

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Charles E. Hughes, President.
Chas. W. Fairbanks, V. P.
John L. Kennedy, U. S. Senator.
Moses P. Kinkaid, M. C.

State Ticket.

A. L. Sutton, Governor.
H. P. Shumway, Lieut. Gov.
Addison Walt, Sec. State.
Geo. W. Marsh, Aud. Pub. Accts.
W. H. Reynolds, State Treasurer.
Robt. W. DeVoe, Atty Gen.
Fred Beckman, Com. L. and Bdgs.
O. A. Thomas, Supt. Pub. Int.
Henry T. Clark, Railway Com.
Geo. W. Seymour, Board Regents.
Samuel C. Bassett, Board Regents.

Legislative Ticket.

O. G. Smith, State Senator.
Alonzo Daddow, State Rep.

County Ticket.

L. B. Polski, County Clerk.
D. C. Crow, Co. Treasurer.
L. A. Williams, Sheriff.
L. H. Currier, Co. Supt.
L. L. Stephens, Co. Attorney.
J. H. Welty, Co. Assessor.

No candidates on the republican ticket for county surveyor and clerk of the district court.

Supervisors.

Dist. No. 2—H. N. Fisher.
Dist. No. 4—W. T. Gibson.
Dist. No. 6—No candidate.
Emerson A. Smith, Co. Judge (Non-Partisan).
Peter Rowe, Co. Judge. (Non-Partisan)

AN AID TO PROTECTION.

By forcing the eight-hour day and ten-hour pay upon the railroads, with the consequent increase in rates of fares and freights to enable the roads to meet this increase expense, President Wilson has unwittingly furnished the advocates of a protective tariff with a very potent argument.

The increase in the cost of transportation which is thus entailed will fall upon all raw materials and upon all finished products alike. The manufacturer will have to charge more for his product because his raw material will cost him more when he gets it to his mill. The jobber will have to charge the retailer more for the same reason. And likewise the store-keeper will have to get more money out of the consumer.

All these items of increased cost will work to the detriment of American goods if they are compelled to compete with foreign goods in the American market. The foreign goods will be produced by cheaper labor than ours. They will be laid down in American ports by water freights, which are much lower than railroad freights. To their initial cost on the dock must be added only the one increased charge for transportation to the point of their ultimate distribution. They will thus have the advantage over American goods at every point.

The only remedy is to keep them out of the American market, which can be accomplished only by a high and a protective tariff.

Many soldiers serving on the border are losing their right to vote at the primaries and at the general elections as a reward (?) for their patriotism and fidelity in time of national stress. These national guardsmen, over a hundred thousand of them, were sent to the border to protect American citizens and American property from the raids of the blood-thirsty brigands across the Rio Grande. Each of them left positions in civil life which paid them many times the amount of their government pay. The sacrifices they have made are not small. And yet there is no governmental law which gives them the right to vote at their company stations for the civil officers who are to rule them when they return to their homes. The soldiers from a few states enjoy this privilege through state made laws, but the many do not. It is a shame, a disgrace, a travesty upon the vaunted justice of this country, and should be remedied without delay. The man who is willing to shed his blood for his country should not be deprived of his right to vote because of that willingness.

Confidence in the success of the republican party in November is exhibited by industry in all parts of the country. In Pittsburg, New Jersey, and New York, several dyestuffs enterprises are being taken up. The Textile World Journal reports six new cotton mills, five new woolen and worsted plants, eleven new knitting mills, and three new silk mills as having recently been projected. By-product coke plants representing \$60,000,000 investment, with yearly production of \$25,000,000 have been started. None of these industries would have been undertaken if those

who back them believed a democratic near-free-trade tariff law would be in force after the war. The war is serving the purpose of a protective tariff law at present, and while it is so doing American enterprise is seizing its opportunity to be ready for the appeal of the political bells which announce the ringing out of a decadent democracy and the ringing in of a rejuvenated republican party.

It was but a comparatively few years ago when the whole country was talking of the "billion dollar congress." Now a "two billion dollar congress" has just closed and but little is heard of the enormous expenditures. From this it would seem that money is so plentiful in the United States that even the colossal sum of two billion dollars is viewed with indifference. As a matter of fact, money is plentiful in this country, but it is not well proportioned as to population. We are rapidly approaching the European status of collecting the wealth of the nation in the hands of a comparatively few of the people, while the great mass are daily approaching nearer to a hand to mouth existence. It is true that a certain class of employees are well paid, but it is equally true that other classes of working people, themselves quite necessary to the existence of a well balanced country, receive hardly enough to keep soul and body together. Some day the congress of the United States will have to enact readjusting legislation, curtail the size of individual and collective fortunes and incomes, and see that the under dog has at least a fighting chance to live.

The democratic managers are making a loud claim in behalf of the Federal Reserve Bank system, which was initiated by the Aldrich monetary commission and helpfully amended in the senate by republican statesmen, who were balked, however, in perfecting the legislation by the parochially-minded statesmen of the south, who insisted and succeeded in procuring a bill which was of great benefit to their community, but of very little use elsewhere. Throughout the North, where individual enterprise has provided ample banking facilities at fair rates of interest, there are few men who can say that, because of the Federal Banking system, they have borrowed money elsewhere or cheaper than they did before the law was enacted. But in the South, where they try to "do something for cotton," the banks have been of large benefit, and at the expense of the northern man of thrift.

"A million shells a day are hurled by allies' guns on the Somme, and the Germans reply with fury," says a headline in a democratic paper which denies that we are enjoying a "war-order" prosperity. Back of those million shells a day is an army that must be fed and clothed, equipped and transported. We are furnishing a large part of the food and clothing, the guns, the automobiles and aeroplanes. The democratic press would do well to discontinue its news columns if it wants its readers to believe its editorial columns.

It is unfortunate for the country that the public is ready to accept the theory that President Wilson played politics with the threatened railway strike. But what else could be expected in view of the way he has played politics, or tried to play it, with so many important questions? If he had not shifted and reversed on so many issues when he found himself on the unpopular side, there would be more confidence in his sincerity.

In 1912 there were 682,189 democratic votes cast in the Solid South. They elected 94 members of the electoral college. That same year there were 655,475 votes for Wilson in the State of New York, and they netted him only 45 electoral votes. The States of the Solid South are loaded dice for the democrats in the political game.

CHARTER AND ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE WHITE EAGLES.

Know all men by these presents that we, Rev. Irenaeus Jarka, Frank Dzingel, Frank Lorchick, John Stanczyk, Tony Gzehoviak, William Lewandowski, and Mike Chlewski, who reside at Loup City in the State of Nebraska, do associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation in said State.

1. The name of said Corporation shall be the White Eagles, and the place where its office for the transaction of business is located is at Loup City in the State of Nebraska.

2. The nature of the business to be transacted by said Corporation shall be the dissemination of sociability and charity; the donation of benefits to the families of members of said Corporation at or after the time of the death of said member; the promulgation of the secrets and mysteries of said White Eagles now existing and which may hereafter be adopted by the by-laws and ritual adopted by

the members of said Corporation; the initiation of new members; the buying and selling of real, mixed and personal property; the loaning of money; the erection and maintenance of such buildings and structures as may be deemed necessary with power to purchase real estate as a site therefor and to borrow money on its real estate and other property, and with power to issue charters to subordinate and other lodges of White Eagles which may be organized in other cities or locations.

3. The Officers of said Corporation shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Marshal, to be elected annually by the members of said Corporation, the election to take place at the headquarters of the Corporation on the last Sunday in each year unless postponed by vote of the members, and said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.

4. A two-thirds vote of the member present shall be required in order to buy or sell any of the property of said Corporation or to loan or borrow money or to change the place of meeting, or to adopt or change the by-laws of the Corporation.

5. Regular meetings of the members shall be held on the last Monday in each month; the president may call special meetings at any time up on ten days' written notice posted through the mail to each member.

6. The terms and conditions of membership, dues of members, secret rites, initiations and benefits to members and families or members shall be as prescribed in the by-laws.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 11th day of July, 1916.

IRENAEUS JARKA,
FRANK DZINGEL,
FRANK LORCHICK,
JOHN STANCZYK,
TONY GZEHOVIAK,
WM. LEWANDOWSKI,
MICHAEL CHLEWSKI.

Incorporators
State of Nebraska, County of Sherman, ss.

On this 11th day of July, 1916, before me the undersigned, notary public, in and for said County, personally appeared the above named Irenaeus Jarka, John Stanczyk, Tony Gzehoviak, Frank Dzingel, Frank Lorchick, Wm. Lewandowski and Michael Chlewski, who are personally known to me to be the identical persons who signed the above articles of incorporation, and they severally acknowledged the execution of said instrument to be their voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand the date above written.

R. H. MATHEW,
Notary Public.
My commission expires February 7, 1918.

State of Nebraska, County of Sherman, ss.

It is hereby certified by the undersigned that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original Charter and Articles of Incorporation as filed in the office of the County Clerk of Sherman County, Nebraska. Dated September 23rd, 1916.

L. B. POLSKI, County Clerk
(SEAL) By S. H. RICHMOND, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale to me directed from the District Court of Sherman County, Nebraska, upon a decree of foreclosure rendered in said court on the 9th day of September, 1915, wherein H. S. Kinkaid was plaintiff, and George W. Slocum, and Etta M. Slocum were defendants; I have levied upon the following described real estate, to-wit: Northwest Quarter of Section 20, and the Southwest Quarter of Section 17, all in Township 16, North Range 16, West of the 6th principal meridian, situated in said Sherman County and State of Nebraska, and I will on the 24th day of October, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the south door of the court house, in Loup City, Sherman County, Nebraska, offer for sale and sell said above described real estate at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy the amount of \$5,452 with interest at 10 per cent from the 9th day of September, 1915, and \$14.92 costs of the above action, and accruing costs, which amount was adjudged to be due to the plaintiff above named from the defendants, George W. Slocum and Etta M. Slocum above named, and to be a lien upon the above described premises.

Dated at Loup City, Nebraska, this 19th day of September, 1916.

L. A. WILLIAMS,
Sheriff of Sherman County, Neb.
MAPES AND MCFARLAND,
Attorneys. 40-5 ti

Order of Hearing and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account.

In the County Court of Sherman County, Nebraska.

State of Nebraska, Sherman County, Nebraska, ss.

To the heirs, legatees, devisees and all persons interested in the estate of Niels P. Nielsen, deceased.

On reading the petition of C. C. Carlsen, Administrator with will annexed praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 16th day of September, 1916, and for decree of distribution of residue of personal estate and of possession of real estate.

It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said County on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1916, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in The Loup City Northwestern, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to day of hearing.

Witness my hand and seal this 16th day of September, 1916.

E. A. SMITH,
County Judge.
(SEAL) 40-3

NEBRASKA PROSPERITY LEAGUE

A Statewide, Nonpartisan Organization of Tax-payers

VICE-PRESIDENTS

- WESLEY F. ADKINS SOUTH OMAHA
- JOHN ALBERTSON MERCHANT, PENDER
- DR. C. G. ALLISON SURGEON
- GEORGE ANTIL INVESTMENTS, BLAIR
- Z. M. BAIRD HARTINGTON
- J. L. BAKER MANUFACTURER
- J. W. BENDER FARMER, MUMFRET
- ALFRED BRATT INVESTMENTS, BERRA
- CHAS. H. BROWN REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS
- W. J. BURGESS INVESTMENTS
- HARRY V. BURKLEY PRINTER
- W. M. BUSHMAN STORAGE
- ALBERT CAHN MANUFACTURER
- LOUIS E. DEETS STOCKMAN, SEARNEY
- E. M. FAIRFIELD REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS
- JOHN N. FRENZER REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS
- DR. R. GILMORE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
- T. V. GOLDEN CAPITALIST, O'NEILL
- FERDINAND HAARMANN MANUFACTURER
- J. J. HANIGHEAN CONTRACTOR
- FRED D. HUNNER ATTORNEY, WEST POINT
- FRANK B. JOHNSON OMAHA PRINTER CO.
- C. J. KARBACH INVESTMENTS
- HON. J. T. KEELY VALENTINE
- P. J. KELLY MERCHANT, HIOBRARA
- FRANK B. KENNARD CAPITALIST
- JACOB KLEIN MERCHANT, BEATRICE
- BUD LATTA RANCH OWNER, TEXASAR
- E. M. F. LEFLAND CAPITALIST
- G. W. MEGEATH COAL OPERATOR
- JOHN A. MOHRBACHER INVESTMENTS, WYOMER
- SOPHUS F. NEBLE PUBLISHER
- FRANK A. NIMS RETIRED FARMER, FALLS CITY
- J. J. NOVAK BANKER, WILBER
- J. J. O'CONNOR ATTORNEY
- GEORGE PARR MERCHANT, NEBRASKA CITY
- HON. WATSON L. PURDY LAND OWNER, MADISON
- THEODORE REIMERS STOCKMAN, FULLERTON
- CARL ROLHE RETIRED FARMER, COLLESBURG
- JOHN G. ROSICKY PUBLISHER
- J. C. ROTH INVESTOR, FREMONT
- JOHN SCHINDLER STANTON
- W. M. SCHMOLLER JOBBER
- THEODORE H. SEIK STOCKMAN, BELLEVILLE
- G. E. SHUKERT MANUFACTURER
- HARRY E. SIMAN WIRESS
- PAUL F. SKINNER MANUFACTURER
- A. F. SMITH JOBBER
- N. A. SPIESBERGER WHOLESALE
- HON. P. F. STAFFORD NORFOLK
- WILLIAM STORK INVESTMENTS, ARLINGTON
- ROBERT C. STREHLLOW CONTRACTOR
- GEORGE B. TYLER INVESTMENTS, HARTINGS
- A. J. VIERLING PRES. PAXTON & VIERLING IRON WORKS
- THEODORE WIDAMANN STOCK BUYER, AUBORA
- C. B. WILLEY ATTORNEY, RANDOLPH
- B. N. WOLBACH MERCHANT, GRAND ISLAND
- R. M. WOLCOTT MERCHANT, CENTRAL CITY
- HON. OTTO ZUSKOW MAYOR, SCHUYLER

Prohibition and Lower Land Values

The U. S. Government has gathered reliable figures as to the value per acre of Farm Land in every state in the Union.

The Government takes the value of all the lands in a state, the high-priced land and the low-priced land, and then strikes an average.

On Page 36 of the "Monthly Crop Report" for April, 1916, published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, is found a comparison of the average value per acre of land with improvements, as follows:

NEBRASKA—Average value per acre, \$76
KANSAS—Average value per acre, \$58

The U. S. Government states officially that the average value per acre of land with improvements is \$18.00 per acre less in Kansas than in Nebraska. On a quarter section this amounts to \$2,880.00.

The soil of Kansas in every way is equal to that of Nebraska. Climatic conditions are the same.

THEN WHY THIS DIFFERENCE IN FAVOR OF NEBRASKA? THE ANSWER IS SIMPLY THIS: PROHIBITION!

PROHIBITION LOWERS LAND VALUES AND INCREASES TAXES.

The Nebraska Prosperity League

OPPOSED TO STATE PROHIBITION. IN FAVOR OF LOCAL OPTION, HIGH LICENSE
President, L. F. CROFOOT Treasurer, W. J. COAD Secretary, J. B. HAYNES
Send for our literature. OMAHA, NEBRASKA

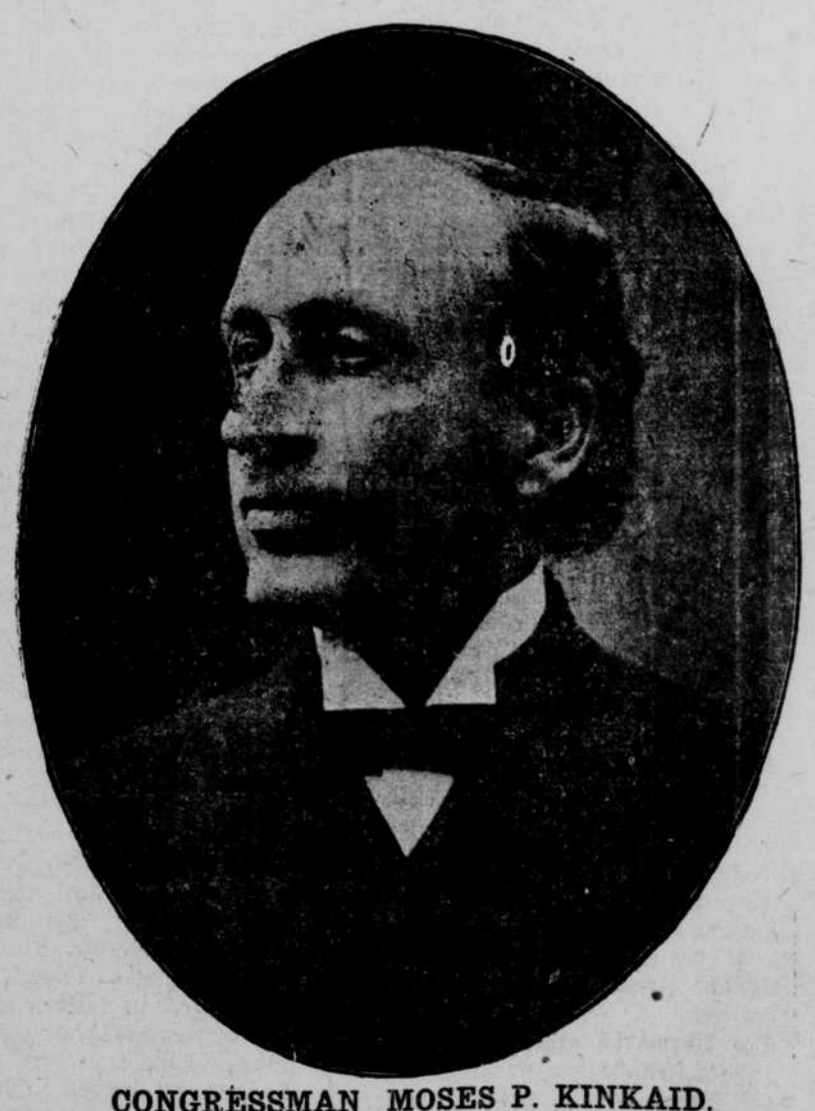
POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS



L. H. CURRIER
Republican Candidate for County Superintendent, Sherman County.



M. C. MULICK
Democratic Candidate for Sheriff of Sherman County.



CONGRESSMAN MOSES P. KINKAID.
GARRET H. LORENZ
Treasurer of Sherman County.
Democratic Candidate for County



L. A. WILLIAMS
Republican Candidate for Sheriff of Sherman County.



LAMONT L. STEPHENS
Republican Candidate for County Attorney of Sherman County.



DAR C. GROW
Republican Candidate for Treasurer of Sherman County.

MEDICINE OR FOOD.

You have always bought the bulky stock food and given to your stock as a medicine. Why not buy only the medicine and furnish your own food? The medicine will be much more certain. In fact B. A. Thomas Stock Remedy is so certain to give the right results that we sell it on the money back plan. If it doesn't straighten up your horse or cow or sheep, we give your money back.—J. J. Slominski.