

The Greatest Achievement in the HISTORY OF TRAP SHOOTING

The Three Big Events of the 1914 Grand American Handicap Tournament, Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 8-12

1914 Grand American Handicap 1914 Amateur Championship, Double Targets
1914 Amateur Championship, Single Targets

WERE WON WITH

PETERS SHELLS



MR. WOOLFOLK HENDERSON ESTABLISHED A NEW WORLD'S AMATEUR RECORD, 98 OUT OF 100 FROM 22 YARDS

MR. HENDERSON'S SCORES WERE AS FOLLOWS:

Amateur Championship of the United States, Single Targets	99 ex 100 from 16 yards
Amateur Championship of the United States, Double Targets	90 ex 100 from 16 yards
GRAND AMERICAN HANDICAP	98 ex 100 from 22 yards

HIGH AVERAGE FOR ALL TARGETS

was won by MR. S. A. HUNTLEY, using PETERS Shells

J. H. Patterson Introductory	193 ex 200—from 18 yards
Double Target Championship	89 ex 100—from 16 yards
Special Event	98 ex 100—from 16 yards
Preliminary Handicap	90 ex 100—from 22 yards
Grand American Handicap	95 ex 100—from 22 yards

Total 565 ex 600

2nd Average won by Mr. Henderson, 562 ex 600.

Newberry's Hardware Company, Distributors

No More Grouch Now

SINCE

'Sunburst'

The Sanitary Wrapped Bread

came to town

Sun Burst, the bread of quality, made under a scientific process and cannot be duplicated. Insist on it at all grocers—accept no other. Made by the

Snow White Bakery

We carry a full and complete line of bakery goods. Wedding and Birthday Cakes made to order

Crosson and Kaeser,

Proprietors

Phone 133

Mrs. McClain's Experience With Croup.

"When my boy, Roy, was small he was subject to croup, and I was always alarmed at such times. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy proved far better than any other for this trouble. It always relieved him quickly. I can never without it in the house for I know it is a positive cure for croup," writes Mrs. W. K. McClain, Blairsville, Pa. For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.

Albania, not being a great power, is having a little spasm of its own.

Instead of rushing into war some people merely eat inedible mushrooms.

That term "band to hand fighting and bayonet work" covers a multitude of horrors.

After all, we have no complaint that the Atlantic is 3,000 miles wide.

WYOMING, COLORADO AND SOUTH DAKOTA

Sections served by Burlington Lines have the best crops in their history. Will you help spread this fact to Eastern friends who would add to their prosperity by moving to your neighborhood? Let me have samples from your good fields for our Chicago Exhibit Room; give me names of those you know who, from lack of opportunity, are not reaping full reward from their industry. I am ready to assist them. I will write and invite their attention to the advantages of your community, and if we pull together we may induce them to come and share your good fortune.



S. B. HOWARD, Ass't Immigration Agent, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

ANNOUNCEMENT COUNTY JUDGE

Frank Statement by Present Incumbent of Office Regarding Importance of Probate Work

To the Voters of Box Butte County: If it be the wish of a majority of the Voters of Box Butte County, I would be glad to have them elect me



to the office of County Judge, for the ensuing term.

This office has been taken out of politics so that I can neither run as a Republican, or a Democrat, but

simply as a man, and you are to judge as to my fitness for the office.

In one respect this is the most important office in the County (though the poorest paid). I refer to the probate of estate. When I was first appointed judge, I supposed that I had a good understanding of Nebraska Probate law, but I soon found my mistake. I found that Nebraska's Probate law is about the most intricate of that of any of the states; but after working at it for two terms I now believe that I understand Probate, as well, if not better, than any man in the county. This is the one thing of vital importance which has to be handled by the County Judge, and it is important that the County Judge understand these matters.

If you, Mr. Voter, think me the proper man for the position, I shall be glad to receive your support at the coming election.

The business of the office is such that I shall not be able to travel around and call on the voters of the county, so I take this method of letting them know that I am in the race.

After all, a little more of the nineteenth century's idealism might have kept the twentieth century out of its present war epilepsies.

More intelligence would be sent out from the seat of war if more intelligence were used in conducting that ancient pastime.

In this season of "putting up things" by the perspicacious housewife, it would be excellent if Europe could be induced to put up its sword.

Austria's military budget might be called running expenses.

Still it seems hard to believe that a male person who wears a wrist watch can be a good soldier.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW.

At the very top of the big official ballot this fall will be found a referendum proposition upon which every voter, regardless of politics, should record a "yes" vote. Large employers of labor and workmen in the big factories, shops and stores are unit in favoring this law; and only one class of men—the damage personal injury case lawyers (the "ambulance chasers")—seriously oppose it. This is the Workmen's Compensation Law.

Uphold this the Democratic state platform says: "We recognize the right to submit the Workmen's Compensation law under the referendum, and if said submission results in the defeat of the pending measure, we pledge a Democratic legislature to the enactment of a law meeting the just demands of labor."

Owing to the peculiar wording of our constitutional provision governing the submission of legislative acts under the referendum, it will be necessary for every friend of the measure to do his utmost in behalf of the measure. Many thousands of voters have no direct interest in the law, inasmuch as it does not affect farmers, householders, or employers of fewer than five work people, nor the employees of such persons. But it does directly affect both employer and employees in the larger factories, shops and other places where many work people are employed.

Stripped of all legal verbiage, the Workmen's Compensation law provides for a sure and swift method of settlement of all personal injury cases between employer and employee, without the aid of a lawyer. Any man who has ever had a lawsuit knows that only the lawyers are sure winners. The client is always loser, no matter how far the case goes, if the matter in controversy is less than several thousand dollars. And in personal injury cases, the injured person has either died or is beyond the need of help long before the courts and the lawyers get through with his case.

The Workmen's Compensation law will do away with all this red tape and long delay—and yet it does not deprive any man of his right to indulge in tedious and foolish lawsuits if he prefers. Any workman affected by the law has a right to "elect" or choose whether he will abide by the compensation law, or whether he will work under the old law. The new law takes away no rights, but adds a very desirable method of settling claims for personal injuries received in the course of employment.

Twenty-four states have compensation laws in operation: Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, and West Virginia. Nebraska, too, has the law, but it has been tied up by the "ambulance chasers," who quote John Mitchell, "see in the measure the certainty that they no longer can gain the lion's share of awards made to injured workmen or their families." It is the duty of every well-wisher of progress, every champion of justice and fair play, to vote "yes" on this measure, no matter whether he will be directly affected by it or not.

JOHN E. MILLER.

"Mr. Miller hardly needs an introduction to the people of Nebraska," says T. A. Browne, in the October University Journal, regarding one of the Democratic candidates for regent of the university.

"For more than a quarter of a century," continues Mr. Browne, "his has been an intensely active career in the state. He started with little and now heads one of the largest and most successful stores in the trans-Missouri region."

"He has been more than a business man. He has played an important and unceasing part in the development of his city and his state. In spite of the responsibilities of a growing business he has been able to devote much time to other work, philanthropic and civic. Whether it has been charitable enterprises, social or civic betterment, or some plan for the good of Nebraska, the call has never been in vain to him. He has developed the rare faculty of giving a great deal of attention to a number of outside matters at one time and yet not seriously neglect his private affairs."

"Perhaps the least of the monuments which Mr. Miller has erected by his untiring activity has been his political record. Most of his work has been along non-partisan civic lines rather than in party politics. In 1909 he was elected to the state senate from a district (the 13th) normally 2,500 favorable to the republicans. Although a new man in the upper house his ability was recognized and without competition he was made chairman of the ways and means committee—the most important committee of the legislature."

"Both his popularity as a Democrat and his intimate knowledge of the university and its needs led to the demand that he make the race."

If elected he will give the place the same vigorous attention that has marked his career, and will bring to it a ripe business experience second to that of no other man who might be named by the voters."

Lever Agricultural Extension Act.

This law grants federal appropriations for farm extension work, and it is confidently believed, will double the productivity of American farms. It promises to add more to the general wealth of America than could be accomplished by any other means.

Each state is given an initial appropriation of \$10,000, which is to be used by the state agricultural colleges. The sum will be increased year by year. This measure was passed by the UNANIMOUS VOTE of both branches of congress. It will carry directly to the farm the scientific discoveries of the department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges. When it is recalled that the farmers produced nine billions of wealth last year, the importance of this enactment can not be exaggerated. The system to be applied has been in force among the nations of Europe for years, with results as pronounced as those hoped for in the United States.

PUBLICWAREHOUSES

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM PLANK ATTRACTING WIDE SPREAD ATTENTION.

SAVE TEN MILLION A YEAR

Five Adams County Farmers Lost \$1,242.50 for Lack of Public Warehouse—Compelled to Sell Too Soon.

We pledge our candidates for governor and members of the legislature to support a public warehouse bill. This will enable the Nebraska farmer to store his grain as soon as harvested, receiving a negotiable warehouse receipt therefor.—Democratic State Platform, 1914.

This in many respects is the most important plank in the Democratic state platform of 1914, for it pledges the party to enact constructive legislation which will remedy a serious defect in our present methods of doing business.

Very many of the Nebraska pioneers have now reached the evening of mortal life, and after years of toil spent in improving their farms, are seeking tenants to do the present crop growing, and are themselves moving into some city or town of Nebraska, where educational facilities for their children are more ready of access. Hence, the number of tenant farmers is growing year by year, and their needs are demanding attention.

The tenant farmer, leasing by the year—or even for a term of years—cannot well afford to build granaries on the real estate of his landlord, and very often the landlord will not himself supply them. Besides, the tenant by the year cannot hold his grain for a rise in market price and perhaps be obliged to move it to the next farm he leases. In a very large majority of cases, under present conditions, he finds it more profitable in the long run to sell direct from the threshing. And yet, with thousands of tenant farmers doing the same thing at about the same time, it usually happens that grain prices are at their lowest ebb right when the tenant farmer is obliged to sell. This is not at all surprising, because the supply offered for sale is then the greatest and, other things being equal, the price will of necessity be lowest.

Merton L. Corey, one of the Democratic campaign speakers, was addressing an Adams county audience not long since. He is regarded as one of the best informed men in Nebraska on the subject of public warehouses and warehouse law. Said he (indicating five men sitting in different parts of the hall), "I am not acquainted with any of you gentlemen, but I'll take a chance that you are all farmers, and that each of you sold all or part of your wheat right at threshing time or very soon afterward." All nodded assent.

"How much did you sell?" (pointing to one of the men). "Four hundred bushels," was the reply. "And you?" "Fourteen hundred." "And you?" "Six fifty." And the two others had sold 200 and 800 bushels respectively, making a total of 3,550 bushels for the five.

Further inquiry brought out the fact that the average price received was 45 cents per bushel, and that wheat went to a dollar and a great while after these men had sold, and each confessed that he sold when he did much against his better judgment, simply because he was obliged to have money right then. These five men lost \$1,242.50 because present methods of borrowing money on wheat as collateral are too clumsy and complicated.

"Suppose," continued Mr. Corey, "there was a bonded public warehouse in your town, where you could have stored your wheat for a reasonable charge per bushel and have received therefor negotiable warehouse receipts, upon which any banker would be glad to loan you 75 to 80 per cent of the current market price—would you have sold your wheat then?"

"You bet, we wouldn't," was the chorus. "Would you have stored it in the public warehouse and borrowed on your warehouse receipts enough to 'ride you over until prices rose'?" A vigorous "yes" almost raised the roof.

With public warehouses, bonded ones, negotiable warehouse receipts, and proper regulation, the farmers of Nebraska in 1913 might have realized ten million dollars more than they did for their grain. Is it any wonder that the Democratic plank is received with shouts of applause whenever a speaker takes it up for discussion?

It is not the place here to give details of the warehouse bill needed in Nebraska, but in a general way it should be modeled after the Minnesota law, and perhaps incorporating some of the best features of the Illinois law. It should perfectly safeguard the interests of both the farmer and the warehouseman, and have the smallest amount of red tape, and absolutely no sinecure job for an army of hangers-on—weighmasters, grademasters, inspectors and such like. There are plenty of commissions and bureaus now existent to look after any part the state has to perform after the law is enacted and in force.

Mr. Tenant Farmer: Vote for Governor Morehead and the Democratic legislative candidates. They are pledged to give you an efficient warehouse law.

Rural Credits.

Legislation has been drafted and is pending supplementing the currency law with a rural credits system. This will expand the farmer's financial facilities greatly. The bill is certain to pass next winter. By permitting national banks to make loans on farm lands, and to rediscount the notes of farmers based on staple agricultural products, the federal reserve act of itself does much to solve the rural credits problem. The new currency law makes \$500,000,000 available for the promotion of agriculture.