

Economizes Butter, Flour, Eggs; makes the food more appetizing and wholesome

The only Baking Powder made from Royai Grape Cream of Tartar

tance of 80.00 chains to the corner saloon license at Emmet. To the common to sections 1-2-11 and 12 of Hon Board of Supervisors of Holt co, said township and range and there Neb. Comes now the Applicant Wm. terminate. Also that we allow damages for land

occupied by said road as follows: II W Tomlinson

Motion carried.

On motion the board took up the matter of auditing claim against Holt county. On motion board adjourned until March 17, 1913

S F McNichols, co clerk M P Sullivan, chairman

O'Neill, Neb March 17, 1913,9 o'clock a m-Board met persuant to adjournment all members present except Sievers and Stuart. On motion board continued auditing claims against Holt county. Five o'clock pm. on motion board adjourned until,9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

S F McNichols, co clerk

M P Sullivan, chairman O'Neill, Neb March 18, 1913,9 o'clock

a m.-Board met all members present Mr. Chairman: I move that the following named persons be and hereby are appointed to fill vacancy for precinct assessors.

Iowa, Ed Stemer; Lake, E Workman; Paddock, Harry Fox; Willowdale, A R Wertz; O'Neill, P C Don-H W Tomlinson ohoe. FO Hammerberg

Motion carried. On motion board adjourned until 1 o'clock p m.

S F McNichols, co clerk Th D Sievers, chairman O'Neill, Neb March '18, 1913, 1 p m. -Board met all members present. On motion the following salary claims were allowed.

the following special finds: Does the board find from the evidence that the

Applicant Wm. Cuddy, is a man of respectible character and standing? Does the board find from the evidence that the majority of the resident free holders of Emmet township

have signed the applicants petition. Does the board find from the evidence that the applicant has within the last year unlawfully and willfully violated the provision of the liquor laws of the state of Nebraska.

Does the board find from the evidence that the applicant has tendered a good and sufficient bond.

E H Whelan, attorney for applicant Mr. chairman: I move to sustain motion of Edward Whelan attorney for applicant in paragraph No 1. asking for special findings and we further find that the applicant William Cuddy is a man of good charater, and stand-

M P Sullivan ing. J O Hubbell -

Inman Items.

Rupert Arkfeld had business in O'-Neill Saturday.

Lyle Butler and Earl Watson came up from Lincoln last Saturday. Helen Gallagher had business in O'Neill last Thursday. returning Sunday.

Archie Bowen of O'Neill visited Monday.

E. W. Wilcox and daughter, Sylvia, and son, Courtney, autoed to Page Thursday.

Mrs. Geo. Souvignier and Mrs. Wilst Saturday

THE LOCAL W. C. T. U. BY MRS. C. E. BURCH

Saloons and High Schools

Our state superintendent of public instrucion in his last report gives out the following statistics comparing the enrollment and average attendance of high schools in "wet" towns with that in "dry" towns. From these figures it looks as if the saloon had a bad effect on the education of the boys and girls. Here are the figures as compiled by the superintendent:

72.0 91 Study it awhile. Look at West Point (wet) with a larger population than Tekamah (dry) yet it has but 93 in high school to Tekamah

1350 934

128. Falls City (wet) has twice the popula tion of Pawnee City (dry) yet the number in high school is 41 less. Columbus (wet) with over three times the population of Fullerton Cuddy and moves the board to take (dry) has 161 to Fullerton's 176, and so on through the list.

When the wet towns, with their boaste license money, show only half as large a percentage of high school attendance, the query why becomes pertinent. Some possible causes are here suggested:

Children of drinking fathers frequently have to leave school to become bread win-

In saloon towns the influence on boys to be come worthless idlers is greater; the temptation stronger to smoke, gamble and loaf their time away when they should be fitting themselves for lives of usefulness by getting an education.

The mental, physical and moral powers of children of drinkers is generally below normal.

The ideals of saloon towns are low and les attention is paid to higher education.

Closing Scenes.

Lincoln, April 22 .- The thirty-third session of the Nebraska legislature adjourned sine die a few moments before mid-night on Monday, April 21. When Monday dawned both parties had disposed of all other issues excepting that of University removal which was still pending in two forms viz: the appropriation inserted by the senate general maintenance bill which provided \$115,000 for a dairy building, heating plant and astronomical observatory at the State Farm, and the location of future building operation at either farm or city campus for their permanent extension. All day Monday special committees

of the house and senate labored with with Laurence Malone Sunday and the various phases of this question apparently without result until a late hour in the evening. Supporters of both issues finally compelled to admit that a deadlock which could not be broken confronted them, the spirit of reasonable compromise entered into liam Colman were O'Neill visitors the deliberations resulting, as follows: The house agreed to the \$115,000 ap Laurence Malone went up to O'Neill propriation carried in the maintenlast Friday to visit relatives and ance bill for the new improvements at the farm campus; both house and Mrs. William Goree and Miss Olga senate members agreed to revive the Schwinck went to O'Neill Friday to McKissick bill H. H. 345 and amend attend the Rebecca lodge at that it into a measure providing for a building levy of # of a mill and to leave the question of location, that is of Norfolk visited at the home of her where the money shall be spent for parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith, the erection of buildings, to the voters of the state at the general elec-This arrangement met with pracpreached us a fine sermon Sunday tically unanimous approval as the only way out of the deadlock; both bodies immediately made record of their action on report of the conference committee; the bill was enrolled as amended and shortly before midnight was officially signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house. Within ten minutes thereafter the motion to adjourn sine die was put and carried in both parties and the regular session was at an end. The McKissick bill as redrafted by the conference committees provides in general as follows: Sec. 1, creates an additional fund for the University to be dnown as a special University building fund, to consist of the pro-ceeds of a # mill tax levied in 1913 and ceeds of a 1 mill tax levied in 1913 and anually thereafter for a period of six year which ends in 1918 inclusive. Sec. 2, provides that none of the money so raised shall be expended until the electors of the state have expressed at an election their choice as to the future site of the University. At the general election of 1914 the question is to be submitted on the ballot in two forms, one for the city campus and one for the farm campus, the majority voting at the election to determine the future site of the Unversity. This takes the hard fought univer-This takes the hard fought univer-sity removal question out of the hands of legislators and puts it direct-ly up to the people for solution. At the closing hours of the session the senate had maintained a quorum present and voting while the house membership had dwindled to 25 or 30 present present. Following the adjournment sine die the members present enjoyed a moment of good fellowship and handshaking over the solution of the vexed question which has run through the entire session and with hand shaking and cordial good byes left the capitol at mid-night for the last time. Helvey News Bureau.

Fate of the Great Race That Has Leff Only Traces Behind, What became of the people who

FALL OF THE INCAS.

built the Cuzco ruins? Were they the ancestors of "those stolid and downtrodden Indians whom one sees today peddling their rude wares in the market place of Cuzco?" Mr. Bryce discusses the question in his "South America." He says:

"The sudden fall of a whole race is an event so rare in history that one seeks for explanations. It may be that not only the royal Inca family. but nearly the whole ruling class, was destroyed in war, leaving only the peasants, who had already been serfs under their native sovereigns. But one is disposed to believe that the tremendous catastrophe which befell them in the destruction at once of their dynasty, their empire and their religion by flerce conquerors, incomparably superior in energy and knowledge, completely broke not only the spirit of the nation, but the self respect of the individuals who composed it.

"They were already a docile and submissive people, and now under a new tyranny, far harsher than that of rulers of their own blood, they sank into hopeless apathy and ceased to remember what their forefathers had been. The intensity of their devotion to their sovereign and their deity made them helpless when both were overthrown, leaving them nothing to turn to, nothing to strive for.

"The conquistadores were wise in their hateful way when they put forth the resources of cruelty to outrage the feelings of the people and stamp ter-ror in their hearts."

VALUE OF GRASSES.

They Are In a Measure the Most Useful Plants In the World.

Probably the grasses are the most useful plants in the world. It may be that more than half the individual plants in the world are grasses. It is a great family of more than 3,500 specles, embracing species that are so tiny that they hardly reach an inch in height and giant bamboos of the tropics that sometimes grow to be 100 feet or more

Corn is a giant grass, and wheat, rye. oats, barley, rice and sugar cane are all grasses. Then there are millets, sorghum, Kaffir corn, broom corn-all grasses.

The number of species of grasses is enormous, yet we have adopted into our system of agriculture but a few sorts. In part that is due to the ease or difficulty of seeding grasses. Timothy grass, for example, is so easily sown and the seed so easily gathered that it is soonest set of any and has become the standard hay grass of northern climes.

In some regions of Kentucky blue grass is the almost universal pasture grass because it comes in of itself. In other regions with different soil (poor and lacking in lime) redtop has possession. Naturally the farmer follows the line of least resistance, yet it is by no means certain that he has adopted into his agriculture all the best grasses that nature has provided. Some day we shall do more toward using now neglected grasses. - Joseph E. Wing in "Meadows and Pastures."



NEBRASKA CAN

confronting Nebraska today is to find means of increasing

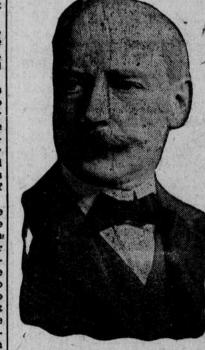
the yield of the state's farm lands, according to the statements of Truman G. Palmer, a prominent agricultural expert, who has spent many

years in studying crop and cultural conditions in the United States and Europe. In a letter on Nebraska's agricultural conditions which he tis just addressed to Senator George W. Norris Mr. Palmer makes two startling statements. One is that the farm lands of the state produce less to the acre than they did over forty years ago. The other is that by adopting crops and methods of crop rotation. to which Nebraska is well adapted.

the annual monetary returns from the farms of the state can be doubled within a comparatively few years.

"Of Nebraska's important crops, writes Mr. Palmer in his letter to Sen ator Norris, "there is only one in which the average yield per acre is as great today as it was forty-three years ago. That one exception is wheat. and it succeeds in being an exception

only by the narrowest of margins. The average yield of wheat in the state in 1869 was 17.8 bushels per acre. In 1912 it was 18 bushels. In all the other staple crops the comparison of these two years shows a marked decrease in the acreage yield. The



TRUMAN G. PALMER.

Can Add \$60,000,000 to State's Annual Farm Wealth--- Gain Would **Benefit Consumers.**

DOUBLE

YEARLY CROP INCOME

HE most important problem | acre, while Nebraska had advanced hers only 3.5 bushels.

"The oat yield of Germany thirtythree years ago was less than that of Nebraska by more than a bushel an acre. In 1909 Germany was reaping 59 bushels of oats to the acre, while the average for Nebraska in the ten year period ending then was a little under 27 bushels. In this crop Germany almost doubled her yield, while Nebraska showed an actual falling off.

"In rye and barley a similar movement has taken place. The German rye crop has increased from 15 to over 29 bushels per acre. That of Nebraska has decreased an average of more than a bushel. While Germany's barley yield has gone up from 23 to 39 bushels, that of Nebraska has gone down from 26 to 24 bushels.

"Nebraska is considered a good potato state, but in the first ten years of the present century her average yield of potatoes was 12 bushels an acre less than it had been three decades earlier. During this time the German potato yield has been going up steadily until now Germany grows over 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre, or about two and one-half times the average Nebraska yield.

"It is not possible to make a comparison in corn because it is not a staple crop in Germany, but the Nebraska corn crop has slipped down from 34.4 bushels per acre in the ten years ending with 1879 to 27.7 bushels for 1899-1908 and 23.9 bushels for the four years since that time.

"It may be interesting to note what it would mean in dollars and cents to the farmers of Nebraska if from the area' they till to the five crops common to their state and to Germany they were able to harvest the same number of bushels as do the German farmers Official statistics show that had Ne braska farmers obtained the same yield per acre of wheat, oats, rye, barley and potatoes in 1910 as did the Germans, instead of enough bushels to pay them \$59,776,000, they would have secured enough to return \$118. 766,000. In other words, merely by equaling the acreage yield obtained in Germany the farm wealth of Nebrasks from these five crops could have been doubled. What it would mean in the way of added prosperity not only to the farmers, but to all the industries of the state. to secure such results year after year is not difficult to imagine. Yet it is possible to do so.

"In order to determine, if possible, why the acreage yields of the countries of northern Europe were steadily inreasing, while those of the U States were remaining stationary of actually falling off, I undertook a personal investigation of this subject. I found that the fundamental cause for the agricultural progress of Germany and other northern European countries was the cultivation of a hoed root crop, preferably the sugar beet, in ro tation with cereals or other staples. "I found that the position of the sug ar beet as the most valuable of such hoed crops was so firmly established that it was nowhere questioned and that the governments of those countries in which the greatest advances in agricultural production have been at tained had recognized its importance and had encouraged sugar beet culture not only by heavy tariff duties on imported sugar, but also by direct ex port bounties and by every other available means. Germany has expended hundreds of millions of dollars in export bounties on beet sugar in order to extend the cultivation of this crop solely because of the resultant advantages in improving the general agricultural output of her farm lands. "While sugar beets are not the only crop that will produce this result, they are universally recognized by European agricultural economists as the best for the purpose because they provide a cash crop for the farmer. He is willing to cultivate them for the direct return, while the whole people consumers as well as producers, profit from the indirect benefits which they confer by increasing the average yield of all other crops grown in rotation with them. "I believe that the experience of Europe in this respect can be applied to great advantage by the farmers of your state. The climate and soil of Nebraska are well adapted to the growing of sugar beets, as has been demonstrated by the experience of farmers in certain sections of the state and by the successful operation of beet sugar factories within its borders for several years past. It only remains to extend this industry throughout the state, following the same meth ods that are used by German farmers, in order to replace the present low yield of staple crops by a much greater and continuously increasing yield. This result will not be accomplished. however, if the tariff on foreign grown sugar be removed or seriously reduced, because capital will not invest in new enterprises under conditions of certain loss and failure."

N Brittell..... 83 3 H D Grady..... 145 83
 Rose Grady
 54 17

 Edna Howe
 45

 Minnie B Miller
 6 63

 Minnie B Miller
 116 66
E T Wilson 20 20
 R N Brittell
 83

 T J Coyne
 100

 Anna Donohoe
 55
83 34 H D Grady 145 83 Th D Sievers..... E T Wilson 12 50 On motion board adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening. S F McNichols, co clerk Th D Sievers, chairman

O'Neill, Neb March, 18,1913,7 o'clock p m.-Board met persuant te odjournment all members present. On motion board took up the matter of

friends, returning Sunday. Mrs. Daniel McGrane and children last Sunday. Rev. George of the M. E. church tion in November, 1914. was here from Neligh Sunday and

evening which was appreciated by all present. The high school pupils and Princip-

al A. E. Hughes went to O'Donnel's lake last Tuesday for an all day picnic. The day was spent in fishing and playing games, at noon a picnic dinner was served, all that were present re-

ported a fine time.

Typewriter paper at this office.



The Glacial Epochs.

Several times in recent years it has been observed that great explosive volcanic eruptions (Krakatoa, Pele, Katmai) by charging the upper atmos phere in the isothermal region with fine dust have markedly diminished the amount of solar radiation received at the earth's surface. It seems evident, according to Professor W. J. Humphreys, that the effect of this process must be to reduce the temperature of the air near the earth, since the dust scatters a great amount of the solar radiation. Thus a period of excessive volcanic activity, if long continued, would produce the thermal conditions of an ice age. The geological record is said to furnish evidence that such a period actually began shortly before the last ice age and has continued with diminishing intensity to the present time.

Changing Tastes In Perfumes. Perfumes were in common use in the ancient world, but it is curious to notice how views have changed as to the pleasantness or otherwise of various odors. The smell of aloes is now considered disagreeable by the majority of people, but in the old days aloes, both as solid extract and as wood formed a staple perfume or aromatic. Saffron, too, was the most popular perfume of the Romans and was much in favor in England until about the sixteenth century. But who would tolerate the smell of saffron about house or person nowadays?-London

The Old Time Foundry. An auctioneer at a late sale of an tiquities put up a helmet with the following candid observation:

Chronicle.

"This, ladies and gentlemen, is a helmet of Romulus, the Roman founder, but whether he was a brass or iron founder I cannot tell." - St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fault of the Auto

Hiram-The doctor says Ezra is suf-

fering from autointoxication. Silas-Guess that's it, b'gosh! 'The feller act ed jest like any one else until he got that automobile.-Judge.

Theatrical Note. "Hist!" whispered the villain, creep

ing stealthily away. "I expected you would be," rejoined the stage manager, with carling lip.

falling off ranges from 60 bushels an acre in the case of potatoes to 3.4 bushels per acre on rye.

"Corn, the banner crop of the state which gave a yield of 42.2 bushels to the acre in 1869, produced only twentyfour bushels to the acre in 1912, a decrease of 43 per cent in forty-three years. If this rate of diminution is maintained it will mean that long be fore the completion of a century of the state's existence it will not be worth while to plant corn in Nebraska at all. If the cornfields of the state had been as fruitful in 1912 as they were in 1869 the total yield of the crop would have been 320,000,000 bushels instead of 183,000,000 bushels. This would have meant an addition to the farm wealth of the state from this one source alone of \$68,000,000 in this one

"Taking ten year averages, a fairer basis of comparison than any two years can afford, the showing is no less startling and impressive. One hopeful feature in a comparison of this sort is that in the last of the four decades beginning with 1869 and ending with 1909 there was a gain over the preceding ten years in the average yield per acre. In no crop except wheat, however, has this gain been sufficient to bring the average for the ten year period above that recorded in the first ten years of the state's development. On the other hand, the figwres for the four years since 1909 show that with the single exception of wheat the better average indicated for the ten years ending in 1909 has not been maintained since that time.

"I submit that it is a matter of grave concern that the industry on which the prosperity of the state chiefly depends should show a marked and continuous falling off in the average returns which it vields.

"A comparison of agricultural progress during the past generation in Germany, a country for which exact statistics are available, with the results obtained during the same period in your own state, brings out a startling contrast.

"In 1879 German farmers were reaping 17 bushels of wheat from an acre. In the decade ending with that year the average yield in Nebraska was 13.1 bushels. In 1909, on the other hand, the German crop was 30 bushels to the acre; that of Nebraska was 16.6 bushels. In thirty years Germany had increased her wheat yield 13 bushels an