

SCHUYLER HUB OF RICH GRAIN GROWING AREA

Largest Flouring Mill In State Adds to Prosperity of City Noted for Wild Game.

Situated in the center of the richest grain-growing section of Nebraska, Schuyler has grown into one of the most important of the cities of the state. Thousands of cattle are fattened for the Omaha market from the bountiful crops of corn produced in the vicinity of the thriving county seat of Colfax county.

Ducks Feed on River.

The Platte river, on whose banks the city is located, and several small lakes, makes an ideal resting place for ducks, and during the shooting season the capacity of the homes of farmers are taxed to care for the business and professional men from Omaha and other cities.

Land Values Increase.

New record prices for farm land are made daily and are the best indication of the fertility of the soil. The farmers are optimistic over the progress of the city and are of the opinion that the top price for farm land has not been reached.

Many and beautiful churches care for the spiritual needs of the populace. Two Roman Catholic, two Lutheran, one Methodist Episcopal and one Presbyterian churches are supported by the city. The churches all have young people's societies, which add to the social life of the townspeople.

The schools of Schuyler rank among the best in the state. A junior-senior high school has been in successful operation for several years. Graduates of the senior school are accredited to any western college or university.

The banks of the city are prosperous and accommodating. Their deposits reflect the prosperity of the farmers, merchants and professional men.

Home of Washington's Great-Grandparents to Be Tourist Mecca

London.—In commenting on the visiting of American Ambassador John W. Davis, to Sulgrave Manor, the home of George Washington's great-grandfather and great-grandmother, the English newspapers have generally expressed the sentiment that there is no reason why this historic spot should not, as with Shakespeare's birthplace, in the future always find a place in the program of the American tourist.

The visit was undertaken by the ambassador at the invitation of the committee of the Sulgrave institution. John A. Stewart, of the American board of the institution, and Maj. L. I. Seaman, who are here arranging for the reception of the statue of Abraham Lincoln by Manchester and also looking after the interests of Sulgrave Manor, accompanied the ambassador. Lord Wearley, Mrs. Davis, Miss Mabel Gentry, of New York, and H. S. Perris, secretary of the institution, were among those present. The party journeyed to the Manor in a special train, provided by Sir Sam Fey, manager of the Great Central railway, who is also a member of the board of governors of the institution.

Moving pictures were taken of the party and these will be shown in America later on for the purpose of making Americans acquainted with the birthplace of the ancestors of the father of his country. It is also intended to exhibit them in the public schools throughout the country.

Arrangements are now being made to restore the Manor and Lady Paget has announced that she will be able to obtain a large amount of furniture of the Tudor period in order to give the atmosphere of pre-Colonial days. An effort is also being made to obtain the original railings which were formerly around the tombs of Laurence Washington and his wife. These railings are said to be in America, having been purchased some years ago by a curio collector.

Fills Hobo with Shot; Thought Him Groundhog

Mitchell, Ind., June 28.—James Childers, a discharged soldier, took a shotgun and went out along the right-of-way of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad to look for groundhogs. He saw the grass move, fired, and up jumped a tramp. The tramp was brought to the office of a local surgeon, and about 80 fine shot were picked from the man's face and body. The man had on several suits of clothing, which protected him from serious injury.

London's American Club.

London.—Leading Americans in London have established the American club in a fine house at No. 95 Piccadilly, adjoining the Naval and Military club. It will be opened in the spring. The fees for members in London and vicinity are \$125 entrance and \$75 annual and for overseas members, \$25 and \$10. The American Officers' club in Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, will be closed in a few days.

MANY AMERICAN MOVIES ARE NOW SHOWN IN BRAZIL

Stimulate Desire to Learn English Language Among Natives; Rio De Janeiro Has "Cino" Row.

Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, June 28.—(By Associated Press.)—A North-American arriving in Rio de Janeiro and traversing the main street of the city—Avenida Rio Branco—can with little mental effort imagine himself in New York, Boston, San Francisco or almost any city of the United States, owing to the extensive use of American moving picture films, which have in the last three years become exceedingly popular, to the exclusion of European made films.

Moving picture theaters, or cinematographs, as they are known here, line both sides of the Avenida in the section where it passes through the heart of the downtown district. Large posters with the names and pictures of North American movie stars are to be seen in almost every direction. The Brazilians have their favorites, know their respective qualities and can, in fact, converse as knowingly of the North American moving picture world as can the enthusiasts of the United States.

In addition to the amusement they afford, the American-made films are accomplishing something of perhaps more importance. They are stimulating many Brazilians to a desire to learn the English language.

Although the captions and written explanations on each film are almost completely translated into Portuguese, this cannot be done so easily and economically with the large posters and therefore the prospective patron is often confronted with the necessity of reading the English if he wants to know something about the picture before purchasing his ticket.

This and the fact that occasionally in the captions English expressions are not translated has resulted in Brazilians learning just enough English to create a desire for more. Added to this is the apparent extension of North American and English commercial interests in Brazil. Foreign language schools attribute to these causes the constantly increasing number of English language students.

Declares Britain Must Win Continental Trade With Airplanes

London.—Under the caption "Wake up—and fly," Sir Charles Dundas, in the Evening Standard, calls upon the business men of England to give every attention to the possibility of doing business with France and the continent by aeroplane.

"We all know what America is doing and has been doing ever since she entered the war," Sir Charles writes. "How her army has assisted her in spreading trade propaganda. We are aware of the part the American Y. M. C. A. has played, and we know that no stone has been left unturned in order that America may get a good footing in the French markets."

"It is generally reported that the American government is giving credit facilities already, and this alone will help them to establish themselves pretty firmly. Presumably our government will follow later, but we shall be well behind our transatlantic friends, who will certainly get ahead of us in trading with France by sea transport."

Britain's chance for speedy delivery of smaller and lighter products by air will open French territory to British exporters, and less urgent orders which can go by sea will follow.

Throat Painter in Army Life; Daubed Houses as Civilian

Topeka, Kan., June 28.—The arrival of the sanitary train of the 35th division here brought a reminder to Governor Henry J. Allen of the six weeks he spent with the train in the diphtheria hospital in the Vosges mountains while he was with the Red Cross.

"There was a fellow named Jones," said the governor, speaking of friends about the train, "who used to paint our throats every day. He would go about with a wicked-looking pot of iodine and a swab. 'Say ah, he would command us, as he pried open our mouths. 'He would always greet the boys with the command 'Ah.' The fellows, when they saw him with the iodine and the swab, always had things to say that didn't always sound like 'Ah.'"

"I said to him one day, after he had finished a job on my throat: 'Jones, you should be an artist.' 'I am, Mr. Allen,' he replied. 'I'm a painter and paperhanger in Topeka.'"

YORK A CENTER OF EDUCATION AND BUSINESS

City Is Situated In The District Called The Richest Farming Section In The World.

York, Neb., became nearly famous when Former Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, before leaving office, declared that the Blue River district in which York is situated was the richest farming section of the world.

"The city of educational, domestic, and business opportunities," is a slogan adopted by the York Commercial club.

Modern homes grace the residence section of this cosmopolitan city of 8,000 people, and the churches and schools are concrete evidence of the community's prosperity.

York, if prouder of one than another, is proud that the city has never had a saloon, and not a pool hall is to be seen in the town. Neither has it a jail. There is a church for every 500 persons in the city—16 of them. They are pretentious structures and three house pipe organs.

York boasts of more paving than any city of equal size in the west. It has a United States postoffice building, an Elks' club, public library building, a national orphanage and an Odd Fellows' home.

One of the largest nurseries in existence is at York. The York Foundry and Engine Works, the York Milling company, a large brick yard, in fact almost every line of big commercial enterprise is to be found there.

York acknowledges the debt it owes to the prosperous farming country surrounding it. Seven million dollars is on deposit in York county banks of which most is credited to farmers. The homes in the rural districts are modern in architecture and fitment.

Crop Failures Unknown. Almost everything that good soil will grow can be grown in York county. Residents there will tell you that crop failures are unknown. Due to the evenness of rainfall the district is well adapted to the growing of corn, wheat and alfalfa. Live stock raising is a pursuit not neglected.

The police force of York is made up of two men and the fire department of paid employees. The city has three parks.

The York county annual fair and live stock exhibit is staged at York. The event has many unique features, has grown immensely popular, and live stock or exhibitors of agricultural products are not charged admission fees.

York, too, is a convention town; probably with the exception of Omaha, it entertains more of them than any other city in the state. It is a real town and a credit to Nebraska.

ARMENIANS DIE BY THOUSANDS, OFFICER SAYS

American, Back From Near East, Tells of Appalling Conditions Among Armenian Refugees.

London, May 31.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"I have seen towns where there were 7,000 refugees losing 1,000 of them monthly through starvation. I have seen a town 30 miles from the railroad reduced by starvation from a population of 4,000 to 2,000 in 10 days.

That is what is happening in Armenia, according to Lieut. Melville Chater of the American Red Cross, who has arrived in London after an extensive tour of the near east.

Conditions there, he told The Associated Press representative, are simply appalling. The people are in rags. Disease, no less than starvation, is taking a heavy toll, and it is difficult to check its spread because there are no medicines or disinfectants to be had.

The people will have to be fed by outsiders, he said, until the harvest which follows the next sowing.

The new Armenian state known as the republic of Erivan is a country so despoiled by the Turks, the Red Cross officer stated, that it does not possess even any seed grain.

"During the war," he said, "the Turks made systematic attempts to destroy the Armenian people. They forced their way through Armenia with the intention of joining forces with the Tartars to the north, massacring and committing widespread depredations as they marched. On their way back they swept Armenia clean, for the Armenians at the time of the armistice had only 23,000 soldiers in the field. The Turks wantonly destroyed everything in their path. The result is that the Armenian republic has no cattle, seed grain, flour—nothing at all to eat."

The American committee for relief in the near east is making every effort, according to Lieutenant Chater to succor the starving Armenians. From February 8 to April 1, with the aid of the American Red Cross, it put into the country 5,600 tons of flour. Distribution is a difficult problem. Food is carried to interior points by native bullock carts.

While the Erivan republic is starving, its neighbor, Georgia, is thriving. Throughout the country, Lieutenant Chater said he saw fine grazing lands and large herds and flocks. The Georgians were not molested by the Turks and the country had to deal with few Armenian refugees except those at Tiflis, to which city Turkish Armenians have fled since 1915. Ten of thousands of Armenian orphans are now there.

"The Armenians are praying for an American mandatory. They think they would never be free under any other government," said Lieutenant Chater.

Faces Death, Smokes Pipe.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28.—Responding to a hurry call in an attempted suicide case, a physician found Joseph Graminsky, 27, calmly smoking a pipe. A towel wrapped around the man's neck covered a wound seven inches long.

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At the Close of Business, May 12, 1919.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$386,147.35
Overdrafts	914.03
U. S. Bonds Cert. Ind., W. S. S.	60,441.76
Banking House and Fixtures	14,180.00
Other Real Estate	8,700.00
Redemption Fund	1,250.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	1,950.00
Cash and Bank Balances	63,092.75
	\$536,675.89

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus Fund	40,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,755.38
Circulation	25,000.00
Deposits	424,920.51
Bills Payable	20,000.00
	\$536,675.89

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DIRECTORS:
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Dodge County Bank

HOOPER, NEBRASKA

At the Close of Business, May 3, 1919

RESOURCES	
Loans	\$574,419.13
Overdrafts	5,786.41
Bank House F. and F.	8,330.00
Other Real Estate	2,080.60
Expenses, Taxes and Interest	3,493.41
W. S. and Revenue Stamps	82.99
Cash on hand and in Banks	91,646.21
Bonds	5,514.50
	\$691,353.25

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus Fund	35,000.00
Undivided Profits	10,946.03
Dividends Unpaid	36.00
Rediscout	50,100.00
Deposits	565,174.62
Depositors Guarantee Fund	5,096.60
	\$691,353.25

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