

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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CHEATING NEBRASKA FARMERS.

"What will be the issue of the next campaign in Nebraska as between republicans and democrats?"

"Why, the tariff, of course."

"Oh, tut, tut! the tariff is a dead issue. You cannot get anybody to listen to you."

"We'll see about that," said the republican.

"Have you already forgotten that the Wilson administration, immediately after assuming the reins of government, called an extra session of Congress for the sole purpose of reducing or removing impost duties on foreign-made goods, grain and meats, brought into the American markets? Now we have had two years' time in which to get the effects of the jolt our industries and commerce have suffered in consequence.

"The democrats took all the protection off wheat and animal food stuffs and other of the chief natural products of Nebraska, opening the doors to millions of pounds of grain and meats from foreign shores, thus increasing the supply and consequently reducing prices. While depriving Nebraska farmers of about 18 cents a bushel on wheat, the democrats are very careful to retain the protective tariff on the products of the south.

"The European war broke out July 31, 1914, so that in this showing prices prior to that time only will be considered. The prices of June, 1912, represented the prosperous times and good farm prices under a protective tariff and a republican administration. Two years later and just prior to the outbreak of the war in Europe, the market price of wheat showed the depressing effects of the tariff. On the latter date, wheat at Omaha was 88 1/2 cents a bushel, and on June 4, 1912, it was \$1.08 1/2. At Kansas City, June 4, 1914, wheat was 91 1/2 cents a bushel, while on June 4, 1912, it was \$1.12, a difference of 20 1/2 cents a bushel. Prevailing prices on those dates in the principal markets the country over show about the same rate of decline under the democratic tariff, the average decrease in five markets being 18 cents a bushel.

"With the bars down, wheat poured into the United States from foreign countries in enormous quantities. The importations of wheat into the United States during the first nine months of the Underwood tariff were 1,971,430 bushels as compared with 472,385 bushels during the last nine months of the republican tariff. This is an increase of 357 per cent over the year before under republican tariff. This could have but one effect, namely, to reduce the price of wheat produced in the United States. And here is the way it hit Nebraska in 1914, when the state produced 64,218,000 bushels of wheat, on which there was a free-trade loss of over ten million dollars. There being 64,322 Nebraska farmers producing wheat, the average loss per farm on last year's wheat crop on account of the free tariff was approximately \$175.

"As a specific illustration, let us take the wheat production of Gage county, which was 2,764,583 bushels, whose farmers lost, by reason of the democratic tariff, \$414,687. This will indicate the relative loss sustained by farmers in every county of Nebraska producing wheat. The profit-killing effect of the tariff on corn and livestock through democratic free trade is even more injurious to Nebraska than the loss on wheat.

"In a consideration of this subject, it is well to remember that the republican national platform, as well as the progressive national platform, both declared for adequate protection to the products of the American farm; whereas the democratic national platform sanctioned free trade.

ever, make desperate efforts to put the figures together in such a way as to relieve democracy of its burden of discredit. In an attempt of this kind, one democratic newspaper refers to the fact that railway earnings for April, 1915, were \$33,821,308 as compared with \$32,222,791 for the same month in 1914, an increase of a million and a half.

Even though that is comparing one democratic month with another and, therefore, proves nothing, the apparent good showing is entirely reversed when the democratic editor finds himself forced to admit that the gain in net earnings "is not due to an increase in gross but to a decrease in operating expenses." That decrease in operating expenses must mean either reduced wages, reduced purchases or reduced employment. In any event, it means less money for the workers on railroads or in railroad shops. Nor is that all, for the same editor goes on to admit that although gross earnings "were down only \$2,000,000 for the month" (April) they were down \$79,000 during the preceding nine months, or an average of nearly \$9,000,000 a month.

While most people will be glad to know that the railroads, aided by increased rates and by renewed industrial activity due to the war, are not as badly off as they were, it is difficult to comprehend what satisfaction a democrat can get out of presentation of statistics showing the depths to which railroad business had sunk within recent months.

At any rate, President Wilson is not in a position to pass any adverse criticism upon Mr. Bryan. It was Bryan alone who took Wilson from a minority place in the Baltimore convention and won the nomination for him over Champ Clark, the majority candidate. In each of his three campaigns for the presidency, Bryan polled more votes than did Wilson, though the population of the United States was much less when Bryan ran. In political sagacity requisite to effective work in a convention and in popularity with the democrats of the country, Bryan has Wilson "skinned a mile," and it is a safe guess that Wilson's political advisors won't let him commit the folly of saying anything that will displease Bryan's friends.

The small boy who is compelled to "take it back" after blusteringly talking up to his better informed companion, can sympathize with the democratic administration which is now proclaiming the success of the postal savings bank though the democrats in congress fought it as hard as they knew how.

THE CHURCHES.

German.

Sunday, July 4, services at the Ashton German church. Preaching services both German and English. These devotions to be held in the morning at the usual time.—F. W. Guth.

Swedish

The Swedish Mission church of Loup City invites all Swedes to attend their services on Sunday, July 4th.

Sunday school at 10:30 a. m., sermon at 11:15 a. m. and Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The morning subject will be "How Does Jesus Look to You." The evening subject will be "How to be Faithful." The quartet together with the choir will give us good song service. Come and bring your friends with you. The choir meets for their practice Friday, July 2nd at 8 p. m. The bible class will meet at the church on Saturday, July 3rd at 3 p. m. All the members of the class should be there.—Rev. Theodore Young.

Presbyterian.

Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock will be the regular quarterly communion service. The session will be convened at 10:00 o'clock in the Sunday school room to receive any who may desire to become members of the church. Parents desiring to dedicate their children to the Lord in Baptism, will be given an opportunity at this service.

Preaching service in the evening at 8 o'clock.

Methodist

Regular services Sunday morning and patriotic services in the evening.

Wanted—For the Eastern war zone, the best and most marketable horses, sufficient in size and quality for any of the duties required there. See Myrl Warrick.

LIVE STOCK PRICES AT SOUTH OMAHA

Beef Market Fully Steady, but Not Very Active.

HOGS RECEIVE A HARD BUMP.

Sheep and Lambs Make a Big Jump. Suring Lambs Around 40c Higher. Ewes Are Fifteen Cents Up—Every thing Sells Early.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, June 29.—Cattle receipts totaled 3,500 head yesterday. The fat cattle market was fully steady, although rather slow. Good to choice cattle, both heavy and light, sold at steady to possibly a little stronger figures and the plain and unfinished kinds going at steady to possibly a shade lower prices. Cows and heifers were in good demand and practically every thing at all useful in this line sold at prices strong to a dime higher than Friday. Veal calves were about steady and bulls, stags, etc., were in very fair request and notably unchanged. Anything at all attractive in the way of stockers and feeders sold readily and well, but the common light stuff was more or less of a drug on the market.

Cattle quotations: Good to choice yearlings, \$8.75@9.35; fair to good yearlings, \$8.00@8.60; good to choice heaves, \$8.60@9.25; fair to good heaves, \$8.30@8.60; common to fat heaves, \$7.25@8.25; prime heifers, \$7.75@8.35; good to choice heifers, \$7.00@7.50; good to choice cows, \$6.50@7.35; fair to good cows, \$5.50@6.25; canners and cutters, \$4.00@5.50; veal calves, \$8.00@10.00; bulls, stags, etc., \$5.25@7.25; good to choice feeders, \$7.60@8.20; fair to good feeders, \$6.75@7.50; common to fair feeders, \$5.50@6.50; stock heifers, \$5.75@7.00; stock cows, \$5.50@6.50; stock calves, \$6.00@7.50.

About 9,700 hogs arrived yesterday. The market was slow, with prices largely 15c lower than the close of last week. Bulk of the hogs sold around \$7.20@7.30, with \$7.25 the popular price. Shippers paid as high as \$7.45 for a few choice hogs.

Sheep and lamb receipts amounted to 9,300 head. Prices went up like a rocket yesterday. Spring lambs sold around 40c higher than the best time last week, and the trade was so active at the advance that everything was disposed of before 10 o'clock in the morning. The best Idaho spring sold at \$10.35. Ewes were 15c higher, the top being \$5.50. Omaha was the big spot on the map yesterday, having more sheep and lambs than any other market.

Quotations on sheep and lambs: Lambs, spring, \$9.40@10.35; yearlings fair to choice, \$6.50@7.50; wethers fair to choice, \$5.00@5.25; ewes, good to choice, \$4.90@5.50; ewes, fair to good, \$4.25@4.90.

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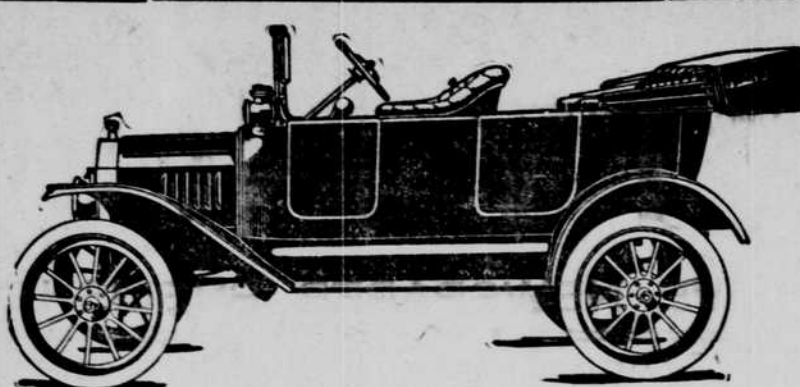
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Local Agent, Loup City, Neb.

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NEW TRAIN SERVICE: Denver-Chicago Train No. 10 and the Billings eastbound Train 44 are now operated to and through Omaha, arriving Omaha 1:10 a. m. Street cars and autos on arrival to serve the public. Loup City passengers due Omaha 2:55 p. m.

Train No. 2 reaches Chicago at 7:00 a. m. for early morning eastern connections, and the Lounge Car Train, No. 12, arrives Chicago at 8:09 a. m. for all forenoon connections.

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