

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, D. C. Aug. 9.—The politicians have rounded up their best schemers and located them in tall buildings in New York, where they are charged with the responsibility of educating the people of the United States to "vote right." The democrats have an as aggressive bunch of enthusiasts as have ever been housed in a single building. Since the speech by Mr. Hughes in Carnegie hall, the republicans have picked up hope, and with Colonel Roosevelt carrying a banner in the procession, they expect to arrive safely at Armageddon in November.

Defining the Issues.

The real foundation for the campaign is at present being laid in Congress, where notable speeches are being made by senators and representatives, in which they are defining the issues upon which the campaign will be fought out. Senator Walsh, of Montana, one of the most brilliant men of "new politics," and who will have charge of democratic headquarters in Chicago, has insisted recently that "no more deadly blow at the federal judiciary system has ever been directed against it than the nomination of Justice Hughes by the republican convention." Senator Townsend of Michigan, stated the republican position, in answer to Mr. Walsh, by declaring that President Wilson was the first to drag the supreme court into politics, and he added that "it was a compliment to Mr. Hughes that no one had raised any other issue against him than the one urged by the Montana senator."

Headed For Maine.

Heavy political artillery and big cannons were started "down east" the first week in August, and although political leaders are quick to resent the imputation that they are superstitious and believe in the old saying that "as Maine goes so goes the nation"; still it is evident that there is intense eagerness to educate the minds of the residents of the Pine Tree state in that familiar way that will make it reasonably certain that they will "vote right." Mainites must take a lot of comfort out of the attention they attract every four years, when the eyes of every politician in the United States are turned in their direction.

Getting Ready to Quit.

The house of representatives has run most of its grain through the legislative mill, and its members are now leisurely marking time while the senate, which up to a few weeks ago was proceeding with great deliberation, completes the grinding of its grist. Most of the big work before congress has been finished, and the members will soon be engaged in closing up the work of the session in order that they may return home and advise their constituents to vote the same way they did two and four years ago.

Philippine Independence.

The status of the Philippine Islands appears to have been definitely established by an agreement made in congress, declaring it to be the intention of the United States to give the islands independence when it has been determined that the population can maintain a stable government. The Filipinos were in hopes that congress would set a time—four or six years in the future, when formal independence would result.

Progressive Politics in Wisconsin.

A great deal of national interest centers in the political situation in Wisconsin, which is known as the pioneer home of the progressive movement in politics. Senator La Follette is running this year, but he is in a lonesome class in view of the fact that the state administration is in the hands of the old conservative element, against which the voters of Wisconsin rebelled ten or a dozen years ago.

It remained for the democrats to take up the progressive movement in Wisconsin where the republican party left off, and their nominee for governor is Burt Williams, who came into prominence in his home city of Ashland several years ago, when a coterie of men, who played politics for business purposes, were trimming up the public treasury and dodging taxes. At the same time they permitted the

people to die off in droves, in order to avoid the expense of filtering the water supply that was contaminated by the closeness of sewerage. Burt Williams was a young editor at the time, and his newspaper was almost wiped out because he refused, like most of the business men, to be a tool to about as bold a crew of politicians as ever manipulated a lumber town. All through the succeeding years Mr. Williams has been a consistent champion of the rights of the public. It is more than likely that he and Senator LaFollette will be rewarded by Wisconsin voters as the trusted ones who have never failed to keep the faith, and it is probable that they will receive their reward accordingly.

Long Roads.

Perhaps the longest roads without a turn, ever built, are the highways that are to be constructed by Uncle Sam. Ever since the progressive policy of the government began to popularize some eight or ten years, there have been constant efforts to secure a federal program by which government money might be used in the building of roads throughout the country. As a result of recent legislation in congress, millions of dollars will be made available for road improvements. Alexander Hamilton succeeded in creating a financial system for the United States government that has weathered the storms of generations. He also tried, without success, to secure national aid for the building of public highways. President Jefferson made efforts in the same direction, and many of his successors in each and every generation have made similar attempts. The plea has always been made in the interest of the farmers, but undoubtedly the real reason for the success of the present legislation can be traced to the fact that more than two million automobiles are now owned and driven by residents of the United States—a great many of whom are not farmers.

Dangerous Postage Stamps.

Quite naturally it remained for Philadelphia scientists to discover that postage stamps are germ carriers. A medical journal of the Quaker City carries the disconcerting information that, out of fifty stamps tested, forty-eight yielded bacteria. However, the public need not be discouraged since it was found, with the possible exception of two cases, that none of the germs isolated could cause disease. The Philadelphians find drug store stamps to be the worst of all, and in one particular pile shop, postage stamps were badly infected with tuberculosis and lesser ills.

Arranging Rural Credits.

The appointment of members of the Rural Credit Commission by the president, assures that the new financial plan which aims to give improved credit facilities to the farmers of the country, will be put into effect. The "money-changers" have stood in the way of this new reform, and its operation is apt to reduce their rate of interest.

Taxing Gunpowder.

The Dupont Powder company, which distributed something like fifty-five million dollars of dividends during the past year, has entered a protest against the proposed legislation to impose a tax on explosives. President Dupon, of the great ammunition concern, says that a 10 per cent tax would threaten the life of the industry.

Presbyterian.

After an absence of one month we resumed our regular services last Sabbath. There were some who had gotten into the habit of staying at home that they forgot to come. We hope to see all in their accustomed place next Sabbath. The regular service in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. Rev. Raymond Kearns, of Oswego, Ill. will preach. I am sure you will all be glad to hear Rev. Kearns again.

In the evening at 8:00 o'clock, the weather permitting, we will have a union service on the church lawn, and a Rev. Stouffer will be present. Now do not stay at home because this is a union meeting, and you will not be missed.

Max Wall from Arcadia, and mother, Mrs. Jas. Wall, from Chadron, Neb., arrived here Thursday to visit with the Odendahl's.

ARRANGING AN ECONOMICAL VACATION



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SOME ELECTRIC SIGN.

E. G. Taylor, of the Loup City Electric Light & Power company, informs us that the new building will bear an electric sign with the firm name. The sign was purchased last week in Omaha and will be illuminated with 150 lamps.

A SAFE PLATFORM.

The spirit manifested by the republicans of Nebraska in all of the deliberations was admirable. The party is clearly united. It would not be possible to hold such a large meeting of thinking men without developing differences of opinion, but when the great majority of the delegates felt broad-minded and charitable it was easy to compose all of these differences without friction. The republicans are human and make occasional slips, but it must be admitted even by their opponents that as a class they have sanity, a practical ability, a "know how" that makes them on the whole safe counselors on public questions and efficient managers of the complicated thing known as public affairs.

This capacity is shown in the platform, the framing of which was the principal work of the day. It stands four-square on Americanism, preparedness and protection, as well as the other planks of the Chicago declaration. It endorses the principle of the direct primary, and asks that it be perfected, a request that every friend of the system is able to endorse without qualification. In the matter of the conflict between state and federal railroad regulation, the platform plainly favors state sovereignty as long as it can be retained. The work of the Nebraska commission is properly recognized.

The convention was strongly in the mood to ratify the prohibitory amendment, but at the request of the dry leaders contented itself with a declaration in favor of law enforcement and a pledge of legislation to make effective all constitutional amendments adopted by the people.

The platform touches on a number of subjects in a crisp and positive way. It asks the legislature to submit a constitutional convention proposition to the people. The state is asked to qualify for its share of the national appropriation for good roads. State custodial farms for minor offenders are recommended. A world court of peace is endorsed. The development of water power and the strengthening of the experiment stations are endorsed. The platform is particularly happy in its arraignment of the democratic administration and its offer of the "heavy hand of fellowship to all citizens, regardless of former political affiliations, to co-operate with us in the election of state and national tickets." It is a good piece of work performed in wisdom and with much broad-mindedness and good nature. The party is stronger and more united than ever as a result of the day's labors.—Lincoln Journal.

Can a citizen volunteer for training in the duties of the United States Marine Corps, holding himself in readiness to take the place of a regular marine killed in war, be properly termed a submarine?

That is what the "rookies" now at the Marine Corps training camp in Landsdowne, Pa., would like to know. Friends of the citizen "sea soldiers" are telling them that a marine, not regularly a marine, although coached in the signals and likely to be called upon to "pinch hit" for a regular marine, must necessarily be a submarine.

The "rookies" themselves say that Noah Webster overlooked this knotty problem when he wrote his best seller, and they are calling on sports editors to decide the question.

LOUP CITY LOSES CLOSE GAME.

The Loup City ball team, accompanied by several cars of "faithful fans," journeyed to Ravenna last Sunday and indulged in the national pastime with the club of that city. The game was fast and interesting throughout, the score being 4 to 4 in the last half of the ninth when an error in the sun field allowed Ravenna to score the winning run.

Next Sunday the Boston Bloomers will be here for a nine-round engagement with the locals. This is the first appearance of this team here and it will probably be greeted by a large crowd.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

The State Superintendent has called a special examination for Saturday, August 19, one day only. Only county certificate subjects will be offered. No reading circle examination. All forenoon subjects will be given Saturday forenoon, and all afternoon subjects will be given Saturday afternoon. L. H. CURRIER, County Superintendent.

STORY TELLING AN OLD ART.

The oldest of all arts is story telling. History began that way. All of the first books are merely compilations of the stories that have been told from generation to generation. How much of these stories is really true history and how much fiction is hard to tell. Even those which at the beginning were based on facts would, after hundreds of years, bear out slight resemblance to the truth since they were repeated so often.

The founding of the city of Rome is shrouded in mystery because of the many different stories that tell of its beginning. Among the early Anglo-Saxons were men going about telling or singing of past generations. It was in this way that the stories of King Arthur and his knights were passed on from one generation to another until they were preserved through the art of printing.

But without the early story tellers Lord Tennyson could not have written those beautiful poems, and Shakespeare would not have had at his command such a vast amount of material from which to make his dramas.

Nor is story telling extinct today. It takes on a different appearance, but nevertheless, there is something as fascinating about the story now that there was then. Nothing can take the place of a good story well told. Books come nearest to it, and yet in them we miss the one thing that is prominent in the story that is told—the story teller, himself.

There is something deep-seated in our nature that makes us like to sit back and hear some one tell a story. That is why there is such a demand for the monologist. And that is why the monologue is such delightful entertainment. The story "A Singular Life" or "A Message From Mars" or "The Sky Pilot" is the kind of a story that delights and charms the American people.

The eagerness of which the people listen to Mr. Newsens' story is not much more than the interest, I fancy, with which the men of Athens, centuries ago, awaited the news of the Spartan messenger at Marathon.

Mr. Newsens' interpretations of these stories is unequalled. He gives his audiences the benefit of years of preparation and experience. Will appear at the Loup City Chautauqua.

Mrs. George Ziegler, son, Lee, and daughter, Hazel, went to Wood River, Thursday to visit with their sister and aunt.

Mr. Hughes assures us that we are living in a fateful hour. Correct, but it is even better to live than to die.

FRANK BEEMAN DEAD.

Frank E. Beeman is dead. He died at his home at Twenty-fifth street and Avenue A Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. Several weeks ago he was injured when he was thrown from a horse he was riding at his ranch. His injury was considered slight but about two weeks ago his heart began to trouble him and his physician said he was suffering from the leakage of a heart valve and continued to grow worse and death overtook him Tuesday. His son, Burke Beeman, was summoned home from Portland, Oregon, last Friday and arrived home Monday. Frank E. Beeman is survived by this one son, a seventeen year old daughter, Irene, his aged mother who lived with him, and one sister, Mrs. Russell of California. His wife died in February, 1907, and his father, O. K. Beeman died in January, 1915. Frank E. Beeman was nearly fifty-six years of age and had been engaged in the practice of law here for many years. At the time of his death he was a candidate for judge of the district court for the Twelfth Judicial district. He was widely known in political circles in the state and a member of many local social and mutual societies. Funeral arrangements have not been made at this time.—Kearney Democrat.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Mrs. Roy Leininger visited at Charles Jewell's Thursday.

Mr and Mrs. Oscar Jewell visited at Wesley Hulerts, Sunday.

Mr and Mrs. Arthur Dickerson visited at John Welty's, Friday.

Mrs. Henry DeWitt visited at the home of John Welty, Thursday.

Miss Alma Pierson visited at John Nordstrom's one day last week.

Mrs. I. J. Copeland, of Arcadia, and Mrs. Wm. Leininger visited at the John Welty home Thursday.

Miss Helen and Leonard Lindahl and Haden Burns and Ed Welty visited at Bill Anderson's Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Jewell and Mrs. Jens Anderson and Mrs. Jewell's two sisters, visited at A. P. Malm's Wednesday.

Mrs. J. W. Darrow and son, Vaughn, visited on Route 2, Sunday, and returned to their home Monday, at Morrill, Neb.

Happy Hollow and Cleark Creek crossed bats on the local grounds last Sunday. Both teams played fast ball. Happy Hollow were a little the stronger at the bat, which won the game at the score of 10 to 2. Batteries for Happy Hollow, Anderson and White, for Clear Creek, Crist and Crist, for Ritner. Immediately after this game Cole Creek and Lee Park took the field for a seven-round bout which sounded like 7 to 4 in favor of the Park. Batteries for Lee Park, Owens and Hollingshead, for Cole Creek, McCarvel and Crist.

This weather is so extremely edifying that the temperature appears to be the same on both sides of your face.

If dye stuffs are so scarce, whence came the coloring agents for all of those illuminating stories from the border?

A Kansas town has passed a law against frogs croaking at night, says the Chicago Evening Post. Prohibition again.

A Boston professor has predicted an alliance between England and Germany. And, strange to say, he still survives.

Chicago has produced a gospel automobile, but the meek and gentle voiced occupants wisely keep on the shady side of the street.

THE COUNTY INSTITUTE

Held in New High School Building, Loup City, Nebraska, August 28 to September 1 inclusive.

Session.

This preliminary announcement will be followed by a general announcement. The Institute will convene in the large assembly room of the new high school building, Loup City, Nebraska, Monday, August 28, 1916, at 9:00 a. m. sharp, and continue in session five days. Every teacher should enroll during the enrollment period, from 7:00 to 9:00 Monday morning. Those who can are requested to enroll at the office before the opening morning.

Attendance.

All persons who expect to teach in the county during the ensuing year are required to attend the entire session of this institute. Teachers who have attended a summer school will not be excused, since our session is placed so late as to avoid the necessity of this excuse. Neither will attendance at any other institute be considered a substitute for attendance in Sherman county. Every county institute is for a particular county. This institute has been planned for this county and the instructors are planning their work for this county, therefore attendance in another county does not meet the needs or prepare a teacher fully for the work in Sherman county. The institute fills an important place in our educational system and therefore it is very essential that every teacher be present. The object of the institute is to promote progress, to introduce new methods and changes in school work, to inspire the teacher with enthusiasm to give, to receive, to compare ideas and to learn from experience of others. No matter what your qualification or reputation may be, it is nevertheless, a duty you owe to the profession to attend the annual institute in the county in which you expect to teach. Some may think that they do not need the work of the institute. If this is true in your case—come—we need you, for one object of an association of teachers is to aid others. If you have an over supply of ideas on this teaching business and an over supply of enthusiasm the county superintendent and teachers of Sherman county need you. All teachers should come with a spirit of helpfulness. Show that you possess the spirit of a real teacher by helping those that need your help. This is the annual business session of the year for the teachers of this county and it is for the best interest of the teachers and schools that you be present.

Please do not ask to enter late or leave early. No excuses have been granted or will be granted by this office. Those who do not attend institute in this county will not be permitted to teach in this county.

Students, prospective teachers, and teachers from other counties are invited to attend our institute. There are sure to be some vacancies. If you attend institute in this county you will be in line to fill any vacancy that may occur.

Work.

In planning this institute it has been our endeavor to have presented work that is inspirational, professional and practical. Special attention will be given to reading, arithmetic, orthography, writing and English. It has been our aim to provide material for all classes of teachers. High school teachers as well as grade and rural teachers can attend with much profit. Note books will be furnished and teachers will be required to keep a systematic record as in former years. You will also be asked to keep a record of your attendance at classes each day and file the same with the county superintendent at the close of the week.

In Conclusion.

In opening this, the Fifth Sherman County Institute conducted under my supervision, I hope that there will be the same cheerful response and that the same degree of earnestness may characterize your work this year as in former years.

I very much appreciate the efforts you are making towards the betterment of the schools of the county and your willing co-operation. I believe strongly in co-operation in every line of endeavor and especially in educational work.

If we enter upon the week's work with a willingness and determination to get the best possible results from the various sessions, we shall leave at the close of the week better prepared for the year's work.

It has been our aim to secure good instructors and it is hoped they may awaken in each teacher an enthusiasm and a determination for better work.

I trust that every teacher in Sherman county will be eager and ready to lend a helping hand in making our 1916 institute a live and profitable session.

Very truly yours,

L. H. CURRIER, County Superintendent.

BOWERY DANCE.

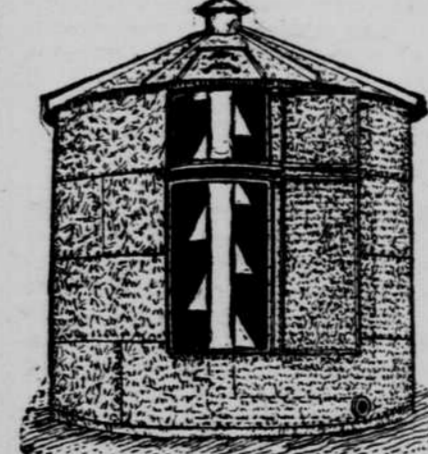
A bowery dance will be given at the W. R. Stickney home, Saturday evening, August 12. All are cordially invited. Tickets 50 cents.

NOTICE TO MOW WEEDS.

Notice is hereby given to all land owners to mow the weeds abutting their property by August 15, 1916.—A. B. Thomsen, Supervisor Road District No. 14. 33-2

Daily sells for less.

OUR VENTILATOR



As shown in the cut illustrates manner in which the air dries out wet or damp grain. There is no loss from poor condition of grain. The bin has been severely tested and has given entire satisfaction. This steel bin is much superior to a wooden structure in every respect. It is cheaper than a well-constructed frame bin, and the fact that it is portable, being easily moved about the farm on skids, makes it a very desirable bin for the farmer or grain dealer. It will save its cost in a short time in the saving of wet and damaged grain, insurance, deterioration and waste.

The Equity Grain Bin

The Equity Grain Bin is the Farmer and Grain Dealer's Best and Sure Friend. It is moisture, fire vermin and insect proof. No danger from lightning. No bill for insurance. May be left in the field where you thresh and be safe.

Our Galvanized Steel Granary

Our Galvanized Steel Granary will not rust. It needs no paint or rock foundation. Can be moved with very little trouble and set where you thresh grain or shell corn. It will last indefinitely with no expense for upkeep. It is cheaper than wood.

ask

O. S. MASON

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA

The Weekly Band Concert

PROGRAM, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

R. M. PRICHARD, Director.

- March—"Hail to Old Parkersburg"..... Miller
- Waltz—"Queen of the Isles"..... Dalby
- March—"Crystal Springs"..... Miller
- Grand Fantasia—"Rose D'Amour"..... Bliger
- Serenade—"Dreamland"..... Rockwell
- March—"Pride of the Ninth"..... Cline
- Waltz—"Daughter of Love"..... Bennett
- March—"Old Friends"..... Thomas