

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That that certain real estate mortgage made, executed and delivered by Arthur G. Siderer and Ollie Siderer, his wife, as mortgagors, to A. B. Holt as mortgagee, dated September 2, 1921 and filed and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Steele, and State of North Dakota on the 15th day of September 1921 at 5 P. M., in Book 28 of Mortgages, page 98, that such default exists by reason of the mortgagors above named having failed to keep the buildings on said premises insured, and failed to pay the taxes thereon as the same became due, and that by reason of such defaults and under the terms and conditions of said mortgage and by virtue of authority contained in the said mortgage, and for the further reason that said mortgagors have abandoned said premises, the said mortgagee has declared the whole sum remaining unpaid upon said mortgage to be due and payable; will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises in such mortgage and hereinafter described at the front door of the Opera House in the Village of Finley, in said County of Steele and State of North Dakota (said Opera House being the place where the last term of the District Court in and for said County of Steele was held) on Saturday the 18th day of November 1922, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage upon the day of sale.

The premises described in said mortgage and which will be foreclosed to satisfy the same are those certain premises situated in the County of Steele and State of North Dakota, and described as follows, to-wit: Lots One (1), Two (2), & Three (3), in Block numbered Four (4), in the original Townsite of the Town of Bladen, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for said County of Steele.

There will be due upon said mortgage on the day of sale for principal and interest the sum of \$1528.30, together with the costs and disbursements of this foreclosure, including legal attorneys fees.

Dated October 10, 1922.

A. B. HOLT, Mortgagee

WM. BARCLAY, Attorney for Mortgagee

Finley, N. D. 10-12-8ti

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Neil Nelson, deceased, late of the Township of Willow Lake, in the County of Steele and State of North Dakota, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit their claims with the necessary vouchers, to the undersigned at his residence in the Village of Luverne, in the County of Steele and State of North Dakota. That the time within which claims may be presented to the said administrator has been limited to six months from the date of the first publication of this notice.

Dated at Luverne, North Dakota, this 3rd day of November, 1922.

W. B. CHESHIRE, Administrator of the estate of Neil Nelson, deceased.

WM. BARCLAY, Attorney for the Administrator.

Finley, North Dakota.

First publication November 9, 1922 4t

PLEASED THE "MONEY BAGS"

European Capitalists Listened With Pleasure to Accounts of Rockefeller's Stupendous Wealth.

During my stay in London I accepted an invitation to have luncheon with Lord Rothschild at his office, John Hays Hammond writes in Scribner's. It had been my custom, extending over a period of many years, to drop in informally and have luncheon with the Rothschilds once or twice during each of my frequent visits to London. On these occasions always the most interesting topic of conversation was my estimate of the wealth of Rockefeller and other rich Americans. Lord Rothschild invariably introduced the subject and forewarned, I was ready to give him the desired thrill. He would usually start with some "piker" capitalist, whose wealth did not amount to more than the paltry sum of \$100,000,000, and then worked up by queries until he reached the American Croesus, John D. Rockefeller. It would be an unpatriotic American who would belittle the wealth of a compatriot at a time like this, and after having modestly admitted, in reply to Lord Rothschild's question, that Rockefeller was certainly worth \$500,000,000, assuming an air of ultra-conservatism, I would allow him to extort what was to him a delectable fact that Rockefeller was worth at least \$750,000,000; and when the money bags around the table stared at me with an expression of pleased surprise, but not of doubt, I would in subdued tone convey to them the fact that in informed financial circles of America the Rockefeller's wealth was estimated at over \$1,000,000,000! The internationalism of the Rothschild family, and the utter lack of envy, is evidenced in the unmistakable pleasure which characterized the reception of this titbit of high finance.

BIRDS STILL FAR SUPERIOR

Man's "Conquest of the Air" Seems to Be Thing of the Far Distant Future.

Aviators fly 1,200 miles with two stops for fuel, and the world applauds the deed. Other aviators actually cross the Atlantic—at its narrowest point, some 1,600 miles wide—and the fact stands still unrivaled by a heavier-than-air machine.

But out on the Pacific, an albatross followed a steamer for six days and seven nights without alighting. In this time, the ship traveled nearly 3,000 miles, and the bird, with the circlings, at least as far. Then, with the nearest land 1,900 miles away, the bird swallowed a greedy meal of food thrown over for it, turned abruptly, and disappeared.

Human aviation is a long, long way from having achieved that measure of endurance. It will come—probably—but it is not even in sight yet. In speed, the race between man and bird is close already, and victory in the end is sure to go to the former. As for altitude, the airplane has out-climbed even the condor. But in the supreme test of endurance, of the ability to fly and fly and keep on flying, man is ridiculously inferior.

Man's Salvation.

"Now they are advocating a fixed pay for married women."

"That will interest husbands who hand over their entire salaries."

The Edge of Things

By MYRA CURTIS LANE

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union

"Five dollars? Can't let you have more than two-fifty on this," said old Isaacstein, examining the trinket. "Say," he continued, "I've got a lot of your stuff in my safe. Dad out of work?"

Delia's lip quivered.

"Dad's dead," she answered.

"Ain't you got no brothers?" Isaacstein queried.

"I had—one. He's dead," whispered Delia.

Taking the small sum which Isaacstein paid over the counter, she almost ran out of the pawnshop, forgetting the ticket altogether.

She was glad she had not told him that her brother died in the war. That was a memory she treasured—Tom Flanagan's heroic exploit in rescuing a wounded comrade at the cost of his own life. The little pension did not go far, and Mrs. Flanagan had been ill for a long time. Delia had to stay home to care for the paralyzed woman.

"Ten dollars," she told her mother.

But afterward she stood aghast, wondering what they were going to do.

She paid another visit to Isaacstein, and the old pawnbroker looked up at her through his glasses as she handed a little packet across the counter.

"Dad's?" he asked, examining the two medals with their particolored ribbons.

"My brother's," answered Delia. "He—

—he died."

Old Isaacstein took the medals to the light.

"I'll let you have five dollars on them," he announced. "They ain't worth that but—well, I got a boy who was in the war too. He's coming home on a visit tomorrow. Swell feller he is, and got a fine job with the electric works. You ain't working?" he continued.

Delia explained about her mother. Mr. Isaacstein seemed to weigh the matter.

"I could use a girl to help with the books at night," he said finally. "It'd be worth ten a week to me. You see, I'm short-handed, having no one to help out. If you cared to consider—"

When Delia had gone he stared after her little figure. "That's tough," said old Isaacstein. "I guess if I'd given her back those medals she'd have took 'em somewhere else and never got 'em back."

Delia came to work the following evening, and found a husky young man in the back parlor.

"You don't mind me?" he asked with a smile. "I'm only home on a visit."

"Not at all," said Delia politely.

He showed her the bookkeeping, having himself worked in the pawnshop before going through college. They learned a lot about each other during the evenings that followed.

"What a pity he's a Jew," reflected Delia, as she made her way homeward a night or two later. "He's—well, he's nice."

"Well, suppose she is Irish, Dad?" said Bob to his father. "Nationalities don't cut much ice in America nowa days—at least, they're not supposed to. I wish you'd been at the front, you'd understand better, Dad," he added wistfully. "By the way, I never found out what her name was. Flanagan, you say?" He seemed to meditate awhile. "That sure is Irish," he said pensively.

"You're sure you understand now?" he asked Delia next night. "Of course, it is different to any other sort of bookkeeping. Dad likes the way you've put them in order, and he was saying he'd like to keep you as long as you'll stay. There'll be more money coming in a little while. I'm leaving for Chicago in a couple of days. Just been offered a job there with our firm—managing a new factory. It's some place, they tell me."

That was pay day. Delia waited till Bob had gone out and then timidly asked for the medals. Old Isaacstein handed them to her. He told his son about it after.

"She had a brother out there?" asked Bob.

"Well, I guess that ain't strange," said old Isaacstein.

"No, but—some things are," answered Bob cryptically.

Next evening there was a sense of constraint between them. Delia would miss Bob when he had gone. When she had finished her work he went to the door with her.

"You know, there was something I wanted to say before I went away," he began, "but I haven't found the nerve to, on account of—well, if you can guess what it is, you'll know why."

"Oh, I know, and—and you mustn't tell me," breathed Delia quickly.

Bob nodded. "That's how I felt," he answered, "only—your brother—excuse my speaking of him—but I think I knew him out in the Argonne. Very tall, thin fellow, wasn't he?"

Delia's eyes opened wide. "You—

—you knew Tom?" she stammered.

"He saved my life," Bob answered. "It cost him his own. That's the only reason I thought—"

Delia's eyes were full of tears. She put her hands in his impulsively. Somehow Bob found his arms around her and then—they both knew that they were Americans, after all.

Kindly Consideration.

"Why do you insist on preventing your daughter from going on the stage?"

"Well," replied the patient father, "she now believes she has great talent and is happy in the thought. I don't want her to do something that might destroy a pleasant impression."



America's Laboring Classes Aided By Republican Party

Army of Unemployed Reduced, Burden of Taxes Lightened, Immigration Restricted, Cost of Living Lowered and War Menace Removed.

U. S. REPRESENTATIVE EVERETT SANDERS (INDIANA), MEMBER HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

According to estimates given out by the American Federation of Labor at that time there were between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 wage-earners out of employment when the Republican administration came into power March 4, 1921. This industrial depression began early in the summer of 1920. The immediate problem before the Republican party was the return to normal conditions.

The underlying cause of industrial depression was the prostration of agriculture brought about by the radical curtailment of agricultural credits by the Democratic administration. The American farmer buys 40 per cent. of all manufactured products. His desperate circumstances compelled industries to curtail production and turn men into the streets. The Republican Congress immediately restored agriculture to a healthy condition. The farmer entered the market again as a buyer of manufactured goods. The ranks of the unemployed began to decrease.

At the time the coal and railroad strikes were called there was a greater demand for laboring men than there was a supply.

One of the most important contributing factors to the improvement of the employment situation was the early enactment by the special session of the Republican Congress of the restrictive immigration law. This was demanded by the laboring people of the United States. Its enactment prevented the incoming of hundreds of thousands of immigrants who would only have increased the ranks of the unemployed and added to the industrial distress. The previous Republican Congress had passed a similar law but it was vetoed by President Wilson. The Republican administration came into power finding the burden of taxes very heavy. The working man had to earn his share. It was essential to

his relief that the taxes be reduced. The outstanding feature of the new tax law written by the special session of the Republican Congress was an increase of \$500 in the tax exemption of the head of every family who receives an annual income of \$5,000 or less. In addition, his exemption for children and dependents was doubled from \$200 to \$400. These exemptions embrace practically all those on a wage or salary. It includes over 4,000,000 heads of families in ordinary circumstances. In addition, the new tax law repealed altogether the "nuisance" taxes which working men had to pay on everything everywhere for everything they bought. It also repealed all transportation taxes which were levied on all goods shipped by freight or express or parcel post. Such taxes were added to the ultimate cost of goods and, in the long run, were paid by the working men. All told, the new tax bill lifted from the shoulders of the working classes of this country over \$800,000,000 a year.

According to a report issued by the U. S. Department of Labor June, 1922, the retail cost of living was gradually reduced from March, 1921, to the time the report was issued. The living costs in no other nation in the world were reduced during this same time.

The sum and total of one year of Harding's administration, so far as it affects the working people, has been the elimination of the problem of unemployment except in those industries affected by strikes; reduction of taxes paid by the working classes in a sum aggregating nearly a billion dollars; the restriction of immigration; a general program of lessened public expenditures which insures still further reductions in taxes; an increase of 15 per cent. in the value of Liberty bonds, millions of which are held by wage-earners and men on salaries; a gradual reduction in living costs.

Department of Justice Makes Best Record in Its History

Has Performed Prodigious Amount of Work, Successfully Defended Government and Instituted Proceedings Against War Frauds.

U. S. REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH WALSH (MASS.), MEMBER HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

The activities and accomplishments of the Department of Justice during the past 15 months comprise the most successful record that department has made since its establishment. The largest amount of business in the history of that department has been transacted for the current year on less money than was appropriated for the preceding year.

A veritable avalanche of business was clogging the dockets in nearly every United States District Court and new cases being entered in unprecedented numbers when Attorney General Daugherty took charge of the Department of Justice March 4, 1921. He found the department disorganized. It was necessary to make a survey not only of his own force but of the various cases pending in the several United States Courts throughout the country. This gigantic task was accomplished with thoroughness and dispatch.

Early in his incumbency Attorney General Daugherty began an investigation of the so-called War Fraud cases. After he had thoroughly surveyed the situation and he and his staff were ready to proceed he asked for an appropriation of half a million dollars to enable him to employ additional and competent special attorneys to conduct the actual work of grand jury investigation and prosecution. The men whom he selected for this task are skilled lawyers: Former Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, a Democrat who was conspicuous in the Senate investigation of the aircraft scandal; former Congressman C. F. Reavis, of Nebraska, who was a member of the House Committee which investigated the expenditures of the War Department; former Congressman R. D. MacCullough, of Ohio, also a member of that Committee, and Mr. Meier Steinbrink, of New York, who assisted Charles E. Hughes in the famous aircraft inquiry of 1918, and who was also employed as Special Counsel for the House Committee on investigating war expenditures. It is

safe to say no staff could have been selected who were better qualified by their legal attainments and by their particular experience and knowledge of the war graft situation.

Never in the history of the Department of Justice have the anti-trust laws been so vigorously prosecuted as during the last 15 months. For the first time jail sentences were imposed as a punishment for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in the case of United States vs. Alexander Reed, et al. The department at this time has under investigation more than 50 cases of alleged violations of the Anti-Trust Act and has pending in the courts 26 such cases. Since March 4, 1921, the Attorney General's office has won 109 cases in the United States Supreme Court and lost 41. In that time it has tried 166 suits in the various United States Courts and won 110. The department has been very successful in defending the government in the United States Court of Claims where litigation has greatly increased as a result of war contracts and tax cases. Twenty suits were decided in this court on June 12, in which the Attorney General's department appeared for the government. In these 20 cases the government sued for the aggregate of \$16,619,693. The total of the amounts allowed was only \$533,365.

This, in brief, is an outline of some of the more important activities of the Department of Justice since March 4, 1921. An enormous amount of work has been performed and every branch of the judicial service is characterized by energy, intelligence and dispatch. The record of the department under the present administration not only reflects great credit upon Attorney General Daugherty and President Harding, but it inspires confidence and respect of our people everywhere in the courts and in those in whom the responsibility and power of administering the law is invested. It will remind our people that this is a government of laws and not of men.

Takes Sabbatical Year.

In California county agricultural agents have the rank of assistant professors in the state university and are entitled to all the rights and privileges of the resident teaching force. One county agent who has now served eight years in his present position has been granted sabbatical leave, which he will spend in Europe studying rural co-operation. This is the first time in the history of the work that such recognition has been given a county agent.

Long Suffering.

"What are you reading?"

"The Married Life of Ellend and Joren."

"Hasn't that woman gotten a divorce yet?"

THE HOME RADIO

How to Make and Use It By A. HYATT VERRILL Copyright by Harper & Brothers

XXV. USEFUL THINGS TO REMEMBER

That a crystal detector set is never as efficient as a vacuum-tube set, no matter what sort of equipment you use.

That a crystal detector set cannot be satisfactorily amplified.

That most small or cheap sets cannot tune out local interferences.

That grid-leaks are not used on crystal detector sets, but only on vacuum-tube sets.

That a large tuning-coil with wires spaced closely will give better results than a short coil or one with wires far apart.

That a vario-condenser and a loose-coupler gives finer tuning.

That a vacuum-tube is about thirty times as efficient as a crystal detector.

That a wave length has little to do with the distance you can receive.

That 3,000 ohm receivers will often raise a cheap set from inefficiency to excellency.

That a loading-coil is not needed with a loose-coupler and variable-condenser.

That if two or more crystal sets are used on one aerial only one can be used at one time and a switch must be provided to throw sets out and in.

That a loose-coupler is better than a tuning-coil.

That a loose-coupler should be placed between aerial and ground.

That money saved in buying cheap head phones or receivers is really thrown away and that a great deal depends upon the phones.

That aerials and lead-ins should be shunted across head-set.

That in setting up an aerial one long wire is better than many shorter ones.

That the lead-in counts and a long lead-in is an advantage.

That aerials and lead-ins should be insulated from everything else.

That aerials should be placed as high as possible.

That when placing aerial near elevated structures, wires, bridges, or steel buildings it should be placed at right angles to them and as far away as possible.

That 7 strand, phosphor-bronze wire is the best for aerials, but ordinary No. 14 copper wire will do.

That continuous waves penetrate everything.

That the lead-in from aerial should be at end of aerial which is towards the sending station you most often wish to hear.

That aerial does not have to be horizontal.

That for sending, a many-wire aerial is far better than a single wire.

That a counterpoise is better than ground, particularly in sending.

That an indoor wire will serve for an aerial, but is not so good.

That an iron bedstead or spring-bed will do for an aerial in case of necessity.

That the simplest and cheapest vacuum-tube receiving set is better than the best crystal set.

That the best form of receiving set is the regenerative set.

That a vacuum-tube or regenerative set may be amplified to almost any extent.

That an ordinary phonograph horn attached to a head telephone receiver will increase the sounds somewhat and will act as a loud speaker.

That a variable-condenser helps fine tuning.

That the filament battery of a vacuum-tube set may be a dry battery, but that it is more expensive in the end than a storage battery.

That the Ultra Audion circuit has the plate circuit led back to the honey-comb-coil and amounts to a regenerative set.

That the best type of vacuum-bulb receiving set is the regenerative with amplifiers.

That each step of amplification requires another tube.

That if there are too many turns on the inductance they may be taken off to secure tuning.

That the distance you can receive depends upon various climatic and other conditions.

That the filament lighting does not always mean the set is operating properly.

That if filament rheostat is turned on suddenly the filament may be paralyzed and must be left to recuperate before it will glow.

That burning the filament too brightly merely wastes the filament and shortens the life of the tube without

adding anything to the efficiency of set.

That a variable grid-leak can be made with pencil marks on paper and may be altered by erasing or adding lines.

That some tubes are best for detectors, others for amplification and others for transmitting or as oscillators.

That it is often cheaper to buy ready-made accessories than to make them.

That all joints in wires (except in binding-posts) should be soldered.

That the ground connection should be soldered to a water, gas or similar pipe or to a large copper plate buried in the ground.

That the steel girder or frame of a building makes a good ground.

That sending or transmitting sets must have a license to comply with the law.

That the fire departments have special regulations regarding the installation of aerials.

That an aerial cannot be placed across a street without permission.

That aerials do not attract lightning and if provided with a gap or lightning switch are perfectly safe.

That the best in the way of materials is always cheapest in the end.

That when using a sending set the low voltage should be turned on first or the tube may be ruined.

That in a sending set the battery should always be turned off from the phone circuit when not in use.

That a sending set is always better with a counterpoise than with a ground.

That it does not pay to try to make certain instruments.

That while wireless telephones are so easily adjusted and simple a child may use them, they are also very delicate affairs and are easily put out of adjustment or ruined by carelessness.

That you must not expect too much for your money in ready-made or home-made sets.

That a set may act very differently on different days or under different conditions.

That you should not condemn your instruments until you are sure the fault is not in yourself.

That loose connections, poor insulation, poor ground, poor joints in wires, worn insulation, wires crossing and many other small matters may put a set completely out of business.

That you can seldom improve upon a ready-made set by adding anything to it, but can do better by building a new set.

That every accessory or piece of apparatus is made for a specific purpose and that you should consult the manufacturers or dealers as to the best for your purpose before purchasing.

That the most expensive sets are not always the best, as oftentimes finish, cabinets and elaborate fittings add to cost without increasing efficiency.

That while a receiving set may be made to go inside a safety match box such things are merely toys and are not for household use.

That when a dealer advertises that a cheap set can receive signals from a certain distance, be sure to find out if he means code signals from radio telegraphic stations or sounds of voices, music, etc. No one can guarantee how far a set will receive as too many outside factors influence this.

That like everything else each and every maker claims his sets are the best. Investigate several before buying.

That anyone with the least mechanical ability can build wireless telephone sets if they purchase the parts which require special knowledge, skill or devices for making.

That the prices of most sets do not include batteries, tubes or phones.

That a storage battery must be recharged as soon as it becomes weak or your set will not work.

That the vacuum-tube is one of the most delicate devices ever invented and should be treated accordingly.

That no license is required for receiving sets and the air is free to all who want to listen-in.

That all broadcasting stations publish their daily programs.

That the worst interferences are the nearby sending stations. So don't add to others' troubles by sending unless you have good reasons or are sincere in your experiments.

Her New Hat.

Till—That new bonnet of Margaret's is very fetching.

Phil—Yes, I understand when friend husband saw it he fetched a lot of language.

Security.

"Did you