

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

VIII.—C. E. Schaff

On Railway Investments



President Wilson, recently referring to our railroad problems, said in part: "They are indispensable to our whole economic life and railway securities are at the very heart of most investments, large and small, public and private, by individuals and by institutions. * * * There is no other interest so central to the business welfare of the country, as this. No doubt, in the light of the new day, with its new understandings, the problem of the railroads will also be met and dealt with in a spirit of candor and justice."

When the first citizen of the land stresses the importance of understanding and dealing justly with the railroads, certainly the American plowman can venture upon a careful study of the problem. C. E. Schaff, president of the M. K. & T. railway company, when asked to outline the relation of the public to railroad investments, said in part:

"It may be said that the railroad world is encumbered with a lot of phantoms which exist only in the popular fancy. For instance, because there have been a few so-called 'railroad magnates' whose names have figured prominently in finance, many people have come to believe that the railroads of the country are largely owned by a few rich men. As a matter of fact nothing could be farther from the truth. Out of the colossal sum of twenty billion dollars of American railroad securities, less than five per cent is now, or ever has been, in the hands of these men who have figured prominently in the newspaper headlines—while the other 95 per cent is in the hands of over two million investors, large and small, who in many instances have put the modest savings of a lifetime into these securities in order that they might lay away a competency for old age. When, therefore, the value of these securities is depressed or perchance destroyed, the hardship is a hundred-fold greater upon thousands of every-day citizens, than upon the handful of millionaires, good or bad, who have figured prominently in railroad circles."

Hundreds of millions of dollars of the assets of our great life and fire insurance companies, savings banks, trust companies, educational and fiduciary institutions are invested in railroad bonds—and the moment, therefore, that the soundness of these bonds is called into question the financial solidity of these myriad institutions—directly affecting the welfare of millions of policyholders and bank depositors—is gravely menaced. During the last several years, many millions of dollars representing depreciated values, have been charged off the books of concerns like those enumerated above. American railroads have become a vital part of the very wool and fabric of the nation. Their continued efficiency is absolutely essential to the smallest community in the land.

In blindly striking at the railroads our blows fall not merely upon thousands who have committed no wrong, but, in the last analysis, upon ourselves. We should remember how interdependent we have come to be in this mighty republic of ours—that each is in truth become more and more his brother's keeper, and that we need to act and think circumspectly, lest in our mistaken zeal we destroy those who, like ourselves, need whatever of this world's goods the toil and sweat of years has bequeathed to them."

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Miss Ida Scharnow visited at Loup City Sunday.

Mrs. Camp, and children visited at Fagan's Saturday evening.

Leonard Camp, wife and mother, visited relatives in Arcadia Sunday.

Don't forget the basket social at the Bristol school the 22nd of this month.

J. D. Burns was an Omaha passenger last Wednesday, taking down a car of cattle.

Mrs. August Anderson of Arcadia, visited with her son, Wilford Anderson this week.

Mrs. A. C. Hagen left Wednesday for Phillips, Neb., for a few days' visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Anderson and Mrs. August Anderson, of Arcadia, visited at Al Fagan's.

Zoe and Leona Fagen, Helen, Anna and Leonard Lindahl, visited with the Camp children Sunday.

Charles Jewell initiated his new house by giving a dance last Saturday night. Everybody present had a fine time.

Jerry Tondreau, of Mason City, and Mr. and Mrs. George Bingham, visited at the home of John Tondreau Wednesday.

W. L. Grant went to Berwyn, last Wednesday with a load of farm implements. We understand that William has rented a farm in that locality for next season.

Geneva, Ohio.—Menu: Breakfast, springwater; luehon, springwater; dinner, more springwater. That was the diet which Dr. H. G. Huffman, oculist, lived on for 47 days. The doctor's fast is said to have saved his life.

Mt. Vernon, Ky.—Rev. Ezra Campbell is believed to be the oldest minister of the gospel in the United States. He is the pastor of three Baptist churches, has been preaching for seventy-nine years, and holds the record in Kentucky as the marrying parson.

Philadelphian, Pa.—When is an Irishman not an Irishman and does he ever become thoroughly Americanized?

That is what First Sergeant John Fox, United States marine corps, retired after thirty years honorable service with the colors, would like to know.

Applying recently for a position as watchman at one of the large factories supplying ammunition to the allies, Fox was told that the fact of his having been born in the Emerald Isle over half a century ago, barred him absolutely from such employment.

Fox's discharges show that he fought bravely at Guantanamo, Cuba, in 1898, when a handful of United States marines held in check thousands of Spaniards there, and established a naval base at that point, but his thirty years of excellent service with Uncle Sam's sea-soldiers counted for naught with the munition makers.

"Once an Irishman always an Irishman and we can't be too careful in the selection of our guards," Fox was told.

Fox, who says he is intensely American and absolutely neutral, cannot get their viewpoint, but isn't worrying much, for Uncle Sam pays him \$70 a month retired pay.

PRICES FOR PUFFS.

The editor of an Eastern paper has grown peevish. He has been pestered so much by people desiring free puffs that he facetiously refers to himself as the "Peerless Prince of Puff Purveyors." He thinks he has done enough for social queens, ministers who are looking for free advertising, people who have legislative fads they wish to push and organizations which want free publicity. So he has evolved the following scale of prices for puffs:

For telling the public that a man is a successful citizen, when everybody knows he is as lazy as a hired man, \$2.70.

Referring to a deceased citizen as one who is mourned by the entire community, when he will only be missed by the poker circle, \$10.13.

Referring to one as a hero and a man of courage and one who will stand by his honest convictions, when everybody knows that he is a moral coward and would sell out for thirty cents, \$6.21.

Referring to some gallivanting female as an estimable lady whom it is a pleasure to meet and know, when every man in town would sooner see Satan coming, \$8.10.

Calling an ordinary pulpit orator an eminent divine, 60 cents.

Sending a doughty sinner to Heaven, \$5.

Referring to a deceased merchant who never advertised in his life as a progressive citizen, \$4.99.

Lambasting the daylight out of the demon rum at the behest of the local prohibition committee, \$6.77.

Ditto for the prohibitionists at the behest of the local wet committee, \$6.77.

DON'T GET THE JOB.

Philadelphia, Pa.—When is an Irishman not an Irishman and does he ever become thoroughly Americanized?

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WANTED.

Man with car or rig in Sherman county to handle best selling article on market. Steady employment to right man. Commission or salary. Address Box 244, Central City, Nebr.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb., Dec. 14.—Cattle receipts yesterday totaled around 7,000 head. The corn fed cattle market was fully steady with the close of last week. There was also a good demand for range beefs and packers paid fully steady to a little stronger prices for this grade of cattle. Cows and heifers were in active demand, while prices in the main were a big 10c higher than last week's close. Stock cattle and feeding steers changed hands readily at prices generally all of a dime higher.

Cattle quotations: Choice to prime yearlings, \$9.00@10.00; good to choice beefs, \$7.70@8.70; fair to good, \$7.00@7.50; common to fair beefs, \$6.00@6.75; good to choice yearlings, \$8.00@8.50; fair to good yearlings, \$7.00@7.75; common to fair yearlings, \$6.00@7.00; good to choice grass heifers, \$5.50@6.50; good to choice grass cows, \$5.25@6.25; fair to good cows, \$4.65@5.15; canners and cutters, \$3.50@4.50; veal calves, \$3.50@3.50; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.75@3.25; good to choice feeders, \$6.75@7.25; fair to good feeders, \$6.25@6.75; common to fair feeders, \$5.25@6.15; good to choice stockers, \$6.75@7.25; fair to good stockers, \$6.00@6.50; common to fair stockers, \$5.00@6.00; stock heifers, \$5.25@6.25; stock cows, \$4.50@5.50; stock calves, \$6.00@7.50; good to choice grass steers, \$6.80@7.60; fair to good grass steers, \$6.25@6.75; common to fair steers, \$5.25@6.25.

Some 8,700 hogs arrived yesterday. Good weight hogs were just about steady, while the mixed and light hogs looked about 5c to 10c lower than the close of last week. Bulk of all the sales landed at \$6.15@6.30, while tops reached \$6.35, just a nickel below Saturday's high price.

Sheep and lamb receipts totaled 10,300 head. Fat lambs were in good request and sold readily at prices that were generally 10c to 15c higher than Thursday. A top of \$9.00 was made and the bulk sold upwards from \$8.75. Muttons were in fair supply and ewes showed about the same gain as was quoted on lambs, that is, 10c to 15c. Good ewes set a new top of \$6.10. Feeding lambs found a good outlet at figures that were a dime or more above quotations last Friday.

Quotations on sheep and lambs: Lambs, good to choice, \$8.75@9.00; lambs, fair to good, \$8.60@8.75; lambs, feeders, \$7.00@8.40; yearlings, fair to choice, \$6.25@7.15; yearlings, feeders, \$5.75@6.25; wethers, fair to choice, \$5.75@6.25; ewes, good to choice, \$5.75@6.10; ewes, fair to good, \$5.00@5.75; ewes, feeders, \$4.00@5.00.

The DAIRY

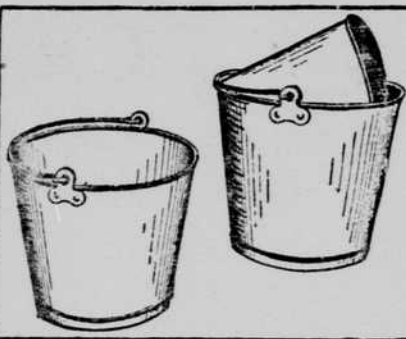


SANITATION IN DAIRY HOUSE

Extreme Care and Cleanliness Should Be Observed to Prevent Entrance of Bacteria into Milk.

Unless considerable care is taken large numbers of bacteria may find their way into the milk during the process of milking. Cows should be milked in clean, well-lighted stables. After grooming and before milking, the udders, flanks, and bellies of the cows should be carefully wiped with a damp cloth to remove any dust or loose hairs which might fall into the milk pail. Only those persons who are free from communicable disease should be allowed to handle milk or even enter the stable or dairy house.

After the cows are prepared for milking each milker should thoroughly wash his hands and put on a pair of clean overalls and a jumper or



Open and Small-Top Pails.

wear a suit which is used for no other purpose. The suit must be kept clean and occasionally sterilized with steam or by boiling in water. The milking stool must also be clean, to avoid soiling the milk's hands.

The small-top milk pail is a necessity in the production of clean milk, as it presents only a small opening into which dust and dirt may fall from the air or from the cow's body. It has been found by experience that the use of this kind of pail greatly reduces the number of bacteria in milk from average dairies. Many types of milk pails are for sale, but any tin can convert an ordinary pail into a small-top pail by the addition of a hood.

Flavor of Milk Affected.

The odor and flavor of milk are very readily affected by rape, cabbage, turnips, and other feeds having strong odors, and if these are used they should be given after milking. In which case there is little danger of imparting an unpleasant flavor or odor to the milk.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

IV.—F. A. Vanderlip

On The Business of Banking



The farmers of this nation to come into their own must study business. We must, as a class, understand the fundamental principles that underlie every industry, its functions to society and its relation to agriculture, for there can be no intelligent co-operation without understanding. Mr. F. A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, when asked, "What is a bank?" said in part:

"The first and most familiar function of a bank is that of gathering up the idle money of a community, small sums and large, and thus forming a pool or reservoir upon which responsible persons may draw as they have temporary use for money. It is evident that this makes large sums in the aggregate available for the employment of labor and the development of the community. But much more is accomplished than the use of the money actually deposited in the banks, for by the use of drafts, checks and bank notes the efficiency of money is multiplied several times over. A very large business, for example one of the great beef packers, may use very little actual money; on one side of its bank account will be entered the checks and drafts it is daily receiving from everywhere in payment for meats, while on the other side will be entered the checks it draws in payment for cattle, etc., its only use of money being for small payments, to labor and otherwise."

If there were but one bank in a community and everybody paid all bills by drawing checks on that bank, and everyone receiving a check immediately deposited it in the bank, the amount of money in the bank evidently would not change at all and the entire business of the community would be settled on the books of the bank. And the situation is but slightly changed when there are several banks, for they daily exchange among themselves all the checks they receive on each other, which practically offset themselves, although the small balances are paid in cash. This is called "clearing" and these banks meet daily to settle their accounts with each other.

A bank is constantly receiving from its customers, particularly those that are shipping products to other localities, drafts and checks drawn on banks in other cities, which it usually sends for deposit to a few correspondent banks in the central cities with which it maintains permanent accounts. In this way these scattered credits are consolidated and the bank draws upon these cities in supplying customers with the means of making payments away from home. As each local community sells and buys about the same amount abroad in the course of a year, these payments largely offset each other. It is evident that the banks are very intimately related to the trade and industry of a country. The banker is a dealer in credit much more than a dealer in money, and of course his own credit must be above question. He exchanges his credit for the credits acquired by the customers, and lends credit for their accommodation, but he must conduct the business with such judgment that he can always meet his own obligations with cash on demand. This is the essential thing about bank credit, that it shall always be the same as cash."

WINTERING IDLE HORSES.

At this time of the year practically all the heavy work on most farms has been finished, and with the approach of winter horses are more or less idle. Since idle horses give no return in labor performed, the feeding should be as economical as possible, and horses are should be taken of the animal in order that they may be in the best possible condition for work in the early spring.

Horses should not be confined to the barn during the winter on a liberal supply of grain. It is far better to "rough" them through the cold months. They should be given the run of the yard or lot during the day. This should be provided with a protected shed, one that is thoroughly dry and well provided with bedding. The nature does her part and protects the horse with a heavy coat of hair during the cold months, the shed is necessary in order to afford the necessary shelter and protection against rains, snow, and cold winds. Winter winds come mostly from the north and northwest, and the shed should be so situated and constructed as to give the proper protection from this quarter.

FOR RENT.

We have for rent a nearly new four room house with electric lights and city water. Can give possession any time.—FIRST TRUST CO.

Horse blankets at very low prices at James Bartunek's.

In the feeding of idle horse the high-priced feeds should be avoided in order to keep them in proper condition at the lowest cost. It has been found that idle horses do very well on a winter feed consisting of all the hay cut straw, cornstalks, or sorghums they will consume, so that little grain is necessary. Idleness also permits of a more thorough mastication of the feed, thus insuring proper digestion.

From six to eight weeks before the spring work is started the horses should be put at light work and started on a small grain ration in order that they may be in proper condition for the work required of them.

Growing colts require considerable protein. They should be so fed as to secure proper development and at a minimum cost. Rough feed, such as clean mixed hay, alfalfa, or clover, may be fed along with a mixture of bran, oats and corn.

The Loup City Mill and Light Company

invite you to try their

White Satin and Pansy Flour

WE ALSO CARRY A FULL LINE OF ALL KINDS OF FEED

TWO HUNDRED SATISFIED WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS

We have a line of elevators in connection with the mill which gives us an opportunity to select only the very best milling wheat.

If you try White Satin or Pansy Flour you will be satisfied

Every Sack Guaranteed

We wire houses for electric lights. We will make you a cut in prices if your wire your house during the Holiday season.

We pay the highest prices possible for all kinds of wheat.

Your trade solicited.

Loup City Mill and Light Company

Christmas Gifts for Men

Below we mention a number of serviceable gifts that are certain to be appreciated by the men:

- Smoking Jackets
- Bath Robes
- Golf Coats
- Traveling Bags
- Sweaters
- Fur Caps
- Suspenders
- Neckties
- Slippers
- Fancy Sox

Shopping For Men Easy at This Store

Gus Lorentz
Clothier and Furnisher
The Store of Quality Goods



You Business Men

A becoming presence is essential in the present day scheme of things. Those around you, judge you largely by the impression you create. Your every request, your every command finds a response the more quickly if you look the part. You are cordially invited to visit headquarters for

Schoenbrun Hand Made Tailoring

Say "Shayne-Brun"

You are sure to find here the most advanced in tailoring, courteous treatment and complete clothes satisfaction. There's no other way of dressing so effectively. Make your selection today and be measured.