

Deposits in this bank have the additional security of the Depositors Guarantee Fund of the State of Nebraska.

THE YOUNG MAN

with a growing account at this bank stands at the door of Success with a latch key in his hand. He becomes known to and knows the substantial men of the community; the men who are willing and able to help him when they understand he is earnestly striving to better himself.

A deposit of \$1.00 or more will start you. You can keep the account growing until you have enough for an investment by adding to it at any time.

LOUP CITY STATE BANK

Loup City, Nebraska.

We pay 5 percent interest on time deposits

KEYSTONE LUMBER CO.

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Yards at Loup City, Ashton, Rockville, Schaupps and Arcadia

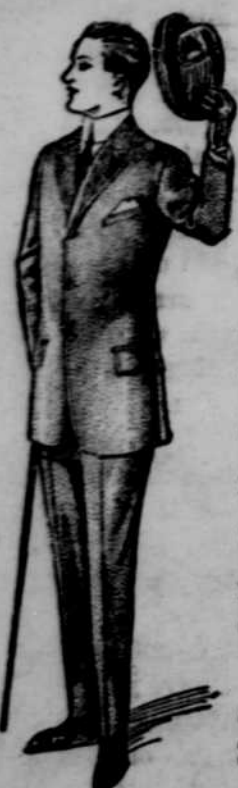
READ THIS

I Guarantee you an absolute fit in any priced garment.

A nice assortment of woollens at \$15.00 for two-piece suits and a great many woollens at \$18.00 for three-piece suits.



IT SHOULD BE ED. V. PRICE & CO. CHICAGO



FREE

Read carefully—I am giving away a suit made to your measure and picked from my fine line of Woollens, in order to advertise my line. Anyone can get one of these by a few hours advertising for me. Remember it doesn't cost you one cent.

Young men in country as well as in town can get this FREE SUIT.

Come in and see me for particulars.

Loup City Tailor Shop

In Corner of Frederick Hotel.

J. G. Pageler AUCTIONEER

Loup City, — Nebraska

All Auctioneering business attended to promptly. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Give me a trial.

THE NORTHWESTERN

Entered at the Loup City Postoffice for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

Office Phone. Red 138. Residence, - Black 138

J. W. BURLEIGH, Editor and Pub. J. R. GARDINER, Manager

Every subscription is regarded as an open account. The names of subscribers will be instantly removed from our mailing list at the expiration of time paid for, if publishers shall be notified; otherwise the subscription will remain in force at the designated subscription price. Every subscriber must understand that these conditions are made a part of the contract between publisher and subscriber.

This office is in receipt of dadoodles of literature from the jingoes of the two houses of congress and other parties of that nature, who seem for some reason desirous of creating a good-sized war scare in this country. According to these war promoting fellows, this country could not successfully compete with or stop a good-sized dog fight. Our army and navy is not big enough nor sufficiently efficient to quell a mob of small boys, according to these swell word-fighters. They claim not over 20 per cent of our soldiers to know enough to shoot off a gun, while the navy is a poor little humdrum affair of so little consequences and fighting ability that it would not be able to drive overboard a few wharf rats that might infest the holds of the ships. Heavens, what a state of affairs.

This country is now between the devil and the deep sea, according to the pacifist and militarist. If you do not get a bigger army and navy and make this an armed neutrality, the jingo militarist is satisfied we will be in a position to get thoroughly licked. If you do all this, the pacifists have it that that kind of work will get you into the muss and as thoroughly squelched. So you see, Uncle Sam is as good as knocked out either way.

Billy Sunday, the evangelist, closed his meetings at Des Moines last Sunday, with 10,000 persons converted from the error of their ways. Sunday still continues to be the greatest religious dragnet among the Evangelists ever. People are busy wondering what will happen when he tries his hand on Omaha, the greatest of unconverted cities of the west.

It's all right to give aid to the starving Belgians, but what about the starving Americans at home? Who made it possible for there to be starving Belgians? Who has levied millions of dollars of war tax on Belgium, whose people the United States is asked to relieve because of the war forced upon them?

To again revert to Thaw, the used-to-be front page sensation before the European war put him into discard, the latest is that he has lost his fight for liberty and the supreme court in its last guess decided he must still be deprived of his liberty and the right to kill his enemies at pleasure. Now the front page may continue to give its space to the big war murdering affair.

If the jingoes could have their way, or do their way, Uncle Sam will have more fight on his hands in the near future than he can handle. Better put a sticking plaster over the mouth-pieces of the jingo element.

The difference between the United States and Mexico in one regard is that the candidates for president in the latter country do their running after they are elected.

If war is what Gen. Sherman said it was, what reason have the warring nations, or either one of them, for claiming God is with them in their fight?

Mrs. Pankhurst is awful. She says, "Go to war, men." According to Gen. Sherman's definition, just think of that good lady's opinion of men in general.

Each of the warring nations claim God is on their side. They, or some of them, at least, are evidently most cheerful liars.

The Mexicans have thought better of it and concluded to move their firing lines further into the interior.

A GRAVE CRISIS CONFRONTS

THE RAILROADS

WAR HAS CLOSED MONEY MARKETS OF EUROPE TO THEM INDEFINITELY

In view of the fact that one of the railroads of Nebraska has already filed an application for an increase of rates with the State Railway Commission, it is the desire of all the railroads to utilize this opportunity for an intimate and frank discussion of the whole railroad question with the people of this state. To this end, the careful attention of the reader is invited to a series of articles which will appear in this newspaper during the next few weeks and which will contain the most far reaching discussion of this great problem that has ever appeared in the public press. All that is asked in the meantime is that the people of Nebraska accord to the railroads the courtesy of listening to their side of the story and then form such conclusions as, in their judgement, the facts may warrant.

That the railroads of the United States are today confronted by the gravest crisis in their history there is not the slightest question. For some years they have been desperately struggling with an ever increasing cost of operation in the face of reduced freight and passenger rates—but serious as this situation was before, the European war, which has indefinitely closed to them the foreign money markets, has suddenly brought them face to face with a situation which threatens not merely many new receiverships but the actual paralysis of the entire transportation industry of the Nation. It was this state of affairs which compelled the closing of the New York Stock Exchange some months ago. What will happen in the future the future alone can tell.

American railroads are valued in round figures at twenty billion dollars, and of this vast sum nearly five billion dollars worth of securities are held abroad. Should Europe, in its frantic struggle for funds, seek to convert these securities into cash during the next twelve months, where is the money to come from with which to buy them?—and failing to protect these securities, what demoralization will follow not merely in railroad investments but in all other American industrial values as well? The recent statement of David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the inability of Englishmen to convert their American investment into cash is crippling Great Britain in its present emergency is ominously significant. Possibly the New York Stock Exchange may be able to resume operations without disaster for the time being but that the finances not merely of the United States but of the world will be subjected to a strain without precedent in history during the next year or two is so apparent that it requires no extended comment. In a future article this phase of the question will be dealt with more fully.

President Wilson's Views

That the situation is profoundly serious is manifested by the recent utterance of President Wilson to a group of Eastern railroad executives. In his letter to Mr. Trumbull of the Chesapeake & Ohio he said:

"You ask me to call the attention of the country to the imperative need that railway credits be sustained and the railroad helped in every possible way, whether by private co-operative effort or by the action wherever feasible of governmental agencies, and I am glad to do so, because I think the need is very real.

"They are indispensable to our whole economic life, and railway securities are at the very heart of most investments, large and small, public and private, by individuals and by institutions.

"I am confident there will be earnest and active co-operation in this matter, perhaps the one common interest of our whole industrial life.

"Undoubtedly men, both in and out of official position, will appreciate what is involved and lend their aid heartily wherever it is possible for them to lend it. But the emergency is in fact extraordinary and where there is manifest common interest we ought all of us to speak out in its behalf, and I am glad to join you in calling attention to it. This is a time for all to stand together in united effort to comprehend every interest and serve and sustain it in every legitimate way."

Railroads Lost Millions

The net operating income of the railroads of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1914, was \$120,000,000 less than for the previous year. The gross earnings for the year were \$44,000,000 less than for 1913—while expenses and taxes were \$76,000,000 more. But heavy as this burden was before, the great struggle across the seas, carrying in its wake the destruction of untold hundreds of millions of dollars worth of all kinds of property, renders the situation a thousand-fold more serious. It means, in short, that for a number of years to come Europe will have no surplus money for investment in the United States or elsewhere and that American railroads will have to finance their future needs at home! How herculean this task will be, saying nothing about protecting themselves against the dumping of foreign securities, may be judged from the fact that the bond

and note obligations which will mature between now and the end of next year and which the railroads will have to meet in some way, amount to more than \$563,000,000—and this doesn't take a dollar's worth of new improvements or betterments into consideration. These are obligations which were incurred in the past and which must be met as they fall due if the transportation companies are to be preserved from wholesale receiverships and ruin.

Manifestly, therefore, American investors, big and little, will have to come to the rescue—and before they will consent to do this American railroad securities will have to be re-established as a sound, respected and paying investment—and this, on the basis of present railroad earnings, is impossible!

For this reason the railroads of Nebraska believe the impending crisis demands that they lay this whole problem before the people of the entire state—that they have a heart-to-heart talk with the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the banker, the laboring man, and all other citizens upon this great question which so vitally affects the future welfare of the commonwealth and the Nation.

Why Railroads Are Helpless

In times of acute financial stress private industries are in position to very largely adjust their affairs to meet the emergency. They can advance the price of their commodities, cut their payroll in half, or shut down altogether, and thus permit the storm to blow over without actual shipwreck. The railroads, as quasi-public enterprises, however, are in an entirely different position. Their rates are regulated by law and cannot be advanced without the consent of the people through their law making bodies. In order to please the convenience of the public and not to break down the commerce of the country they must operate their freight and passenger trains whether they carry a full load or only a quarter of a load—and in view of these facts it is manifestly unfair to put the railroads in the same class with private industries in the present crisis and ask them to shift for themselves as best they can. When the people took over the complete making and regulation of railroad rates they at the same time assumed the solemn implied obligation to see that the railroads get a square deal—for the people are the only power that stands between them and ruin.

(Concluded on Page Eight)

Makes assimilation perfect, healthy blood, firm muscles, strong nerves. Quickens the brain, makes and keeps you well. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea has no equal. It's your health insurance. Swanson & Lofholm.

Order of Hearing and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account, State of Nebraska, } SS.

Sherman County, }
In the County Court of Sherman county, Nebraska
To the heirs, legatees, devisees and to all persons interested in the estate of George L. Ziegler, deceased:
On reading the petition of Mattie D. Ziegler, praying a final settlement and allowance of her account filed in this Court on the 17th day of December 1914, and for decree of court for distribution of residue of personal property and 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 9th day of January A. D. 1915, at 10 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 3 successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Dated December 19th, 1914.
[SEAL] E. A. SMITH, County Judge.
Last pub. Jan. 7.

Order of Hearing and Notice of Probate of Will.

In the County Court of Sherman County, Nebraska, }
State of Nebraska, } SS.
Sherman County, }

To the heirs, legatees, devisees and to all persons interested in the estate of Jacob F. Bock, deceased:
On reading the petition of Ida D. Bock praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 4th day of December, 1914, and purporting to be last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed, and recorded as the last will and testament of Jacob F. Bock, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate, and the administration of said estate be granted to C. C. Carlson, as executor. 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 26th of December, A. D. 1914, at 10 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, three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.
Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 7th day of December, A. D. 1914.

E. A. SMITH, County Judge
[SEAL] Last pub. Dec. 31.

Notice to Creditors

State of Nebraska, } SS.
Sherman County, }

In the Matter of the Estate of Juliette Waite, deceased.
To the creditors of said estate:
You are hereby notified that I will sit at the county court room in Loup City, in said county, on the 31st day of March 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m. and the 6th day of July 1915, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is the 6th day of July, A. D. 1915, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from the 24th day of November 1914.

Witness my hand and the seal of said county court, this 7th day of December, 1914.
E. A. SMITH, County Judge.
[SEAL]

Use Gooch's Flour

took first prize at the state fair again this year.

Vic Swanson's

A. M. AYE, D. C.

After everything else has failed do not give up. Come and try CHIROPRACTIC and get well. Office: Just east of the Sweetland feed store, Jacob Albers residence. Phone Brown 10



When in Need of GOAL or first-class Lumber of all dimensions.

We also have a car of Coke.

We also have a good line of Fence posts, ranging in price from ten to fifty cents.

Phone Red 99 and you will receive prompt attention
LEININGER LUMBER COMPANY

Compare our Job Work with others a word to the wise is sufficient.