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Official Paper O'Neill and Holt County

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St. John, the standing presidential candidate of the prohibition party, forecasts complete national drought within six years. Others of much less decided tendencies make the limit only two.

Advocates of the licensed brothel will find ammunition in the report of the state crime commission, which finds that not withstanding the stringent laws, state and national, prostitution is on the increase.

Ohio may furnish another presidential candidate. Governor F. B. Willis of that state is spoken of as a possibility in connection with the republican candidate in 1916. Two recent presidents, McKinley and Taft, were citizens of Ohio.

Woman's suffrage received a severe jolt in the lower house of congress, the proposed amendment being defeated 204 to 174. Congressman Kincaid upheld the gallantry of the Sixth Nebraska district by supporting the amendment, all other Nebraska congressmen opposing it.

A bill is again before the legislature to sterilize certain classes of physical and mental and moral defectives. Such a bill was passed two years ago, but was vetoed by the governor. This law would be all right were it not for the possibility of some hot headed fellow charged with its execution carrying it too far.

The Omaha Nebraskan is devoting much energy to a campaign against the sale of Nebraska horses to war agents. The fellow who has a horse for sale is pretty apt to sell when his price is tendered, regardless of what becomes of the horse. The European demand for American grown stuff is a life saver for the producer in these democratic times.

While the legislature is setting the South Omaha stock yards right again this winter, it would be a good scheme and commendable act to give the shippers of all kinds of stuff out in the state some relief from the mendacity and rascality of the commission men. They have been plundering off of the shippers and producers for years and it is time to take them under control as the railroads and other large corporations have been.

After pressure from the white house advisory board, President Wilson has started out to get acquainted with the people. He made a speech in Indianapolis the other day and has prepared a defense of the administration's policy to scatter from ocean to ocean on a continental trip to be taken in March. The president's awakening is said to be for the purpose of "re-assuring business," incidental to and habitual with democratic times; and the sounding of the trumpet for the 1916 campaign.

Senator Beal of Custer county wants to amend the so-called mothers' pension law. His amendment would give a widow of children not to exceed \$10 a month for each child when it is shown to the county court that the children are liable to grow up "in mendicancy." The present law is quite ineffective because it is pretty nearly necessary for a mother to show in court that her children are on the road to criminal careers, which no self respecting mother will do. The law should be amended granting pensions in needy cases without the "delinquent child" provision.

The republican national committee has figured out from the last election returns that the G. O. P. carried upon national issues states that would give a clear majority in the electoral college and elect a republican president. The democratic majority in the house is only the result of the progressive vote in certain districts of the country, and the democrats will be really a minority party in the house of representatives. Two-thirds of the progressive vote of 1912 has not only ceased to support third-party candidates, but has returned to the support of republican principles and candidates. About every fourth presidential election people think they want a change. They get it—political and industrial. Then its a swing back to republicanism and prosperity.

Forty-eight per cent, or 62,665 of the farmers of Nebraska, employ hired help, and their annual expenditure for this item is approximately \$15,028,000, according to a report which has just been issued by the Bureau of Census. Ten years ago the yearly expenditure for labor by farmers of this state amounted to \$7,399,000, and the increase within a decade has been 103 per cent. Seventy-six per cent of the amount paid for labor by Nebraska farmers is cash. For continental United States the yearly expenditure is more than \$651,900,000 and 46 per cent of the farmers hire labor. There are nearly 3,000,000 farmers in the country that employ hired hands.

England takes favorably to the American proposition of the government certifying cargoes putting out to sea from United States ports but will not relinquish her claim to the right of searching vessels suspected of carrying contraband, alleging that this government's certification of cargoes could not be taken as absolute guarantee against contraband because of the possibility of reloading ships at sea. Germany has lapped it over a little on the allies in securing copper for her war purposes in this country and his majesty J. B. found it incumbent to curtail the supply by overhauling American merchant ships. The ultra idealists have found a solution of the whole problem. They would have adopted a nation-wide policy of sending nothing to the warring nations, thereby hastening the proclamation of peace.

As to Fertilizing.

R. J. Hatch of Opportunity sends in a communication dealing further with the matter of fertilizing the land. Because of its length we are unable to use the article as written. A brief quotation covers the main point brought out:

"I suggest that any farmer desiring to try out the principles of fertilizing his land, use that which he already has, weeds, as he is saved the labor of preparing the ground for them. When all he has to do is to let them grow undisturbed until about the 1st of June, then turn them under, then leave the ground alone until the weeds grow up again and then turn them under again, which should be about the 25th of August.

"If you should wish to sow fall rye for the following season there would be time to do it, and sow it on ground you have fertilized, and get some millet seed (or pigeon grass seed if you prefer, as you only want something to grow up a little to hold the winter snows and keep the soil from blowing) and sow on the balance which will grow enough during the next month and a half to furnish grazing for the stock in the fall and winter, and humus for the soil the following season. Now should you desire to use some of this ground to sow alfalfa on the following season, you will be doing well to get some Canada field peas and sow on the same as early in the spring as it is practicable to do so, then turn them under about the first of August, and sow your alfalfa seed, and if you don't get a good stand of thrifty alfalfa after all of that preparation, then you might as well give up trying to raise it."

The Stock Market.

South Omaha, Jan. 12.—From Standard Live Stock Commission Co.—Our cattle market failed to react this week, as has usually been the case following a slump of the previous week, but the trouble is that the receipts did not ease up, but continued heavy. Consequently, the market had a further setback of 10c to 25c. This applies to all classes of killers. The carry-overs from last week with fresh receipts of stockers and feeders, make these cattle fully a quarter lower, with possible exceptions of choice grades.

We quote: Good to choice cornfed heaves \$7.50 to \$8.40, common kinds down to \$6.25. Good to choice cows and heifers \$5.60 to \$7, fair to good \$4.75 to \$5.50, canners and cutters \$3.75 to \$4.75. Veal calves \$7 to \$8.50. Bulls, stags, etc., \$4.75 to \$6.50. Good to choice feeders \$7 to \$8, common grades down to \$5.75. Stock cows and heifers \$4.50 to \$5.75. Stock calves \$6 to \$7.50.

Hog receipts continue liberal and prices continue downward. Unless there is a let-up in these receipts we would not be surprised to see them go to 6c. Bulk \$6.65 to \$6.75, top \$6.75. Sheep and lambs are joining the procession toward lower levels, but receipts are not burdensome.

Troops Returning From Texas.

Crawford Tribune: Troops F and G and the machine gun platoon of the 12th Cavalry returned to their former station at Fort Robinson on Wednesday. Other troops arrived on the same train but went on to Fort Mead, S. D. It is not known positively when the remainder of the troops of the 12th now on the Texas border will be returned to their former station.

NEUTRALS BUSY

Arrange Public Demonstration of Disapproval of Shipments of War Equipment.

Columbus Telegram: A movement for the holding of a public neutrality meeting to endorse the proposed placing of a ban on the shipping of arms and ammunition to the warring countries of Europe was launched at a gathering of citizens at the council chambers last Monday evening. John Luschen was elected temporary chairman and Otto Walter, temporary secretary. On motion the chairman appointed a committee to make arrangements for the time and place of meeting, and also to secure the services of two or three speakers. Mr. Luschen named as members of that committee Carl Rohde, Chris Wunderlich, G. Frischholz, J. C. Byrnes, J. Greisen, Charles Segelke, sr., and Henry Ragatz. The committee has since arranged for the mass meeting to be held at the Orpheus hall next Thursday evening. Mayor Rothleitner will act as chairman, and the principal speakers of the evening will be M. F. Harrington of O'Neill, and Dr. H. Gerhard of Omaha. It is proposed that the meeting shall pass resolutions endorsing the efforts of Senator Hitchcock and others to have congress forbid the shipment of munitions of war to Europe during the life of the present conflict.

STOCK DISEASE INFECTS MAN

Hoof and Mouth Contagion Finds First Human Victim in Omaha Youth.

Omaha Bee: One of the first cases of a human being becoming stricken with the dread hoof and mouth disease is that of Carlisle Stanford Lentz, 22-year-old son of Charles M. Lentz, saloon keeper at 1418 Farnam street. Young Lentz, who is a graduate of Creighton, is a first year student at the John Hopkins Medical school in Baltimore, and is now isolated in the Johns Hopkins hospital at that place, where his case is attracting national attention.

It is supposed that the young Omahan contracted the disease through drinking milk from an infected cow, while spending the holiday season in Washington. When he returned to school he fell ill, and his case for several days was a vexing problem to the attending physicians. It was Dr. Paul W. Clough of the medical faculty who diagnosed the case yesterday as the hoof and mouth disease, and the patient was removed at once to the contagious ward of the hospital.

Since then young Lentz has been the subject of much interest in the hospital. His condition is not regarded as serious, it is said, but every possible effort is made to prevent the spread of the disease.

Educational Notes.

John Erb, teacher in district No. 245, recently held a school entertainment and the receipts were \$43.50. This money will be used in buying blackboards and maps.

Lena Puckett of Emmet and Jessie Orshorn of Dorsey had the most nearly correct answers in the last examination in physiology and civics and these answers were published in the Nebraska Teacher.

Plans are being made for a Teachers' Meeting to be held the last of January or the first of February.

The State Teachers' Association will go to Omaha again next year. The date will be the first week in November.

Miss Margery Jenkins of Neligh will teach in District No. 93 of Holt county commencing January 11.

Prin. H. D. Gildersleeve of Atkinson attended the basket-ball game at O'Neill between O'Neill and Elgin, Friday evening.

The next regular examination will be held January 15 and 16, 1915. All subjects will be given at this time.

Myrtle Edwards of Meadow Grove commenced teaching in District No. 132, January 4.

Holt county has organized a Boy's and Girl's Club in agriculture. There is a gardening, potato and corn club. The following boys and girls are members: Venalda Aaberg, Elsie Lamason, Mildred Marquis, Frances Urban, Harold Aaberg, Charles Graham, Ora Philbrick and Bert Urban. Any one else desiring to enter this club should write Hulda Peterson, Lincoln, or the county superintendent.

We should try to have an exhibit from this club at the next county fair meeting.

Minnie B. Miller, Co. Supt.

LEGISLATURE IN ACTION

Lawmakers Now Busy at the State Capitol.

Lincoln, Nebr., January 11.—At the opening of the Senate session Monday afternoon, Lieutenant Governor Pearson, presiding, offered the first inaugural address of a lieutenant governor, so far as past history records. The address opened with a greeting to the members, followed by a number of recommendations for the general welfare. The governor advocated non-

partisan elections of all elective officers from the highest to the lowest in the state; advocating a publicity bureau to make the state's advantages known to the world; approved the establishment of a state printing office; suggested the conservation of water power; approved good roads; demanded economical appropriations; advocated the consolidation of rural schools; enactment of laws for the establishment of rural credits and suggested that the statute book of the state, being now altogether too large, that some of the best work of the session might be in the repeal of a fairly good percentage of the laws now in that honorable volume. He closed with the statement that the senate was here for business and that he had therefore endeavored to pass no bouquets in any direction.

The Senate then plunged into a very short business session. The resolution of Senator Beal of Custer, memorializing Congress to advocate the enactment of rural credit legislation, was called up by the introducer and passed by unanimous vote.

So much of proposed reform is embraced in the voluminous reports of the committee which has labored since the last session on the matter of revising legislative procedure that the report of the Committee on Rules which followed is of pertinent interest. The Committee did not closely follow the suggestions made by the reform committee, but adopted some of the proposals outright, and others with important amendment. The proposal to reduce the standing committees of the Senate to twenty-seven, instead of forty-odd as heretofore, was approved, but the number appearing on each committee was amended to leave that item totally within the jurisdiction of the finding of the Committee on Committees which is charged with the duty of selecting the personnel of all the standing committees of the body. The following other proposals of the reform committee were adopted: Schedule of committee meetings to be printed to avoid conflicting hours of the various committees; to make a record of all votes cast in all committees; that the final report of any committee must be filed in the daylight-hour sessions of the Senate; that a budget of all appropriations required by the state for any given biennium should be prepared in advance of the session by the Governor and submitted to the Legislature in a special message.

Among the proposals of the reform committee that were ignored in this report and in consequence not adopted, was one that the appropriations committee of the Senate and House should always meet in joint session. This proposal would have given the House a preponderance of influence in the consideration of all appropriation matters and the Senate rejected this proposal evidently from its belief that in actual effect it would make the Senate a mere appendage to the House in the overwhelming important matter of state appropriations. The proposal to dispense with morning sessions of the Senate, giving these hours to the work of committees, was also rejected.

No deport was made in the Senate by the Committee on Committees charged with the duty of parceling out committee chairmanships and membership, it being quietly admitted that this committee had not made distinct progress in this difficult duty.

In the few moments prior to the adjournment of the Senate, seventeen proposed new laws were offered and placed on first reading by their title. They cover a variety of subjects too extended for immediate analysis.

The House plunged into the first working day of the week with apparent vigor, but really accomplished very little, owing to the reappearance of the biennial scrap relating to how many one-cent postage stamps the state should buy and distribute to each member daily. This promising little stab at the state treasury which has received approval for many, many years past, was effectively wiped off the map by a red hot assault made upon it by Richard of Douglas. The proposal was tabled by a vote of 69 to 22. While it seems dead today, this issue in the past has proven that it has more lives than a cat, and no prophet can foretell that within a week or two the state will not again be purchasing Uncle Sam's little one-cent soverieirs for its mmebers.

To expediate legislation and save the time of the House from the consideration of bills that are in whole or in part duplicates of one another, the House adopted a resolution directing that measures be referred to the chief clerk, the chairman of the rules committee, and the director of the legislative reference bureau for a report as to any duplication in the proposed measures offered in the House.

Jerry Howard of Douglas made a bright spot in the day by an impassioned plea for the laboring man who wants a job in the House end of the capitol. The postmaster of Lincoln has established a branch postoffice in the House, manned by paid Govern-



IF YOU KNEW THE VALUES YOU CAN GET IN OUR STORE NOW YOU WOULDN'T WAIT A MINUTE TO COME IN. OTHERS HAVE FOUND OUT OUR REDUCED PRICES AND ARE BUYING.

WE NEVER HAVE AN ARTICLE IN OUR STORE THAT ISN'T FULL VALUE FOR EVERY CENT WE ASK FOR IT. WE WANT TO CLEAR OUT OUR WINTER GOODS. WE ARE MAKING PRICES THAT WILL "DO IT QUICK."

HARTY BROS. & MULLEN

ment employees, saving the state all of the usual expense of this department. Hofard, who is always a patriotic citizen of Nebraska, denounced this as an invasion of state's rights and therefore teetotally wrong, because it deprived a few applicants of a place on the legislative pay roll.

The House closed its day's labor by the introduction of twenty-one proposed new laws. This is a record in comparison with the bills of the first day of the last session, when no less than ninety-eight were offered.

No standing committees were announced in the House owing to the failure of the committee in charge to complete its labors. While more or less of the usual routine is proceeding, the actual work of the body cannot commence until the standing committees are named.

HALVEY NEWS BUREAU.

Czar's Army in Marienburg. Paris, Aug. 27.—A report was in circulation that Russian troops occupied Marienburg, in east Prussia, twenty-seven miles southeast of Danzig. This news has not been confirmed.

Francis Declines Argentine Post. Washington, Aug. 27.—David R. Francis of St. Louis declined the appointment as ambassador to Argentine.

Inman Items.

Roy, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Colman, has been very sick this week but is better at present.

Grandpa Froka is very ill this week. Miss Mable Willard, who has been visiting her brother Fred, returned to her home at Sioux Falls last week.

The Misses Grace and Dorothy Keyes were in Neligh Monday on business.

Mr. Clyde Hall had a painful accident Sunday while cutting some wood when the axe hit his foot going through his overshoe and into his foot. Dr. Noyes was immediately summoned who took a few stiches in the injured member.

The I. O. O. F. held their installation last Tuesday evening after which they gave an oyster supper.

Mr. Jay Buttler and Coney Coleman attended the Implement and Hardware convention in Omaha last week.

Mr. Will Simmerman was out of town on a business trip a few days last week.

Mrs. Clarence Conger visited with her daughter Mrs. Joe Fessler in O'Neill last Thursday.

Kenneth Davis has been ill this week, but is better now.

Mrs. Wilson Bitney was in O'Neill one day last week.

MR. DEPOSITOR:

We invite you to Deposit your funds in this bank for the reason that all depositors are protected by the Depositors' Guarantee Fund of the State of Nebraska.

That the Deposits are amply protected in State Banks was exemplified in the failure of the State Savings Bank of Superior, Nebraska, a few months ago. Shortly after the bank closed the depositors were paid in full, together with interest up to the time the bank suspended payment.

At the same time the First National Bank of Superior failed and up to this time the depositors have not received a cent, and prospects of ever receiving a substantial portion of their deposits are not very bright.

The harvest of the farmers and stockmen is now at hand and they will soon be disposing of their products and will want to deposit their surplus funds.

Kindly keep this bank in mind, as this is the only bank in O'Neill operating under the Guarantee Law of the State of Nebraska.

Nebraska State Bank