

STEADY GROWTH OF LINCOLN NOT HALTED BY WAR

Reconstruction Era Will See
Ten Million Dollars In Build-
ing Projects Completed,
Including State Capitol.

Having steadily expanded at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year in new down-town business projects the last five years, Greater Lincoln is emerging into the reconstruction era following the war with a \$10,000,000 program of development that will add not only immediate resources but will place the city in a position to receive and take care of what is expected to be a phenomenal increase in population.

Close to the business section of the city on the south is about to arise a \$5,000,000 capitol building that will be an honor to the state and a monument that will play a big part in development of the city. Greater Lincoln plans call for a handsome boulevard system to connect the capitol grounds with the University of Nebraska, a half mile across the heart of the city, where

the regents of the university have inaugurated a \$2,000,000 extension program in the development of the \$3,000,000 downtown campus. The university has a \$1,000,000 college of agriculture plant three miles from the city campus, that will share in all improvement programs.

Will Build Schools.

A \$2,000,000 bond issue has just been voted and immediate abandonment of old school buildings and the erection of new and modern structures that will care for the city's needs for years to come will be undertaken forthwith.

Erection of new downtown business blocks already planned call for an outlay of \$1,000,000, and half a dozen projects in the million-dollar class are being contemplated.

Favored with 18 diverging railroad lines out of the city, Lincoln manufacturing and jobbing, which has doubled in volume the last five years, has set its mark to beat all past records.

With the industrial growth of the city has come a steady increase in population due to opportunities in trades and in business lines and to the desirability of the city as a home for those of means, where they can give their children everything necessary in the way of an education.

University Growing.

The city has a public school, college and university population of over 20,000, including 11,140 enrolled in the common schools in 1918. The enrollment at the University of Nebraska last year was 5,629, and

an additional 2,404 in the student of officers' training corps, making a total at the university of 8,033 students. On account of war conditions the last two years, which took its full quota of masculine college material and kept the prospective college women at home, it is impossible to compute a normal college attendance. The 5,529 students in 1918 was an increase of 224 over 1917.

Other Schools Grow

Three denominational colleges in the suburbs in 1918 had an enrollment of 1,709 students, or an increase of 456 over the previous year. The scholars with their enrollment and increase are:

Nebraska Wesleyan, 854, with an increase of 274.

Union college, 498, an increase of 90.

Cotner university, 357, an increase of 92.

Under the \$2,000,000 bond issue program, to be carried out immediately, six of the 18 public school buildings will be replaced with modern structures, two \$475,000 junior high schools will be constructed, and four schools will be remodeled and enlarged.

The same program calls for a \$100,000 outlay in shops at the Lincoln high school, to provide the most up-to-date courses in industrial and vocational education.

Free From Debt.

The city of Lincoln has no bonded indebtedness. It has always paid its expenses as it went along, and has kept fully abreast of progress in administrative measures.

Within the city are 90 miles of paved streets, with a 100,000 paving program for the current year. The city has a big public park easily accessible from all sides. This park is being rapidly extended year by year, and now includes a municipal golf course.

A water department municipally owned cost the city \$1,294,527.42, and it is now estimated to be worth \$3,500,000.

There are 11,794 water patrons and the annual consumption is 1,491,747,000 gallons. Protection against fire is amply provided by 894 hydrants scattered through the city. There are 109.81 miles of water mains.

Own Electric Plant.

The city light department, which is in competition with a private corporation, has 2,200 electric consumers, besides handling 627 residence street lights, 302 ornamental four and five-light clusters in the business section and 120 similar lights in the residence district. The plant has 95 miles of poles.

The Lincoln Gas and Electric company has 120.6 miles of gas mains, and 10,632 consumers, besides 5,759 electric light patrons and 95 miles of poles. The gas consumption is 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 feet a month.

A well equipped fire department maintains four stations in the city, and 65 men are employed in a double-shift system.

Vital statistics for 1918 show a birthrate of 19.5 per thousand, and a death rate of 14.8 per thousand, which included 263 deaths from Spanish influenza. Excluding the

"flu" the death rate was 10.5 per thousand.

Industrial Growth.

Compilation of business and financial statistics show Lincoln to have practically doubled industrially in the last five years.

Bank deposits which in 1914 were \$10,709,953 had grown to \$20,060,000 in 1918, and bank clearings in the same period leaped from \$110,140,663 to \$227,780,463.

Financial institutions of the city included four national and four state banks, four trust companies, one joint stock land bank and one savings bank.

The eighteen diverging railway lines out of Lincoln in every direction have given the city's 380 manufacturing and jobbing establishments an opportunity to develop territory that they have not passed by.

Business Increases.

The amount of jobbing and wholesale business increased from \$38,150,000 in 1914 to \$74,845,000 in 1918, and in the same period manufacturing grew from \$17,850,000 to \$36,500,000. Wholesalers have set \$100,000,000 as the mark for 1919.

Postoffice receipts, another excellent barometer of a community's development, had increased from \$451,691 in 1914, to \$657,577 in 1918.

Figures in specific trade lines show:

Grocery and meat business, \$5,925,000.

Automobiles \$6,255,000.

Flour, grain and seeds, \$5,240,000.

Poultry, butter and eggs, \$7,200,000.

Paints, oils and glass, \$3,956,000.

Brooms, furniture and mattresses, \$2,200,000.

Freight revenue, \$5,000,000, with freight movement 22,150 cars and freight forwarded from Lincoln in 1918, 2,200 cars.

Indian Tires of Farm, So Enlists In Army

Kansas City, Mo., June 28.—Sam H. Willis, a Choctaw Indian, 49 years old, and from Kiowa, Okla., is tired of the oil fields of his native state. He wants to see something new—something in Germany for instance.

"I'm really a native with the oldest American blood in me," said Willis, in good English, to Corp. A. L. Anderson, of the army recruiting station here. "I'm tired of these new oil towns in Oklahoma and the big farms that are all over America. I think France and the Rhine river country would be pretty to see."

So Private Sam H. Willis will see something of other countries than the land of his ancestors, for he has enlisted for three years.

Make Honey on Statehouse.

Charleston, W. Va., June 28.—Bees are making honey on top of the state capitol building here. An apiary has been established there by Charles R. Reese, bee specialist of the State department of Agriculture.

Five colonies have been placed there and more colonies will be added. Officials of the State department will be supplied with honey fresh from the comb.

TURKS BLAME MAHOMET FOR THE LOSS OF THE WAR

Turkish Mosques, Once Filled
With Worshippers, Now
Practically Deserted;
Huns Took Carpets.

Constantinople, May 5. — (By Mail).—The religious Turk is very much discouraged. The mosques are not as well patronized as formerly, for Mahomet is blamed for the loss of the war. Turks whose dogs were taken away from them and dumped on an island in the Marmora sea to starve with tens of thousands of other Constantinople mongrels some years ago see in Turkey's present plight a just judgment from Mahomet. Those who prophesied at the time that the wholesale massacre of the dogs would bring bad luck to Turkey are now wagging their heads sagely and recalling their prophecies.

The Mosque of Ahmed I is deserted. The Germans when they left carried off all the precious rugs and the faithful refuse to enter the mosque on the ground that it has been profaned and is unclean. More

than 300 deaths from cholera took place in this mosque during the war. The "Howling Dervishes" in particular declare that there is no hope for Turkey unless the "Great Prophet, Wilson" intervenes. Recently the American Red Cross mission for Roumania stopped off at Constantinople and, while waiting for their boat to coal, visited the "Howling Dervishes."

With hot coals in his mouth and with high priests sticking knives through their cheeks in time-honored fashion, the high priests called down the blessings of Mahomet upon America and maledictions upon all the enemies of Turkey. A young Turk translated the head howler's lamentations and blessings.

Memet VI, the sultan, has not lost faith in Mahomet, however. Each Friday morning he visits the Yildiz mosque to pray. His visit is a ceremony attended not only by thousands of Turkish onlookers and guards but also by hundreds of allied officers all equipped with cameras of every size and description.

American army officers and Red Cross girls now find it easy to visit the mosques. St. Sophia is open to all comers and the American army man is not forced even to take off his shoes. He merely slips them into a pair of huge slippers and shuffles about on the precious carpets which are aligned in the general direction of Mecca.

The advertiser who uses The Bee Want Ad Column increases his business thereby and the persons who read them profit by the opportunities offered.

DEPOSITS PROTECTED BY THE DEPOSITORS'
GUARANTEE FUND OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA

STATEMENT OF

FIRST BANK of NICKERSON

NICKERSON, NEB.

Resources

Loans and Discounts	\$180,525.95
Liberty Bonds	7,000.00
Overdrafts	7,051.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	8,333.00
Other Real Estate	1,450.00
Expenses, Taxes and Interest Paid	3,338.18
Cash	50,489.03
Total	\$258,187.16

Liabilities

Capital	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus	6,000.00
Undivided Profits	5,811.56
Deposits	219,492.12
Depositors' Guaranty Fund	1,883.48
Total	\$258,187.16

E. R. GURNEY, President.
A. W. SPRICK, Vice President.
C. E. NEGUS, Cashier.
W. A. ANDERSON, Assistant Cashier.

Capital - \$25,000.00

First National Bank North Bend, Nebraska

Report of Condition as made to the Comptroller of
Currency at the Close of Business, May 12, 1919.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	498,197.16
Banking House	18,000.00
Real Estate	12,000.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	2,100.00
U. S. Bonds	50,000.00
Liberty Bonds	6,175.00
Redemption Fund	2,500.00
Cash	74,508.46
	\$663,480.62

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus	20,000.00
Undivided Profits	7,986.89
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	423,988.72
Bills Payable	25,000.00
Rediscounts	86,505.01
	\$663,480.62

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

ROY J. CUSACK, Pres. GEO. FISHER, Vice Pres.
THOS. H. FOWLER, Cashier.
H. C. CUSACK, Ass't Cashier.
C. M. BLACK. F. B. DATEL.

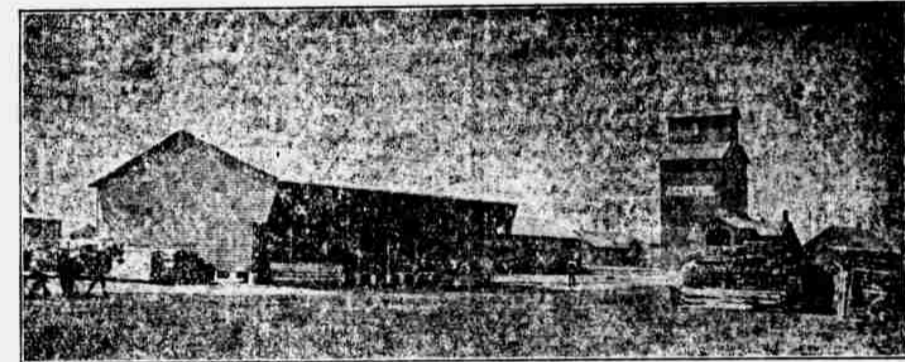
Farmers' Union Co-operative Company

Grain, Lumber
Implements, Coal
and Live Stock

C. C. SIDNER
Manager

FRED EASON - - - - - President
I. N. EMANUEL - - - - - Vice President
L. E. WARNER - - - - - Director
R. R. SEYMOUR - - - - - Secretary
THOS. KELLY - - - - - Treasurer

North Bend :: :: Nebraska



Farmers' Union Co-operative Association LUMBER

Grain, Coal and Implements; Hardware, Harness Oils and Grease.
Flour and Feed

Elevator and Yards on C. B. & Q. Railroad, NICKERSON, NEBRASKA

PERCY LEWER, Manager

PHONES: Bell, Cherry 3352; Hooper S-184

Officers and Directors:

MORRIS JORGENSON, President
C. W. SCHOW, Vice President
HARVEY SHAFFER, Secretary
W. H. MULLIKEN, Treasurer
PERCY LEWER, Manager

FRANK LISTON

OTTO LANGHORST

ED LANGHORST

HENRY TANK

ADOLPH SHERMAN



This association was organized in 1913 and now has over 300 members. The elevator has a capacity of 25,000 bushels. The officers are all natives of the county and are untiring in their efforts to make this one of the foremost associations in the state.