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WASHINGTON LETTER

The Loup City Northwestern Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 17, 1916.

The Republican Situation.

—No matter how loud may be the claims of any particular candidate with reference to the republican presidential nomination, it is certain that several ballots will be required before a selection is made. Within the past two weeks it has been made clear that the attempt to stampede the convention by the Roosevelt faction has hopelessly failed. New York State with its 87 votes, largely pledged to Mr. Root and Justice Hughes, and Pennsylvania, with 76 votes, likely for Mr. Knox, are units that may become the determining factors in the final control of the convention. The convention will face the necessity of solving its own problems in making a nomination.

As matters now stand and the position is likely to be intensified, there are three real factors among republican presidential possibilities. There is Colonel Roosevelt, whose qualities need not be discussed, but whose nomination would be sure to accentuate factional differences in the republican party. Then there is Justice Hughes, who is "just being urged," much in the same manner as in the case of Senator Root, in the hope that he may be the means of defeating the Roosevelt ambitions.

Outside of the supporters as well as the direct opposition to Colonel Roosevelt, Theodore E. Burton commands more support on his own account than any other candidate in the field. He has a public record around which progressives and conservatives have rallied in the past.

The Logical Outcome.

Senator Burton was the first republican in congress to break down the policy of the Wilson administration in passing bills as purely partisan measures. The big legislative program of the democrats was being forced by the administration demand for party support. The minority was ignored. Senator Burton challenged the policy and changed it by re-shaping the river and harbor bill, and by upsetting all the calculations of the administration with reference to the ship purchase act. The democratic majority in congress were forced into a radical change in their legislative methods. While New York reports are the most notable, with reference to the presidential contest, the information being daily brought to Washington from the Pacific coast and middle western states, shows sentiment to be crystallizing for Senator Burton. The result is that the party leaders are recognizing this development of public thought, and since they are agreed that the most bitter factionalists enrolled in the Taft and Roosevelt camps four years ago can unite upon Senator Burton better than anyone else, the chances of the Ohioan's nomination becomes more probable every day.

Fish For Food.

The United States department of Agriculture has been carrying on a propaganda for a great many years to educate people to use more fish for food, in place of meat. Now shrimp are very much sought after on the seaboard, the same as are lobsters, oysters and snails. There has been a good deal of difficulty in supplying these foods to the interior of the country. The same troubles apply to the shipment of fish. The federal department has started off on the new and worthy tack that it will no longer ask people in places like Omaha, Nebraska, to eat stale fish from the Atlantic seaboard. The department now seeks, through its investigators, to

perfect improved methods in handling, cleaning and preserving fish and other sea food and in shipping it to all parts of the country.

Uncle Joe's Birthday.

Joseph G. Cannon is eighty years old, and on the occasion of his recent anniversary an important legislative program was laid aside in the house of representatives in order that two hours might be devoted to a remarkable ceremony in the way of a personal tribute to the "oldest congressman alive." He is called "Uncle Joe" in Washington and there is a tone of genuine affection vied toward the kindly old man who is hardly willing to admit, but nevertheless must realize, that his footsteps are tottering. Mr. Cannon is one of the most remarkable men of the age, and he led the old time machine politicians on to many an inglorious triumph. It was a revulsion against the methods that were popular in his day that did more than anything else toward establishing a new order of political thought and action in the United States. And yet no one holds any animosity toward the representative from Danville, for in his long career he has always been zealous and jealous of his country's interest and honor. Withal, Uncle Joe's constituency and his colleagues in congress like him most for his own sake, and the tribute paid to him was entirely personal, and in no wise an endorsement of his brand of statesmanship.

Gallinger and Sour Grapes.

One of the sorriest exhibitions of senatorial pettiness that has been exhibited in many a long year is the opposition of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, to the confirmation of George Rublee as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. The Senator has held up this confirmation on the trivial claim that "Rublee is personally objectionable." The senate has been humoring the old senator from New Hampshire for more than a year, and the confirmation of Mr. Rublee has been delayed all this time because of some primal legacies of senatorial courtesy and hesitancy upon the part of other senators about putting the Gallinger nose out of joint.

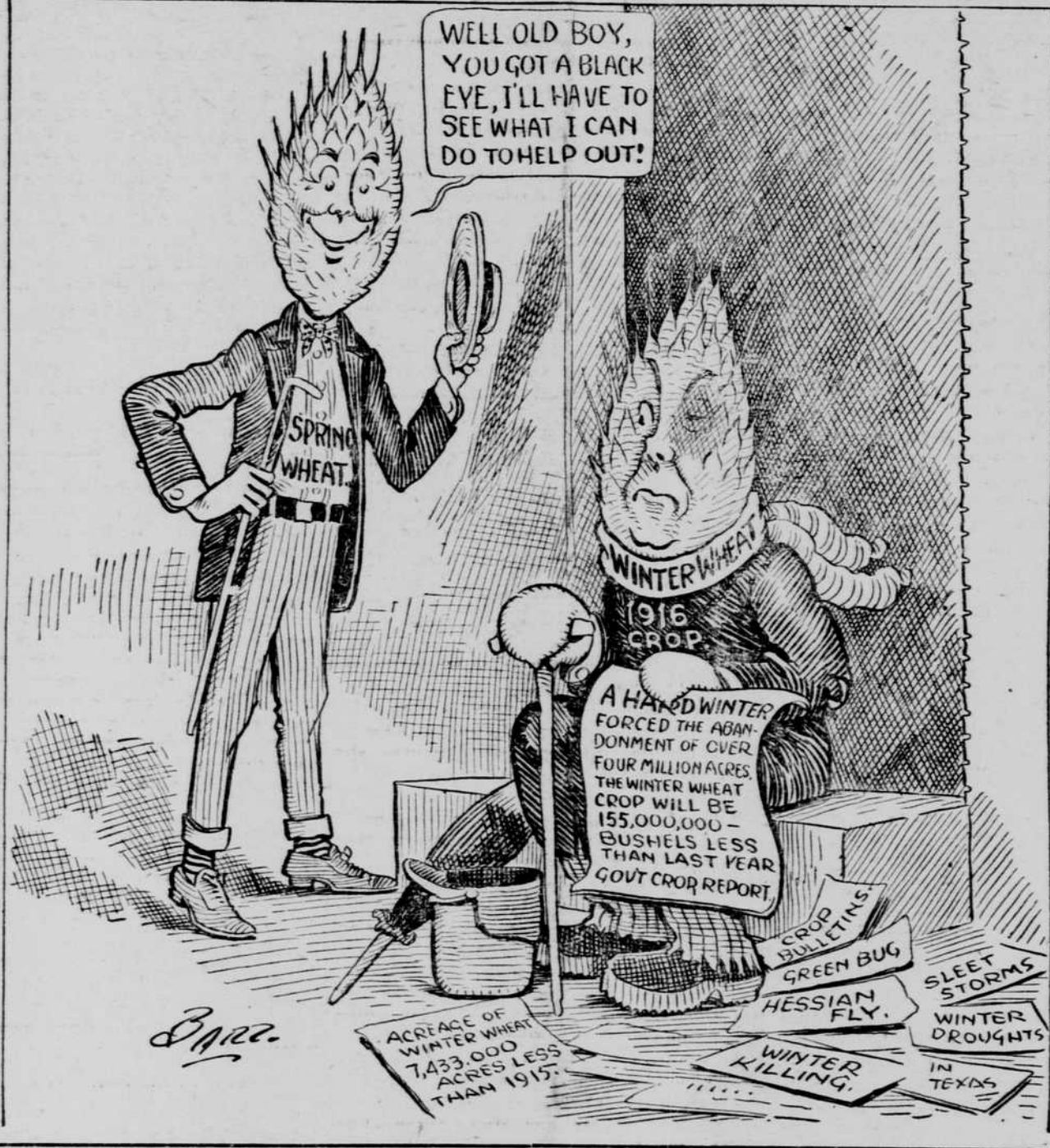
Infier Citizenship in the Capital.

One of the strongest presentations of the inconsistencies in political relations between the District of Columbia and the rest of the United States has appeared in the Observer Magazine of Washington. A plea is made for the political rights of the 369,000 people of the District of Columbia who are disfranchised in every way, and who are denied even the right of appeal to the higher courts of the United States. The people of Washington have been asking for representation in congress, and the privilege of framing their own city government for years, but without avail. All of the officials are appointed, and most of them, including the postmaster, are not even residents of the city. Washingtonians naturally have a lot of sympathy for "votes for women," since the women simply want the franchise, and that too would be a very dear thing to the people living within the shadow of the capitol.

Honoring Felix Adler.

Raising money is one of the most difficult feats known in any form of endeavor, and yet \$150,000 was raised in amounts varying from \$1.00 to \$25,000 for "The Felix Adler Scholarship Endowment Fund," without the name of a single person who contributed it being made public. This amount has been practically doubled

SPRING WHEAT'S OPPORTUNITY · · BY BART.



Water Plant Repaired.

J. I. Depew has been busy this week making extensive repairs at the city pumping plant. Among the repairs made are new casings for the braces and bearings used in the walking beam operated by the gasoline engine. The consumption of water in Loup City has greatly increased during the past year, and with the addition of the water used for sprinkling, the council expected a possible shortage of water, and have made the needed repairs to pump water to the capacity of the plant.

Preparedness and Presidents.

Former president Roosevelt gives evidence of his "preparedness" by trotting out four sons and a son-in-law "ready to go to war." He also has another son-in-law, but the Colonel is not entirely sure whether Congressman Nick Longworth will follow the family and the flag. The present president raised daughters instead of sons, and therefore his individual "preparedness" was not permitting of a very loud family "war-whooping."

A GROWING BUSINESS.

The dairy industry is assuming mammoth proportions in the state of Nebraska, and Sherman county is keeping right up with the other counties of the state in this respect. While the dairy industry in this county is yet in its infancy, the results loom up large and the future will show some startling figures. The Ravenna Creamery company reports the volume of business at the Loup City creamery for the year 1915:

Paid for butterfat.....	\$3,694.35
Paid for poultry.....	10,771.14
Paid for eggs.....	13,125.25

Total for produce.....	\$166,990.00
Total for labor, over.....	4,000.00

The output for the present year up to the first of May shows a gain of fully 50 per cent over the same period of last year. This is very encouraging after the fire loss sustained in the burning of the old creamery, and the heavy expense of the new building and equipment, which makes this now one of the most convenient and best equipped creameries in the state.

The creamery company wishes to express their thanks to their long list of faithful patrons and hope by continued courtesy and fair dealing to merit a continued and even an enlarged patronage for the coming year.

"FORDING" FOR ONE CENT PER MILE.

Beyond a doubt, one of the lowest mileage costs for the operation of a Ford car is that recently presented by Elmer W. Rietz, of Chicago. The record extends over the year ending April 1, 1916, and over a distance of 10,157 miles.

Mr. Rietz's account is most complete, and each item considered is given in detail. For example, to the list price of the car, a number of incidental expenses are added, and from the whole amount, \$50.00, the amount of his profit-sharing check, is deducted.

In traveling 10,157 miles, his expenses were divided as follows: Incidentals, including repairs and accessories, \$44.01; tires, \$5.55; gasoline, \$61.54; oil, \$6.93. Total \$113.03, which amounts to one and one-tenth cents per mile. The best month was in September, 1915, when he drove a distance of 1,343 miles at a total cost of \$8.38. All four of the original tires are still on the car and in good condition, considering the distance traveled.

A GREAT RAILROAD WRECK ON BROADWAY.

Everything we would say about the story of The Juggernaut is so pale and poor and thin compared to the tremendous climax of this, the Colossus of railway drama—that we shall give only an outline of the plot.

Two young men—one the brilliant son of poor parents, the other the dissolute heir of a great railway king, became friends at college.

One thinks he has accidentally killed a drunken rowdy in saving the other's life—the two only know the secret.

Both fall in love with the same girl—who marries the rich boy only after his chum has withdrawn from the race because of his poverty.

Years later one becomes president of his father's old railroad—the other a righteous fearless district attorney. Both again worship the same girl—daughter of the old sweetheart of both—one with a father's deep affection; the other because she is her mother's counterpart.

The district attorney bitterly attacks the railroad in the courts. His former chum threatens to expose him as a murderer.

And now—imagine the girl on a train approaching a bridge which cannot possibly stand its weight. Both men know this. Both are rushing madly by automobile and motor boat to intercept it.

See all this. See the girl's sweet face at the window of the flying train—feel the swaying of the automobile as it skids desperately around sharp turns—and the bounding of the motor boat slashing through rough waters.

Both men and the train come crashing into the picture at the same instant—too late!

For a moment that seems an eternity, you feel yourself sitting almost under the tottering trestle as the enormous engine—a mass of whirling steel—leaps thundering and quivering into the empty air and falls shrieking to the swirling river.

The big coaches crumple like cardboard before your eyes and pile themselves up on the wreck—their passengers floundering and struggling in the debris.

See it at the opera house May 23.

THE CHURCHES.

Baptist.
Subject for Sunday morning will be "Ernest Persuasion" Sunday School following.
B. Y. P. U. at 7:00 o'clock led by Miss Fawthrop.
Song and gospel service in the evening followed by the ordinance of baptism.

Methodist.
The Mother's Day services will be held next Sunday at 10:30 a. m. instead of the regular preaching services. No church services in the evening on account of the class sermon in the opera house.

The Ladies' Aid society will give a Kensington at the home of Mrs. L. N. Smith on May 24. Meet at the church at 2:15 where conveyances will be furnished.

Change of program every night at the opera house.

A BIG UNDERTAKING

The following article, clipped from a San Diego (California) newspaper, concerning J. E. Blackman, a former resident of Sherman county, will doubt be interesting reading to his many old-time friends and acquaintances:

When J. E. Blackman completes his plans in New York, San Diego is to be made the receiving port of the products of the Swiss colonization company at Magdalena bay where the orchilla weed is being cultivated on a large scale for the manufacture of dyes.

Blackman some weeks ago applied to the council for a lease of tide lands near the foot of E street with the privilege of erecting a wharf to deep water. Soon after the application was filed the council directed Manager of Operation Lockwood to secure from Blackman further details of his building plans and the amount he expects to be invested. Manager Lockwood asked this information of Blackman's Los Angeles office and was informed that Blackman is now in New York and that he was expected to return in a few weeks.

After months of experimenting with the orchilla weed of Magdalena Arnold Brothers of New York, American agents of the Swiss colony of Lucerne, Switzerland, have decided to equip camps at Magdalena bay where the weed can be gathered in large quantities.

It is proposed to bring it to San Diego in ships and if the enterprise proves successful to equip a plant for the manufacture of the dyestuffs here according to Blackman's plans. At first the raw product will be shipped to New York. Blackman is supposed to be there arranging these details.

The Swiss Colonization company is understood to own about 4,000,000 acres north and south of Magdalena bay and will not therefore have to depend upon any concession to be obtained from the Mexican government.

Contractors have already been asked to bid on the construction of wharves, warehouses and camps, at a probable cost of about \$150,000, and it is intended to get the new industry in good working order before any end can come to the present European war.

The orchilla weed is a lichen, frequently known as "dyer's moss," and has heretofore been largely obtained from Angola, on the west coast of Africa, where the most valuable kinds have been gathered. It is also obtained from the Cape Verde islands, from Peru, and from the Malabar coast of India. The coloring properties of the lichens do not exist in ready form, but are developed by the

treatment to which they are subjected. A colorless, crystalline principle termed orcinol is developed by treatment of the lichens, which in the presence of oxygen and ammonia takes up nitrogen and becomes changed into a purple substance, orceine which is essentially the basis of lichen dyes. Orchilla is prepared for the dyer's use in the form of a liquor (archil) and a paste (persis), and the latter, when dried and finely powdered, forms the "cudbear" of commerce, a dye formerly manufactured in Scotland from a native lichen.

The manufacturing process consists of washing the lichens, which are then ground up with water to a thick paste. If archil paste is to be made this paste is mixed with a strong ammoniacal solution and, agitated in an iron cylinder heated by steam to about 140 degrees Fahrenheit until the desired shade is obtained. One of the products of the lichen is the blue dye known as litmus, and other dyes extracted are known as French purple or lime take.

SUGGESTIONS FOR CONCRETE TANKS.

A good mixture for a concrete tank may be made of one part Portland cement, two parts of clean, coarse sand, and four parts of screened gravel or crushed rock. Where neither gravel nor crushed rock is available, use one part of cement to three of sand. If less cement is used than the amount given, the mixture will not wear.

The foundation should be about six inches thick, enough so that there will be no danger of heaving from frost. It should be reinforced with woven wire.

The sides of the tank may be reinforced the same as the foundation, care being taken that the reinforcement is placed near her outside wall. Only wire or iron of good quality should be used, as rusted material only fills space and does not reinforce.

There should be continuous reinforcement around corners. Where the wire or other material laps, the laps should be several inches.

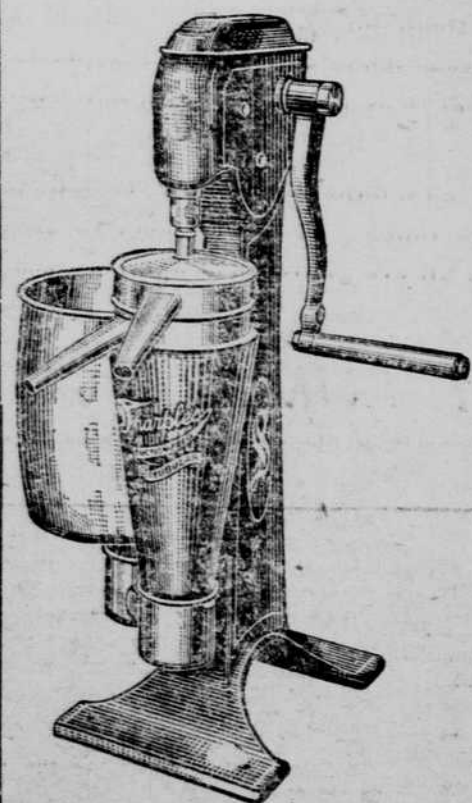
The form for the tank should be so made as not to crack the cement when taken apart.

After the forms are removed, the inside of the tank may be waterproofed by applying a coat of concrete paste made of pure cement and water mixed to the consistency of cream.—College of Agriculture.

The Juggernaut at opera house on May 23, 10 and 15 cents. Special music.

But, then, three good meals a day are better than hard tack and bullets.

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NEW SHARPLES SUCTION FEED SEPARATOR AT

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ALL THE TIME.

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This model is one for him who desires smartness tempered with the conservative. This suit will suit the hard-to-please, and our many other



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Loup City, Nebraska