin cabin. A townsites company was formed with Smith as president. Barnard and Kittle were uncles of Mrs. Ross Hammond, a present-day resident of Fremont.

First Building.
The first building in Fremont was a crude affair erected by Barnard and Kountz on a site later occupied by the Congregational church. This humble structure served as a boarding house where Leander Gerard presided as cook, later rising to the position of banker in Columbus, Neb. This pioneer hostelry was said to have accommodated as many as 15 at one time. A story is told of the cook being blown out of this boarding house during a memorable northwester on December 1, 1850. A searching party found the cook in Judge Smith's dug-out. The first permanent houses were erected by Robert Kittle and William G. Bowman. Rev. Isaac E. Heaton, Congregationalist, delivered the first sermon in Fremont on November 2, 1856. He became pastor of the first church organization in Columbus, Neb. His family is said to have been the first to settle permanently in the town. Mrs. L. H. Rogers, now residing in Fremont, is a daughter of Rev. Mr. Heaton. James G. Smith is credited with having been the first merchant; John C. Flor, first hotel keeper; Fred Kittle, first male child born; Alice Flor, first girl born; Luther Wilson and Eliza Turner, first groom and bride. The first settlers in Dodge county were Mrs. Wealthy Beebe and children, and her son-in-law, Abram McNeal, and his family. They located two miles west of Fremont.

First Stage Line.
A stage line station was opened in Fremont during July, 1858, when the Omaha-California stage line was established. The station was located at a point now known as Fifth and Main streets and was near a hotel conducted by Mrs. Turner, mother of Thomas, Ben and W. H. (Hank) Turner. W. H. Turner still lives in Fremont and is one of the oldest living residents of his town and county. He was a freighter in the old days. Part of the old military road, Omaha to Fort Kearny, is now known as Military avenue in Fremont. The advent of the Union Pacific to Fremont, January 24, 1866, marked the passing of the stage line. "The Tractor City" has in recent years been the scene of tractor shows of national importance, and it

is notable for the successful men who have grown with the town, or who have gone to other fields to win places of responsibility and affluence. The oldest resident native son of Fremont is Ray Nye, only child of the late Theron Nye, who became a resident of Dodge county in 1857. Ray Nye's office today is on the third floor of a fine bank building which is on the same block where Mr. Nye was born 57 years ago. Mr. Nye has purchased a house in Sandwich, Mass., erected by Jonathan Nye, one of his ancestors in 1683. The first member of his family who came to this country was Ben Nye, who arrived in Sandwich in 1635.

Daily Bulletins.
John Hauser is one of the institutions of Fremont. He has become known throughout the countryside on account of his "bulletins" which he posts daily in his show windows. He avers that he gets the news 24 hours ahead of the local papers through his personal news bureau. A marriage, death or birth can not escape this veteran character. If John A. Kine and Victor Smith ride down from Omaha in their gas-wagons, he has the information promptly posted. Mr. Hauser recently found a copy of a Fremont weekly newspaper of date of November 27, 1868. Among the advertisements was a reference to Dr. L. J. Abbott, father of Keene Abbott of Omaha and of the present superintendent of the state school for the blind at Nebraska City. The professional card of Maxwell and Chapman recalls the name of the late Samuel Maxwell, chairman of the first republican state convention and who became prominent in legal affairs of this state. This old paper of 50 years ago listed the principal towns of Nebraska in the following order of importance: Omaha, Ne-

braska City, Brownville, Plattsmouth, Fremont, Columbus, Lincoln, Dakota, DeSoto, Bellevue, Nemaha City, Beatrice, Rock Bluffs, Rulo, Tecumseh, Ashland, Camden, St. Johns, West Point and Tekamah. A news item stated that "Comish" Lee had patented a clothes dryer.

Walked Into State.
E. R. Gurney, banker, walked into Nebraska from Kansas at a time when Horace Greeley's admonition was fresh in the minds of ambitious young men, and yet he is comparatively young. He is one of Dodge county's foremost public speakers and is prominent in public affairs of his community.

L. D. Richards hung up his hat in Fremont when he arrived as transit man with the Sioux City and Pacific railroad, May, 1868. He was engineer in charge of construction of the first 50 miles of the F. E. & M. V. line from Fremont to Wisner.

Dr. James M. Borglum and his eight children were well known in Fremont years ago. Gutson Borglum, a son, has attained national prominence as a sculptor. Dr. L. B. Smith is related to the Smiths who were identified with the founding of Fremont. He recalled the thrilling circumstances of himself and L. M. Keene when they walked from Omaha nearly to Fremont where they settled 52 years ago. The Platte river and Rawhide creek were over their banks, and for no time it seemed that Messrs. Smith and Keene would have to retrace

their steps to Omaha. But they finally reached the Dodge county seat and have remained there.

The late Judge W. H. Munger of Omaha was a Fremontite and A. G. Elick of Omaha obtained his start in that town. G. L. Loomis, in the federal service in Omaha, is another prominent Fremont man.

Yankees and Germans Celebrated Armistice Together, Writes Boy

Allied and German troops on the front together celebrated the signing of the armistice the night of November 11, according to a letter received from a well known Omaha lad, Max Fromkin, who is with Battery E, Three Hundred and Second field artillery.

"We celebrated in great style the night of the 11th, right on the battle front. Met a number of our enemy, the Germans, and celebrated with them. In fact, a couple of Germans gave me a belt and a watch as a souvenir. Also treated me to some real German beer," he wrote.

Fromkin, who is a brother of Mrs. D. B. Gross, was active in B'nai Ami and B'nai Britz circles before he entered the service. He does not expect to return to this country until spring.

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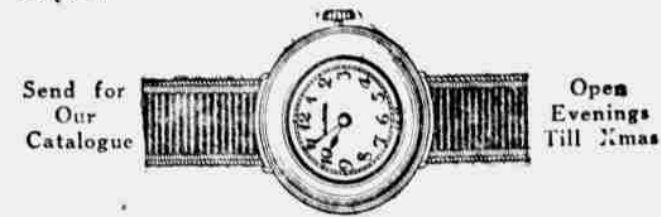
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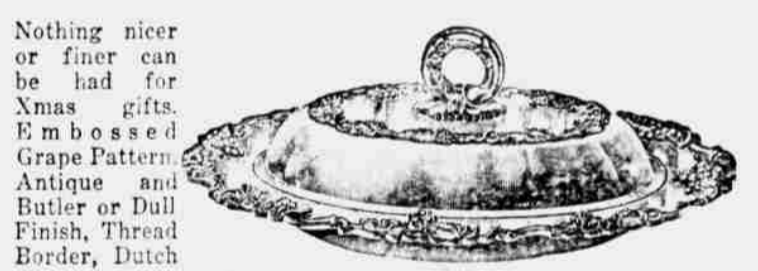
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