

The Loup City Northwestern

J. W. BURLINGHAM, Publisher
LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

Congress.

The arbitration treaties failed in the senate as originally drafted.

The bill passed the house granting American citizenship to Porto Ricans.

Secretary Nagel urged enactment of equal protection bill before foreign relations committee.

Senate democratic members of finance committee decided to stand by house steel tariff revision bill.

Senator Kenyon denounced methods alleged to have been used in election of Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin.

Senator Percy announced that he would make a statement to senate in response to Mississippi legislature's demand that he resign.

The house unanimously passed the resolution for investigation of the alleged shipping trust by the merchant marine committee.

The \$226,000 garden seed appropriation in the agricultural bill was depicted in debate in the house as "graft" by opponents of the item.

Representative Burnett declared that if battleship appropriations were restored to the democratic program the public building bill must also be.

The Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail representatives urged the placing of Panama canal rates in the hands of the Interstate Commerce commission.

The house passed a bill granting to the president power to set aside the loss of citizenship now imposed on deserters from the military service in time of peace.

Governor Gilchrist of Florida at everglades investigation in the house told committee he desired Representative Clark's position in controversy be brought out.

Senator Bristow introduced a resolution calling for an investigation to determine whether postmasters were being coerced in the interest of any presidential candidate.

Representative Sulzer urged before the territories committee that the government build and operate railroads throughout southwest Alaska and engage in the coal business.

The bill imposing heavy fines and taxes on and prohibiting the import and export of white phosphorus matches was favorably reported by ways and means committee of the house.

General.

Captain Robert F. Scott is reported to have reached the south pole.

A receivership is asked for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient railroad.

A republican preferential primary in the Fifth Missouri district resulted in a Roosevelt victory.

At least four were killed and two more injured in the wreck of a Washburn limited train in Indiana.

In a long letter to Frank A. Munsey, Colonel Roosevelt repeats the insinuation that he is an artful dodger.

George W. Perkins visited Mr. Roosevelt at Sagamore, carrying a message from Manager Dixon.

Earl Lindsay, convicted of having attacked a small girl, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Newton, Ia.

The senate passed the arbitration treaties, but incorporated an amendment which requires further action.

Senator Bristow's bill for presidential preference primaries in the District of Columbia was adversely reported from the senate committee on the district.

Woman's suffrage will be submitted to Ohio voters at a separate measure when the revised draft of the constitution is voted upon.

Four employees of the P. H. Gilpin Wooden Haggie factory at Greentown, Pa., were killed and one injured when the boiler exploded and wrecked the plant.

The new German navy and military bills, which are to be discussed by the Reichstag this session, have been completely drafted and submitted to the federal council.

Secretary Wilson issued a formal order that no more shipments of grain or hay in the natural state shall be sold until the department can investigate the recent pure food orders relating to those products.

Grain dealers from Duluth to New Orleans and from Kansas City to New York are in Washington to confer with officials of the department of agriculture on the recent rulings relating to sulphuring of oats and shipment of hot corn.

Major General Arthur Murray, U. S. A. commanding the western division, has been ordered from Washington to his station at San Francisco.

The house unanimously passed a resolution calling for an investigation of the alleged "shipping trust" by the committee on merchant marine and fisheries.

The Oklahoma traffic association filed complaints with the interstate commerce commission alleging the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and several other roads operating east of the Missouri river exacted excessive and discriminatory rates.

Senator Crawford introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for international inquiry into the cost of living problem.

Five persons were killed and eleven injured, two seriously, when a Canadian Pacific passenger train was wrecked in a collision with a freight train between Ottawa and Hull, Ont.

L. C. Oshenreiter, the Dubuque, Ia., business man who is on a twenty-day fast, passed the fifteenth day.

The president sent to the senate the nomination of Ricard Sloan to be United States district judge for Arizona.

California is to be a battle ground between Taft and Roosevelt.

There is a prospect that Omaha may become an arch Catholic diocese.

In an address at Chicago Secretary Stimson declared himself for Taft.

William Haskins, a well known horseman, is dead at Okaloosa, Ia.

The Massachusetts house defeated the bill to abolish capital punishment.

Both houses of congress interested themselves in the Lawrence strike situation.

A hot fight is expected in congress over the sugar tariff and income tax bill.

The home rule bill is not to be introduced into the house of commons before Easter.

Senator Norris Brown led off in advocacy of the ratification of the arbitration treaties.

Hugh Webster of Ames won the annual contest of the Iowa state oratorical association.

There was a mutiny of soldiers at Peking, and the city was given over to pillage and burning.

The belief at Tokio is that international interference is necessary to restore order in China.

Old letters of Colonel Roosevelt are resurrected in an attempt to show the inconsistency of his position.

President Madero will attempt to placate Mexican insurgents by making changes in the cabinet.

Theodore Roosevelt contends his Columbus speech was simply a plea for more power for the people.

Directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad company declared an extra dividend of 6 per cent.

A draft of a uniform drainage and levee law was completed by a committee of the National Drainage congress in session at St. Louis.

Thirty-one cities in Prussia, including Berlin and other large centers, have been affected by the strike of 30,000 men's tailors.

California wine producers protested to the judiciary committee against the bill to prohibit liquor shipments from wet into dry states.

Congress passed the bill authorizing that a commission of ensign be given to midshipmen upon graduation from the naval academy.

Rattlesnake venom has been used successfully as a cure for tuberculosis, according to a report to the Maryland state board of health.

No decision of the question of Panama canal tolls was reached at the meeting of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce.

A meeting of labor leaders, which, according to reports from Chicago early in February was to have been held at Kansas City, has been postponed indefinitely.

Chairman Adamson of the house commerce committee introduced a bill providing for a physical valuation of all of the common carriers of the United States by the Interstate Commerce commission.

The department of justice has ordered the United States marshal in eastern Oklahoma to enforce the federal prohibition law in the old Indian territory the same as prior to statehood.

Where a father has lost control of his children through a divorce suit, he may not claim the right to attend the funeral of one of them, according to a decision handed down in the supreme court of Iowa.

Chairman Sulzer of the foreign affairs committee, after a talk with President Taft and officials of the state department said that he was opposed to any intervention whatever in Mexico by United States troops.

Public buildings committee will give hearings before subcommittee on one public building bill for each congressman, but an appropriation bill for buildings probably will not be brought forward this season.

Orders have been issued requiring all flags of the United States, all uniforms of the national ensign and all union jacks to contain forty-eight stars because of the admission on February 14 of Arizona as a state.

The national Roosevelt headquarters made public a statement disputing the claim of the national Taft bureau that President Taft, in his candidacy for the renomination, has the support of Governor Hooper of Tennessee, Governor Oddie of Nevada and Governor Deneen of Illinois.

Personal.

Roosevelt headquarters have been opened in Washington.

Five men who refused to reveal their identity made a call on Roosevelt.

Governor Aldrich of Nebraska, says officials who falter in duty performance must retire.

Speaker Champ Clark was the recipient of tributes and congratulations on his sixty-second birthday.

Senator Hitchcock discussed what he said was the unlawful acquirement of the Panama canal zone.

Woodrow Wilson is in favor of a presidential preference primary.

Santiago Iglesias, president of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, sailed for New York.

Students of London have started a counter demonstration to suffragettes.

AMUNDSEN WINS SOUTH POLE RACE

The Norwegian Explorer Tells of His Antarctic Dash.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE TRIP

Captain Amundsen's Own Narrative of His Attainment of the South Pole December 14, 17, 1911.

(By Roald Amundsen. Copyright 1912, by The N. Y. Times Co. All rights reserved.)

Hobart, Tasmania, March 8.—At 2 a. m. on the 10th day of February, 1911, we commenced to work our way toward the south, from that day to the 11th of April, establishing three depots, which in all contained a quantity of provisions of about 3,000 kilos, including 1,100 kilos of seal meat, were cached in 89 degrees, 700 kilos in 81 degrees and 800 kilos in 82 degrees south latitude.

As no land marks were to be seen these depots were marked with flags, seven kilometers on each side in the easterly and westerly directions.

The ground and the state of the barrier were of the best and specially well adapted to driving with dogs. On February 15, we had thus traveled about 100 kilometers. The weight of the sledges was 300 kilos, and the number of dogs was six for each sledge. The surface of the barrier was smooth and fine with no sastrugi. The crevices were very local and were found dangerous in only two places.

For the rest long, smooth undulations. The weather was excellent, calm or a light breeze. The lowest temperature on these depot trips was minus 45 celsius or centigrade, (49 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit). On the 4th of March, on our return from the first trip beginning on the 15th of February, we found out that the Fram had already left us. With pride and delight we heard that her smart captain had succeeded in sailing her furthest south and there hoisting the colors of his country, a glorious moment, for him and his comrades, the furthest north and the furthest south, good old Fram the highest south latitude attained was 78 degrees 41 minutes.

Winter on the Ice Barrier.

Before the arrival of winter we had 6,000 kilos of seal meat in the depots, enough for ourselves and 110 dogs. Eight dog houses, a combination of tents and snow huts were built.

Having cared for the dogs the turn came to use our solid little hut. It was almost entirely covered with snow by the middle of April. First we had to get light and air. The Lux lamp, which had a power 200 standard candles, gave us a brilliant light and kept the temperature up to 20 degrees celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit) throughout the winter, our excellent ventilation system gave us all the air we wanted.

In direct communication with the hut and dog houses on the Barrier were workshops, packing, rooms, cellars for provisions, coal, wood and oil, a plain bath, a steam bath, and observatory. Thus we had everything within doors if the weather should be too cold and stormy.

The sun left us on the 22nd of April and did not return until four months later. The winter was spent in changing outfits, which was found to be too clumsy and slow for the smooth surface of the Barrier. Besides this, as much scientific work as possible was done, and some astonishing meteorological observations were taken.

Open Water all Winter.

There was very little snow, and there was open water close by throughout the winter. For the same reason higher temperature had been expected, but it remained very low.

In five months there were observed temperatures between minus 50 and 60 degrees celsius, (58 and 76 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit) the lowest temperature on the 13th of August, being minus 59 degrees celsius. It was then calm. On the 1st of August the temperature was minus 58 degrees celsius, and there were six meters of wind.

The mean temperature for the year was minus 26 degrees celsius. (14.8 below zero Fahrenheit).

I had expected hurricane after hurricane, but I observed only two moderate storms and many excellent auroras, in all directions.

The sanitary conditions were of the best all the winter and when the sun returned on the 24th of August he met the men sound in mind and body ready to set about the task that had to be solved.

Already the day before we had

Being Pressed.

"I like to examine the dictionary during spare moments. You find many unexpected things in it."

"Yes; I've noticed that. I sometimes find queer-looking feminine apparel in ours."

Great Progress.

"Developed your gold mine any yet?"

"Yes, indeed. I started with desk room, and now I have a fine suite of offices."

A Full Line.

March is busy showing weather. With much glee. Has arranged the styles together. As you see.

Snow in winter, heat in summer. Rain in fall. March has samples, like a drummer. Of them all.

Paris bankers have formed a syndicate to maintain a laboratory in which all their flour is scientifically tested.

brought our sledges to the starting place for our march toward the south. Only in the beginning of September did the temperature rise to such an extent that there was any question of setting out.

First Start for the Pole.

On the 8th of September eight men, with seven sledges, ninety dogs and provisions for four months started. The ground was perfect. The temperature was not bad. The next day it appeared that we had started too early, as the temperature of the following days fell and was kept steady between minus 50 and 60 celsius (58 degrees and 76 degrees) below zero Fahrenheit. Personally we did not suffer at all from this cold. Our good furs protected us. But with our dogs it was a different matter. It could easily be seen that they shrank from day to day, and we understood pretty soon that they could not stand the long run to our depot at 80 degrees south.

We agreed on returning and to wait for the arrival of spring. The provisions were cached and off we went for the hut. With the exception of the loss of a few dogs and a couple of frozen hoes everything was all right.

Only in the middle of October spring came in earnest. Seals and birds appeared. The temperature was steady between 20 and 30 celsius (68 degrees and 86 degrees Fahrenheit).

The original plan that all of us should go toward the south had been changed. Five men had to do this work, while the other three were to start for the east and visit King Edward VII land. This last mentioned trip was not included in our program, but owing to the fact that the English had not reached it, at least this summer, as was their intention, we agreed that the best thing to do was also to make this trip.

On October 20, the southern party started, five men, four sledges, fifty-two dogs, and provisions for four months, everything in excellent order.

The Journey to the Pole.

We had made up our minds to take the first part of the trip as early as possible in order to give ourselves and the dogs a rational training, and on the 23rd we made our depot in 80 degrees south. We went right ahead.

In spite of the dense fog an error of two to three kilometers happened once in a while, but we were caught by the flagmarks, and found these on our way without difficulty.

Having rested and fed the dogs on all the seal meat they were able to eat, we started again on the 26th, with the temperature steadily between minus 20 and 30 celsius (4 degrees and 22 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit).

From the start it was the intention not to drive more than 30 kilometers a day, but it appeared that this was too little for our strong, willing animals. At 89 degrees south we began to build snow cairns of a man's height, in order to have marks on our return trip. On the 31st we reached the depot at 81 degrees, and stopped there one day and fed the dogs on as much pemmican as they wanted.

We reached the depot at 82 degrees on the 5th of November, where the dogs for the last time got all they wanted to eat. On the 8th, southward again, with a daily march of 50 kilometers.

In order to light our heavy sledges we established depots at each degree of south latitude.

Like a Pleasure Trip.

The trip from 82 to 85 degrees became a pleasure trip, excellent ground, fine sledging, and an even temperature. Everything went like a dance.

On the 9th, we sighted South Victoria land and the continuation of the mountain range which Sir Ernest Shackleton mentioned in his chart as running toward the southeast from the Beardmore glacier, and on the same day we reached 83 degrees and established here depot No. 4. On the 11th we made an interesting discovery that the Ross barrier terminated in a light toward the southeast at 86 degrees south latitude and 163 degrees west longitude, formed between the southeast mountain range running from South Victoria land and a range on the opposite side running in a westerly direction, probably a continuation of King Edward VII land.

On the 13th we reached 84 degrees where we established a depot, on the 16th we were at 85 degrees, where also, we made a depot.

From our winter quarters, "Framheim," 75 degrees 38 minutes south latitude, we had been marching due south. On the 17th of November, at 85 degrees, we arrived at a place where the land and barrier were connected. This was done without any great difficulty. The barrier here rises in undulations to about 300 feet. Some few big crevices indicated the limited boundary.

Here we made our head depot, taking provisions for sixty days on sledges, and leaving thirty days' provisions on the spot.

The land under which we lay and which we had to attack looked quite imposing. The nearest summits along the barrier had a height from 2,000 to 10,000 feet but several others further south were 15,000 feet or more.

All of Berlin's sewage is pumped out of the city to disposal farms which have a total area of about 40,000 acres.

Peril of the Unmusical Voice.

A Dakota parrot called help for a dying woman. If its calls had ceased she might have recovered.

Via the High School World: If sugar runs would the cake walk? (Hey, teacher! Make that horrid boy stop throwing spit-balls at me.)

The Making of Many Books.

The overproduction of books continues to increase. During 1900 in this country there were printed more than 1,400 novels, only about thirty of which were successes financially and a still smaller proportion being really worth while. In England last year there were issued a total of 10,914 volumes, a new record. It is not likely that more than 10 per cent really merited publication.

The Kinds of Lies.

A Chicago university professor, after exhaustive research, has discovered there are ten different kinds of lies. Under his classification there are the fantasy or fairy tale lie, the vain glorious or boasting lie, the defensive lie, the heroic lie, the white or permissible lie, the society lie, the business lie, the art lie, and the audacious lie.

Figs are fed to horses in Turkey, dates are given them in Arabia and currants in Egypt.

The next day we began the climb. The first part of it was an easy task, light steps and well filled mountainsides. It did not take a long time for our willing dogs worked their way up. Further up, we met with some small but very steep glaciers. Here we had to harness twenty dogs to each sledge and take the four sledges in two turns. In some places it was so steep that it was difficult enough to use our skis.

Some big crevices forced us from time to time to make detours. The first day we climbed 2,000 feet, the next day mostly up some small glaciers, camping at a height of 4,500 feet.

The third day we were obliged to go down on a mighty glacier, "Axel Heiberg's Glacier," which divided the coast mountains and the mountains further south.

The next day began the longest part of our climb. Many detours had to be made in order to avoid broad cracks and crevices. These were apparently mostly filled up, as the glaciers in all probability had long ago stopped moving, but we had to be very careful, never knowing for certain how thick was the lower that covered them.

Our camp that night lay in very picturesque surroundings at a height of 5,000 feet. The glacier here was narrowed in between the two 15,000 feet high mountains, the "Fridtjof Nansen" and the "Don Pedro Christopherson." From the bottom of the glacier rose mount "Ole Engstad"—a big snow cone 13,500 feet high.

The glacier was very much broken in this comparatively narrow pass. The mighty crevices seemed to stop us from going further, but it was not so serious as it appeared. Our dogs, which up to this time had covered a distance of about 7,000 kilometers, the last few days very hard work, ran this day 35 kilometers, the ascent being 5,600 feet, an almost incredible record.

It took us only four days from the barrier to get up on the vast inland plateau. We camped that night at a height of 10,600 feet. Here we had to kill twenty-four of our brave companions and keep eighteen, six for each of our three sledges.

We stopped here four days on account of bad weather. Tired of this we set out on the 25th of November. On the 26th in a furious blizzard and in a dense snow drift absolutely nothing was to be seen, but we felt that contrary to expectations we were going fast down hill. The hypsometer gave us a fall of 800 feet.

The next day was similar. The weather cleared a little at dinner time and exposed to our view a mighty mountain range to the east, and not far off, only for a moment, and then it disappeared in the dense snow-drift. On the 29th it calmed down and the sun shone, though it was not the only pleasant surprise he gave.

In our course stretched a big glacier running toward the south. At its eastern end was the mountain range going in a southeasterly direction. Of the western part of it no view was to be had, it being hidden in the dense fog. At the foot of this glacier, the "Devil's Glacier," a depot for six days was established, at 86.21 degrees south latitude. The hypsometer indicated 8,000 feet above sea level.

On November 30 we began to climb the glacier. The lower part of it was very much broken and dangerous. Moreover, the snow bridges very often burst. From our camp that night we had a splendid view over the mountain to the east. There was "Helmer Hansen's Summit," the most remarkable of them all. It was 12,000 feet high and covered with such broken glaciers that in all probabilities no foothold was to be found. "Oscar Wisting's," "Sverre Hassels," and "Olav Hjanlands" mountains also lay here, beautifully illuminated in the rays of the bright sun.

In the distance, and only alternately to be viewed in the fog, appeared from time to time "Mount Nielsen," with its summits and peaks about 15,000 feet high.

We only saw the nearest surroundings. It took us three days to surmount the Devil's glacier, always in misty weather.

On the 1st of December we left this broken glacier, with holes and crevices without number, with its height of 9,100 feet. Before us, looking in the mist and snowdrift, like a frozen sea, appeared a light, sloping ice plateau filled with small hummocks.

The walk over this frozen sea was not pleasant. The ground under us was quite hollow, and it sounded as though we were walking on the bottoms of empty barrels. As it was, a man fell through, then a couple of dogs. We could not use our skis on this polished ice. Sledges had the best of it.

The place got the name the "Devil's Dancing Room." This part of our march was the most unpleasant. On December 6 we got our greatest height, according to the hypsometer and aneroid—10,750 feet at 87 degrees 40 minutes south.

On December 8 we came out of the bad weather. Once again the sun smiled down on us. Once again we could get an observation. Dead

reckoning, and observation were 89 degrees, 88 minutes, 16.6 seconds south.

Before us lay an absolutely plain plateau, only here and there marked with a tiny sastrugi.

In the afternoon we passed 88 degrees 23 minutes. (Shackleton's furthest south was 88 degrees, 25 minutes.) We camped and established our last depot, depot No. 10. From 80 degrees 25 minutes the plateau began to slope down very gently and smoothly toward the other side.

On the 9th of December we reached 88 degrees 39 minutes, on December 10, 88 degrees 56 minutes, December 11, 89 degrees 15 minutes, December 12, 89 degrees 30 minutes, December 13, 89 degrees 45 minutes.

Up to this time the observations and dead reckoning agreed remarkably well, and we made out that we ought to be at the pole on December 14 in the afternoon.

That day was a beautiful one, a light breeze from southeast, the temperature minus 23 celsius (9.4 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit), and the ground and sledging were perfect.

The day went along as usual, and at 3 p. m. we made a halt.

According to our reckoning we had reached our destination. All of us gathered around the colors, a beautiful silk flag, all hands taking hold of it and planting it.

The vast plateau on which the pole is standing got the name of the "King Haakon VII Plateau." It is a vast plain, alike in all directions, mile after mile during the night we circled around the camp.

In the fine weather we spent the following day taking a series of observations from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m. The result gave us 89 degrees 55 minutes.

In order to observe the pole as close as possible we traveled as near south as possible, the remaining 9 kilometers.

On December 16 there we camped. It was an excellent opportunity. There was a brilliant sun. Four of us took observations every hour of the day's twenty-four hours. The exact result will be the matter of a professional private report.

This much is certain, that we observed the pole as close as it is in human power to do it with the instruments we had, a sextant and artificial horizon.

On December 17 everything was in order on the spot.

We fastened to the ground a little tent we had brought along, a Norwegian flag and the Fram pendant on the top of it.

The Norwegian home at the South pole was called "Polheim."

The distance from our winter quarters to the pole was about 1,400 kilometers. The average march a day was 25 kilometers.

We started on the return trip on the 17th of December. Unusually favorable weather made our way home considerably easier than the journey to the pole. We arrived at our winter quarters, "Framheim" on the 25th of January, 1912, with two sledges and 11 dogs, all well.

The daily average speed on the return trip was 36 kilometers, the lowest temperature was minus 31 celsius, (23.8 degrees below zero Fahrenheit). The highest minus 5 celsius, (23 degrees above zero Fahrenheit).

Among the results are the determination of the extent and character of the Ross Barrier, and the discovery of the connection of South Victoria land and probably King Edward VII land, with their continuation in the mighty mountains running toward the southeast which were observed as far as 88 degrees south, but which in all probability continue across the antarctic continent.

The entire length of the newly discovered mountains is about 850 kilometers. They have been named "Queen Maud's Range."

The expedition to King Edward VII land under the command of Lieut. Prestud has given excellent results. Scott's discoveries have been confirmed, and the survey of the bay of Whales and of the Barrier Dome by the Prestud party are of great interest.

A good geological collection from King Edward VII and South Victoria land is being brought home.

The Fram arrived at the Bay of Whales on the ninth of January. She had been delayed by the "roaring forties" on account of the easterly winds.

On January 16th the Japanese expedition arrived at the Bay of Whales and landed on the Barrier near our winter quarters. We left the Bay of Whales on January 20th. It was a long voyage with contrary winds. All are well.

RAOLD AMUNDSEN.

On the Firing Line.</