

All Races Represented in Federal Vocational Classes

Washington, June 28.—(Special.)—Varieties of occupations which are chosen by disabled men in training for re-education are equalled only by the varieties in their nationalities. In any considerable group of

cases dealt with by the federal board there will generally be found Poles, Bohemians, Lithuanians, Danes, French, Canadians, Chilians, Indians and men of other racial stock. These men all fought with the United States army and were disabled. They are all equally entitled under the law to re-education free of cost to them, and they are

choosing courses adapted to their individual needs. Many of them have chosen first of all Americanization courses. After completing these they will in many cases take up training for some trade or profession. Americanization plus vocational training makes of our one-time Wops, Dagoes, and Greasers good and loyal American citizens.

COLUMBUS WINS NAME AS HOME OF TRAVELING MEN

Ideal Railway and Highway Facilities Add to Attractiveness of City Forging to the Front.

Columbus, Neb., due to its railroad and highway facilities is rapidly becoming known as ideal home for the commercial traveler. It is located 82 miles west of Omaha on the main line of the Union Pacific and branches of this road and the Burlington gives excellent connections to any part of the state.

The Lincoln Highway and Meridian Highway intersect in this city, giving auto travelers ideal roads. The state Y. M. C. A. camp of 40 acres is just being dedicated. Application has been made to the state engineer for three miles of paved highway leading to the camp.

The citizens have provided for recreation and amusements with facilities that would do credit to a larger city. The Wayside Country club owns 60 acres of ground on which they have an ideal golf links and other provisions for outdoor amusements. It is located two miles from town. Shady lake, a private summer resort on the Loup river, is patronized by vacationists from all parts of the state.

Columbus has 6,500 population. Four grade and one high school and a Catholic parochial grade and high school provide for the education of the children. Bonds have been voted to erect a \$120,000 high school building and ground has been purchased on which to build a fifth grade school.

Recent campaigns have secured the erection of a new federal building, library and railway station. The hotels are unexcelled in the state by any town of its size. An up-to-date and commodious Y. M. C. A. building compares favorably with other institutions in the state. St. Mary's hospital, a Catholic institution, is one of the best in the state.

A brick yard and canning factory are both flourishing. Two wholesale grocery houses supply a large territory doing over \$1,000,000 worth of business each year. The Union Pacific has a large payroll. A volunteer fire department and band are well equipped and among the most efficient in the state.

The railroad and highway facilities have made Columbus a center for butter, egg and produce houses. Contracts have been let for a new federated church that will be one of the most imposing in the west. A new court house is soon to be built. The city is provided with beautiful churches of all denominations.

Professional Woman Partner the Latest Jazz Craze Product

London.—The woman professional partner is the product of the jazz craze and the numbers of the newcomers are rapidly multiplying in response to a big popular demand.

The male professional partner, it may be recalled, arrived on the wave of the tango. Now the scene has changed. Where one or two male professional dancing partners used to frequent smart dancing places there are now half a dozen or more women professional partners in possession of the field.

"The professional dancing partner certainly adds to the amenities of the ballroom at the present day, when many of the guests are still unfamiliar with the new steps," said a leading woman dancing teacher.

Urges System to Record Wit of School Kiddies

Philadelphia.—A "chair of humor" for school systems to record the sayings of children in classrooms was urged here by Dr. Calvin N. Kendall, commissioner of education of New Jersey, who said that his proposition was "no joke." In supporting his scheme he said:

"Asked to spell 'throne,' a New Jersey school child spelled it 'thrown.' On being told by the teacher that the spelling was not correct and given another chance, the youngster stood pat on the first spelling, and added: 'Anyway, that's how you spell it these days.'"

LONDON BISHOP CANNOT LIVE ON \$50,000 A YEAR

Ready to Sell One of His Homes Which He Considers a Liability Instead of Asset.

London, June 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The bishop of London, Dr. Ingram, with a salary of \$50,000, finds that he cannot keep up both of the residences which go with his position, and proposes to rent or sell his town house.

The bishop's town house is situated in St. James' square, about the most aristocratic area of London. It was once the home of the earls of Warwick, and the church bought it some two centuries ago.

The other residence is Fulham palace, which is across the Thames from the suburb of Putney, where the Oxford-Cambridge boat races start. The bishop explained to a diocesan conference that \$32,500 of his income went for income tax, super-tax, municipal taxes and insurance. That left him only \$17,500 to maintain these two establishments, and to keep a motor, and the minimum of 10 servants absolutely needed for Fulham palace alone.

"You must see," he said, "it cannot be done. You ask your wives, Pessimists have told me I would not be able even to keep Fulham palace going, but I intend to make a great effort before parting with a historic possession of the church for 1,300 years."

The bishop is in the same boat with numerous others of the clergy. They are appointed to a position with a certain salary "and living." The "living" is a residence, often larger than they can maintain on the salary, so that it constitutes a liability rather than an asset. Several important church officials have closed their houses during the war, and lived in less expensive quarters.

High Cost of Living Reduces Marriages; Husbands Improving

Boston, June 28.—They don't marry any more as they used to in the good old 1916 and 1917 and 1918. Reason why? "The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker," says Edward W. McGlennon, registrar of marriages at city hall.

"The scarcity of apartments and the high cost of butter are spoiling more than one good marriage, and prospects for improvement in 1920 are not so rosy, either," the gentleman continues to explain. "Don't blame heaven, blame the times."

But if husbands are scarcer than of yore they are a much better breed. Who says so? Registrar McGlennon again.

Having watched the merry game of matrimony for these many years, Registrar McGlennon is to be listened to, when he speaks, as a connoisseur. "And the husband of 1919 will be more patient, more economical, more staying in o' nights, more orderly and far more generous," says Registrar McGlennon. "He learned all these things in the army. Yes, indeed, Miss 1919, if perchance she does not get a husband, may well pity in her heart Miss 1917. For husbands this year are matrimonial models. But don't thank me, nor don't thank the husbands. Just pay your compliments to Flanders mud, and trench life, and army roll call, and military discipline, all of which gets a man ready to stand anything—just anything—even his wedding bells."

Portia, by Tears, Wins Acquittal for Bad Young Man

(By Universal Service.) Chicago, June 28.—"Do you call it fair when the lawyer I had was only a boy trying his first case—getting experience, they call it—yes, getting experience at my expense?"

That is what Mary Turner said in "Within the Law," and what Dorothy Rosenthal, the pretty young Portia of Chicago, was thinking of when she stood up before the jurors to defend Charles Morgan, 23, who was on trial for burglary. It was Miss Rosenthal's first case, and she told the jurors it was Morgan's last chance, for he already had served two sentences in the house of correction.

"The prosecution had two witnesses," explained the young woman lawyer. "A watchman who caught the boy red-handed and a police officer who made the arrest. We, the defense, had nothing but the boy's record, which I knew would go against him. It looked like a losing game. I thought how young he was. I thought of his mother, a dear little, old lady in St. Louis, who knew nothing of his arrest, and who was dying."

"Then I remembered the lines from the play 'Within the Law.' I realized that I, in my enthusiasm, had taken on something that was too big for me to handle. I was getting experience at the boy's expense. For a moment I experienced all the horror of defeat. Then my mind reverted to Mary Turner. I had given readings of 'Within the Law' on more than one occasion; and I had learned how to cry. I had to appeal to the jury somehow. I simply had to win my case and keep the boy burglar from going to jail. And so I cried."

Morgan didn't go to jail, however. After being out ten minutes the jury returned the verdict of "Not guilty." It may have been the jurors were really impressed by the tears.

Paper Unrepentant. Dublin.—The Southern Star, a newspaper of Skibberreen, has been allowed to reappear after a suspension of 30 weeks. In its first issue it declared it was unrepentant for anything it had done to help Ireland's independence.

Steady Stream of All Kinds of Supplies Now Pour Into North Serbia

Belgrade, Serbia, May 28.—(By Mail.)—Northern Serbia, which for several months after the war was virtually isolated from contact with allied sources of supply, is now receiving a steady stream of goods of all kinds. These goods are brought in by way of Fiume, as there is no through rail connection north from Saloniki across Serbit owing to the fact that the main north-south railroad in Serbia is still being repaired and hundreds of bridges are lying smashed beyond repair in the beds of the streams they once spanned. At present it requires, with good luck, 14 to 15 days to cross Serbia from Saloniki to Belgrade by motor truck and rail.

The American army food mission and the American Red Cross are daily sending truckloads of food, clothing and medical supplies into Northern Serbia from Belgrade. The American Red Cross in Northern Serbia has established stations at Curprijia, Kragujevac, Palanka, Pozhaharevat, Shabatz, Negotin, Petrovatz, Obrenovatz and Semendria, from which centers hundreds of smaller towns are served. At all these points American army doctors, American army nurses and former doughboys, chauffeurs and motor transport men are busy.

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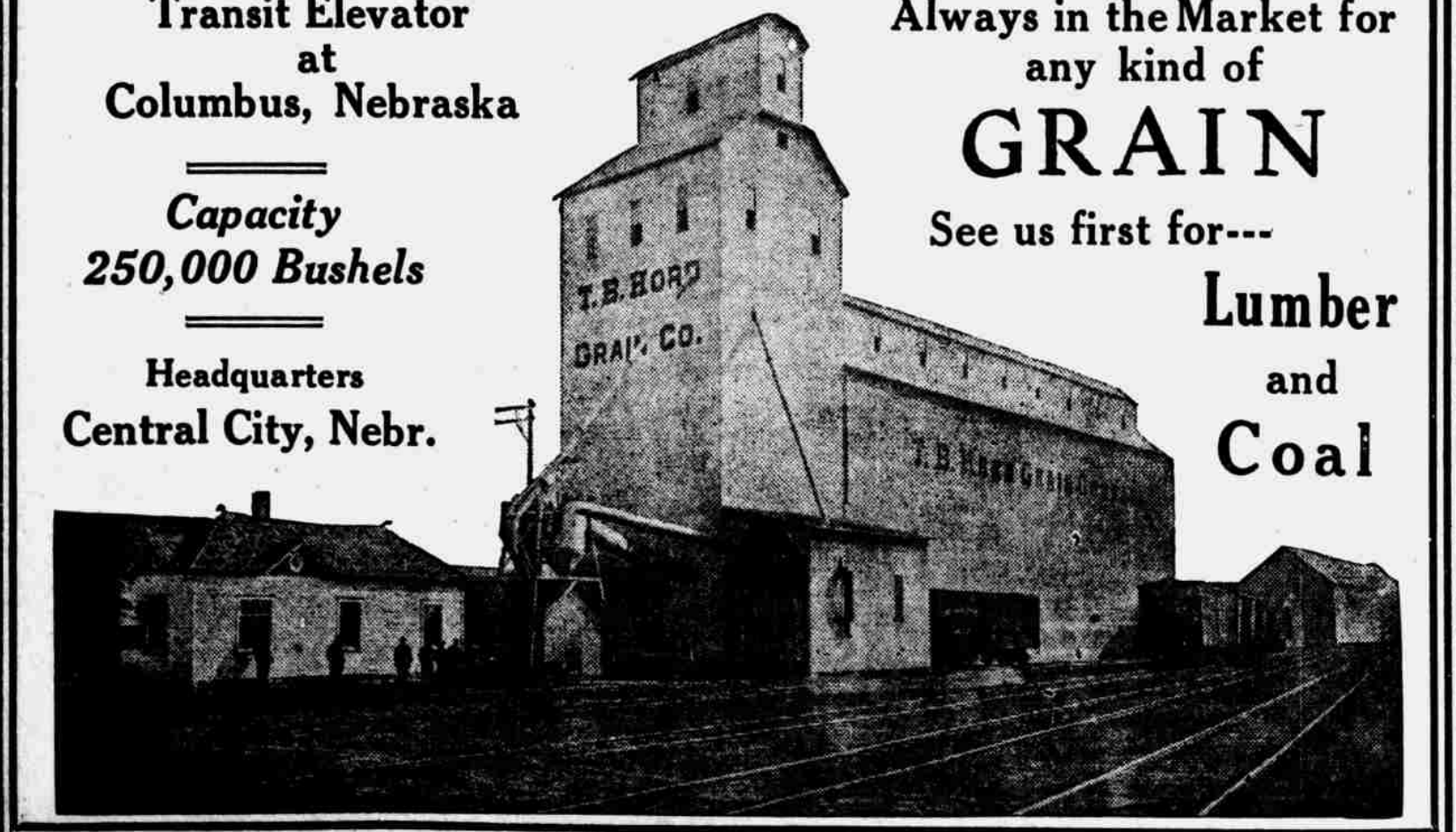
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