

# CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

## OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

Very little change will be made in the plans of the Nebraska delegation to the national encampment of the G. A. R. this year by reason of the switch made from Atlantic City to Indianapolis as the meeting place, according to Assistant Adjutant General Brown. Arrangements have been completed for a special train and it is practically assured that a 1-cent per mile rate will be granted. The encampment will be held the week of September 19.

Farmers of Holt, Garfield, Loup, Rock, Blaine, Brown and Thomas counties are elated over the prospect that the Burlington will build its line to connect Theford and O'Neill. It is said that the Interstate Commerce commission will be asked to compel the Burlington to make the extension, which will serve a vast territory along the proposed 102 mile route.

Losses sustained by a heavy hail storm in Harlan, Custer and Phelps counties filed with the hail insurance department of the state run all the way from 10 to 100 per cent. In Harlan county the loss was as high as 80 per cent, while in Custer it ran from 50 to 100 per cent. In Phelps the reports showed from 10 to 50 per cent losses.

The city of New Platte, having won a suit involving a question of liability for the death of Chief of Police Sheldon C. McComber and Policeman George Rogers, the widows of the two officers have filed an appeal in the state supreme court. They allege the city is liable in the sum of \$5,250, for each officer killed.

A modification of the temporary restraining order against the Skinner Packing company of Omaha, permitting the concern to operate the plant and complete contracts for machinery used for the plant was granted by the state supreme court.

A permit issued by the state bureau of securities to the Continental Gas & Electric corporation of Omaha to sell \$500,000 of capital securities in Nebraska, is the first of its kind in the history of the bureau in that it relates to a public service corporation.

Extensive improvements are to be made at the Lutheran Seminary at Seward, according to a decision reached at the annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United States at Detroit, Mich.

The most spectacular fire Lincoln has had in the past ten years occurred the other night when the entire plant of the Western Glass and Paint company burned, resulting in a quarter million dollar loss.

Thomas P. Kennard, one of the founders of the city of Lincoln, former state treasurer and member of the commission which located the state capital, died at his home at Lincoln at the advanced age of 92 years.

Chadron has a population of 4,412, according to the census report from Washington. Chadron's population ten years ago was 2,681, making the gain 64.2 per cent.

Judge Arthur G. Wray of York was made chairman and L. C. McNeill of Surprise secretary of the "Committee of 48" in Nebraska at a meeting of progressives at Lincoln.

J. D. (Dad) Weaver, for the past 14 years secretary of the Ak-Sar-Ben at Omaha, former newspaper man and well known out in the state died at his home at Omaha.

Paving contracts totalling over \$300,000, have been let at Chadron. The contractor says cement can be had quickly and agrees to begin work at once.

Two new buildings to cost about \$180,000 are included in the expansion plans for Midland College at Fremont this year.

David Goertzen, former Aurora farmer, was sentenced to a year in the federal penitentiary for draft evasion. McCook has a population of 4,293, census figures show, an increase of 73.8 or 14.3 per cent since 1910.

The Nebraska State Federation of Labor will hold its annual convention at Hastings August 3.

Gasoline at Omaha has advanced to a new high level, 28 1/2 and 31 1/2 cents a gallon.

Chas. A. McCloud of York was made chairman of the republican state central committee at the committee meeting at Lincoln.

Lincoln county tax payers have formed an organization for the purpose of combating the greatly increased assessment planned by state and county officials.

The Grand Island Chamber of Commerce and Automobile club have obtained quarters on the Lincoln highway, in order to better care for the needs of tourists passing through the city.

The Holdrege Equity Exchange at Holdrege has plans perfected to erect a four hall in the city.

A record sale in yearlings was made at South Omaha when twenty-one head of yearlings shipped in by Oscar E. Johnson of Oakland, sold for \$16,091. This is the highest price paid for yearlings since October 27, 1919.

The American express company has asked the state railway commission for permission to raise express rates in Nebraska to correspond to interstate rates. This will mean a raise of about 20 per cent.

On recommendation of the national guard committee of the War department, Lieut. Col. Amos Thomas of Omaha, Capt. P. R. Halligan of North Platte and Capt. Charles Epperson, Jr., of Clay Center, have been appointed members of the advisory board of the guard department of Nebraska, which has for its work the building up of a national defense.

The supreme court dismissed the appeal of Allen Vincent Grammer for a trial in Howard county as to his sanity, and at the same time denied the application of Grammer's attorneys for a stay of execution. Unless the court further intervenes Grammer and Cole will die in the electric chair at the state prison at Lincoln, July 9.

What is believed to be one of the longest trucking trips ever attempted in Nebraska was made when Chris Hoim of Hampton transported a load of hogs from that place to South Omaha, a distance of 120 miles. Shortage of transportation mediums and increased rates were given as the reasons for trucking the distance.

There are now about 60 men from the state penitentiary at Lincoln working in the three road camps at Tabio Rock, Seward and Tecumseh, and with the exception of the two who escaped from the Tecumseh camp are making good, according to Secretary Arlies of the department of public welfare.

Growing out of the drowning of the five year old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Burch Harmon of Nemaha county, May 22, 1920, Frank Harmon, administrator of the estate of Loyal B. Harmon, deceased, filed a suit in the United States court at Lincoln against Nemaha county asking for \$20,000 damages.

According to a letter received by Frank Harrison at Lincoln, Senator H. Johnson is planning to publicly brand delegates pledged to support him at the Chicago convention who broke faith and deserted to the ranks of other candidates.

Suit in the name of Attorney General Davis has been filed in the supreme court at Lincoln to test the school redistricting law of 1919. Litigation in several counties has grown out of disputes over the interpretation of the law.

The Nebraska branch of the Near East relief, in co-operation with all other Near East organizations in the country, has set aside the months of June and July to gather used clothing for the people of Armenia.

H. E. Reische, member of the state normal board, has been reappointed by Governor McKelvie to the position for five years. Mr. Reische lives in Chadron and was a member of the legislature of 1915.

High cost of building material and few demands for homes have resulted in the abandonment of plans for building homes and selling them to workers on easy terms by the Commercial club at Fremont.

Eighty-five Gage county farmers have joined the pipeired sire movement and are using only purchased sires at the head of their herds of cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

Miss Mortensen of Sweetwater was killed and three others injured when a Burlington freight train struck an automobile in which they were riding near Mason City.

Work is to begin at once on the new state school of irrigation buildings at Scottsbluff. The institution, which will open this fall, will accommodate 300 pupils.

Work of paving nearly a mile of the business district of West Point is progressing rapidly and the task will perhaps be finished ahead of schedule.

Dodge county's valuation has increased from \$50,000,000 in 1919, to \$70,000,000 this year, according to the report of County Assessor O'Connor.

Editors from five southeastern counties met at Falls City the other day and organized the Southeastern Nebraska Press club.

Buffalo county farmers report that the alfalfa crop this year is the best ever harvested in the district. Other crops are likewise excellent, they say.

Fidelity Post No. 30, American Legion, of Ord, has purchased a building and fixed it up for a club and headquarters.

Fire of unknown source completely destroyed the Columbus Roller Mills at Columbus, causing a loss of more than \$75,000.

Despite the fact that cut worms have damaged corn in Franklin county, farmers are looking for a heavy crop.

The Central City school board has granted an approximate raise of 40 per cent to their teachers for next year.

Black scurf, a potato disease, has been discovered in the Scottsbluff district, and great damage to the tuber crop is anticipated unless steps are taken to check it.

Grand Master John J. Tooley of the Nebraska Masons presided at the laying of the cornerstone of the new gymnasium of the normal school at Chadron.

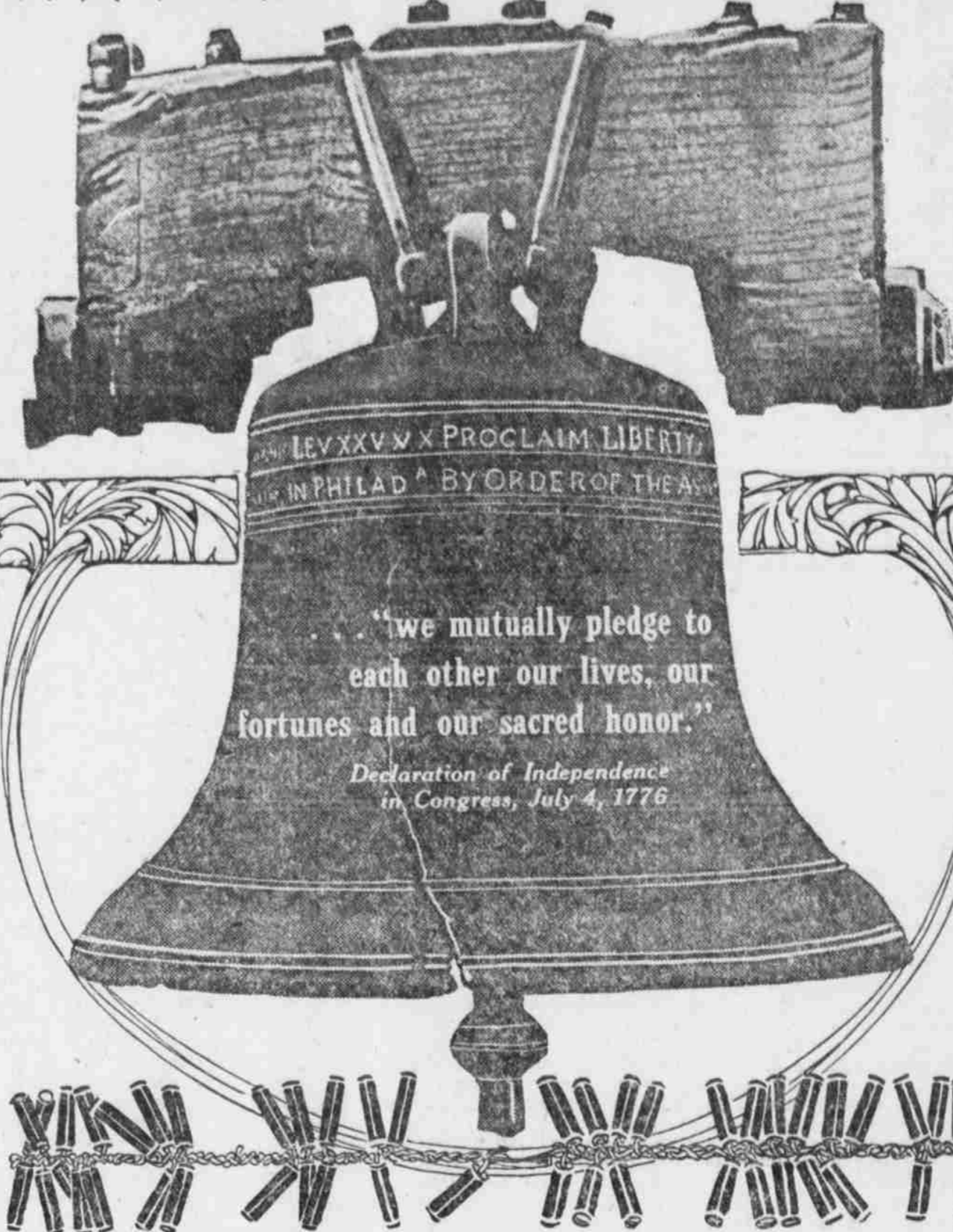
The wire worm is said to be damaging the corn crop of Saunders county to a considerable extent. A method is being sought to exterminate the pest.

Shortened demand for wool is responsible for reduced lamb prices at South Omaha, it is said. They are selling around \$16.50 per hundred, about \$4.00 below a year ago.

A disease diagnosed by state officials as anthrax, caused the death of \$2,000 worth of live stock belonging to a farmer living near Beatrice. Steps to check its spread have been taken.

Ten army rifles with blank ammunition have been furnished Arthur Mink Post No. 70 of the American Legion at West Point for ceremonial purposes from state headquarters.

# Proclaimed Day of Liberty



## Father of the Fourth Jefferson Ever Friend of Liberty and the Enemy of All Forms of Despotism

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

The Father of His Country was George Washington, but the Father of the Fourth of July was Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted and signed on the fourth day of July, 1776. Forever thereafter that day was and will be "the Glorious Fourth." The Declaration of Independence was a special plea for the rights of the individual. The whole life of Thomas Jefferson was a protest against the old-time tyranny which sought to limit the development and action of individual man. Jefferson loved liberty and despised despotism. He was the principal pioneer of democracy in all the world. On this account all that he did and said and wrote, his manner of living and working, his home and his surroundings, are of interest to the world.

So far as real human interest goes, the home of Jefferson was and is more fruitful of entertaining anecdote and reminiscence than the home of Washington. Both homes are in Virginia. Jefferson's home, which he called Monticello, divided with Mount Vernon the reverence and homage of Americans who have inherited the priceless blessings of Republican government for which Washington fought with his sword and Jefferson with his pen.

### Sacred to Lovers of Liberty.

Monticello is one of America's shrines of pilgrimage. The house, shown below, is three miles from the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle

county, 115 miles from Washington. Fewer persons visit it, because it is much more remote from the main-traveled roads than is Mount Vernon, almost within sight of the national capital.

At Monticello Jefferson lived nearly sixty years. Within a stone's throw he spent his entire life, for he was born on the estate, and though he was absent for several years in France as American minister, and for eight years as president of the United States, and also in the occupancy of other offices, that was always his home. He loved it above all other spots on earth, from the cradle to the grave. There was rocked his cradle and there his grave was made, when after 83 years of labor for the rights of man he died on the Fourth of July, exactly 50 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It was given to him to experience half a century of the fruits of his own efforts toward a more equitable form of government, something new to human society.

### History of Monticello.

In 1769 Jefferson began the construction of his mansion on the mountain above Charlottesville. On New Year's day of 1772 he took thither his bride, the beautiful young widow Skelton, whose husband, Bathurst Skelton, had died when she was in her nineteenth year, leaving her a considerable fortune. She was about twenty-three when Jefferson married her. Mrs. Jefferson was a singularly beautiful woman, with auburn hair to match the red locks of her famous husband. She lived only about ten years after her second marriage. Jefferson never took another wife. His daughter was the mistress of Monticello and likewise the mistress of the Executive Mansion when Jefferson was president of the United States. Jefferson survived his wife 44 years.

For the last 50 years of his life Jefferson was hopelessly insolvent. From time to time his precious estate and home were in imminent danger of being sold over his head. His debts were due to various causes. For one thing, he put his name on notes for friends and was held responsible for large sums. Then he was an extravagant entertainer. His house was perhaps the most commodious and manorlike in America. He was famous in two continents. Every person of distinction who came from Europe to visit the

United States made Monticello his chief objective point. He must see "the Sage." It cost the Sage money, of course.

The chambers occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson are most interesting. Jefferson, a radical in all things, a progressive in an age that was not particularly progressive, had ideas of his own with regard to household furniture. Heretofore people had slept in massive, cumbersome beds, with great posts or frames at the foot and head. Jefferson changed this, for himself and wife. He built two rooms, connected by a wide archway. In this archway he placed the Jeffersonian bed, which was merely a large couch of simple design, minus the unnecessary foot and head work. The bed closed up the archway, there being no other communication between the two rooms. In one of the chambers Mrs. Jefferson made her boudoir. In the other Thomas Jefferson studied and wrote. When Mrs. Jefferson was ready to retire she disrobed in her boudoir and climbed into the bed from her side. It was all very handy.

### Jefferson's Monument.

The epitaph on the original monument over Jefferson's grave was written by Jefferson himself. It reads: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia." It thus appears that Jefferson was more proud of these three achievements than of being president of the United States, as he does not even mention the latter distinction.

From a hilltop near Monticello one may see the birthplaces of three men whose work and wisdom added to the United States nearly one-half of its present territory on this continent. These men were Jefferson, George Rogers Clark and Meriwether Lewis. Through the efforts of Clark the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and part of Michigan were added to our domain. Meriwether Lewis, with a younger brother of George Rogers Clark, was sent by Jefferson on the famous trip of exploration and discovery which, many years later, resulted in giving Uncle Sam title to the Pacific Northwest.

## LIVING REACHES HIGH LEVEL

May of This Year Drained the Family Budget in Excess of Any Month in History.

Washington, D. C.—The food budget of the average American family attained a new high record in May, the department of labor announced, the cost of twenty-two articles of food having increased 3 per cent over April and 7 per cent over January. Recent increases in sugar, flour and potato prices largely accounts for the increase, the review says.

In comparison with the April figures, the review shows sugar has advanced 20 per cent, corn meal 14 per cent, flour 7 per cent and potatoes 5 per cent.

From May, 1919, to May, 1920, the greatest increase—22 per cent—was shown in Springfield, Ill. The next largest increase, or 21 per cent, was in Butte and Chicago. In Salt Lake City the average family expenditures for the twenty-two food articles increased during the year 20 per cent, in Omaha and San Francisco 19 per cent, in Los Angeles and Portland, Ore., 17 per cent; in Seattle 15 per cent; Denver, 12 per cent.

Wholesale prices also advanced during May the department's review shows, the "index" in this case being 2 1/2 per cent over that of April.

"The group of fuel and lighting materials again furnished the most notable example of price increase," the statement says, "due mainly to the recent sharp advance in both hard and soft coal and coke. The index number of this group rose from 213 in April to 235 in May."

## WHEAT COST FINDINGS.

Survey Shows \$2.15 Expended for Every Bushel Produced.

Washington, D. C.—The 1919 American wheat crop was produced at an average cost to the grower of \$2.15 a bushel, the Department of Agriculture announced in making public its recent cost of production survey. The survey covered 14 representative districts of the wheat belt, nine in the winter wheat areas of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, and five in the spring wheat regions of Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

The survey further revealed, the department said, that to permit a profit on 80 per cent of the wheat produced on the farms covered by the survey the price would have to be about \$2.60.

Cost of producing winter wheat was much lower than for spring wheat, the costs being given as \$1.87 and \$2.65 respectively.

"Dollar wheat," once the aspiration of wheat growers, would have paid the cost of production on only two of the 481 farms included in the survey.

## Skinner Company Restrained.

Lincoln, Neb.—A second court action in the affairs of the Skinner companies was started in the supreme court when a temporary injunction was granted restraining the officers or agents of the Skinner Packing Co., of Omaha, from transacting any of the affairs of the company, molesting its moneys or securities, or altering, changing or concealing its books or records.

The action prays the court to enter judgment to declare forfeited and surrendered the corporate rights of the Skinner Packing Co. in this state and that the affairs of the company be dissolved, its property sold and converted and the corporation finally ousted from the state.

## Nebraska Prison Overcrowded.

Lincoln, Neb.—While prohibition emptied the county and city jails, the Nebraska penitentiary is facing a situation wherein apartments in that institution are in as much demand as rooms in a rooming house in the average Nebraska city and Warden Fenlon already is compelled to place two men in some of the cells, which is not considered in the best interest of prison reform. The capacity of the prison is about 350 inmates. There are now in the institution more than 400.

## Turks Must Come to Time.

Boulogne.—The only definite decision reached in the allied council at Boulogne was to make war on the Turk nationalists and to enforce the Versailles treaty.

Although Premier Millerand refused to allow the amount fixed as indemnity which Germany must pay to be announced, it is certain it is 120,000,000,000 gold marks (\$25,000,000,000).

## Author of Dry Act Defeated.

St. Paul, Minn.—Congressman A. J. Volstead, republican, author of the prohibition enforcement act, was defeated for renomination in Minnesota's primary by the Rev. O. J. Kvale of Reunion, Nonpartisan league candidate. The Rev. Mr. Kvale is a pastor of the Norwegian Lutheran church and is 52 years old.

## Founder of Lincoln Dead.

Lincoln, Neb.—Thomas P. Kennard, one of the founders of the city of Lincoln, former secretary of state and member of the commission which located the state capital here, died at the advanced age of 92 years.

Mr. Kennard was responsible for the selection of Lincoln as the capital site.

At the time Lincoln was located 60 miles from a railroad, but the commission had ideals for making it an educational, moral and religious town,

