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VOLUME 42

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA, JUNE 25, 1914.

NUMBER 26

If You Desire



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Shallenberger's Platform a Good One

Mr. Shallenberger's platform is as follows:

"I have concluded to become a candidate for congress in the 5th congressional district because I want to support in every way I can the splendid administration of President Wilson and his cabinet, headed by Secretary Bryan. I endorse his policy in the Mexican situation and congratulate the American people that we have Wilson and Bryan to stand as a bulwark for peace between our nation and the possibility of a foreign war. I believe that the greatest asset the democratic party is possessed of is the splendid record made by the Wilson administration. I endorse it entirely and I favor its anti-trust program.

"I favor a system of rural credits that shall give to the farmer, whose prosperity is the basis of all credits the advantages as to borrowing, rates and capital that are now accorded to other lines of business in the new banking act.

"I believe that we should have immediate action upon this question of rural credit. It has been delayed because agricultural interests are not properly represented in congress. Unless those who are in sympathy with, and identified with agriculture are given representation in congress, we must expect the farmer will continue to be the last one served when legislation is enacted.

"I believe the government should own and operate the public utilities, such as the telephone, telegraph and the express business of the country, with the further end in view that the final solution of the transportation question will be the ownership and operation of the railroads by the government. Regulation and control with physical valuation as a basis of action, in my judgment, will be a failure. The people will see that transportation is in the last analysis a monopoly, and private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. It is proving itself a failure as a means of furnishing adequate transportation facilities at just rates to the people, and at the same time protecting the honest investor. And by virtual admission of its proponents it is about to collapse in America, unless they are granted higher rates that the people must pay. Our government has built a water highway in Panama, that it owns and operates for the benefit of the world. We are about to build and operate a railroad in Alaska, for the benefit of the people near the Arctic circle. Sooner or later the people will demand that the same powers be exercised for their benefit here at home, where the taxes are raised that pay for it all.

"I am in favor of legislation that will make possible our supplementing the rainfall in western Nebraska by the development of any system of irrigation that will give us the benefit of the waters now running to waste in our rivers. I shall favor in every way that I can the project now proposed along these lines to take water from our rivers in southwestern Nebraska to supplement our rainfall. I was active in assisting in the passage of the present national irrigation act, and I should be very much pleased if I could help in any way in this new project which has the same general ends in view.

"As governor, I advocated and signed the guarantee of deposits law. It has proven itself a safe guard for the people's money in state banks. If elected I shall favor a similar law for national banks. As the guarantee law furnishes absolute protection for the depositors money, so the new currency law, when supplemented by a proper rural credits measure, will furnish adequate means for taking care of the interests of the borrower in this new state of Nebraska.

"I believe this district should be represented by one in sympathy with the administration in control at Washington, and who can expect its assistance in securing legislation or appropriations needful for Nebraska.

"There is much needed constructive legislation yet waiting for action upon the part of congress. My record as congressman and governor is an open book, and if I shall be chosen for the high honor of representing the district at Washington, I shall continue to strive and vote for legislation that I believe helpful to the people rather than special interests."

Modern Woodmen Meeting at Toledo

Edgar Howard of Columbus, one of the most active and determined of the Nebraska insurgent Woodmen, gives the following as his version of the work of the head camp meeting at Toledo, in which the insurgents won everything for which they contended except the overturning of the personnel of the administration and the reductions of the salaries of the general officers, says the Lincoln Daily Star.

"While the insurgent Modern Woodmen from Nebraska and the other states in which the organization is strongest were not able to defeat the re-election of the old officers of the society, they were able and did, accomplish a remarkable victory for the principles of fraternity in the insurance world by compelling the administration forces to restore the rate tables in force in 1911 and by compelling them to utterly repudiate and obliterate every act of the illegal Chicago head camp, which had raised the Woodmen rates to a basis even higher than the rates of some of the old line life insurance companies.

"The Toledo head camp was a remarkable exhibition of the power of an administration to perpetuate itself in office. Nine out of every ten of all the members of the order in all the older and stronger Woodmen states declared for the overthrow of the administration, and yet that administration was sufficiently powerful to practically appoint its own delegates from all the provinces in Canada and from all the newly admitted Woodmen states in New England and in the south.

"At times the situation was so intense that the most hopeful leaders on both sides almost despaired of success in their efforts to prevent a riot, which must have been attended by great personal injury to the participants. For two hours and twenty minutes a Nebraska insurgent delegation stood upon a chair and attempted to address the seething mass of people. During all that time, by command of Head Consul Talbot, the official band continued to play so loudly that no voice could be heard. At length when the situation became so acute that physical conflict seemed very near, the administration leaders agreed to permit a Nebraska insurgent to take the platform and make announcements to the insurgents. The Nebraska insurgent uttered only ten words, telling his followers that it was best for them to leave the hall instantly. Following his request the insurgents left the hall having gained the only point they sought to accomplish, the right of free speech.

"In some quarters the re-election of all the old officers of the society may be regarded as a victory over the insurgents, and so it was from a personal standpoint, but I challenge attention to the fact that the insurgents won a most remarkable victory from the standpoint of principle, securing the restoration of the old rates which were in force before the meeting of the so-called Chicago head camp. They secured the wiping out of every manner of legislation enacted by that Chicago head camp. Three hundred thousand Woodmen were driven out of the order by the fight to enforce the old line life insurance rates adopted by the Chicago head camp. In Toledo the insurgents compelled the administration forces to restore to membership without discrimination, every Woodman who surrendered his certificate through fear that the prohibitive Chicago rates would be enforced.

"I shall not object if the citizens of Nebraska shall lift their hats to the masterful political genius of Head Consul Talbot and his administration aides, for indeed my reading of history proclaims to me the fact that no Napoleon, no Grant, no Lee, upon the bloody field of war, ever displayed greater genius in the art of massing men in a fight for great principles than Head Consul Talbot and his aides displayed in the art of massing Modern

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PAUL STOREY

The Clothier

Woodmen in a fight for high salaried official positions. The victory of the Modern Woodmen insurgents at Toledo will instill new hope in the hearts of fraternal insurgents everywhere.

"While I, as a Nebraska insurgent, did all I knew how to do to overthrow Head Consul Talbot and his officers and associates, I am now ready to join him and all other transformed stand-patters in every work and walk looking in the direction of carrying the old society back to its place of confidence among its membership and among the people of every community in which it finds lodgement, and in this effort I plead for the assistance of every Nebraska insurgent who participated in the late intense and marvelously successful fight for the principles of fraternity in Woodcraft."

Geo. W. Hutchison was in Lincoln Saturday attending a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of which he is a member. At the meeting it was decided to hold the state convention at Columbus this year.

To Disinfect a Privy.

Rule 35. The privy must first be emptied as it is impossible to disinfect when full. Always use soft water in preparing any disinfectant solution as the chemical constituents of hard water injure the solution. Never use a metal vessel to contain a solution of corrosive sublimate. Disinfection should be done thoroughly and any one of the following solutions will be satisfactory.

1. A two per cent solution of formaldehyde.
2. Chlorinated lime one half pound to a gallon of water.
3. Fresh slack lime enough to cover the contents.
4. Sulphate of copper four ounces to a gallon of water.
5. Corrosive sublimate two drams to a gallon of water.
6. Carbolic acid four ounces to a gallon of water.
7. Permanganate potash four ounces of formaldehyde solution forty per cent to eight ounces.

FURNITURE

AND

UNDERTAKING

ED. AMACK

ALL THE PHONES - NEWHOUSE BLK

Rural Engineer Hired

A state rural engineer has been secured for part time by Agricultural Extension Service of the Nebraska College of Agriculture to consult with farm demonstrators on problems of farm drainage and building plans.

Many individual and peculiarly difficult problems confront the progressive farmer which, in some instances, require the attention of an expert agricultural engineer.

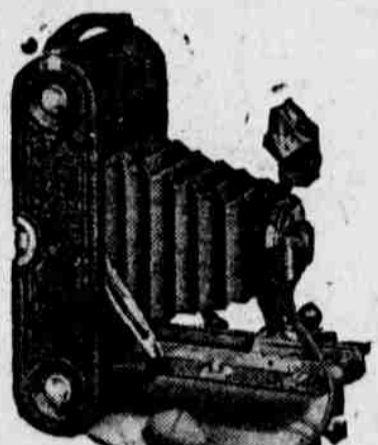
The man elected to the new position is Ivan D. Wood, instructor in farm drainage and rural architecture in the department of agricultural engineering of the University of Nebraska.

Mr Wood will retain his position as instructor, which will require the remainder of his time.

Clean the Separator

No one should place any confidence in an agent's claim of separators being able to wash themselves by simply running water through them, says the dairy department of the Nebraska College of Agriculture. "Such claims are not made by men who have the dairymen's interests at heart. Washing a separator is not a very difficult task if done soon after separating. The water for washing should be warm but not hot enough to cook the curd on any of the parts. If it is not convenient to wash the machine immediately after separating, the bowl at least should be taken apart and immersed in water. This will loosen all the curd and make washing comparatively easy. If the parts are scalded with hot water or steam after washing and left in a clean, sweet place to dry, no wiping with a cloth will be necessary."

Harvest is now in full swing and the second crop of alfalfa is being cut. Wheat is very heavy and we notice that in some of the fields there is a bundle at almost every step. The weather conditions have been excellent for the perfect maturing of this grain and we will probably have one of the best yields in the country's history. Here's hoping that the new berry will make fine bread.



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Optometrist and Jeweler.

Ordinance No. 22.

An ordinance showing the annual estimate of expenses of the probable amount of money necessary for all purposes to be raised in the village of Cowles during the ensuing fiscal year.

For streets, alleys and sidewalks.....	\$ 300.00
For officers salaries.....	12.00
For printing and supplies.....	25.00
For contingent and incidental expenses.....	175.00
Passed and approved this 2nd day of June 1914.	

R. GREENHALGH,
Village Clerk.