

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Washington, D. C., Sep. 18.—The irony of fate was never so apparent as in the workings of the democratic party. Had any one been found so bold as to have ventured a prophecy that the time would come when the union soldier would see the entire government which he saved, under full control of the states which attempted to destroy it, he would have been regarded a candidate for the asylum, declared Representative Simon D. Fees, of Ohio, chairman of the publicity committee of the national republican congressional committee in a statement here today.

That time is now reached. The south rides at the head of the procession. The president and his family are southern in birth and sympathies.

His cabinet is also southern, the five controlling heads are from the states that have less than one-fifth of the population and bear less than one-half of the taxation.

The senate in leadership and working committees is southern. The house from speaker to doorkeeper is southern. Seventeen out of eighteen great committees are headed by southern men, as follows:

Ways and Means, Kitchin, North Carolina.
Appropriations, Fitzgerald, New York.
Banking and Currency, Glass, Virginia.
Judiciary, Webb, North Carolina.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Adamson, Georgia.
Rivers and Harbors, Sparkman, Florida.
Merchant Marine, Alexander, Missouri.
Agriculture, Lever, South Carolina.
Foreign Affairs, Flood, Virginia.
Military Affairs, Hay, Virginia.
Naval Affairs, Padgett, Tennessee.
Post Offices, Moon, Tennessee.
Indians, Stephens, Texas.
Insular Affairs, Jones, Virginia.
Railways and Canals, Dies, Texas.
Public Buildings, Clark, Florida.
Roads, Shackelford, Missouri.
Rules, Henry, Texas.

Here are eighteen committees whose heads represent nine states—one northern and eight southern. Of these the Ways and Means, Judiciary, Banking and Currency, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Merchant Marine, Insular Affairs, and Rules, all have to do with governmental attitude on questions of policy; in a word, their function is policy determining. The heads of these come from southern states, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Missouri, and Texas. These states determine the government's attitude in policy.

On the other hand, the Appropriations, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Post Offices, Public Buildings, Agriculture and Rivers and Harbors have to do with not only policy but appropriations of public money; very largely the latter function. All these except the first is controlled by the south. The other large committees are more generally administrative.

It will thus be noticed that what the country's policy will be, is outlined by the sixty-fourth congress will depend upon the influence of the chairman not one single one of whom comes from a state north of the Ohio river line. The committee on Appropriations is not a policy determining committee. If it be our naval policy, the chairman is from Tennessee. If it be our military policy our chairman is from Virginia. If it be our insular policy touching the Philippines, our chairman is from Virginia. If it be our interstate or foreign commerce, he is from Georgia. If it be our immigration policy, he is from Alabama. If it be our merchant marine, he is from Missouri. If it be our roads, he is from Missouri. If it be on railroads and canals, he is from Texas.

An analysis of the situation of the south in the saddle is interesting. The eight southern states here enumerated which have charge of these important matters contain:

First, in population, both white and colored, less than 20,000,000, according to the census of 1910, which is about one-fifth of the country's people.

Second, in wealth they have less than \$25,000,000,000, or about one-seventh of the country's wealth.

Third, in representation in the house, 97 members.

It will be noticed that the State of Virginia controls four committees of the most significant possibilities. This state, with a population in 1910 of 2,062,000 and wealth in 1912 of \$2,890,000,000 with ten representatives upon the floor of the house, has four times the importance in this congress than all the New England states, the Middle Atlantic states, the East and West states, the North Central states, and the Mountain and Pacific states, combined, with a population in 1910 of 60,000,000 and wealth in 1912, amounting to nearly \$148,000,000. This state, with ten representatives, by virtue of the organization of the sixty-fourth congress, exerts more influence, four times over, if chairmanships of committees have any significance than all of New England, with thirty-two representatives; New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with ninety representatives; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with eighty-six representatives; Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, with forty-one representatives; and all the states west of the Rocky Mountains; making a total of thirty-one states with 282 representatives.

These same states will cast in 1916 in the electoral college 344 votes, or 75 more votes than are necessary to elect a president. It will be noted how these important committees are assigned; to Virginia, 4; to Texas, 3; to Tennessee, 3; North Carolina, 2; Missouri 2; Florida 2; Georgia 1; South Carolina 1. These eighteen committees, including the rules committee, except 1, go to eight southern states. Of the remaining thirty-nine less important committees, the chairman of twenty-three go to southern states. This leaves sixteen committees not including the appropriations, for the rest of the country.

The revenues of the eight southern states that control seventeen committees amounted in the fiscal year of 1913, according to the government reports, to \$53,000,000. That is a trifle over one-half of the receipts in the single state of New York in the same year, that amount reaching \$101,000,000. The receipts of the greatest committees, are \$9,330,000, while states which show receipts to the amount of \$315,000,000, or thirty-five times as much, have control of no important committee. When the last treasury report is examined with reference to the taxation for the support of the general government, some striking facts are disclosed. The corporation and personal income taxes produced slightly over \$80,000,000 revenue. Of this amount \$41,000,000 was personal income and \$39,000,000 from corporations. Of personal and corporation income the eight states last enumerated, controlling eighteen committees, paid \$4,222,444, while New York alone paid \$27,883,743, or nearly seven times as much. The States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, and Illinois, paid \$23,585,447. The eight states that control these committees cast for president in 1912, 1,858,169 votes, or 400,000 votes less than were cast in the two states of Ohio and Pennsylvania and only 270,000 more than were cast the same year in the State of New York.

Sectional in policy the Underwood bill removed duties from twenty products of the north, corn, oats, wheat, wool, meats, dairy products, hay, potatoes and etc.

Left duties on southern products, rice, cotton, tobacco, and angora goat hair.

Imports increase, revenues decrease.

Import duty collected last republican year, three hundred and twenty million.

Import duty collected 1915 democratic year, one hundred and ninety-eight million.

Loss, one hundred and twenty-eight million.

Concert Orchestra playing the special orchestration written for this photo spectacle.



Two and one-fourth hours of compelling spectacle. Starts prompt at 7:00 o'clock. Doors open at 6:30.

Manager's Note—I positively guarantee this to be the greatest stage attraction Loup City has had since I have been here.—A. B. YOUNG.

YOU HAVE SEEN "THE BIRTH OF A NATION"

Now come and see "The Battle Cry of Peace." The greatest and most expensive pictures ever produced.

Loup City Opera House

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26

Seats Now on Sale

THREE SHOWS

Three performances: Afternoon 3:00 o'clock. Admission, 25 and 50 cents.
Evening: 7:00 and 9:15 o'clock, with concert orchestra, 50-75 and \$1.00.
All seats reserved. Orders for reserved seats by mail will be promptly attended to if accompanied by cash.

VOTERS MASS MEETING

Question of Ways and Means to Increase Water Supply Discussed.

Mayor R. H. Mathew called a mass meeting of the taxpayers of Loup City at society hall Monday evening to ascertain the sentiment of the voters in regard to the apparent deficiency of water supplied by the local plant for a couple of months during the summer.

The meeting was largely attended and many took the floor and voiced their sentiments, and recommended various ways of overcoming the shortage.

Mayor Mathew called the meeting to order and briefly stated the situation in regard to the water supply, stating the amount of the deficiency and the probable causes of the same. He stated that a committee from the council had visited the plant at Grand Island and were favorably impressed with the system in use there, that of pumping directly into the mains and using the reservoir as an overflow. He said that the cost of installing a well and pumping plant of this kind would be about \$2,600.

W. F. Mason, declared himself an ardent advocate of oiling the streets and saving the water that is now used in an attempt to keep down the dust. Mr. Mason stated that he had visited several towns in eastern states the past summer where the streets were oiled and that everyone was pleased with the results obtained.

A vote was taken on the question of installing a new electric pumping plant down town and it was almost unanimously defeated, the consensus of opinion being that the money spent in increasing the water supply should be expended on the present plant.

Since the meeting the city council has entered into a contract with the Lincoln Hydraulic Company for a well at the present plant, to be equipped with a pumping jack operated by the gasoline engine. This pump will have a capacity of 53 gallons per minute, more than doubling the present capacity and it is hoped that it will be adequate for many years to come.

The last legislature provided a court commission which was not required to write opinions in the cases decided by it, and required the commission to pass upon motions for rehearing. The cases submitted to the commission were to be selected by the court. The supreme judges construed this statute to mean that unimportant cases were to be disposed of summarily by the commission. This commission has during the past two terms, since September 20, court itself has during the same time filed opinions in 501 cases. The new statute also provided that the court should dispose of cases in which no new principle was involved without writing opinions, and during the time the court has so disposed of sixty-four cases. During that time 793 cases were disposed of by court and commission, besides a large number dismissed by the parties or by the court upon motion.

During the corresponding time of the preceding year Judge Reese, who was then chief justice, wrote thirty-seven opinions. The assistance that experienced judges are required to give to beginners in writing their opinions it will be seen that if the court could always be assisted by judges of ability and experience the business could be kept up to date under these new statutes. — State Journal.

Money spent last republican year, 1,000 millions.
Money spent first democratic year, 1,120 millions.
One hundred and twenty millions more spent, one hundred and twenty-eight millions less collected.
Last year four southern states paid one million.
Last year northern states paid forty-two million.
Under present estimates next year, all southern states will pay ten million and all northern states will pay 200 million.
Special legislation:—
Nitrate plant, Mexico shoals, 20 million.
Rivers and Harbors, mostly south, 43 million.
Flood control, California, 5 1/2 million; north, 3 million; south, 42 million.
Rural credit—especially for the south, unlimited amount, 24,000 new offices, mostly southern democrats, 46 million.
Here's some facts in Public Buildings bill also reported July 17, 1916:
Billings, S. C., \$25,000, population, 1,757.
Eminence, Ky., \$40,000, population, 1,274.
Falmouth, Ky., \$25,000, population, 1,130.
Forest City, Ark., \$25,000, population, 2,434.
Huntsville, Tex., \$30,000, population, 2,072.
Huntingdon, Tenn., \$30,000, population, 1,112.
Mt. Grove, Mo., \$40,000, population, 1,722.
Mt. Olive, N. C., \$50,000, population, 1,071.
Rogersville, Tenn., \$25,000, population, 1,242.
When the country needs defense who responds?
August 1, 1916, militia on border:
From New York, 16,000.
From Massachusetts, 7,000.
From Pennsylvania, 9,000.
From Illinois, 11,000.
From South Carolina, 3,000.
From North Carolina, the home of house leader and head of navy department, none.
From Georgia, the home of the senate leader, none.
From Florida, the home of the chairman of Rivers and Harbors, and Public Buildings committees, none.
From Kentucky, none, Tennessee, none, Arkansas, none, Mississippi, the home of chairman of Flood control, none.
From Alabama, the home of the Underwood bill, none.
Louisiana, 500.
It will be galling to the union soldiers to know that on March 1, of this year, this democratic house by a vote of 74 to 58 rejected the element of loyalty as essential to collect southern claims against the government arising out of the war. A motion was then made to recommend the bill with instructions to include loyalty as essential to a claim. This was carried by a vote of 183 to 170. Every republican save one from Tennessee, and one from Virginia, voted for it. Every southern man voted against it and a few northern democrats, including McGillicuddy, of the 2nd district of Maine. Vote is recorded August record, page 3377, of the present session.
The committee which has charge of these claims is under control of a member from Texas.
The south governs, appropriates and spends.
The north obeys, pays and defends. This is the irony of fate-fifty years after. It is the meaning of democratic control.

FAIR APPEARS SUCCESS

Fourth Exhibition of Sherman County Society Draws Big Crowds.

The Sherman County fair is in progress and the attendance seems to be fully up to the expectations of the management. Yesterday was entrance day and exhibitors put in the day arranging their exhibits in the most attractive manner.

A large crowd is in attendance today and tomorrow will probably see a large turnout present as it is school children's day and the chances are that every school in the county will be represented. The attractions are said to be about the same as usual, nothing out of the very ordinary in the entertainment line being staged. If the management of the fair would put a little "pep" into the fair and stage a few attractions that would compete even in a small way with those offered by other fairs, they would probably get better crowds and receive more support from the local business men, a support that is now sadly lacking.

In these days the fairs that are successful are the ones that have attractions that attract and give the visitors something to remember from one year to the next. If the management cannot put on a racing program, it at least could secure one attraction that amounts to something and that would compare favorably with the offerings of other associations.

CASTING THE FIRST STONE.

The local gossip factories are reveling in a fresh supply of raw material, the same being supplied by the misfortune of a young girl of Loup City. As is usual in such cases, the girl in the case gets it good and plenty, while the male that is the cause of her humiliation and suffering is aluded to merely as a fast young man with the ladies.

It is surely a shame that in cases of this kind that the woman victim is made to suffer for her weakness and the male of the species goes unscathed. The woman listens to the empty promises of the man and when her downfall is finally accomplished, the gossips of a town finish the job, if possible, by shunning her when she needs a helping hand and words of kindness, and with their cruel and vicious taunts often send her to a life of shame.

This is the way of the world. When a woman commits a sin such as this girl committed—and she was probably more sinned against than sinning—the gossips immediately take the matter into their own hands, magnify the enormity of the offense, damn the woman and let the man go his way rejoicing.

How much better it would be if these busy bodies, instead of adding to the misfortune of this girl, would display the same amount of ambition in prosecuting the cause of the girl's downfall and helping her to get back into the esteem of society. There is no mistake that it is not possible to rectify and because a girl commits one act of indiscretion there is no reason on earth that she should be hounded and shunned until she welcomes the close of her earthly existence.

BEGINS NEW GARAGE

Ground Broken For Large Brick Building on Main Street.

A. C. Ogle on Monday morning commenced the erection of a garage and salesroom on the site of his present building. The structure will be 75x110 feet, of brick construction, with press brick front. The new building will contain 6,050 square feet of floor space, which will afford ample room for the storage and exhibition of cars. The repair plant will be installed in the rear of the building.

A part of the building, adjoining the Hotel Fredrick, will be two stories high, the second floor containing 16 modern rooms, which will be used by the hotel management. Mrs. Odendahl had contemplated adding another story to the hotel, but with this arrangement, it will not be necessary.

The new building will certainly be a decided improvement for that part of Main street. It will cost approximately \$13,000 and the construction work will be under the supervision of E. J. Ohlsen, of the John Ohlsen & Sons Company.

WHERE EXPERIENCE COUNTS.

Somebody advertises that the appointment of a young man to the supreme bench was a good thing because it put "pep" into an otherwise slow court. Maybe it will be worth while to look at the records which show the following number of opinions written by the respective judges during the last two terms:

Morrissey, C. J.	29
Barnes, J.	40
Letton, J.	42
Rose, J.	21
Fawcett, J.	43
Swedgick, J.	48
Hamer, J.	17

HOODLUMS SHAME CITY

Crowd of Young Men Disturb Show Wednesday Night.

We have frequently remarked that Loup City was blessed with a pretty gentlemanly bunch of boys and young men and have always believed that to be the case, but it develops that the behavior of some of the youths at the show Wednesday was anything but gentlemanly, strongly bordering on ruffianism.

The Applegate shows came to our city guaranteeing a good, clean production and, while we did not see the performance, we understand that the above has lived up to its guarantee. But, during the performance last evening a crowd of boys went out of their way to disturb the performance, cutting holes in the tent in the part where the ladies' dressing room is located and otherwise disturbing the actors. The manager of the show called for protection and Mayor R. H. Mathew, who was present, called on the police officers to arrest the offenders, but they succeeded in escaping.

Anything of this kind is the poorest advertising matter that a town can get, as a show troupe does not hesitate to inform other attractions of their reception and treatment while in a city. The most regrettable part of the affair is that the young men were not caught and given a fine that would have had a moral lesson attached to it.

GAS TANK BLOWS UP

Welding Outfit Generates Too Much Pressure and Blows Up.

Last Monday noon an acetylene gas tank in the blacksmith shop of James Kay became restless and blew up the small building in which it was stored at the other side of the shop, to pieces. Mr. Kay was washing near the tank at the time of the explosion but was not injured. Pieces of brick and iron were thrown high in the air, one chunk of iron narrowly missing Ora Tockey, who was in his meat market next door.

The small building in which the tank was stored was completely wrecked by the explosion, which was loud enough to be heard for a considerable distance and attracted a large crowd.

LOSERS IN GOOD GAME

Loup City Team Puts Up Fast Game But Can't Win.

Arcadia came here Sunday and trimmed the locals by the score of 4 to 2. The game was exciting enough to satisfy the handful of fans who were present, but who hated to see the game go to Arcadia when it seemed that we could win.

Gilbert was on the mound for Loup City, with Pritchard acting as receiver, while Pyrell took possession of the hill for the Arcadia team. Both pitchers worked well and, while hit quite freely, did well in not allowing more runs.

Next Sunday the Loup City team is scheduled to go to Ashton and put on a nine-round exhibition with the team there.

CHURCH NOTES.

Presbyterian.
The pastor will preach Sunday morning on the subject: "Sin—Its Standing Demand." He will have something to say upon the moral conditions of things in Loup City.
In the evening we will all join in a farewell service for Brother Slocumb at the Methodist church.

Baptist.
Preaching services morning and evening. Morning subject, Fire.
B. Y. P. U. will meet at 6:30.
Everybody cordially invited to all these services.

Change of program every night at the opera house.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

at Loup City in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business on September 12th, 1916.

RESOURCES:	
Loans and Discounts	\$238,068.21
Total Loans	\$238,068.21
Overdrafts, unsecured	\$710.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation (par value)	7,000.00
Total U. S. bonds	7,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	514.65
Total bonds, securities, etc.	514.65
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	1,500.00
Value of banking house (if unencumbered)	8,708.61
Equity in banking house	8,708.61
Furniture and fixtures	1,852.70
Net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank in New York, Chicago, and St. Louis	11,222.41
Net amount due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities	7,869.47
Other checks on banks in same city or town as reporting bank	78,078.17
Outside checks and other cash items	\$5,947.64
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	399.04
Notes of other national banks	93.77
Coin and certificates	492.31
Legal tender notes	130.00
Legal tender notes	10,982.50
Legal tender notes	3,380.00
Legal tender notes	350.00
Total	\$371,684.09
LIABILITIES:	
Surplus fund	\$ 25,000.00
Undivided profits	25,000.00
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	\$ 4,855.99
Net amount due to banks and bankers	2,393.10
Circulating notes outstanding	3,868.93
Individual deposits subject to check	7,000.00
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	149,255.11
Total demand deposits	57,166.95
Certificates of deposit	206,422.06
Total time deposits	102,000.00
Total	\$371,684.09

State of Nebraska, County of Sherman, ss:
I, L. Hansen, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. HANSEN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, 1916.
R. H. MATHEW, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
C. H. Ryan, A. B. Outhouse, W. F. Mason, Directors.

Just Received

We have just unloaded a number of cars of some of the finest LUMBER ever seen in Loup City. Clean, Bright, New Stock. Call and look this LUMBER over as it is bound to please you.

We Serve You Right

PAINTS VARNISHES OIL LADDERS **Hansen Lumber Co.** **FENCE GATES POSTS TANKS**

KLEAN KOAL - PRICES RIGHT