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WASHINGTON LETTER

Northwestern Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 19.—The president of the United States assumed the responsibility of calling out the National Guard to reinforce the regular army in Mexico and along the border. Still the President disowns any desire to crush Mexico. Nobody evidently wants to fight Mexico, and still we have what is practically a condition of war. The attitude of congressmen is one of the biggest puzzles that any newspaper correspondent even was called upon to face. While the members have followed the old custom of "standing by the president," they appear to accept their part reluctantly. One man expressed the condition correctly when he said: "Wilson is doing just what Taft did with the Mexican situation, but Taft is criticizing the president. There are no party divisions of consequence in congress with reference to Mexico, but no one wants to fight, and everyone wants to find fault. If the administration has a Mexican policy then it is the only one in captivity, for it is a sure thing that everyone else is engaged principally in fault-finding; and ideas as to what the United States should do in Mexico are scarcer than hens teeth in Greenland."

The Guaranty Legend.

The very comforting words "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act June, 30th, 1906," are rapidly disappearing from labeled merchandise. Manufacturers have been given an extension of time in which to use up their old labels, but the deceptive guaranty is being discontinued as rapidly as possible. The federal authorities have found that the public has been led to believe that the government, in some way, approved of the food or drugs bearing this legend. As a matter of fact, in its operation, it has been found that the guaranty has been an absolutely dead letter so far as the accomplishment of any purpose was concerned.

Washington is Hot.

The weather man has been treating Washington to its first taste of semi-tropical heat, with the result that there is some talk on Capitol Hill as to when congress should adjourn. Washington is good enough for any congressman to live in when the weather behaves, and a good deal of sympathy was wasted on "over-worked officials" usually represents a misdirected sentiment. But when old Sol gets good and busy it is not at all strange that statesmen adjust their consciences to the belief that they are greatly needed at home in their districts—especially when it is an election year.

Patenting a Hole.

What was once the "State Mint" of New York, has jumped into prominence as a great crop that is raised in many sections of the country, and one of the reasons for the increased demand is to supply the American sweet tooth with peppermint candy. A year and a half ago a couple of young college men who had been following the increasing for peppermint as candy, conceived the idea that if they could manufacture it in some way whereby it would possess a novel sales future, that they would be able to create a big business. Following this idea to its conclusion they placed a hole in the center of the confection and their joy at being able to secure a patent on the hole, was increased amazingly by the records of their sales office. The American people looked upon the new form of peppermint with such favor that they bought a million dollars worth of what were called "Life Savers" in a single year. The story of mint is interesting. It was among the plants first recognized of value by the ancients, and many references are made to it in early literature. It found its expression in our own country in the medicines of the Indians. It has long been common in physicians prescriptions, in the manufacture of toilet articles, and in pharmaceuticals. For a long time juleps and jags were associated with the use of the mint, and spring lamb gambled with it. But its use in building a candy cut around a hole has been one of its most marvelous accomplishments.

Breeds Shipping Habit.

When the parcel post was inaugurated one of the old express companies liquidated and went out of business. Nearly all the companies gave indications of distress. But their recent financial reports indicate that the parcel post has bred the shipping habit among people of the United States, and the result has been that the express companies have been getting their share of business. Parcel post rates have been ridiculously low in many instances, but on long hauls where the greatest profit results, the government rates have been so high that the business has gone largely to the express companies. Of course, no one would ever suspect that the express people had anything to do with creating such a condition—it would be very unkind to suggest the thought. However, the natural thing has happened in that the express companies have received their full share of the increased business. They are again able to poke up their heads and enjoy the benefits of a new lease of life. And the American public is inclined to watch them, lest they misbehave as they have in the past.

His Majesty—the Mosquito.
Havana, Cuba, became one of the most attractive points of the West Indies when it was "renovated" under the direction of Colonel Gorgas. The same intelligent comprehension of the needs of sanitation which Gorgas applied to the Panama zone, made the canal a possibility. Two-thirds of all the Frenchmen and laborers, who endeavored to build the old canal died from mosquito bites—that is to say they died from yellow fever and other diseases that are carried on the stings of mosquitos. The Panama canal zone has become one of the most healthful spots in the world since the mosquitos have been exterminated. And now the people of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut have arrived at the conclusion that the New Jersey mosquito should no longer be treated as a joke. The east winds have been carrying the little pests across the Hudson for many years, and the marshes of Jamaica Bay, Brooklyn and Long Island have so menaced public health that New York City is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in filling them in and in digging drainage ditches. New Jersey and Connecticut are also taking vigorous steps in the same direction.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

An accident that nearly resulted fatally occurred at the Union Pacific depot Tuesday evening when a horse that was being driven by Mrs. L. M. Williams became frightened at a passing automobile and commenced to run. Mrs. Williams had her baby and young son in the buggy with her and all were thrown out when the B. & M. tracks were reached. Mrs. Williams suffered a fracture of the skull, besides numerous bruises on the body. The boy was badly cut on the head and also bruised considerably and the baby was unhurt. Mrs. Williams' condition has been critical since the accident. Dr. Grothan of St. Paul was called to operate upon the fractured skull and she is resting easy at this time. It is believed that she has a good chance for recovery, providing no complications set in.

NEW LIGHT PLANT.

Last week E. G. Taylor purchased four lots in the block across the street north of the creamery and will soon commence the erection of a new power plant. The new engines were shipped from Ohio on July 15th and will be here in a few days. The new power plant will furnish plenty of "juice" for all needs and power troubles will be a thing of the past.

BUY MANY AUTOS.

Zimmerman & Waite have taken the agency for Maxwell cars for another year. This firm has sold a large number of these popular cars and that they have great confidence in the Maxwell car is evidenced by the fact that they have contracted for 325, 400 worth of these cars for 1917.

FIRST CROP REPORT.

A. L. Zimmerman threshed this week. Wheat went nineteen bushels to the acre, and tested sixty-two pounds to the bushel. Rye made twenty-two and one-half bushels to the acre. Mr. Zimmerman also threshed 465 bushels of oats that tested well and were of fine quality. We wish others would sent in reports as soon as they thresh.

LOUP CITY PLAYERS WIN.

Six Loup City golf players went over to Ord Wednesday and played a matched game with the Ord team. The Loup City team won the match by a big score. The Loup City players were O. L. Swanson, M. M. Worlock, John W. Long, Rev. L. V. Stocumb, Lou Schwaner and Albert Johnson.

The following births have been reported this week: Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Bogacz, son, on Sunday, July 16; Mr. and Mrs. John Zazorick, son, on Wednesday, July 19; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kron, son, on Wednesday, July 19.

A number of local Odd Fellows attended installation of officers at Rockville last evening. The boys report having a splendid time.

County Judge Smith issued a marriage license on Wednesday, July 19, to Carl Olson and Miss Selma C. Nelson, both of Elchfield.

McCormick and Deering mowed sickle sections, \$1.00 a box, Emil Schoening.

THE PHOTOGRAPHER



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OVER THE LINE.

During recent years The Telegram has frequently been ridiculed for expressing the opinion that sooner or later the flag of the United States must float over Mexican soil, either as the flag of a benevolent protector, or the flag of a conqueror. That opinion was based upon personal investigation of Mexican conditions, personal touch with many men who had interests down there, and careful study of the reports of American officials stationed in all sections of Mexico. As a rule a man rejoices when his opinions are sustained by events, or when his prophecies become true, but in this instance we keenly regret that the oft-spoken conviction of The Telegram seems now very near endorsement by the horrible fact of impending war between our own republic and the Mexicans. Our troops are now over the line of demarcation between the two republics, and so near seems actual hostilities that President Wilson has called the guards from every state in the union to the colors.

Almost joyfully the young men of the nation are responding to the call of our commander-in-chief, and even the fathers and the mothers of the boys in some instances appear to be glad that their sons are now to have an opportunity to participate in a picnic of world importance. We fear the American people have not counted the cost of the impending invasion. It is no doubt possible that an American army will be able to march without serious opposition from one end of Mexico to the other. But what then? Not many American lives will be lost on battlefields, because the Mexicans are in no sense able to resist invasion, but history tells true that during the days of the Spanish and French occupation, and in the days of 1846, when our own troops invaded Mexico, the losses of the foreign fighters by fever and guerrilla tactics on the part of the Mexicans were enormous. We often hear men say that within three months the American troops can make all Mexico as tranquil as a New England village. Men who make such statements are careless of their speech. The average Mexican is a natural guerrilla. He can hide away in the mesquite like a quail in a Nebraska grain field, and from his place of concealment he will strike down every American soldier who steps aside from the troop body of which he is a part. During our last war with Mexico, according to the tales of American soldiers returned from the land of "cactus, swamps and hell," three out of five of all Americans on outpost duty fell victim to the cunning of their foe. With the stealth of a serpent and with almost as much regularity in taking food, a Mexican guerrilla, with no other food supply than a small bag of beans will hang upon the edges of an army for many days, awaiting opportunity to stab a picket-boy in the back. And in the fever zones along the swampy coast—God's pity upon the boys who shall go from our temperate zone to the embrace of a foe which no army surgeon, however skilled, has been able to subdue, save when those attacked by the dread destroyer could be carried away to sanitary surroundings, and sanitation is impossible in a Mexican coast country swamp.

But it is now too late to talk about the dark side of the situation. Our commander-in-chief has called to the colors all the boys of the national guard in all the states and soon the call will come for volunteers, and every American boy of fighting age will answer the call, if he shall be needed, because the heart of every American no matter whether this be his native land or his land by adoption, is loyal to the stars and stripes, and none more loyal than our own Nebraska boys of foreign blood or birth.

A WATER POWER SIMPLE.

With the opening of the service of the new water power electric plant at Boelus, Neb., is introduced to a practical working example in the use of its water power. Current from this privately owned plant now takes the place of steam generated electricity at Grand Island. The plans of the company involve electric service for a large area of central Nebraska, including a number of the best central Nebraska cities. We shall now see what water power can do under private development for the considerable area falling under the Boelus development. There are manifestations of enthusiasm over the outlook in the territory affected.

The Keokuk dam, harnessing the Mississippi, was three or four years ago exciting similar enthusiasm in the territory in which it was to serve, and the development interested the entire west. The expected benefits have not yet been conceded in this case. The rates for current have been disappointingly high, and house heating by electricity, the goal of the electric utopia, is not a realized dream even by force of the father of waters. Will the Nebraska venture be more satisfying?

We shall hope and we shall see. As a business proposition, the Boelus enterprise cannot be expected to make radical reductions in charges for current. It is to sell water power in competition with coal, and its interest will lie in selling just as little below the cost of coal as will suffice to get the business. In Lincoln we buy coal-made current at five cents. It could be sold at a profit, where quantities are used, at perhaps less than half that. Water power current under private enterprise will at most have to strike slightly below such rates as these.

The possibilities of low cost service will not be demonstrated in this way. Should several water power companies fall into price competition with each other, an unlikely contingency, we might discover how cheaply water power current can be made and sold. Or perhaps the same result might be gained with the rates of such concerns regulated by the state and based on actual costs and fair profits, as we attempt to do in the case of public utilities. Or perhaps in due time there will be a cooperation of cities or counties to construct and operate municipal water power plants to supply local needs, as contemplated by the existing Nebraska law. In this case cost of production—by water power, not by coal—could determine the cost of current to be consumed. Many will be the experiments by which we shall eventually manage to turn this great common heritage of ours, the law of gravitation and its movement of the waters, to the common good in the form of the cheapest possible muscle for the world's work.—Journal.

THE CHURCHES.

Methodist.
Regular services at the M. E. church next Sunday morning. Union services on the lawn Sunday evening, at which time Rev. J. L. Dunn will preach.

On July 28, District Superintendent G. W. Isham will conduct the last quarterly conference of the year.
L. V. Stocumb.

Swedish Mission Church.

Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Young Peoples' meeting at 7:30 p. m. Rev. Smithberg makes his regular preaching tour to Comstock on Thursday, the 20th and Sunday the 23rd.

The Rev. Teodor Young favors us with a visit and preaches Wednesday the 26th at 8:00 o'clock p. m. All are expected to come to see and hear our former pastor. He leaves here Thursday morning for his pastorate at Pender, Neb.

Baptist.

Regular preaching services in the morning. Bible school following. B. Y. P. U. at 7:00 o'clock sharp led by Mrs. Ed. Angier.

We had a delightful service last Sunday evening on the church lawn. Brother Stocumb preached a stirring sermon to a large audience. There were twenty-one automobiles.

SCRAWNY CALVES.

What makes a calf scrawny—off its feed? Germs—parasites—in the intestines. Why not free them of this trouble? If you will give the calf some B. A. Thomas Stock Remedy in its feed, within a week you will see it brighten up and in four or five weeks you want know the calf. Costs you but a few cents and we will refund that if it doesn't do as we say.—J. J. Slominski.

ASSESSOR'S ABSTRACT

Following is a complete abstract of the 1916 assessment for Sherman county as sent to the state board of equalization by County Assessor Owens. The assessed valuation of all personal property is \$1,069,852, actual value being \$5,449,260. The actual value of all property, personal and real is \$16,402,930, making an assessed valuation of \$3,280,786. The assessment is slightly higher than last year.

Notes secured by mortgage, valued at \$13,998; All other notes, valued at \$10,579; Money on hand or on deposit, \$24,838; Money loaned, \$378; Money paid Building, Loan and Savings Association, \$3,239; Money paid on tax sales, \$773; Book account, \$6,853; Shares of stock in any corporation, etc., \$2; All credits not otherwise listed, \$2,053; Capital invested by Grain Brokers, \$1,296; Jewelry, gold and silver ware, \$44; Diamonds, \$164; 1231 Silver watches and clocks valued at \$1,550; Pictures and engravings, \$16; 326 Pianos, valued at \$5,718; 326 Organs and other musical instruments, valued at \$690; Office and store fixtures, furniture and equipments, valued at \$3,665; 1193 sewing and knitting machines, valued at \$1,621; 26 billiard, pigeonhole, bagatelle and other similar tables and bowling alleys, valued at \$260; Property of eating house, valued at \$208; Household effects, valued at \$17,391; 279 firearms, valued at \$310; 47 fire and burglar proof safes, valued at \$240; 2 steamboat and other water craft, valued at \$21; 39 stationary engines, valued at \$359; 209 gasoline and steam engines, valued at \$3,127; 38 threshing machines, valued at \$1,660; 12 wagon scales, valued at \$128; 345 automobiles, valued at \$20,082; 17 bicycles and motorcycles, valued at \$191; manufacturing tools, implement and machinery, valued at \$1,244; agricultural tools and machinery, valued at \$12,538; 787 cream separators, valued at \$1,713; 9 butter-making machines, valued at \$206; harness and saddle, valued at \$3,052; 2481 carriages, wagons and drays, valued at \$7,515; goods merchandise and manufacturing articles, valued at \$46,205; valued at \$218; 3 typesetting machines valued at \$804; 12 cameras, kodaks and picture taking machines, valued at \$59; 28 phonograph and musical instruments, valued at \$75; 3 moving picture machines, valued at \$36; value of interest in state lands, \$9,359; improvements on leased lands, valued at \$6,528; 28 cash registers, valued at \$304; 1,231 dogs, valued at \$1,231; 7283 poultry on hand, valued at \$3,645; 15812 hogs, valued at \$26,415; 1383 sheep and goats, valued at \$856; 87 stands of bees, valued at \$70; 9527 horses, valued at \$110,031; 233 incubators and brooders, valued at \$237; 32815 bushels of wheat, valued at \$4,839; 32955 bushels of corn, valued at \$3,180; 6420 bushels of oats, valued at \$461; 100 bushels of kafir corn, valued at \$9; 1079 mules, valued at \$12,746; 5 bushels of barley, valued at \$3; 430 bushels of potatoes, valued at \$49; 47 bushels of grass, alfalfa and clover seed, valued at \$48; 1219 tons of hay and alfalfa, valued at \$659; 24694 cattle, valued at \$137,988; value of other property not otherwise listed, \$241; mechanical tools and medical books valued at \$1,657; shares of stock in national banks, valued at \$19,073; shares of stock in state banks, valued at \$21,970; stocks in any company outside of the state, valued at \$6,236; Accident, fire, life insurance companies, valued at \$6,193; foreign fire insurance companies, valued at \$237; express companies, valued at \$270; telegraph companies, valued at \$633; telephone companies, valued at \$4,637; property of railroad as certified by state board of equalization, valued at \$491,285; property of Pullman car company as certified by state board of equalization, valued at \$1,060; number of acres of improved lands, 233,991, actual value, \$6,825,919; assessed value, \$1,365,184; average actual value per acre, \$29.17; average assessed value per acre, \$5.83; acres of unimproved lands, 115,702, actual value, \$2,687,095; assessed value, \$537,419; average actual value per acre, \$23.23; average assessed value per acre, \$4.65; Improvements on lands, actual value,

\$687,776; assessed value, \$137,555; acres of total taxable lands and improvements, 349,693, actual value, \$10,200,790; assessed value, \$2,040,158; number of lots, 2,887, actual value, \$275,440; assessed value, \$55,088; average actual value per lot, \$92.00; average assessed value per lot, \$18.40; number of unimproved lots, 1,460, actual value, \$43,175; assessed value, \$8,635; average actual value per lot, \$29.57; average assessed value per lot, \$5.91; improvements on lots, actual value, \$535,265; assessed value, \$107,053; number of total lots and improvements, 4,347, actual value, \$853,880; assessed value, \$170,776; total assessed value of all taxable property, \$3,280,786.00.

Expense of Assessment.
Salary of Co. Assessor \$ 450.00
Amount paid office help 50.00
Amount paid Deputy Assessors 1,404.32
Books, schedules and blanks 227.32
Total \$2,131.60

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

County board of supervisors met in regular session at the court house with members present, J. H. Welty, chairman, W. O. Brown, Dan McDonald, Wenzel Rewolinski, Hyo Aden, F. T. Richmond, Lamont L. Stephens and L. B. Polski, clerk.

Minutes of last meeting read and on motion approved as read.

Application of Hans J. Swensen to have road No. 447 swing west 95 feet around pocket on motion granted.

Moved, seconded and duly carried that Logan township be divided into two voting districts.—One district to include that portion of Logan township lying in township sixteen, range fourteen, to be called Logan voting district. The other to include that part of Logan township lying in township sixteen, range fifteen to be called Tracy voting district. Elections to be held in Logan voting district at Dead Horse school house or school district No. 1. In Tracy voting district at Tracy school house or district No. 10.

Fee books of county officials examined found correct and on motion approved as follows:—
Sheriff, 1st half fees \$ 102.00
County Judge, 1st half fees ... 385.85
County Treasurer, 1st half fees 37.50
County Supt., 1st half fees ... 50.55
Clerk Dist. Court, 1st half fees 587.00
County Clerk, 1st half fees 1,195.90
Board on motion adjourned till Aug. 16, 1916.

L. B. POLSKI, County Clerk.

HINTS FOR THE SMALL BOY.

What small boy does not, at some point in his checkered career, acquire a wild yearning to earn some money for himself? In older times than these the backwoods boy, inflamed with a desire for a first pair of suspenders, could range the wooded hollows for ginseng. A summer's work might even yield a new knife. The search for old rubber and old iron have been the eldorado quest of many another. But times grow easier for the urchin. The Beatrice boy scouts gather 26,000 pounds of old paper and from its sale in the scarcity of war times reap a small fortune. There's an opening for any boy. Still other fields of juvenile endeavor are suggested by government bulletins growing out of the war-made drug famine. In a year the United States has imported as many as 115,500 pounds of dandelion roots. Think of importing dandelion roots when the rooting up of dandelion roots the unwilling May and June business of all lawn loving householders! Especially in these times of high priced food when dandelion greens are as filling as anything and more wholesome than most things. While dandelion roots bring from 4 to 6 cents a pound, the roots of yellow dock, broad-leaved dock and yellow-rooted water dock, roots the lowland farmer is anxious enough to have out of his way, are bringing from 2 to 8 cents a pound. With such gold mines before him, what boy needs be a pauper in vacation time?—State Journal.

A young son of G. B. Wilkie had both bones in one of his arms broken Sunday, when thrown from a horse.

CHAUTAQUA

LOUP CITY'S

VACATION WEEK

Prepare Now

BEGINS AUGUST 14TH