

LOUP CITY NORTHWESTERN

A LIVE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN A LIVE TOWN

VOLUME XXXVI

LOUP CITY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917

NUMBER 36

LOUP CITY NEWS NOTES.

Dolly sells for less.

Try Chase's first—it pays.

Mrs. Laura Wicklund went to St. Paul Tuesday for a visit with relatives.

Mrs. Frank Fross returned to her home at Garden City, Kansas Wednesday.

Mrs. Ike Keith and two sons went to Albion Tuesday to visit with relatives.

Mrs. Harvey O'Bryan went to Danvers Wednesday for a visit with relatives.

Robert Marshall of Aurora, Illinois, is here visiting with F. S. Reynolds and wife.

Mrs. E. E. Dale spent several days here visiting with relatives returning to her home at Albion Tuesday.

Miss Beth Sharp left for Manville, Wyoming, Wednesday. She will teach in a school there the coming term.

Diamond & Ottman shipped a car of stock to the Omaha market Tuesday. Thomas Garner also shipped a car the same day.

Mrs. Dietz and daughter, Wanda, went to Rockville Wednesday to visit with their son and brother, John Dietz, and family.

Mrs. A. D. Travis returned to her home at Aurora Wednesday, after spending several days here with her son, Herb G. Travis, and family.

Myrl Hiddleston came up from Lincoln Saturday for a visit with his parents and other relatives. He has been employed in a jewelry store at Lincoln for the past four years and was drawn in the first draft, passed the examination and is waiting for the call.

INSURING OUR FIGHTING MEN.

The plan of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for life and indemnity insurance for the soldiers and sailors of the United States, after discussions by representative insurance men and report on by the advisory committees has been put in definite form and submitted to President Wilson.

The President's comment was as follows:

"I have examined the enclosed papers very carefully and take pleasure in returning them with my entire approval."

A bill has been introduced in Congress along the lines suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the president.

In essentials it is proposed that the government furnish at cost to the soldiers and sailors of the United States life and indemnity insurance.

The main features of the Secretary's plan are that the government shall bear all the cost of the administration of the insurance plan and that no expense of any kind shall be a charge on the funds created by the payment of premiums by the soldiers and sailors or the over-head charges eight dollars a year for every thousand dollars insurance will be an adequate charge under the plan, and this figure will put the maximum insurance of ten thousand dollars within the reach of practically every private soldier or sailor. Insurance in private companies would cost many times this sum for men actually engaged in warfare.

After the war the insurance may be converted into other forms. The insurance is to be payable in installments, is non-signable and free from the claims of creditors of the insured or of the beneficiary, and is limited to the wife, children and other specified kindred.

If total disability results or disease is contracted in the course of service, the compensation is to be based on percentage of pay, with a minimum, however, of from forty to seventy-five dollars a month according to the size of the family. Partial disabilities are to be computed on a basis of percentages of total disability.

Medical, surgical and hospital treatments, supplies and appliances are to be given. Rehabilitation and re-education of the injured soldiers or sailors, fitting them for lives of activity and usefulness is part of the plan.

The plan also contemplates free allowances to the families of soldiers and sailors the government supplementing the sums set aside by the soldiers and sailors out of their wages.

The insurance is not to be a gift of the government but is to be paid for out of the pay of the insured men. The government, however, is to take upon itself the cost of collecting and administering the funds, also the extra hazard caused by the war, the rate of eight dollars per thousand being a

normal rate in peace time and an entirely inadequate rate for war risk.

The workmen's compensation laws and the experiences of insurance companies in this country and the laws and experiences of other countries have been studied and used in the preparation of this bill.

Secretary McAdoo emphasizes the justice and rightfulness of such a function of the government by citing the fact that in this war we are not relying upon the volunteer system but are drafting American men and compelling them to undergo danger and if necessary make the supreme sacrifice for their country. A higher obligation, he says, therefore rests upon the government not only towards the fighting men but towards those dependent on them and a just, generous and humane government should see to it that so far as is practicable they should be given this protection, not as a matter of mercy or charity but as a matter of right. And that they should enter into the service of their country with the certain knowledge that if death or misfortune comes to them they and their dependents are protected by insurance afforded them by their government as part of the compensation for the service they are rendering their country.

In conclusion Secretary McAdoo points out that while this plan may call for considerable expenditures at present, yet the eventual cost to the government of this plan will be very much less than that which would result from the adherence to the present pension program of the country, and, further, that the pension system will not provide the same benefits nor cover the subject in the same comprehensive humane and equitable way. There is no use to which the funds derived from the sale of Liberty Loan Bonds can be put which will be more cordially approved by the people of the country than to provide this just and deserved protection to the men who are braving all the dangers of this war on land and sea in the service of their country.

OUR FIRST WAR BRIDE

Dwight L. Willis and Miss Fern Rowe were quietly married by the County Judge at Grand Island Wednesday last week.

Both of these young people are well and favorably known in Loup City. Mrs. Willis was born and raised here, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rowe. She is one of Sherman county's successful school teachers, and will teach in the Loup City schools the coming term. Mr. Willis has resided here for about two years being employed in the Times office during that time. He is an efficient printer and a pleasant young man to meet, and is a man of good habits. Mr. Willis is a member of Company M, of Grand Island, and will soon leave for Fort Deming, New Mexico, with his company. Mrs. Willis is the first war bride in this county and it is the hope of the Northwestern that her happy young husband may return from the war unharmed to make this romance complete. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Willis join with the Northwestern in extending congratulations.

Judge Mullen was indeed surprised when he heard the name of Fern Rowe given to him before her marriage to Dwight Willis, as he and Peter Rowe are old friends, and was visited by Fern and her father a few days before her marriage at Grand Island.

Washington, August 15.—"The little strips of parti-colored ribbon so often seen on the breast of our 'Soldiers of the Sea' are a mystery to most civilians," says Major General Geo. Barnett, Commandant of the United States marine corps. "Every one and three-eighths inches of the strip denotes that the wearer is the possessor of a medal awarded for valor or good conduct or a badge for service in some famous campaign."

"The man with the light blue strip decorated with white stars possesses the greatly coveted medal of honor; the blue, white and red combination mean service in the Philippine insurrection; two bands of blue and gray of equal width, service in the civil war; two bands of blue separated by yellow, service in the Spanish-American war; red, yellow, blue, yellow and red bordered with blue, the Cuban occupation. One of the easiest to recognize is the China campaign badge; a band of yellow with edges of blue."

Charleston W. Va., Aug. 22.—Mrs. Nettie Wood, of Shenandoah Junction, near this city, is wondering whether her two sons will ever meet. One of them, William W. Wood, a Sergeant in the U. S. Marine Corps, is now fighting with the "Billy Blues" in France, while the other, Clarence Wood, is confined in a German prison camp. Clarence was living in Canada when the European war first broke out; enlisted in a Canadian regiment and was captured shortly after the German army attempted to advance on Paris.

YOUNG MEN OF SHERMAN COUNTY YOUR COUNTRY CALLS YOU

THE Governor of the great State of Nebraska is asking for recruits to fill the newly authorized regiment of National Guard Reserves, a company of which is being organized here.

All men are eligible for enlistment in this regiment who are between the ages of 18 and 45 years, except those called for examination for the Selective Draft Army.

This is the last chance to enlist in a company of home men. **Enlist today in the Loup City-Arcadia company.**

Apply to either of the undersigned:

H. E. WILLIS, Loup City,
MELL GORDON, Arcadia,
Recruiting Officers.

THE COUNTY FAIR

Remember that all of the good and enjoyable things of the summer are not gone. The county fair is less than two weeks away, and the activity of the men and women in charge of the several departments indicate that it is to be the best ever this year. The chautauqua and the county fair are two of the very important educational institutes of the year, and the county fair is not to be rated as the least of these. While a certain portion of the time and program are given to amusement, the greater part of the fair and its attractions are positively educational and of practical value. The satisfied person in any line of effort will never get any farther, but the person who is not content to rest upon the achievements already accomplished will find in the Hamilton county fair suggestions for improvement in just as many lines of endeavor and will go away with new ideas, new ambitions and new energy to do bigger things, better things and more profitable things. Some of our neighbors have advanced farther along certain lines than you have, and you have made advancement in certain things which your neighbor has failed to do. Get together at the fair and see what each other has done and you will both profit. The county fair is a people's institution and is a great clearing house of experience and acquired knowledge for the entire county. You are not wasting your own time nor that of your family when you attend the fair; you are simply gathering in the benefits of the combined effort and research of the whole community for future application to your own affairs.—Aurora Sun.

The people of Hamilton county are taking great interest in their county fair as the above shows. Sherman county people are also getting busy in preparation of our fair September 19, 20 and 21. While at Litchfield on Monday the Northwestern editor saw some poultry and other things that will be shown at our county fair. The west side promises an interesting exhibit.

Telephone Company Statement.

For the information of those who may desire to know of the conditions facing the telephone industry at this time the following statement is issued by the Nebraska Telephone Co.

Since the very beginning of the war the government's requests for telephone equipment have had precedence over private requirements and given right-of-way over all private messages. At an expense in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars—comprehensive telephone systems have been provided for training camps, and lines of communication have been installed between military headquarters, mobilization posts and commissary depots. Telephones and special lines have also been supplied for the troops at bridges grain depots and other places being guarded.

In addition to the government's use of our service increased business activity incident to the war has placed further demands upon our telephone facilities. We are handling over 30 per cent more long distance calls than we did before the war and the number of local calls particularly in the larger cities has increased greatly.

The long distance telephone facilities out of the city of Washington have been more than doubled since the war began and in all the principal centers both the local and long distance equipment has been greatly increased in an endeavor to handle the heavy telephone burden caused by war activities.

Nearly 3,000 skilled telephone engineers and maintenance men from the Bell system alone have been organized into signal corps battalions for service with the armies in the field. Many

more of our men are with the national guard and in other branches of the country's military service.

The situation confronting us has caused great difficulty in getting and installing equipment for the most urgent private needs. Our long distance facilities are loaded to their utmost capacity and our local service in some localities is suffering on account of the conditions over which we have no control.

As the war continues the government's requirements for trained telephone men and for service and equipment are increasing. The present business activity is also likely to be extended as the war goes on. In the interests of all we hope that our patrons will ask for no additional equipment unless absolutely essential to the conduct of their business and that they will put every possible restraint on the unnecessary and extravagant use of our local and long distance service.

LOCATING THE NEW U. S. ARMY CAMPS AND STATIONS.

fore he goes to France? What to address telegrams or letters or express to him? "Where will our state guard regiments be encamped?" "Where are our aviators being trained?" "Where are the main war hospitals to be located?"

These and a thousand other questions of equal importance will be answered for the first time, completely and geographically, in a splendid new map and folder which is being prepared now for the Union Pacific System, and which in a few days will be available for free distribution.

"Military map of the U. S. A." is the title of this timely publication. On the map side the location of every cantonment camp and training station is plainly marked in red—the various kinds of camps being indicated by characters differently shaped. In the folder side complete lists of the various classes of fighting men are given, together with their present location, or, if they are not yet mobilized, their ultimate destination in America.

Every home that has given a son, brother or father to the war, should be supplied with this map—every home which is interested in getting a bird's-eye view of the preparations Uncle Sam is making to win the war.

The supply is limited and some may be had, free of charge, upon application to any of the Union Pacific System offices or from W. S. Basinger, General Passenger Agent, Union Pacific, Omaha, Neb.

METHODS OF 1799.

Washington, August 15.—A letter dated in 1799 from the premier Marine Corps recruiting officer to the then Commandant of that corps, setting forth some of the recruiting methods of that time, was made public at marine corps headquarters today. Comparison of present day recruiting activities with those of the 18th century is interesting.

Lieut. Hall's letter reads: "I purpose this week to open rendezvous in different parts of the country and make frolic to draw the people to gether which I think will have a good effect. There are some in jail whom I could get out by paying the sum of \$12. Do you think I would be safe in advancing it?" Present day recruiting officers require declarations from accepted men that they have never been convicted of any crime.

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE.

No end of misery and actual suffering is caused by disorders of the stomach and liver, and may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Give them a trial. They only cost a quarter.

Try an ad in the Northwestern.

LIST OF PERSONS CALLED INTO SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES NOT EXEMPTED OR DISCHARGED.

District board for the County of Sherman, hereby certifies to District Board for the first district of the State of Nebraska, the following list of the names and addresses of persons who have been duly and legally called for the military service of the United States and who have not been exempted or discharged.

Ernest David Bauman, Loup City.
Edward Kuticka, Ravenna.
Fred Clarence Travis, Loup City.
Frank Homa, Ashton.
Albert Siebler, Boelus.
Vernon R. Eastbrook, Litchfield.
Charles Frederick Carstens, Ashton.
Henry Peter Christensen, Loup City.
Lewis Martin Summers, Arcadia.
James Harvey Bowen, Rockville.
Duncan Downing Charlton, Loup City.
Edward Hurt, Ashton.
Emmett Marion McLaughlin, Loup City.

Bert E. Snyder, Loup City.
Willie Walter Johnson, Sweetwater.
Chris Larsen, Loup City.

Carl H. Jensen, Rockville.
Walter Cadwalader, Hazard.
Harry William Hodgson, Loup City.
William Holub, Ravenna.
Johnnie Christian Christensen, Loup City.

Lawrence Martin Larson, Hazard.
Joseph Bednack, Ashton.
Steve E. Siabaszewski, Rockville.
Leon R. Beza, Ashton.
Joe Hayden Burns, Arcadia.
Edmond Lee Chapman, Hazard.
Carl Frederick Stamm, Loup City.
Charlie Schroll, Ashton.

Charles Otto Olson, Loup City.
Stephen Stack, Loup City.
Max C. Stark, Loup City.

Alexandria Lewandowski, Ashton.
John Casper Meyers, Litchfield.
Vincent Grabowski, Austin.
Frank F. Sherman, Rockville.
Ferdinand Jelnek, Ravenna.
Rudolph Zeller, Boelus.
Benjamin Krakowski, Ashton, Neb.
Elias Howe Butler, Litchfield, Neb.
Fred Schmidt, Ashton.
John Joe Dzingie, Loup City.
Edward Kostal, Ravenna.
William Snyder, Ravenna.
Louie Oscar Johnson, Sweetwater.
Ray Hennis, Litchfield.
Thomas Edward Taylor, Louisville.

Local Board for the County of Sherman, State of Nebraska, Loup City, Nebraska.

By L. A. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
W. T. CHASE, Clerk.

Washington, August 15.—A letter dated in 1799 from the premier Marine Corps recruiting officer to the then Commandant of that corps, setting forth some of the recruiting methods of that time, was made public at marine corps headquarters today. Comparison of present day recruiting activities with those of the 18th century is interesting.

Lieut. Hall's letter reads: "I purpose this week to open rendezvous in different parts of the country and make frolic to draw the people to gether which I think will have a good effect. There are some in jail whom I could get out by paying the sum of \$12. Do you think I would be safe in advancing it?" Present day recruiting officers require declarations from accepted men that they have never been convicted of any crime.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE:—MY EIGHT ROOM house and six lots. Also six lots in cherry and plum trees. A tract of 4½ acres of land and other tract of 3½ acres all in alfalfa and fenced chicken tight.—Alfred Anderson.

Daily sells for less.

EXEMPTIONS

A wealthy farmer in a Nebraska draft district one of whose six sons fell within the first quota, has offered an eighty-acre farm to anyone who will take his son's place in the army. Doubtless there would be takers, for such a farm in that particular part of the state is worth more than the average young man can earn by fifteen years of labor.

But the trade cannot be made. If such deals were possible, we should have the rich hiring the poor to do their share of the fighting for them. The draft law contemplated no such plutocrat operation of the war. Unless its spirit is violated, there will be no buying of military indulgences.

We have progressed in the last half century. When men were drafted for the Civil war they were permitted to hire substitutes. It was one of the criticisms of Grover Cleveland when a candidate for office that he had employed a substitute to take his place in that war. There was no giving of farms worth ten or fifteen thousand dollars to substitutes then. Seven or eight hundred dollars was a liberal price. The viciousness of the substitute system was not appreciated then, sufficiently to prevent its use. Today such practices would not be tolerated if known.

Of all men, the man with such quantities of Nebraska land that he can afford to give away an eighty-acre farm is the last man who should refuse to fight his country's battles. The men who own the land of a country own the country. It is truly their country. If their country were conquered, it is its land the conquerors would take, as the Normans took in England the land which is even today the basis of England's Norman aristocracy. The landless American would have his job under a conqueror no less than before. He would lose at worst only political rights. But the landed proprietor, with both political and economic rights at stake, would be a sufferer indeed. If he isn't willing, himself, or by his sons, to fight for his country who should be?—Nebraska State Journal.

SPECIAL METHODS TO INCREASE YIELDS OF WHEAT AND RYE.

Specialists of the department of agriculture and the state agricultural college hope that by better methods the average yield per acre will be at least maintained wherever there is a fertilizer shortage and will be increased in other sections. Much educational work will be done to make this desire an actuality, and in this campaign the most successful growers will have a prominent part. For instance, it is stated that on the land that could be sown to fall wheat this autumn, it is possible materially to increase the yield per acre by putting into practice some principles that are already well known to most farmers. These should appeal especially to those who cannot increase their usual acreage without doing injustice to other crops which should be grown.

These principles may be summed up as follows:

- (1) Plow early. Give the plowed land two months to settle before sowing where possible.
- (2) Compact the late-plowed land with roller and harrow.
- (3) Don't plow after a cultivated crop. Prepare such land with disk and harrow.
- (4) Make the seed bed a fit place for the seed.
- (5) Sow with a drill, sound plump clean seed of adapted variety.
- (6) Prevent losses from smut by treating infected seed with formaldehyde.
- (7) Make the soil fertile with manure or fertilizers applied judiciously where needed.
- (8) Reduce winter killing by following the above suggestions.

Baptist.

We are glad to announce that the new church improvements are finally completed and will be in readiness for the Grand Island association which meets here next Monday and continues for three days August 27-29. We are expecting quite a large delegation from the different churches of this Association and are looking forward to a profitable time.

The subject for Sunday morning will be "Usable Christians." It is hoped that the church will be full.

B. Y. P. U. will meet at 7 o'clock sharp.
Rev. Steen will preach at union service in the evening. Everybody come out and hear him.

NO ROUTE PICNIC

There will be no route 2 picnic this year as Carrier Conger has been having a picnic all summer and it still continues.

I am paying the highest cash price for poultry of all kinds.
F. M. HENRY.

LOUP CITY SCHOOL NOTES

School will begin September 3. This being a legal holiday students will be excused at noon. It is important that every student come and get their books and seats for the year and the first assignments of lessons.

Seniors and Juniors will please register on Friday Aug. 31. If impossible to get here at that time please phone to Supt. Bitner.

Sophomores and Freshmen will register September 1 from 9 to 5 o'clock. Parents may register for their children where it is convenient. In every case we wish the parents to know for what subjects their children have registered.

Students from country school districts will please bring their free high school attendance certificates when they register for work.

AMERICA'S CAUSE FOR WAR

"The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our communities with vicious spies and conspirators. They sought to corrupt our citizens. * * * They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to incite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into hostile alliance with her. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. * * * This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand." WOODROW WILSON, President of the United States.

MARINES ARE WEARING KHAKI

New York, August 22.—A group of youngsters were playing on Riverside Drive. A military man, dressed in khaki and accompanied by a young lady, approached the group. The boys stopped their playing and, with nudges and gesticulation were evidently trying to identify the man in khaki.

As the young lady and her escort drew nearer, one youngster with an air of superior knowledge informed his companions: "He's a United States Marine."

Overhearing the remark the young lady questioned the small boy: "How do you know he is a Marine?"

"Why lady," exclaimed the youngster "He wears an ornament on his hat showing an eagle, globe, and anchor, but doesn't wear any hat cord."

The colored hat cords, yellow, blue and red, help many civilians to recognize at once a cavalryman, an infantryman or artilleryman. However the U. S. Marine dressed in khaki is still an enigma to many persons who lack the powers of observation displayed by the small boy on Riverside Drive.

AN APPEAL TO EVERY COMMUNITY IN THE STATE

The State Board of Agriculture wishes to make a special appeal to every community in the state to examine the food drier which will be on exhibit at the State Fair. This is a matter which can not be emphasized too strongly. It is no fable that we are facing a food shortage, neither is it news to any one that countless tons of fruits and vegetables go to waste each year because of gorged markets, inadequate shipping facilities or conditions of the produce. In southeastern Nebraska windfallen or specked apples find no market whatever, yet they will make as good dried apples as any apples one can buy. The same may be said of practically all vegetables and fruits.

Community driers are as simple as a machine can be, and no less simple than cheap. Forty dollars will buy a machine for a whole town and save tons and tons of fruits and vegetables that would be wasted. Not only will it prevent their waste but it dries fruits and vegetables in a new way that retains their flavor and the person that says he doesn't like dried fruit is the one that has never tasted the product of this new drier invented by the government.

Again we say that every community should have a representative at the State Fair to examine the drier on display. Economy and efficiency in food handling are now the watchwords of the nation and it is every one's patriotic duty to swing into line and do his or her part.

Good second hand corn binder for sale. Inquire Dr. Bowman, Loup City.

FOR SALE

A sensible man doesn't care for his wife having the last word. What gets his goat is for her to claim the first too, and then all in between.

To the mind of the American girl, a grave source of danger lies in the kisses of those French girls. Better get him well in hand before he leaves Jennie; then you can make him "Pay the Piper" when he returns.