

# THE "SAND HILLS" OF NEBRASKA

OFFERS SPLENDID POSSIBILITIES FOR STOCK RAISING.

A Heretofore Neglected Section Which is Fast Coming to the Front and Attracting the Attention of Stockmen and Farmers.

(From Carlson's Rural Review.)

It has been agreed by the editors and publishers of Nebraska, that during the month of September each will write and publish a special article, taking for a subject some feature of Nebraska life, production or development. Fearing that one of the most interesting districts of Nebraska will be overlooked by others, I am going to take as my subject for this special article, the "Sand Hills" of Nebraska.

While this name is largely a misnomer as generally applied to many parts of the state, it is usually made to include some fifteen counties, all located in the central northern part of the state. When I say that the term "sand hills" is a misnomer as generally used, I mean that many parts of the so-called "Sand Hills" are of a clay formation, and contain no more sand than is generally found in clay soils, at least no more than is necessary to make the clay productive of crops.

The Sand Hills of Nebraska offer rich field for study. As yet most Nebraska know little or nothing of this region, and even our own soil investigators, and soil experts, have passed over this district of the state without any attempt to give this district more than a passing notice. More has been done with reference

to the Sand Hill district. The one element always wanting is humus. This has been prevented from forming because of fires and the moving particles of sand in earlier times. Since fires have been prevented the soil has become bound together with vegetation in the form of native grasses. Nature is a great healer, and if fires can be prevented for a few years more, the Sand Hills will become one of the best grassed countries in America, especially if we consider quality of grass. There is a small area of Sand Hills extending into Lincoln county, and also in Dundy county, the latter extending into Colorado. For the purposes of this article only the district north of the Platte river is considered. Here the Sand Hills consist of rounded dunes, saucer-shaped valleys, clay valley lands, and extensive hay flats, the latter subirrigated with a water table quite near the surface.

The Sand Hills differ in agricultural value and importance as do all other soil formations. In no other one characteristic can the value of Sand Hill soil be foretold with such certainty as in substrata of water. In the poorest districts of this region the water table will be reached without encountering anything but sand. In other districts the water will be reached underneath a strata of clay. The latter is the more general rule of finding water, and in this formation the surface soil is always productive. Agriculturally, the poorest soil is found in the eastern limit of the Sand Hill area, the soil increasing in value as one goes westward, until the clay lands of western Nebraska are reached, except that the rainfall decreases with longitude.

There is also a difference noticed in the productive value of Sand Hill lands between those drained to the north, and those drained to the south. The Sand Hills of north central Nebraska drain into the Niobrara at the

long been known in the markets of the country, both feeders and packers being quick and ready buyers of them. There are some 10,000 square miles of so-called Sand Hills in Nebraska. Every square mile is capable of supporting 100 head or more of cattle. If this region were stocked with cattle to its full capacity, a million head of cattle could be counted there. This would represent a wealth of forty or fifty million dollars, no mean sum in the wealth of any state.

If one was to calculate the possibilities of this district by dealing in units of division, the section or square mile would be the unit, since the farms are of a section in area at the present time. On one section I found a young man handling 112 cows, the calf crop this summer numbering 91 head. These were sold for late fall delivery for \$25 each, making him an income of \$2,275 for the year. On another section I found 146 head of mixed cattle supported, and on many sections from 19 to 39 cows were being milked. In the case of sections with 100 acres or more of good productive soil, no part of agricultural America offers such opportunities for the man who is willing to work, when the amount of investment required is taken into account.

Dairying, cattle, horses, hogs and poultry are the hope of this district. Alfalfa, all the clovers and Melilotus do well on most of the soils of the district. Millilotus (sweet clover) will grow on the highest hill, and the seed crop from this plant and alfalfa are highly profitable. In the valleys as good corn will be harvested this year as can be seen anywhere in the corn belt. Vegetables and especially potatoes are equal to the best that can be grown anywhere. The Sand Hills potato has already made a place for itself in all the markets of the country, because of its excellent quality.

Nature and the settlers have worked wonders in the improvement of this country during the past few years. I first saw the Sand Hills in 1874. Then it was a country of Sand Hills, and little else. Annual fires destroyed the grasses, and the hills were little more than shifting piles of sand. Today one sees only grass, in the valleys, on the hills, everywhere grass, and for the most part few cattle to consume it, or to convert it into ready money.

The homesteaders for the most part were men and women from the shops and schools and railroads of the country, who possessed no means to improve their homes or stock their land, and who possessed no knowledge of the needs or possibilities of the country. This makes the present need of the district men with some money to stock their land, and who possess some knowledge of farming and stock raising. The district will make no rapid progress in the way of producing wealth until a new type of owner secures the land. Those of the first settlers who came from the farms and possess some knowledge of farming and livestock are making good. These are interested in the very best development of the country, and are building school houses, making roads, and in many other ways are proving themselves valuable assets of the district.

Another need of this district, as it is of every other new part of our country, is a national banking or currency system which does not penalize the first settlers, and the first producers, of a new country by compelling them to pay a higher interest rate than those who do not so much need financial aid are compelled to pay. It seems impossible for these settlers to obtain money at a lower rate than ten per cent, while the new settlers of Canada, Costa Rica, Chile and Argentina can obtain financial aid at a five per cent rate. No agricultural district of this country can pay ten per cent interest on the productive capacity of the district, and yet these poor people who need financial help so much are compelled to pay a rate no country will justify. This is retarding the progress of the district, and will retard it as can nothing else. No part of the country is surer of returns on investments than the Sand Hills of Nebraska, and if these people could secure money to finance themselves at just rates their progress would be most rapid.

With other editors in Nebraska I have long advocated Nebraska investments for Nebraska. Those who follow most closely to the lines of their own latitude and climatic conditions will succeed best in their land investments. Million of dollars have been invested in lands in the far south-west by farmers living in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois. I was recently in western Oklahoma, and the Panhandle of Texas where farmers told me they had paid up to \$25 an acre for land that would not support more than 25 cows, to the section of land. Empty elevators, idle grain mills, abandoned farms, and rivers with no water, speak with a greater emphasis than can my pen of the folly of such unwise investments. Why men will

leave a country known to them for years for its certainty of crops for one of which they know nothing is one of those unexplainable things no man can understand.

This district by reason of its rich grasses, pure water, healthful climate and cheap lands is singularly fitted to make homes for the renters on high-priced lands further east. There is no reason why a renter should not become his own landlord while such opportunities are his. There is no better way of solving the landlord and tenant problem in rural America than for renters to buy this land while it can be had at a low price. They will not only become their own landlords, but they are sure of a double profit, the one from the production of the land, the other from the rise in the value of the land. In a few years it will require a large sum of money to buy a section in the Sand Hills of Nebraska. Any land, anywhere in America that will produce the wealth these lands are capable of producing, will not long remain cheap. Today these lands can be had at a very low price.

Those intending to buy and settle upon these lands will do well to study the machinery needs of the district. Much of the farm machinery used in Iowa and Illinois will not be needed here. Such machinery as dairying and stock growing require will be the machinery needed by them. This district is preeminently a livestock country, and to convert the grasses of the country into money should be the aim of the farmer here. There is a place for a silo in this country, and they are being built quite rapidly. Pasture for summer, alfalfa, melilotus, and the native hay for winter, supplemented with silage, will soon develop this district into a high class of independent farmers, if good stock be provided to consume this feed. Many of the first settlers now have bank accounts from the sales of cream and poultry, and some of these had very little to begin with.

Settled by men who mean business, who are not afraid of honest labor, who appreciate the future possibilities of this district, the Sand Hills of Nebraska will play an important part in the production of Nebraska wealth for all time to come.

### Gas.

Who first used the word "gas" and why? Merely because of the supposed resemblance of the product of burning carbon to the chaos of the Greeks. "This spirit, hitherto unknown," wrote the experimenter Van Helmont in 1648. "I call by the new name gas, and I call it so because being unnamable, it is scarcely distinguishable from the chaos of the ancients." A glimpse at modern gas devices will show how far removed from unnamability is the gas of today.

### Pleasures of the Table.

"Then I commended mirth, because a man hath no better thing under the sun than to eat, and to drink, and to be merry."—Ecclesiastes, 8:15. "And I will say to my soul, 'Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry.'"—I. Corinthians, 15:32. "Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we shall die."—Isaiah, 22:13.

### When You Sneeze.

The custom of saying "God bless you" to a person when he sneezes originated among the ancients, who, fearing danger from it, after sneezing made a short prayer to the gods, as "Jupiter, help me." The custom is mentioned by Homer, the Jewish rabbis and others. Polydore Vergil says it took its rise at the time of the plague in 558, when the infected fell dead, sneezing, though apparently in good health.

### Wagon With Sails.

In 1622 one of the wonders to be seen at The Hague was a wagon or a ship, or a combination of both. A traveler of that time wrote: "This engine hath wheels and sails, will hold about twenty people and goes with the wind, being drawn or moved by nothing else, and will run, the wind being good, about fifteen miles an hour upon the even hard sands."

### Col'dn't Fool Him.

The farmer had bought a pair of shoes in the city shop. "Now, can't I sell you a pair of shoes?" suggested the clerk. "Don't get fresh with me, sonny," replied the farmer, bristling up; "I don't believe shoes kin be raised on trees any more'n I believe rubbers grow on rubber trees or oysters on oyster plants, b'gosh."

### A Sensitive Editor.

"Well, what do you think of my poem?" "How could you be so cruel?" "What do you mean?" "Why, in every line you have tortured the English language until I can almost imagine that I hear it cry out."

citizens. Harry Van Brunt of Council Bluffs is an enthusiastic Lincoln highway man. He is thoroughly familiar with conditions as they exist in Ohio, and he feels that the Lincoln highway will be productive of as great results to the entire country as the Ohio highway is to that state.

"I do not think," said Mr. Van Brunt, "that we can begin to sum up the vast benefit to be derived from this project. Good roads do more to improve the prosperity of a community than ever anything else.

Wray gave due credit for the cause of poverty to drunkenness, shiftlessness, trusts, tariffs, free trade, monopolies, and when he had agreed that all had their share to do with causing and maintaining poverty, he declared that the fundamental error in our economic system was that we permit the private monopoly of land.

"We would not permit a monopoly of the air or the water in the world, said Judge A. G. Wray of York in his address on 'The New Patriotism' before the Political Equality League of Omaha. Judge



Corsage Rose Sets Off the Costume.

WITH soft lace drapery which forms their bodices, gowns for evening or for afternoon functions are completed by draped skirts meeting the bodice with a girde or sash. Often the top of the skirt extends itself into the waist line drapery, and often a separate girde in a contrasting color is employed.

But whatever the finish at the waist line, for these gowns for high occasions, the splendid corsage rose is rarely left out. This is a rose made of ribbon or velvet, mounted with or without millinery foliage and having a ribbon-wrapped stem.

Such a rose is posed at the front of the gown, usually a little toward the left side and just under the bust. It is a splendid factor in the costume; it is in fact "featured," given the star part in the composition of the picture.

The roses of satin or velvet are made in all the fashionable new colors. Certain yellow and strong light green shades, also deep orange and black, have been favorites. These corsage roses—in passing—will transform a plain skirt and dressy blouse into quite formal dress. They are large and are made of ribbon about three inches wide, or wider. The ribbon is cut into lengths to form the petals, each length being twice that of required petal plus an inch extra for plaiting in at the base of the petal and winding in at the stem.

A wire provides the stem. A little ball of cotton is wound about one end, the size of a thimble, and over this a bit of ribbon is placed and fastened to the stem by winding it with a thread or tie-wire. About this center a short length of ribbon (folded lengthwise) is wrapped to imitate the small petals, still unopened, at the heart of the rose.

After the center has been made in this way, the petals are made. Each

short length is doubled and plaited in at the raw edges. The plait is sewed down. After the petals—say ten or eleven in all—have been made, they are fastened about the center of the rose already formed, tied to the stem with thread or tie-wire. Finally the corners are curled back on some of the petals and blind-stitched down. Shape the petals, cupping them with the fingers. Wind the stem with narrow green ribbon, winding in a spray or two of millinery rose foliage.

These roses made of velvet ribbon about two inches wide in a deep gold color are mounted with velvet foliage. Besides satin and velvet ribbon the heavier gauze ribbons are used, and the gold and silver tissue. Roses of this sort are expensive bits of luxury which bought ready-made—from about two to five dollars each. The value is placed upon the time consumed in making them, and the workmanship, far more than in the material used.

For less dress-up times, the little rosegay of rosebuds made of several different colors of narrow satin ribbon, is still a great favorite. These small roses are made of a length of satin ribbon (folded lengthwise along the center) or of separate petals made of narrow ribbon. They are mounted on little stems of small green covered wire. Sprays of fine millinery foliage of maidenhair fern usually are used with them by way of variety. Narrow velvet ribbon in green or purple winds the stems together, and finish the nosegay with a little bow. These small nosegays are scented, and form the daintiest of accessories worn on the coat or furs for the street. Small bits of ribbon or silk will make them. They are always appreciated, bound to please those who possess a sense of the value of such finishing touches to the toilet. It would be difficult to think up a better Christmas gift for one's friends. JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## AFTERNOON GOWN A TRIUMPH OF FRENCH DESIGN

HERE is an unusual and attractive gown from the salon of a notable French designer. It has the grace of simplicity and it embodies several of the best style features of the present season. Among these there are the loose and comfortable management of the sleeve, the tunic, the girde, the easy adjustment of the bodice and a skirt a little shorter at the front than at the back and hanging in about the feet.

There is a little under bodice of embroidered chiffon with elbow sleeves, finished with a wired ruching of maline. A band of beaded embroidery adorns the material of the bodice, which is draped in the fashion of the Chinese collar.

It is not always easy to solve the in-



other development of the always present girde shows silk in three colors laid in pleats, making a three-toned girde. Certain it is that, in the management of the waist line, our present modes are the most artistic, the most easy and graceful of any that lie within the memory of the women of our country.

The study of a gown of as great artistic value as this one should involve that of the dressing of the feet, and the arrangement of the coiffure, because both these matters should enter into the consideration of a dressy costume at any time. Satin slippers in black with rhinestone buckles, and silk hosiery of the color of the gown take care of the clothing of the feet appropriately.

The coiffure is one of those designs classified as the "casque" style, in which all the hair is waved. It is arranged over the head like a turban. There is no chignon at the back. The ends of the hair are turned under the waves and spread about in such a way as to dispense with a coil.

In cutting a gown of this character wide goods are more easily managed than narrow. Skirts, overlapping at the front, while narrow, give room for easy walking because the front seam is not joined down to the bottom. The under petticoat must be soft; the most clinging of fabrics, as chiffon or crepe de chine, or lace. An inserted flounce will take the place of a petticoat. Anything heavy enough to interfere with the falling of the skirt in close and clinging lines would destroy an important item in the beauty of the design. It is the hang and not fit of garments which is of paramount importance now. The figure, without distortion of any sort, without restraint, is glorified in present day styles, which really amount to cleverly arranged drapery. Garments must not shape the figure today; they must be shaped by it, or appear to be, anyway. Hence so many gowns seem to be designed for the corsetless figure.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

### To Freshen Velvet Hats.

During the velvet hat season, which is now with us, those having stained, spotted and shabby looking velvet hats can freshen them up nicely by heating an iron, then placing a wet cloth over it, and holding the iron upside down in the inside of the hat. When the entire surface is moist, hang the hat without touching it. When dry brush well, and it will look bright and new.

It may also be held over the steaming spout of a boiling kettle until moist. If the fingers come into touch with the wet nap, it will press it down and dry in that condition.

### Walking Stick Feminine.

'Tis here! And 'tis smart. Have you seen it? It graces the promenade. As a rule, it is silver headed. It is a good four feet in height. Ebony, turtle ebony, rosewood and pimento are some of the woods serving in the body of the gown. Sometimes a girde is in several colors, those in plaid of bright tones being favored for plain cloth gowns. An-

## "CASCARETS" FOR SLUGGISH LIVER

No sick headache, sour stomach, biliousness or constipation by morning.

Get a 10-cent box now. Turn the rascals out—the headache, biliousness, indigestion, the sick, sour stomach and foul gases—turn them out to-night and keep them out with Cascarets.

Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then and never know the misery caused by a lazy liver, clogged bowels or an upset stomach.

Don't put in another day of distress. Let Cascarets cleanse your stomach; remove the sour, fermenting food; take the excess bile from your liver and carry out all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels. Then you will feel great.

A Cascaret to-night straightens you out by morning. They work while you sleep. A 10-cent box from any drug store means a clear head, sweet stomach and clean, healthy liver and bowel action for months. Children love Cascarets because they never gripe or sicken. Adv.

The Only Way. "My wife never answers me back." "How did you manage her?" "Easily. I never married."

WHEN RUBBERS BECOME NECESSARY. A pair shoes, rubbers. Allen's work shoes. The Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. Just the thing to use in the morning. Sold in new shoes. Sold everywhere. See Sample Book. A. C. Glendon, Le Roy, N. Y. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

Not Accurate. "So it was in the army that your brother won his spurs?" "Oh, dear, no! He was in the infantry corps."

Vivid Suggestion. "You can have no suggestion of what a cyclone is like." "Oh, yes, I can. My wife's cleaning house."

Strange. "The railroads killed 10,585 people in this country last year," observed the old fogey. "How did the automobiles come to miss that many?" queried the grouch.

The Teat. Friend—Don't you think athletics in school make a boy strong? Mother—Well, they haven't made our boy strong enough to bring up a bucket of coal.

Papa Knew. The Small Chap—Papa, what is the race problem? Papa—Picking winners.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

They Are Needed. Hamlet—Why is it, Simon, that they always have bloodhounds in an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" show? Simon Legree—To find the manager on salary days, my boy.—Puck.

A Distinction. "So your wife wants to vote?" "No," replied Mr. Meekton. "She wants the right to vote. When it comes to going to the polls in all sorts of weather she'll do as she pleases about it."

Of Course. When the three children returned from their walk, says Punch, they found their mother waiting for them on the porch. Mother—Well, dears, did you meet anyone you knew? The Three Children—Yes; Ruby and Derek. Mother—Where did you meet them? Barbara (the youngest)—At the same place we was.

Was Scarcely a Desirable Recruit. "Now, loopy yuh a minute, Brudder Hawheel" in an admonitory way said astute old Parson Bagster. "I understands dat yo' been uh-wastin' yo' time proseylin' roun dat 'ar deaf and dumb Campbellite brudder dat lately moved to town?" "Wastin' muh time, sah?" was the astonished reply. "Wy, de man's got a precious soul to save, isn't he, pahson, even if he am a Campbellite?" "H'm!—mebby. But dar don't 'pear to be no puvhisions in de catagory of our church for pussions dat's 'flicted like he is. Lemme ax yo': 'What kinud shoutin' Medferdist would a dumb man make?"—Kansas City Star.

WORKS ALL DAY. And Studies at Night on Grape-Nuts Food.

Some of the world's great men have worked during the day and studied evenings to fit themselves for greater things. But it requires a good constitution generally to do this.

A Ga. man was able to keep it up with ease after he had learned the sustaining power of Grape-Nuts, although he had failed in health before he changed his food supply. He says: "Three years ago I had a severe attack of stomach trouble which left me unable to eat anything but bread and water."

"The nervous strain at my office from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. and improper foods caused my health to fall rapidly. Cereal and so-called 'Foods' were tried without benefit until I saw Grape-Nuts mentioned in the paper.

"In hopeless desperation I tried this food and at once gained strength, flesh and appetite. I am now able to work all day at the office and study at night, without the nervous exhaustion that was usual before I tried Grape-Nuts."

"It leaves me strengthened, refreshed, satisfied; nerves quieted and toned up, body and brain waste restored. I would have been a living skeleton, or more likely a dead one by this time, if it had not been for Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



Two Sand Hill Products—Note the Size of Corn Ears on Stalks.

to studying the climate of this region than the soil and its possibilities. It is definitely known that the temperature decreases as one goes westward and northward, the mean temperature for the state being 48.5 degrees, the extreme west being two degrees lower than the extreme east, and the extreme north slightly less than six degrees lower than the extreme south. Destructive hot winds seldom reach the Sand Hill region, while they are quite frequent in the extreme southern part of the state. This year has given excellent opportunity for studying the hot winds and their effect upon the crops of the several parts of the state. This study discloses the fact that soil has much to do with the destructiveness of these hot winds. Through the state, without reference to latitude or longitude, crops suffered most in the districts of clay soils, and the purer the clay the more crops suffered. On the clay soils in the southern part of the state crops suffered all the way from partial to total loss of crops, and especially true is this of corn. In the Sand Hills and thru-out north Nebraska the corn will be from 60 percent of a crop to a full, or normal crop. The only areas in the Sand Hills that have suffered from hot winds this year, are the clay soil areas. The only hot wind destructive of corn in the Sand Hills this year occurred on Wednesday, the 27th of August, when corn suffered on the clay bottom lands along the principal streams.

It will be impossible in an article such as this to devote much space to the geology of this district. It may be well that this is so, since there is such a wide difference of opinion on this subject. All are agreed however, that this formation is the result of the erosion and decomposition of the Loup Fork formation. This formation spreads over all of western Nebraska and is composed of beds of clay, sand and limestone, which when thoroughly eroded and mixed by the action of the winds becomes the fine

north and into branches of the Platte toward the southeast. Immediately south of the ridge or highest dunes are to be found the most productive lands, and it is here one finds more of the saucer-shaped valleys, or flats. Most of these flats are as fertile and productive as the high-priced lands of Iowa and Illinois, and many farms on such soils will harvest better crops this year than will \$200 lands further east.

Another district in the Sand Hills of Nebraska call for special mention. These are the extensive and valuable hay flats at the source of the Elkhorn river system. Here entire townships will be found, all of a very productive type of soil, and with the water table but a few feet below the surface. It is such soils that have made Newport, Bassett, and other towns known to all Americans for their immense output of hay of the highest quality. There is no failure of crop here, always an income, and in the near future such lands will command a very high price.

No district in America surpasses the Sand Hills in water, either in the quality, or the ease with which it may be secured. The best of pure soft water, and very cool, may be had anywhere in this region at depths of ten to fifty feet. The water is always found in gravel, and with the exceptions of a few places in the extreme eastern edge of the district, under clay. The district is well watered with running streams, which find their way to the Niobrara or Platte rivers.

In dry hot seasons such as the present one, the agricultural value of a country may be studied best. The proof of the fact that the Sand Hills district of Nebraska is to play an important part in the future wealth of the state and country, is seen this year in the millions of dollars worth of grass going to waste for want of cattle to eat it. And this grass is of excellent quality, as seen in the quality and condition of the cattle being grazed there. Sand-Hills cattle have

lars to Nebraska and Omaha," said Mr. Northwall, "when it is completed. Just as the highways leading into Detroit and Toledo and Cleveland and Chicago, are alive with vehicles, automobiles, so will the Lincoln highway be in my opinion, with this distinction, that people who will travel the Lincoln highway will be transient rather than local. There will be people journeying from the west to the east. Omaha will be a stop-over point, and, of course, will be a supply station for these travelers. Enlarging on this idea, people in the country

will build feeders to the Lincoln highway and will be encouraged to improve their land so as to grow marketable products. Farmers who are allowing fruit to decay in their orchards will be encouraged to put it on this market.

J. E. Freeland is especially interested in the building of the Lincoln highway. Mr. Freeland has always interested himself in every movement for good roads. He has felt all along that good roads were the greatest signs of progress in a community and the surest thrift of its citizens.

Lincoln Highway Endorsed. Omaha.—T. G. Northwall, president of T. G. Northwall company, has returned from Detroit, Toledo and other points in that section and was especially interested in the increase of travel on the highways radiating in every direction from these cities.

Mr. Northwall attributed the increase in travel solely to the improved roads. The Lincoln highway, he thinks, is so far reaching in its possibilities that even the most enthusiastic does not comprehend its scope. "It will be worth millions of dol-

lars to Nebraska and Omaha," said Mr. Northwall, "when it is completed. Just as the highways leading into Detroit and Toledo and Cleveland and Chicago, are alive with vehicles, automobiles, so will the Lincoln highway be in my opinion, with this distinction, that people who will travel the Lincoln highway will be transient rather than local. There will be people journeying from the west to the east. Omaha will be a stop-over point, and, of course, will be a supply station for these travelers. Enlarging on this idea, people in the country

will build feeders to the Lincoln highway and will be encouraged to improve their land so as to grow marketable products. Farmers who are allowing fruit to decay in their orchards will be encouraged to put it on this market.

J. E. Freeland is especially interested in the building of the Lincoln highway. Mr. Freeland has always interested himself in every movement for good roads. He has felt all along that good roads were the greatest signs of progress in a community and the surest thrift of its citizens.

Wray gave due credit for the cause of poverty to drunkenness, shiftlessness, trusts, tariffs, free trade, monopolies, and when he had agreed that all had their share to do with causing and maintaining poverty, he declared that the fundamental error in our economic system was that we permit the private monopoly of land.

"We would not permit a monopoly of the air or the water in the world, said Judge A. G. Wray of York in his address on 'The New Patriotism' before the Political Equality League of Omaha. Judge