

HERMES



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HERMES

A MESSENGER FROM DANA COLLEGE
AND TRINITY SEMINARY

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Editorial

The last days of the school year are always busy days at Dana. We must not only attend our regular classes and review the semester's work for examination, but there are a number of other things we must attend to. Such are, picnics, tournaments, field meets, lectures, musical programs, and such private engagements for which springtime is an incentive. The result of all this press of activity is that time has gradually stolen away and we are on the point of leaving.

Looking back over the past school year we naturally ask ourselves the question, what has been the import of this school year to us? This, of course, is a difficult question to answer; but it is a question which demands from each and every individual an answer. It is sometimes said that life is what we make it. This we believe to be true to some extent—also of college life.

Law, after all, is the expressed will of a community; for the essence of law is the will of the citizens to abide by the law. A law exists in so far as it is a spiritual motive, apprehended and acted upon by a mind. The formal language is a mere external and visible sign of this inward and invisible spirit. If this spirit does not exist, the law ceases to exist. No mere external force, no stimulus that is not met by an answering reaction, can permanently exist. Government is powerful, not in the stimulus which it gives, but in the answering reaction which it finds. It exists and has its power in the minds of its subjects.

This is true also of college administration. As long as rules and regulations exist only on paper or in the records of the faculty meetings they do not really exist. It is the duty of each student to face such regulations and make them his own. Likewise the moral standard of the school. As long as it exists only in the constitution of the school, or in the mind of the president it is not a standard in reality. Each student must rally around it and lift it up to its sublime height.

Let us bear these things in mind during the summer and then come back next fall and make the year of 1923—24 the best school year in the history of Dana College and Trinity Seminary.

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In regard to the pictures in this issue we believe that they speak for themselves. It will, however, be proper to state that we have used a few of the snap shots left over from the contest in the last issue.

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This year Dana has offered a first prize of \$25 and a second price of \$15 for the best essay written in the Danish language. The topic given was "Andelsbevægelsen i Danmark". Thorvald Henningsen received first prize and Holger Christensen second. Mr. Henningsen's essay appears in this issue of "Hermes" and is the third and last in the series "Danmarks Udvikling siden 1864".

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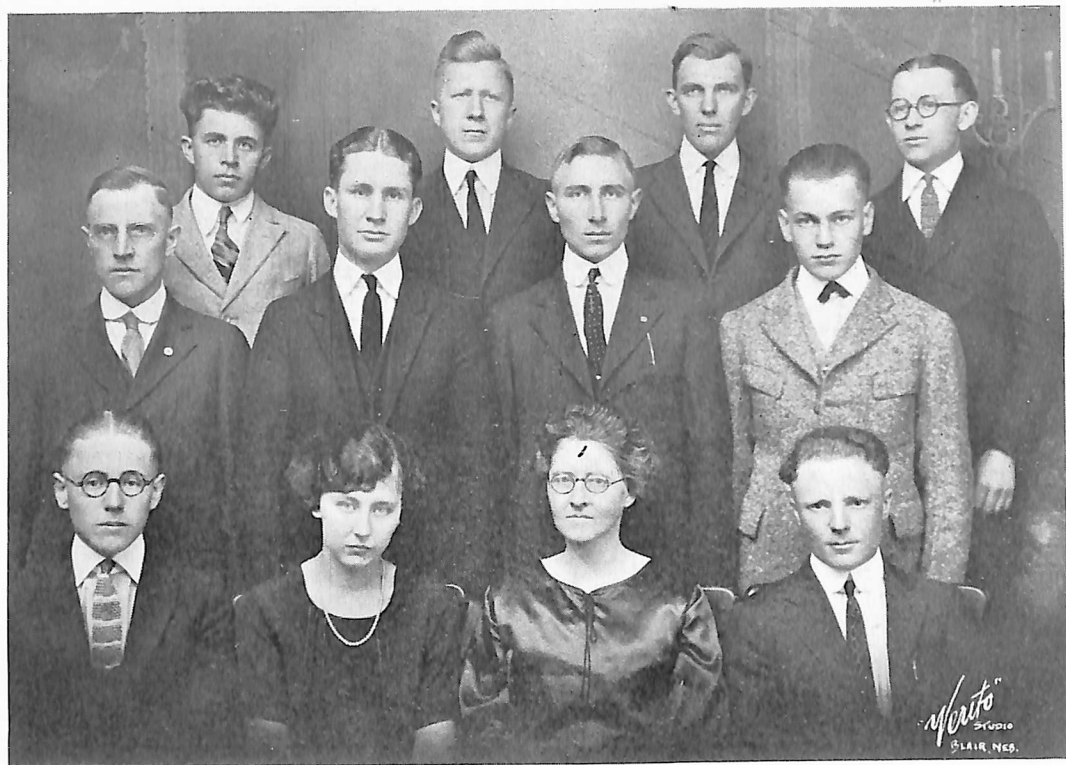
Finally we wish to thank all who have co-operated with us during the past year to make "Hermes" a success. We are looking forward to next year with great hopes.

To Dana College

By Ethan Mengers

(Can be sung with melody, "Auld Lang Syne".)

Oh! Dana College, thee I love,
Thou college on the hill!
Thou beckoned me to things above;
With riches didst me fill.
My memory lingers in thy halls,
Within thy classrooms, too;
And every spot a thought recalls
That's full of love for you.
On campus green the lilacs bloom,
The trees give shade and rest;
Then I would leave my narrow room,
To dream I oft loved best.
The chapel too, I think of you!
How oft with thoughts sublime
The nobler things of life to view
Were held so many a time!



SENIOR CLASS

From left to right: Johannes Kjøller, Mary Anderson, Nana Nielsen, Martinus Bollesen. Center and back row: Harold Madsen, Mathias Christensen, Asaph Jensen, Kaj Nyegaard, Walter Christensen, Harold Tennesen, Otto Knudsen, Aaron Christiansen.

Our lessons were not dry nor dull,
Nor taught like formal rule.
Our teachers all with love were full,
Had interest for their school.

Yes, precious are the hours I spent,
Within thy learned hall.
They inspiration to me lent,
And heart for duty's call.

At times I solitude would gain,
I wandered in the wood.
My knowledge to real life I fain
Would carry if I could.

For knowledge sure availeth naught
But to serve humanity.
And love sincere's the noblest thought—
The deepest sanctity.

Oh! Dana, thanks! Those lessons taught—
Ideals held on high—
Oh, may they never be forgot,
But guide us till we die!

Then onward, Dana, strong unfold!
We shall support thy name;
That others also thou canst mold
To character and fame.

Andelsbevægelsen i Danmark

At Thorvald Henningsen

Danmark er et udpræget Agerbrugsland, derfor er Landets økonomiske Velfærd afhængig af Bondestanden. Før Aaret 1788 maatte Bønderne bo paa Fæstegaarde og opdyrke Jorden for Herremændene. Bonden levede et sandt Trælleliv og maatte adlyde Herremandens mindste Befaling. Gjorde Bonden Indvendinger, brugte Herremanden barbariske Straffemidler: Halsjern, Træhest, Fangehul og den spanske Kappe. Gaardene og Jorden tilhørte Herremændene. Det er derfor naturligt, at Bønderne ikke interesserede sig meget for Jordens Opdyrkelse. Saa kom Stavnbaandets Ophævelse den 20. Juni 1788. Bonden fik sin Menneskeret igen: han blev en fri Mand. Studehandel og Kornhandel blev frigivet, og meget blev gjort for at fremme Fæstevæsenets Overgang til Selvejendom.

Medens den danske Befolkning saaledes vandt Fremgang

indadtil, led Danmark store Tab udadtil. Først kom Slaget paa Reden i Aaret 1801, dernæst Københavns Bombardement og Udliveringen af Flaaden til Englænderne i Aaret 1807. Saa kom Statsbankerotten i 1813. I 1814 blev Norge afstaaet til Sverrig, og i 1864 mistede Danmark Sønderjylland. Men under hele denne Tabsperiode havde Bondestanden udviklet sig. Den politiske Frihed, Højskolerne og Landbrugsskolernes Virksomhed og det almindelige Oplysningsarbejde gjorde Bondestanden vaagen, gav den Udviklingsdygtighed og Modtagelighed for nye Opgaver og Lyst til at prøve nye Metoder, — gav den med andre Ord de aandelige Betingelser for et ko-operativt Samarbejde. At Danmark var i Stand til at rejse sig igen efter saa store Tab, skyldtes særlig Andelsbevægelsen, som nu opstod og efterhaanden udbredte sig over hele Landet.

Af Landbrugets store Andelsforetagender er Kreditforeningerne de ældste. I Aaret 1851 oprettedes de første Kreditforeninger: Kreditforeningen af jydsk Landejendomsbesiddere og Østifternes Kreditforening. I 1916 fandtes der 12 Kreditforeninger i Danmark. Kreditforeningernes Udlaan er i Aarenes Løb vokset stærkt, nu er de det vigtigste Mellemlid mellem de laanesøgende Landmænd og Kapitalen, og deres Betydning for Landbruget er meget stor.

Næst efter Kreditforeningerne opstod Brugsforeningerne. Denne Andelsbevægelse stammer fra England, hvor den første Brugsforening blev oprettet i Govan i Aaret 1777. Det første Forsøg paa Oprettelsen af en Brugsforening i Danmark blev gjort i Byen Thisted. I Vinteren 1865—66 indbød Præsten Hans Christian Sonne til en Række Søndagsmøder, der blev afholdt om Aftenen i et Pakhus ved Havnen. Deltagerne bestod mest af Havnearbejdere og Smaakaarsfolk, og Hensigten var at vække dem i kirkelig og folkelig Retning. Det blev dog snart klart for Sonne, at skulde han hjælpe disse Mennesker, maatte han først forbedre deres økonomiske Stilling, og derved vaagnede Tanken hos ham om de engelske Foreninger, som han havde hørt og læst om. Han meddelte efterhaanden ved Møderne en Del om Sagen med Byens Haandværkere, og Resultatet blev, at 63 Mænd enedes om at danne en Brugsforening. Foreningen arbejdede, trods nogen Modstand, støt, og kom til at tjene som et Mønster for senere oprettede Foreninger.

I de følgende 5 Aar blev der stiftet 62 Brugsforeninger, af hvilke den overvejende Del fandtes paa Landet. Den 26. Januar 1880 døde Sonne. Den næste store Leder for Bevægelsen var Severin Jørgensen, Lederen for Brugsforeningen i V. Nebel, som under hans kyndige Ledelse blev udvidet med 4 Filialer. Den 3. Juni 1884 blev der paa et Møde i Roskilde stiftet en Forening under Navn af: „Fællesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger“. Paa et Møde i Aarhus den 16. April 1888 blev „Fællesforeningen for jydsk Brugsforeninger“ stiftet. I Aaret 1895 skete

der en Sammenslutning. De to Foreninger overtog hinandens Aktiver og Passiver og antog Navnet: „Fællesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger“.

Efter Sammenslutningen foregik der en rask Udvikling af Fællesforeningens Virksomhed. Efterhaanden begyndte Fællesforeningen selv at fabrikere forskellige Artikler. Produktionsvirksomheden begyndte i Kolding, hvor der i 1897 blev oprettet et Kafferisteri, i 1900 en Chokoladefabrik og i 1901 en Konfekt- og Sukkervarefabrik. I 1902 købtes en Tobaks- og Cigarfabrik i Esbjerg. I 1906 oprettedes i Viby (Jylland) en Rebfabrik, en Sæbefabrik, en Sennepsfabrik og en teknisk-kemisk Fabrik og i 1913 en Margarinefabrik. I Aarhus er der oprettet en Krydderimølle, i København en Trikotagefabrik, en Fabrik for Herreklæder og en Cyklefabrik. Endvidere har Fællesforeningen Andel i en Skotøjsfabrik. Dens Thehandel i København har egen Theimport. Disse Fabrikker bevirker, at Fællesforeningen kan udvinde Fabriksfortjeneste og saaledes give sine Medlemmer et godt Udbytte.

De Hovedprincipper, hvorefter Brugsforeningerne arbejder er følgende: (1) Varerne uddeles til almindelig Handelspris. (2) Kontant Betaling ved Indkøb og Uddeling. (3) Overskudet fordeles til Medlemmerne i Forhold til deres Køb. (4) Solidarisk Ansvarlighed. (5) Adgang for alle til at blive Medlemmer. (6) Ethvert Medlem har een og kun een Stemme. (7) Selvstyre, saaledes at Medlemmerne leder og kontrollerer Virksomheden gennem en Bestyrelse og ved udenfor denne valgte Revisorer.

Ved Oprettelsen af en Forsøgsgaard ved Lyngby i Aaret 1904 og ved Samarbejde med „Danske Landboforeningers Frøforsyning“ har Fællesforeningen sikret saavel Forbrugere som Avlere af Frø en økonomisk og i det hele taget rationel Avl, Rensning og Afsætning.

„Ringkøbing Amts Indkøbsforening for Foderstoffer“ og „Ringkøbing Amts Vareindkøbsforening“ blev stiftede henholdsvis 1895 og 1886. Begge Foreninger arbejder for at skaffe gode og billige Vareindkøb.

Der indtraadte fra 1870—1880 en Omvæltning af indgribende Betydning i Landbrugets Handelsforhold. Nu aabnedes paa Grund af Transportvæsenets Udvikling de østeuropæiske og oversøiske Kornkamre for Europa. Følgen blev et stærkt Prisfald af Korn. Desuden blev Landbrugsprodukternes Priser mere internationale. Systemforandringen gav sig for det danske Landbrugs Vedkommende særlig tre karakteristiske Udslag: Besætningen forøgedes, Foldsudbyttet voksede, og Landbrugets Udførsels- og Indførselsforhold forandredes. Husdyrbrug og ikke længere Kornproduktionen blev Grundlaget for det danske Landbrug. Rovdriften veg for Erstatningsdriften og Naturaløkonomien for Pengeøkonomien.

I Aaret 1882 blev der afholdt to Møder for Bønderne i Hjerding og Omegn. Diskussionsemnet var: „Oprettelse af et Andels-



mejeri". Resultatet blev, at Hjerding Andelsmejeri oprettedes. Den 10. Juni begyndte Mejeriet sin Virksomhed. Aaret efter oprettedes et Par Andelsmælkerier i Nabosognene. Det nye og typiske ved Andelsmejerierne var, at straks fra Begyndelsen af løb alle Deltagerne fælles Risiko under solidarisk Ansvar, og alle, selv den lille Husmand, kunde være med. Fortjenesten tilfaldt alle Andelshaverne i Forhold til den af dem leverede Mælk.

Det personlige Samkvem og de forbedrede Samfærdselsforhold littede Andelsmejeriernes Udbredelse over hele Landet. Antallet af Andelsmejerier var i Aaret 1900: 1029 og i 1914: 1168.

Andelsmejerierne har haft den største Betydning for Danmark. Først og fremmest derved, at det danske Smør's Godhed er bleven i høj Grad forbedret. De forholdsvis gode Smørpriser, som Andelsmejerierne hurtigt opnaaede, medførte endvidere en stærk forøget Mælkeproduktion. Nu kunde det betale sig for Husmændene at komme med i Bevægelsen. Det blev derfor økonomisk fordelagtigt for dem at holde flere Køer og fodre disse bedre, og da de fik den skummede Mælk, Vallen og Kærnemælken leveret tilbage, kunde de tillige gaa over til at holde Svin og derved skaffe sig en god Indtægt.

De eksisterende Slagterier betalte en i Forhold til den engelske Flæskenotering alt for ringe Pris for Landboernes Svin. Spørgsmaalet om en mere tilfredsstillende Ordning af Svinehandelen blev nu paa Foranledning af Peter Bøjsen, Formand for „Horsens Landbrugsforening", optaget til grundig Behandling indenfor Landbrugsforeningen. Resultatet blev, at der den 1. Juli 1887 blev oprettet et Andelsslagteri for Horsens og Omegn. Det første Aar blev der slagtet 23,000 Svin. I 1889 blev en Pølsefabrik opført.

Der blev nu afholdt Møder Landet over om Oprettelse af Andelsslagterier. Bevægelsen gav sig hurtig praktiske Resultater. I 1888 blev Esbjerg Andelsslagteri bygget. Derefter fulgte Andelsslagterierne i Faaborg, Kolding og Holbæk. I 1916 var der ialt 45 Andelsslagterier hele Landet over. Andelsslagterierne var nu en sikker Indtægtskilde for Landboerne.

De danske Æg blev før 1895 eksporteret i en saa slet Tilstand, at de var usælgelige i London. Lærer Frederik Møller indbød derfor til et Møde i Vejle den 27. Februar 1895. Paa dette Møde blev Foreningen „Dansk Andels Ægeksport" stiftet. To Maaneder senere begyndte Andelsforeningen sin Virksomhed.

Der blev efterhaanden oprettet 10 Ægpakkerier nemlig i Vejle, København, Odense, Aalborg, Rudkøbing, Esbjerg, Nykøbing F., Aarhus, Ringsted og Nexø. Endvidere har Selskabet Fjerkræfederier i Ringsted, Rudkøbing, Esbjerg, Vejle og Aarhus. Paa Fjerkræfederierne modtages fra Medlemmerne Fjerkræ, navnlig Kyllinger af Federacen, til Fødning, og da det udsendte Fjerkræ betales med den højest mulige Pris, ligger heri en Opmuntring for Andelshaverne til Opdræt af Federacer.

Dansk Andels Ægeksporthandel forbedrede den danske Ægeksporthandel og skaffede danske Ægproducenter højere Priser for Æg og ydede Køberne Garanti for, at de Æg, der leveres under Selskabets Mærke absolut er frisklagte og rene.

Efterhaanden som Andelsmejeriernes Produktion blev større og bedre voksede Misfornøjelsen hos Andelshaverne med Smørhandelens Ordning. Man var misfornøjet med de ikke offentliggjorte Priser, Smørhandlerne betalte over den officielle Topnotering, og som medførte, at Mejerierne ikke vidste, hvad den virkelige Smørpris var. Der blev derfor oprettet Andels Smøreksporthandelsforeninger. De vigtigste af disse er: „Sydfynske Landmænds Smøreksporthandelsforening“, oprettet 1895; „Dansk Andels Smøreksporthandelsforening“, oprettet 1895; „Midtjyllands Smøreksporthandelsforening“, oprettet 1898; „Aalborg Amts Andels Smørsalgforening“, oprettet 1901 og „Nørrejylland Smøreksporthandelsforening“, oprettet 1904.

Før Andelssmørforeningerne blev oprettede, gik Vejen fra den danske Producent til den engelske Forbruger gennem seks Mellemed nemlig paa den danske Side: Købmanden, Smørmægleren og Grosserereren; paa den engelske Side: Kommissionæren, Grosserereren og Detaillisten. Dette store Apparat maatte den danske Producent og den engelske Forbruger betale. Da Andelsmørforeningerne opstod, blev disse Mellemed udskudt, og Handelen var nu direkte mellem den danske Grosserer og den engelske Detaillist, og derved blev selvfølgelig Andelshavernes Fortjeneste betydelig større.

Andelsforeningen „Dansk Bacon Kompagni“, som nu blev oprettet, har ved sin store og direkte Eksport til England og Amerika sikret Andelshaverne et godt Udbytte.

Andelsfoderstofforeningerne rejstes i 1898, da en Sammenlutning af Eksportører bød saavel Landmænd som Købmænd Priser og Betjening, som man i begge Lejre fandt utaalelige. Resultatet var billigere Varer og bedre Kvaliteter.

Ideen om Andelsbanken fandt først villig Jordbund, da Banksvindlerierne i 1908 aabenbarede sig. Der blev nu oprettet Andelsbanker, som blev betydningsfulde for Andelsbevægelsen og Andelshaverne.

Af andre eksisterende Andelsforeninger kan nævnes: Avlsforeningerne og Kontrolforeningerne. Disse Foreninger har været af stor Betydning for Andelshaverne.

Fællesforeningens Omsætning var i Aaret 1908 ialt 41,084,- 361,92 Kroner. For den i 1909 af Andelshaverne leverede Mælk modtog Leverandørerne ialt 227 Millioner Kroner. Den samlede Salgsværdi af de paa Andelsslakterierne i 1913 tilvirkede Produkter udgjorde ca. 158,3 Millioner Kroner, endvidere blev der tilvirket Spækhøkervarer for 2,8 Millioner Kroner. I 1914 udførte Andels Ægeksporthandelsforeningerne 22,9 Millioner Snese Æg til en Værdi af 36,2 Millioner Kroner. Overskudsudførelsen af Smør var

i aarligt Gennemsnit af 1911—14 ialt 88 Millioner kg. Ved at læse disse Tal faar man et lille Indtryk af den store Betydning Andelsbevægelsen har haft for Danmarks økonomiske Udvikling.

Ved Andelsmejeriernes Oprettelse blev Mejeribruget udskilt fra det egentlige Landbrug, og Landmændene vandt derved mere Kapital, Tid og Kraft for det egentlige Agerbrug og Kreaturholdet. At Andelsbevægelsen saaledes — i dette som i andre Tilfælde — omspænder alle danske Landmænd, lige fra de allermindeste, og hæver deres Produkters Godhed op til det bedste, der overhovedet findes, og ordner Afsætningen, saa den bliver betalt med Markedets Toppris, gør, at den faar en Indflydelse paa hele Samfundets Tilstand og Udvikling, som ingen forud tænkte paa eller spaaede om.

Med Andelsbevægelsen skabtes Betingelser for et Husmandsbrug, der ikke blot kan føde Familien, men ogsaa gav Husmandsbruget Grundvold for at hæve, brede og videre udvikle en selvstændig Husmandsstand inden for det danske Landbrug; dets Tarv og Krav er nu en væsentlig Faktor overalt, hvor Landbrugets Ve og Vel skal drøftes og plejes.

Danmarks karakteristiske Jordbesiddelsesform med de mange Bondehjem er med Andelsbevægelsen fæstet urokkelig for en lang Fremtid; den er udviklet og uddybet til økonomisk Gavn for det største Antal Jordbrugere — dem med under en Tønde Hartkorn. Derfor har Andelsbevægelsen haft en afgørende Betydning som en social Grundforbedring.

Igennem Andelsforeningerne kan Landmanden købe alle de Nødvendighedsartikler, han har Brug for baade til Landbruget og i Hjemmet. Har han ikke Raad til selv at købe sine Maskiner kan han stille sin Andel i Andelsselskaberne som Garanti og saaledes købe Maskiner paa Afbetaling.

Kronprins Frederik af Danmark har udtalt sig saaledes om Andelsbevægelsen: „Andelsbevægelsen har gjort vort Folk velstaaende, og hvad der er mere betydningsfuldt, gjort det tilfreds og lykkeligt. Andelsbevægelsen og Uddannelsen har udviklet sig Haand i Haand, saa at vi nu har en Landkulture, der overgaar alle andre Nationers.

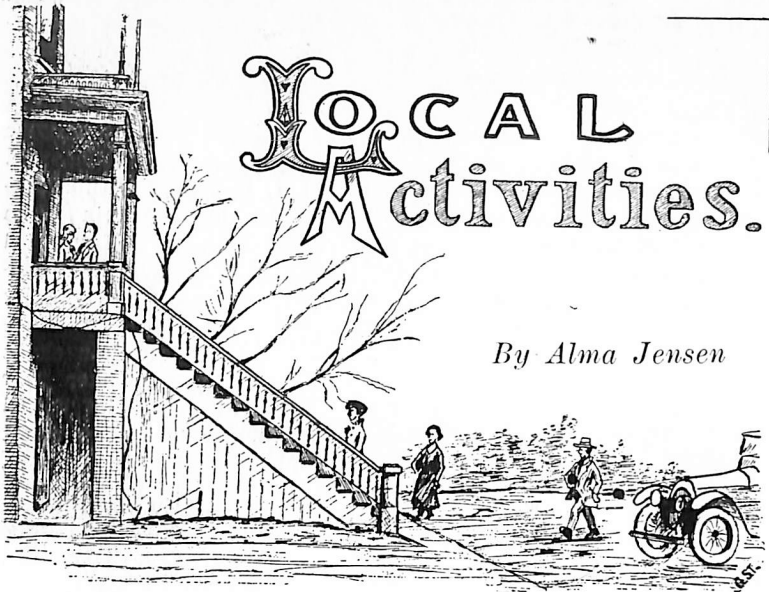
Hvis den unge Bondesøn forsøger at faa Ansættelse i Byerne, opdager han snart, at den Løn han her kan opnaa for sit Arbejde er betydelig mindre end den Fortjeneste, han har paa Landet. Livet paa Landet er mere frit, og Kosten bedre. Da der derfor ikke er nogen Fordel eller Tiltrækning ved Bylivet, bliver de unge Bønder paa Landet og passer det Arbejde, som de fuldt ud er fortrolige med. De mange moderne Maskiner, som særlig paa Grund af Andelsbevægelsens Virksomhed er almindelige paa Landet, letter i høj Grad Arbejdet for Bonden. Han faar derved mere Frihed og kan i sin Fritid udvikle sit Legeme ved Gymnastik. Sine aandelige Interesser kan han vedligeholde ved at besøge Aftenskoler. Det meste af Vinteren tilbringer han paa Høj-

skolerne, som nu findes næsten overalt i Danmark. Her faar han en god og grundig Undervisning og kan forøge sine Kundskaber i mange forskellige Retninger. Desuden er der nu mange Landbrugsskoler, hvor han kan faa praktisk Undervisning i alt til Landbruget henhørende. Dette medfører, at Bonden bliver saa grundig kendt med Landbruget, at han er i Stand til at udnytte alle Chancer, der tilbydes sig, og derved blive mere velstaaende.

At Bonden saaledes kan leve et sundt, lykkeligt og ubekymret Liv ude paa Landet, har en umaadelig stor Betydning ikke alene for Bonden selv, men ogsaa for hele Landets Velfærd; thi derved undgaas Overbefolkningen i Byerne. Danmark kan derfor, takket være Andelsbevægelsen, gaa en sund og lykkelig Fremtid i Møde.

Det er glædeligt at erfare, at Andelsbevægelsen har skabt solide Erhvervsbetingelser for mange Mennesker, der hver især kan være fuldkommen selvstændige i deres Arbejde, blot de til eget Gavn vil underordne sig det gamle Ord, der synes som skabt til at være Andelsbevægelsens Devise: Enhver skal være sig selv, men ingen sig selv nok.





MUSIC

The Dana College Choral Union has appeared in public a number of times this spring. Easter Sunday evening the Cantata, "The Lord of Love and Light", was rendered in the Danish Lutheran Church of Blair. A large audience was present and the cantata was enjoyed by all. It was also rendered at the Crowell Home on Palm Sunday for the old people who appreciated it very much, and all the more since they knew it was sung as a favor for them.

After much practice and excitement the Choral Union started on its Iowa trip on April 15th. The places visited were Council Bluffs, Neola, Harlan, Jacksonville, Kimballton, Audubon, and Atlantic. The program consisted of a part of the Easter Cantata and other selected songs, Danish and English. The Male Quartette, members of the Choir, also sang two songs, and the Ladies' Sextette, also members of the Choir, sang one song. The Choral Union appreciates very much the hospitality shown them on this trip and the large audiences that came out to hear them.. The choir was under the direction of Miss Helen Andersen with Miss Elna Nielsen as accompanist.

Dana College was favored with a real musical treat on the evening of April 7th when the Augustana Choir from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, rendered a sacred concert. This choir deserves great praise for the beautiful and uplifting choral music which inspired all who heard it with a deep spirit of devotion.

Many from the college motored to Omaha to hear the celebrated St. Olaf Choir on Sunday afternoon, April 15th. This was a rare musical treat to all who were so fortunate as to be able to attend. A former Dana student, Mr. Christian Justesen, is singing in the choir.

LECTURES

A very interesting and instructive address was given on March 27th by Prof. J. Warming of the University of Copenhagen on the topic, "Guds økonomiske Verdensplan".

Another lecture of interest was that of Dr. J. H. Doyle of the University of Wisconsin who spoke on the subject, "How to be Successful".

Prof. N. E. Hansen, a great botanist of the day, from the State University of South Dakota, better known as "Alfalfa Hansen", spoke to us on the "Problems of Horticulture" in the afternoon of May 14th. In the evening he gave an illustrated lecture of his trip through Asia and Northern Siberia where he was in search of the plant known as alfalfa which could be raised profitably on our barren regions as well as on our productive regions. These lectures were very interesting and instructive to every one.

* * * *

On Clean-Up Day at Dana everyone is inspired. This was soon noted on the afternoon of April 6th when the student body was given a half holiday to be devoted to cleaning up the school campus. Everyone was industrious making good use of either a wheelbarrow, rake, or fork and soon the campus was hardly to be recognized. After the work was completed the lady faculty members served delicious refreshments in the gymnasium.

Harold Jensen attended the First Annual Conference of the Lutheran Student Association of America at Rock Island, Illinois, from April 16th to 20th inclusive, where he was sent as a delegate of "Kristelig Studenterforening" of Dana College. The L. S. A. of A. is inter-synodical and has for its purpose the consideration of the common problems of the various institutions represented.

The following evening programs have been planned for the last week of school:

May 23rd, Program by Choral Union.

May 24th, Piano Students' Recital.

May 25th, Recital by Students in Expression.

May 26th, Male Chorus.

May 27th, Baccalaureate Address by Rev. Wilhelmson of Kansas City.

May 28th, Alumni Address.

May 29th, Graduation Program.

A beautiful shaded wood near a winding stream, was the scene of a "picnic" Sunday afternoon, May 13th, under the auspices of the "Students' Christian Association". The afternoon was pleasantly spent in the playing of games and the rendering of an appropriate program for the occasion. Rev. Joseph Rasmussen of Kennard spoke and the Male Chorus and the Male Quartette rendered a few songs. After that, that which is of vital importance to a picnic, i. e., the eats, were served, the Dana family quietly departed home—feeling that the afternoon had been well spent.

On April 17th the theological students of the Western Theological Seminary of Fremont visited our Trinity Seminary. They dined with us at noon and visited a few of the theological classes. Later in the afternoon the theological students of both institutions drove out to a grove along the Orum road where they were the partakers of a weiner roast.

Then in turn on Thursday, April 26th, our seminary students were the guests of the Western Theological Seminary at Fremont. They were cordially received and spent the entire day there, visiting classes in the morning and in the afternoon drove out to see the Boy Scout Camp on an island in the Platte River. They had an enjoyable trip.

The botany class was granted the privilege of accompanying Prof. N. E. Hansen to Arlington Monday morning, May 14th, to visit the Marshall Bros. Nursery, one of the largest of its kind in the northwest. This was considered a very interesting and profitable trip by each member.

* * * *

SPORTS

May 18th witnessed the second Field and Track Meet at Dana. There was a good representation in all the events and keen competition was exhibited throughout the entire meet.

First, second, and third prizes were given for each event. Besides this major prizes of first, second, and third were given for the best all around athletes scoring the highest number of points. A gold medal for first, silver for second, bronze for third.

The following program was carried out.

4 men relay	first	second
	Joe Carlsen	E. Grill
	Otto Knudsen	Joe Jorgensen
	Knud Nissen	Carl Nelson
	Viggo Jensen	Verner Jensen

Ernest Grill won first, Viggo Jensen second, and Otto Knudsen third place as best all around athletes in the meet.

100 yd. dash—E. Grill, first; Viggo Jensen, second; Otto

Knudsen, third. Shot put—E. Grill, first; Eli Vig, second; Verner Jensen, third. 440 yd. dash—Otto Knudsen, first; Viggo Jensen, second; Verner Jensen, third. Discus—E. Grill, first; Joe Jorgensen, second; Asaph Jensen, third. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile race—Viggo Jensen, first; Otto Knudsen, second; Jim Anderson, third. High jump—E. Grill, first; Irving Petersen, second; Eli Vig, third. Broad jump—Asaph Jensen, first; Otto Knudsen, second; Verner Jensen, third. Pole vault—E. Grill, first; Viggo Jensen, second.

Tennis is a very popular game at Dana. The tennis club met at the beginning of the season to elect new officers. The following executives were chosen: Mathias Christensen, Pres.; Walter Nelson, Treas.; and Elna Nielsen, Sec'y. It was decided at this meeting to schedule a tournament, which has proven a success. About thirty-five matches have been played. This tournament has been of great interest to everyone and many very close and well-matched games have been played. A picture of the champions in the doubles is shown on page 118.

The finals of the girls' singles are to be played soon in which Miss Dorothy Toft and Miss Esther Jensen will contend. James Anderson and Ethan Mengers withdrew with the laurels from the struggle in the boys' doubles and in the girls' doubles Marie Anderson and Esther Jensen were victorious.

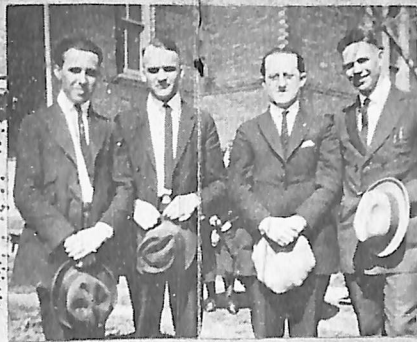
James Anderson has rightfully deserved the championship title, having easily won out in the men's single tourney. He is the third holder of the loving cup and expects to give it a trip to California next year. This cup has for the past two years been held by Nebraskans.

Another division of the tournament, the mixed doubles, is yet to be played.

The future of the tennis club is promising, as is evident from the increase in number of members and two new courts are being prepared.



FRED KLYVER, JR.,
— CALIFORNIA —



THE QUARTET.



ON CLEAN-UP DAY



THEOLOGY of CLASSES
"WESTERN TRINITY" of FREMONT, NEB.
BLAIR, NEB.

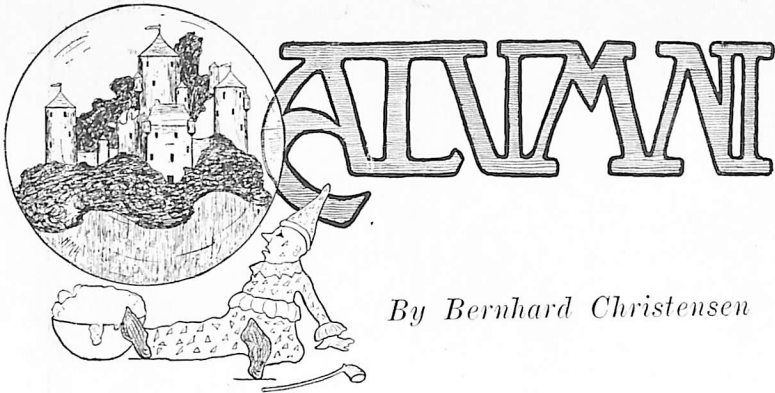


REV. H. J. KENT REV. AND MRS. H. P. K. HANSEN



ON CLEAN-UP DAY

H.C.J.



By Bernhard Christensen

Chris B. Larsen, '20, is now residing in Copenhagen, Denmark, to which city he moved from his mission work in Australia which he abandoned last year.

We have learned that Rev. Einar Romer, '22, is the happy father of a baby girl, born April 26th. We extend our congratulations to Rev. and Mrs. Romer.

Rev. J. H. Vammen, '16, has recently moved from Neola, Iowa, to Los Angeles, California, to which place he was called to take charge of that pastorate. Rev. F. G. Rasmussen, '16, will take up the work at Neola.

Miss Anna Jensen, who was teaching near Creighton, Nebraska, left her school to aid in the school work at Oaks, Oklahoma, where she is still serving.

Leo Lang, '21, has returned to his home in Blair. He has held the position of Superintendent of Schools at Pequot, Minnesota, during the past school year.

A History of Radio

By Clemens Vig

The first discovery bearing directly upon modern radio telegraphy was that of the oscillatory discharge of the condenser by Joseph Henry. But his results were not entirely conclusive. In 1865, James Clerk Maxwell advanced the theory that light consists of electric waves in the ether of space. The first actual demonstration of the presence or existence of such waves was given by Heinrich Hertz of Germany in 1887. He devised an electric circuit by means of which free electric waves were generated.

The first practical system of radio telegraphy was devised

by Marconi of Italy, who began his experiments in 1895. The early radio systems of Marconi lacked the important characteristic of tuning, by means of which a receiving station can select any one of many messages which are passing by, provided that the message is on a different wave length than the rest. The need of tuning was first pointed out by Sir Oliver Lodge, who obtained a patent on a tuned system in 1897. The principle of tuning is absolutely essential to modern radio, in order to select the message desired.

Early in the development of the radio certain international conferences were held. In 1906 the First International Radio Convention was held in Berlin to consider the desirability of establishing uniform international agreements and practices. The articles of this convention dealt chiefly with the use of the radio to promote safety at sea, and were adopted by nearly all nations. A second conference was held in London in 1912, and a later one in Washington, D. C., in 1920.

The first great achievement of the radio was made in the summer of 1915. After preliminary tests, a public demonstration was carried on. Messages were transmitted from Washington, D. C., across the Atlantic to Paris, and from Washington overland and across the Pacific to Honolulu, a distance of nearly 5,000 miles. A few years later the United States entered the great war and the radio was of great military value to her.

Wireless telephony, or the transmitting of the human voice without the aid of wires, was first successful in 1900, when Poulsen in Europe and Fessenden in United States carried on experiments. The first commercial use of the wireless telephone on record was made on the Pacific coast of United States to supply toll telephone service between Los Angeles and Catalina Island, which is separated from the mainland by about 30 miles of water. During the years 1920 and 1921 successful ship-to-shore tests were carried on.

Beginning about 1921, marked popular interest was shown in broadcasting by radio telephone. Since the war various radio telephone stations have been established, principally by the Westinghouse Electric Co., and the General Electric Co., at certain important centers throughout the country for the purpose of broadcasting programs consisting largely of music and entertainment. This was done to promote public interest and also to promote sales of private radio equipment. The following report by the government will give you some idea of the rapid growth of the radio during the last decade.

According to the number of licenses issued by the Department of Commerce there were 544 class A radio telephone broadcasting stations and 25 class B stations, on January 1, 1923. Of the amateur stations, there were 16,898, as compared with 1312

in 1913. Special amateur stations numbered 201; experimental stations, 291; technical and training schools, 126; inter-city stations for commercial traffic, 167; coast stations for communication with ships, 39; trans-oceanic, 12; and ship stations, 2762. In all there were 21,065 stations on January 1, 1923, as compared with 1890 in 1913.

No matter what may be the development of the radio in the future, it is certain that the year 1922 will stand out in the history of radio. For it was during the past year that radio broadcasting became a regular feature of everyday life, and radio entered the home life of the average man. This popular interest stimulated radio as never before, with the result that remarkable engineering achievements took place, a few of which are mentioned below.

Last fall a Frenchman transmitted facsimile writing and cartoons across the Atlantic. Shortly after this, a German inventor transmitted a photograph from Rome to Bar Harbor, Maine. Radio telephony for Transatlantic Service is well within range of early realization. Indeed, one of our eastern radio-phones now calls itself "an international radio-phone". Entire programs broadcasted by New York stations have been heard plainly in France and England. Complete conversations have been carried on with distinctness and full understanding. A method of transmitting motion pictures and finger-prints has also been devised, although it is not entirely successful yet.

Government broadcasting was inaugurated at Arlington, Virginia, on January 3rd of this year. This station is of extreme importance in the historical development of the country, because of its location and the fact that it is operated by the government. In the future it will be in position to broadcast to the nation, all of the important debates in Congress, which affect the general welfare not only of this country, but also of the entire world. It will also be able to radiate the message of the president delivered to Congress. In other words, it will bring the nation's executive and legislative branches of government right into the homes of the people.

The radio will also be of great value in educational lines. It can reach many people who thirst for knowledge, but who cannot be reached by the old methods. People who work all day, people who will not leave their homes to attend a lecture course, people who tire in reading dry printed words, will listen if all they have to do is to use a radio.

It seems likely that the greatest and most lasting use of the radio, at least in its present stage of development, will be in the sparsely populated districts. It will bring metropolitan entertainments to rural communities and assist in saving life and property in storms, flood and fire, by sending out alarms and warnings.

We must not, however, fail to see the limits of the radio.

It is yet in the experimental stage of development and many difficulties obstruct the path of further development. The great drawback, and one which seems impossible to overcome, is that the ether will hold only a certain amount of "business" and no more. When the ether is "over-loaded", interference is inevitable. Atmospheric disturbances, or static electricity, are also a great drawback to the radio. If these could be rescued to such a degree that they would not interfere with the messages, it is very likely that the radio will displace the cable as a means of international communication.

But, in spite of these drawbacks, the radio is already doing a great work in our present day civilization, namely that of entertaining. The radio offers the best kind and almost any kind of entertainment desired. The air is full of music. All we have to do is buy a cheap receiving set and put up a few wires, and we can hear the best that the world has to offer, without having to go out of our own homes. The wireless telephone is indeed one of the most practical and most wonderful inventions of all time.

The Lutheran Student Association of America

By Harold C. Jensen

On April 13th, 14th, and 15th seventy-four registered delegates from thirteen states and forty-one institutions of higher learning met at Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois, and formed The Lutheran Student Association of America. From the constitution there adopted I quote the following expression as to the Association's purpose:

"The purpose of this Association shall be to afford a means whereby Lutheran students in America may consider and act upon their common problems in conformity with the common faith of the Lutheran Church of America."

The Official Summary of the Conference, among other states:

"No event in recent Lutheran history holds greater possibilities for the future than this action (in thus coming together and organizing) of the Lutheran students of America. Every synodical division of the American Lutheran Church was represented."

It was my good fortune to be sent as the delegate of Dana College and Trinity Seminary. A remarkable spirit of unity prevailed, in marked contrast to the spirit of doctrinal dispute which, due credit having been given to its value in establishing the Lutheran Church on a sound doctrinal basis, has so often limited our effectiveness. This conference is an indication of a useful future for the American Lutheran Church, to which also we, of our United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, really belong. The space allotted me does not permit even a summary of the



H
C
V

proceedings of the conference. I am simply giving the following characteristic utterances which I believe are worthy of our consideration. I wish I might have been able to indicate from which address each is taken.

"The church will not rise any higher than the level of its colleges."

"The first month of freshman life often determines the student's whole career."

"Divided virtue cannot compete with united vice."

"The world does not owe us a living, but we owe it a life."

"Every act is registered in what you are. Your to-day is exactly what the product of yesterday made it."

"Do not worry about doubts: stay close to the light and you will get more light."

"The leaders of to-morrow are going to be the ones who (today) have real problems to fight."

"A hero is not a man or woman who succeeds: it is a man or woman anywhere who nobly tries."

"The doctrine of the Universal Priesthood of Believers must be revived."

"More Lutherans are interested in the law of conforming than in the gospel of transforming."

"We must offer no encouragement to denominational bigotry. We have enough of it."

"There is a multiplicity of synods because we are following men rather than Jesus Christ."

"We must guard against national religion."

"Prayer plays a very small part in the lives of our Christian students today."

"Most of the students are ignorant of the Holy Spirit."

"We are determined that with our youth and strength we shall bear our part in bringing the great message of our church to this generation."

Aften

Af Peter Petersen

Jeg sad saa stille og ene
Og saa paa de Stjerner smaa.
De smilte saa venligt, de rene,
Som om de med Øjne saa.

Og Maanen, den blege Maane,
Den saa saa mistroisk ud.
Det var som vilde den daane,
Naar den saa et Stjernes kud.

Stille vemodig og ensom,
Jeg sad i min Vindueskarm
Og tænkte, at Verden er møjsom,
Med al dens støjende Larm.

Jeg tænkte paa mine kære,
Paa Hjemmet, hvori de er.
O! dersom jeg blot kunde lære,
At i Himlen Hjemmet er.

Et var der jeg gerne vilde:
Højt oppe paa Himlen blaa,
Sidde som Stjerner stille
Og se ned paa Jorden graa.

Da var jeg fra Sorgen hævet,
Og med Fred min Sjæl blev fyldt.
Ej jeg vilde mere bæve;
Og helt forladt var min Skyld.

Men ak! jeg er ingen Stjerne,
Der oppe i Himlen bor;
Dog did gaar min Længsel gerne,
Mens jeg kastes omkring paa Jord.

Exchanges

One of the duties of the editor is to read and criticise other college papers. This, however, is not only a duty; it is also a privilege. A college paper is a mirror reflecting college life in its different aspects, and so it offers him an opportunity to study school life in other institutions than his own. But this duty of the editor also becomes a privilege in another sense. He can compare his paper with other papers and thus profit by their merits and shortcomings.

"The Augsburg Echo" is a paper issued monthly during the school year by the students of Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minnesota. We have been receiving this paper for some time and have read it with interest. It bears evidence that the staff is doing its utmost to make it the best paper possible. The articles are well selected and as a rule well written.

However, we should like to offer one criticism. "The Augsburg Echo" has one department it calls "Literary" and one it calls "Norwegian". Just what the distinction between these two departments is we fail to see except that one is written in the English language while the other is written in the Norwegian. But certainly it can not be the idea of the A. E. that literature

can not be written in the Norwegian language. We suggest therefore that both of these departments be put under the common heading, "Literary". Then, if desired, the department could be divided into two sub-divisions, one English and one Norwegian.

"Luther College Visitor" is published monthly during the school year by the Faculty and Students of Luther College, Wahoo, Nebraska. It is a small paper, written in the form of a bulletin. The issue which we have received (March) is devoted especially to the description of "The Tour of the Luthermen Chorus", and as such it voices a very important phase of school work.

Another school paper we have just made acquaintance with is "The Augustana Mirror". This paper is published bi-weekly by the Students Union of Augustana College and Normal School, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. It differs from our paper and from some other college papers in being published in the form of a newspaper. No doubt this form has its advantages especially in large colleges where they can publish the paper weekly or perhaps daily or where such a paper would be necessary to create a common interest among the students. For a small college, however, we prefer the magazine style. A college paper has a greater purpose than just to bring the news of the day. It also should have as its aim to stimulate scholarship and literary achievement. And we believe that the magazine form is much more incentive for the attainment of these qualities than is the newspaper form. Some students wish to keep the college paper on file and for this purpose the magazine form is much more practical. But each according to his own taste—we are only expressing **ours**.

Aside from this general criticism of "The Augustana Mirror", we wish to compliment its staff. As a newsbringer the paper certainly is "on the job", and as such it reveals a college spirit teeming with life. The editorial is well written and very timely.

Last but not least we shall mention the "Grand View Echo", issued by the students of Grand View College, Des Moines, Iowa. Speaking of "pep".—If any college paper shows pep and school spirit the G. V. E. does. It is a pleasure to read this paper not only from a literary point of view, but also considering the thoughts presented. The G. V. E. gives one the impression that the students of Grand View College love their school and this love for their school is the inspiring motive in the publication of the paper.—No wonder the paper is a success.

Jokes

At lunch on clean-up day, believing that someone had taken her sandwich, M. J. exclaimed: "Oh, where is my rye bread!"

Several in chorus: "Why, you have it in your hand!"

M. J.: "Oh. Y-E-S."

H. C. J. (hearing the class bell ringing): "This is the worst noise I've heard to-day—og det mest ubehagelige."

Translating Homer: "They killed the ox while it was alive."
" " "He slew the man, but did not kill him."

ANCIENT HISTORY

Prof. T. M. Hansen: "Well, what about the sanitary conditions in those medieval towns?"

Elmer Andersen: "There was no sanity there."

LATIN I

All girls are at the board making an attempt to write out the conjugation of a verb.

Miss Johnsen: "What Latin phrase would be suitable to tell these girls?"

Peter P.: "Crescat scientia" (may knowledge increase).

One day as A. B. went through the chapel she found Ethel Mumm and Mabel Hansen patiently waiting. In her surprise Agnes asked: "What are you sitting here for?"

E. and M.: "We are waiting for a minister."

P. N.: "I believe that I shall go down to the eye-dentist to have my eyes tested."

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE KNOWING

A chemical experiment involving the use of H₂S was being made.

Girl (passing laboratory): "What is that awful smell?"

The initiated one: "Why, don't you know that? That's H₂O."

REFLECTED GLORY

Our Choral Union, before going into Iowa on their recent trip, stopped in Omaha to hear the St. Olaf Choir. Coming directly from the bus, they were obliged to check their hand baggage at the Auditorium where the St. Olaf program was to be given. A bystander, thinking they were the St. Olaf Choir, hastened to make inquiry.

Bystander: "Oh! are you the members of the Choir?"

S. J.: "Yes—we just came in on the bus."

SOMETHING ELSE FOR SCIENCE TO MARVEL OVER

Extract from a dramatic situation created by one of our young hopefuls in a rhetoric class:

"She got so excited that her heart stopped beating for a long time."

CIVICS CLASS

Bing: "Now in case of a divorce where a man sues his wife, for how long a time will he be obliged to pay alimony?"

Prof. Falck: "Well. . . . I really don't know. I've never gone into that."

Mrs. Sayman, seller of soaps, etc.: "Can I sell you any perfume this morning?"

Benny: "I don't know, what flavors have you got?"

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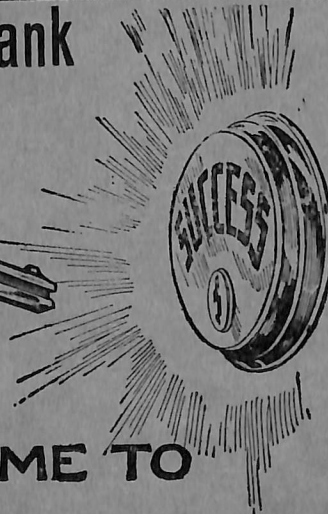
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