

The Chief

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RED CLOUD - NEBRASKA

THE NEW SCHEDULE

TARIFF BILL TO BE EFFECTIVE AS SOON AS PASSED.

REUNION COMES TO AN END

Gettysburg Reunion of Blue and Gray Holds Final Sessions Saturday—World Wide Temperance Reform.

Washington.—Majority members of the senate finance committee have decided that all schedules of the new tariff bill, except sugar and wool, should become effective immediately after the enactment of the measure into law. Sugar, with the approval of the democratic caucus, will be subject to the Payne-Aldrich rates until March 1, 1914. The committee tentatively agreed upon a date for the wool schedule, but did not announce it, because of a promise to confer with Senators Walsh and Thomas. The committee will confer with them before the final sessions of the caucuses. Additional revenue was provided for by the committee when it decided, in view of the revenue tax on brandies used in fortifying sweet wines, to levy a revenue tax of 25 per cent ad valorem on what are known as "spurious wines," wines made from pumms and fortified with chemicals. Containers of such wines must bear a label showing what materials enter into the product. Just how much revenue will be derived from this the committee could not estimate, because the tax probably will curtail the present output considerably.

Warfare on Intemperance.
Portland, Ore.—A determination to wage vigorous warfare on intemperance throughout the world, and the United States in particular was determined upon at a sectional meeting of the world's Christian citizenship conference, in session here. An exhaustive review of the advancement of temperance reform throughout the world, together with recommendations for its further propagation, prepared by a commission of the National Reform association, was read and unanimously adopted.

GETTYSBURG REUNION ENDS.

Celebration of Fiftieth Anniversary Comes to End.

Gettysburg, Pa.—A great reunion of the blue and the gray, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, practically came to an end Saturday, although the camp, where more than 50,000 old soldiers were cared for during the week not officially closed until Sunday. All day long weary veterans walked over the dusty roads and streets to the railroad stations in the big camp and in the town of Gettysburg and stood or sat around under the rays of a scorching sun while the trains to take them home were being prepared. There were no flying banners, blaring bands or marching columns. The veterans came to the stations and waited patiently for the announcer with his big megaphone to tell them their trains were made up. Usually about twelve coaches constituted a train and the railroad people faced the biggest problem of the week in getting loaded trains away. It was the sultriest and most uncomfortable day of the week.

Three Generations in Fatal Accident.

San Jose, Cal.—Fate staged a tragic spectacle on the line of the Peninsula electric railroad between Palo Alto and San Jose, when six persons, all members of three generations of one family, were sent to instant death. The dead are: Colonel Robert Powell, aged 85; Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, his wife, aged 78; John Powell, son of Colonel Powell, aged 36; Mrs. Sallie Powell, his wife, aged 32; Ethel M. Powell, daughter, aged 12; John Robert Powell, son, aged 10 months. The entire six met instant death when the Palo Alto flyer crashed into the automobile in which the Powell family was driving.

Indians Get \$140,000.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—What is one of the largest payments ever made to Indians in either North or South Dakota has just been made by the government to the Sioux Indians living on the Standing Rock reservation. The payment aggregated \$140,000, each Indian man, woman and child on the reservation receiving \$40. As a result of the payment business is booming at the post traders' stores on the reservation and at the stores in the towns situated near the reservation.

Not Blighted by Marriage.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Mannuel Turner, a veteran of the civil war, residing at Santa Monica, who has just celebrated his one hundred and seventh birthday, thanks his judgment in remaining single during life and good health at this advanced age. "My life was never blighted by worry or sickness because I never married," said "Uncle" Dan. "Married men die younger than bachelors. Sometimes death is a welcome relief to the man who gets a modern wife."

CELEBRATE THE 4TH

CLOSE BUSINESS HOUSES IN MEXICAN TOWN.

LOOKING INTO SENATE LOBBY

Further Sensations Expected in Senate Committee's Investigations—U. S. Fiscal Year Closes With Big Gains.

El Paso, Texas.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in Ciudad Juarez, as well as in El Paso. Business houses in the Mexican town closed and officers of the federal garrison entertained at dinner. The fortifying of the town's outskirts continues. General Castro's plan is to resist Villa's attack, outside of rifle range of the business section. However, the federals have notified the Mexican Northwestern railway and an American merchant, who owns high buildings, that they will be commandeered if needed. The exodus of families to El Paso continues. The water supply of Juarez, which comes from a well west of the town, has been cut off.

Closes With a Surplus.

Washington.—Uncle Sam closed the fiscal year of 1913 with a surplus of \$50,038,229, representing the excess of receipts over expenditures, exclusive of Panama canal and public debt transactions made. This exceeds last year's surplus by \$3,750,000. The Panama canal expenditures and public debt transactions, however, wiped out the surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures and created a deficit for the year of \$2,149,069. Total receipts for the fiscal year amounted to \$723,782,921, while the ordinary disbursements were \$683,699,692. The record drinking and smoking of the American people during the last twelve months brought the federal government the enormous total of \$309,478,000, in internal revenue receipts, which was \$16,500,000 greater than in 1912, and one of the highest amounts on record.

Senate Lobby Investigation.

Washington.—With witnesses headed for Washington from every direction to testify on the newest development in the senate lobby investigation, Chairman Overman gives a hint of further sensations in the committee's activities. An inquiry has been under way for some time, it is understood, into operation of paid press bureaus conducted by large corporations and "interests," and the committee expects to determine to what extent paid publicity agents are employed to attempt to influence public opinion or direct federal legislation.

Interest on Government Deposits.

Washington.—National banks Tuesday paid \$100,000 into the United States treasury as interest for one month on deposits of the federal government. This is the first step in carrying out a recent order charging interest on government deposits at 2 per cent per annum. The order became effective June 1 and as the interest will be paid on July 1 and January 1, the first payment will be only for the month of June. The government expects to earn more than a million dollars annually in this manner.

Fortune Awaits Claimants.

Hutchinson, Kan.—A bag of gold nuggets and gold dust, and estimated to be worth \$10,000, awaits any heirs who may be found to the estate of Mrs. Ann M. Bernhart, who died recently in Davenport, Ia., according to the announcement of the administrator of the Bernhart properties. The nuggets and dust, in small bags, were found secreted in all parts of the cottage in which Mrs. Bernhart formerly lived.

Cotton Crop Best But One.

Washington, D. C.—America's cotton crop for 1912 was the biggest ever produced, with the single exception of 1911. Census statistics, issued recently, showed last year's total to be 14,313,015 bales. This is 11 per cent less than the famous crop of 1911, but more than that of any other year. It is estimated that the 1912 crop was worth \$920,690,000. Texas alone produced almost one-fourth of the world's cotton crop.

Vesuvius Getting Rampant.

Naples.—For the first time since 1906 flames were observed Saturday shooting up from Mount Vesuvius. Three slight earth shocks occurred and the uppermost crater of Vesuvius emitted a dense column of smoke, which frequently showed strong reflections of flames lower down with an occasional eruption of fire.

Lightning Tore His Shoes Off.

Denver.—O. M. Simpson, 38 years old, a laborer, was knocked down and made unconscious for several minutes when struck by a lightning bolt at his home here. His 12-year-old son, Vernon, sitting a few inches away with his back to his father was not touched. The lightning struck with sufficient force to tear Simpson's shoes to shreds, but this is about the only evidence left of the visit of the electrical freak, with the exception of a burn about the size of a dime on Simpson's right foot.

CONCESSION TO SUGAR MEN

BLUE AND GRAY FRATERNIZE AT GETTYSBURG.

Date of One Cent Rate on Sugar Has Been Advanced—Many Applications for Postal Bonds.

Gettysburg, Pa.—Over the field of Gettysburg, where 150,000 men in blue and gray fought with the weapons of war fifty years ago, the soldiers of peace from the north and south, the east and west, trooped to the tented city of brown, where they will live in the days of semi-centennial celebration. It was an army united in sentiment and united in fact, for the blue linked arms with the gray. They marched the dusty road together from the village, they sat down at the same mess tables and they talked over the war before the campfires. If there was any rancor in any heart, any feeling of bitterness, it didn't come to the surface, and over the broad expanse of the "city" reunions of those who won and those who tried went on hour after hour.

Want Postal Savings Bonds.

Washington.—A check for \$1,116,880 was transmitted to the treasurer of the United States by Postmaster General Burleson in payment for postal savings bonds to that amount, which had been applied for by postal savings depositories in the various states. This is the fifth issue of postal savings bonds. The amount applied for at this time shows an increase of \$41,900 over the preceding issue made on January 1, last. Nearly nine-tenths of the bonds were requested in registered forms, indicating that the purchasers desired them as a permanent investment.

CONCESSION TO SUGAR MEN.

Advance the Date of the One-Cent Rate.

Washington.—Postponement of the date on which the new tariff shall go into effect until March 1, 1914, and a change of the date when the income tax shall be operative from January 1, 1913, to March 1, 1914, have been agreed upon by majority members of the senate finance committee. In advancing the date when the proposed rate of a cent a pound on sugar shall be applied, the committee did not amend the schedule to effect the provision that sugar shall go on the free list May 1, 1916.

Love's Dream Rudely Shattered.

Omaha, Neb.—Marrying a dapper looking young fellow only to discover on her honeymoon trip to Chicago that he was a colored man was the experience of a young white girl of Omaha, who has just been granted a divorce in Judge English's court. Robert L. Arantz is his name, and he was an employe at the Elk's club. Though of dark complexion, he did not have other apparent negro characteristics.

First "Eugenic Wedding."

Baltimore, Md.—What is believed to be the first "eugenic wedding" in Maryland took place here when Miss Mary Buchana Albert was married to Lennox Birkhead. Bride and groom are representatives of two of the most prominent families in the state. The guests at the wedding were assured that the bride and groom had presented certificates of good health from their physicians to the Rev. Dr. Hugh Birkhead, who performed the ceremony.

Cigarette a Matrimonial Agency.

York, Neb.—Miss May Lauck of St. Louis and Edward Kimbrough, a barber of this city, were quietly married one day last April by County Judge Wray. No one except the couple themselves knew of the hidden romance that preceded the wedding. Kimbrough purchased a package of cigarettes last winter. On one of the papers he discovered a name and an address written. It was that of his bride. Mrs. Kimbrough had written her name on the paper while she was an employe in a tobacco factory in St. Louis.

Veteran Showman Retires.

Peru, Ind.—"Uncle Ben" Wallace, reputed to be the wealthiest circus man in the world, forever quit the show business Monday when his controlling interest in the Hagenbeck-Wallace shows was transferred to a newly formed corporation known as the United States Amusement company. Wallace entered the circus business more than a quarter of a century ago and has been on the road ever since without intermission. His home and the winter quarters of his circus are in Peru.

Lincoln, Neb.—July 16 will be suffrage petition day all over the state, according to plans now under way by the Nebraska Suffrage association. Public meetings will be held in many of the counties, and will be addressed by volunteer speakers from Lincoln, Omaha and other points, who will give their services for the day in this concerted movement to get the required petition of 38,000 voters started. Those in charge of the campaign declare that the entire petition will be secured before the annual suffrage convention in November.

BLUE AND GRAY GATHERING ON HISTORIC FIELD.

Assessment Returns Show Marked Increase Over Last Year—Earthquake Causes Panic in Sicily.

Gettysburg, Pa.—Gettysburg stepped fifty years backward Sunday into the halo of history and looked again upon an army of blue and gray, meeting at her doorstep to join in the semi-centennial celebration of the greatest battle of the war between the states, and to show the world that scars are not so deep as the feeling of American brotherhood. From early morning until long after sundown the veterans in blue and gray trooped into the little town which has slept so peacefully among its hills since Lee and Meade turned their legions southward long ago. More than thirty special trains came into the village during the day.

Sicilian Villages in Panic.

Cosenza, Calabria, Italy.—The great disaster in Sicily and Calabria in 1908 has been brought forcibly to mind by a series of earth shocks which appeared graver than they really were owing to the panic they caused. The people rushed out of their houses terror-stricken at the first shock and screaming and imploring mercy. They are now camping in the open fields or in underground grottoes. Troops and a detachment of Red Cross workers were hurriedly dispatched to points where the greatest damage was reported. The villages most seriously affected are Rogliano, Gravina, Mongrassano and San Benedetto.

PROPERTY WEALTH INCREASES.

Assessment Returns Shows Gains in Many Counties.

Lincoln, Neb.—Reports from nineteen counties which have reached the state board of equalization indicate that the grand assessment roll of the state will be about \$475,000,000 for this year. If that amount is realized, it will register a gain of \$11,688,000 over one year ago, or 2.5 per cent increase. The nineteen counties which have sent in their returns to the state board represent a little over one-seventh of the entire valuation of property in Nebraska. Their combined wealth, figured on the one-fifth basis for taxation, is almost \$70,000,000, and this is approximately \$1,450,000 more than they had a year ago. All these counties without exception, have reported a higher total this year than last.

Impersonating Members of Congress.

Washington, D. C.—Robert S. Lovett's charge that men impersonating members of congress have been making demands on Wall street financiers, has stirred congressional circles to the depths. Lovett, chairman of the board of the Union Pacific railroad, made such a charge before the senate lobby investigating committee saying that men impersonating representatives had claimed to be able to "grease the wheels in Washington" for the Union Pacific merger dissolution.

MUST WORK AS USUAL.

President Declines to Make July 5 a Holiday.

Washington.—Half-masted flags over the government buildings were not necessary to symbolize the gloom which settled over the several thousand clerks and employes when they learned that President Wilson had declined to grant them a full holiday on July 5. Petitions had been filed with the president setting forth that as July 4 was a holiday and the following day, Saturday, inaugurated the Saturday half holiday summer schedule, it would be appreciated if the chief executive would make Saturday a complete holiday, thereby giving the clerks three full days in which to enjoy a vacation. The president's declination was due to the fact that he did not care to establish a precedent.

Tokio.—The premier, Count Gombel Yamamoto, addressing a meeting of influential business men and financiers declared that he appreciated, with reference to the California question, that the earnest efforts of leaders had resulted in a sound and dignified opinion on the part of the public. The existing difficulty he said, was confined to one state and did not represent the sentiment of America, and justice and humanity, which ever prevails in the United States, combined with friendship for Japan, he hoped, would bring about a satisfactory solution. A few agitators continue their attempts to stir up anti-American feeling. They posted up additional violent and threatening announcements, which the police tore down.

Riverside, Cal.—Anti-Japanese sentiment at Hemet, a small town near here, was manifested when a party of citizens met an apricot-picking crew of Japanese from this city and ordered them to leave at once. The baggage of the Japanese was thrown aboard the train after them. There is not a Japanese in Hemet.

Mr. Bryan's New Secretary.

Washington.—George G. Waite, of Lincoln, well known in Nebraska as a business man and personal friend of Secretary of State Bryan, has arrived in Washington and entered upon the duties of clerk to Secretary Bryan. Mr. Waite succeeds Ben Davis, a former Nebraskan, the latter having been made chief clerk of the state department. The announcement of the appointment of Mr. Waite at the state department says that he was a friend of Secretary Bryan at the time both were students in Illinois college.

SPEECH BY WILSON

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES GREAT THRONG ON THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO VETERANS

Nation Does Not Stand Still, He Says, and Orders of the Day for the People Are Laws on Statute Books.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 4.—President Wilson's address today was the chief feature of National day in the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Battle of Gettysburg. It was heard by a vast crowd of old soldiers and others and was warmly applauded.

The president's address follows:

Friends and Fellow Citizens: I need not tell you what the battle of Gettysburg meant. These gallant men in blue and gray sit all about us here. Many of them met here upon this ground in grim and deadly struggle. Upon these famous fields and hillsides their comrades died about them. In their presence it were an impertinence to discourse upon how the battle went, how it ended, what it signified! But 50 years have gone by since then and I crave the privilege of speaking to you for a few minutes of what those 50 years have meant.

What have they meant? They have meant peace and union and vigor, and the maturity and might of a great nation. How wholesome and healing the peace has been! We have found one another again as brothers and comrades in arms, enemies no longer, generous friends rather, our battles long past, the quarrel forgotten—except that we shall not forget the splendid valor, the manly devotion of the men then arrayed against one another, now grasping hands and smiling into each other's eyes. How complete the union has become and how dear to all of us, how unquestioned, how benign and majestic, as state after state has been added to this great family of free men! How handsome the vigor, the maturity, the might of the great nation we love with undivided hearts; how full of large and confident promise that a life will be wrought out that will crown its strength with gracious justice and a happy welfare that will touch all alike with deep contentment! We are debtors to those 50 crowded years; they have made us heirs to a mighty heritage.

Nation Not Finished.

But do we deem the nation complete and finished? These venerable men crowding here to this famous field have set us a great example of devotion and utter sacrifice. They were willing to die that the people might live. But their task is done. Their day is turned into evening. They look to us to perfect what they established. Their work is handed on to us, to be done in another way but not in another spirit. Our day is not over; it is upon us in full tide.

Have affairs paused? Does the nation stand still? Is it what the 50 years have wrought since those days of battle finished, rounded out, and completed? Here is a great people, great with every force that has ever beaten in the lifeblood of mankind. And it is secure. There is no one within its borders, there is no power among the nations of the earth, to make it afraid. But has it yet squared itself with its own great standards set up at its birth, when it made that first noble, naive appeal to the moral judgment of mankind to take notice that a government had now at last been established which was to serve men, not masters? It is secure in everything except the satisfaction that its life is right, adjusted to the utmost to the standards of righteousness and humanity. The days of sacrifice and cleansing are not closed. We have harder things to do than were done in the heroic days of war, because harder to see clearly, requiring more vision, more calm balance of judgment, a more candid searching of the very springs of right.

Tribute to Their Valor.

Look around you upon the field of Gettysburg! Picture the array, the fierce heats and agony of battle, column hurled against column, battery following to battery! Valor? Yes! Greater no man shall see in war; and self-sacrifice, and loss to the utmost; the high recklessness of exalted devotion which does not count the cost. We are made by these tragic, epic things to know what it costs to make a nation—the blood and sacrifice of multitudes of unknown men lifted to a great stature in the view of all generations by knowing no limit to their manly willingness to serve. In armies thus marshaled from the ranks of free men you will see, as it were, a nation embattled, the leaders and the led, and may know, if you will, how little except in form its action differs in days of peace from its action in days of war.

Smashing Force of the Sea.

"The great gales which have recently swept the Atlantic have demonstrated in a most emphatic manner the force of the sea, as represented by the buckling, bending and tearing away of iron and steel plates from vessels," says the Times Engineering Supplement. "Within the last few years, also, engineers have had to witness the destruction of seawalls and half completed harbor works by the storms which have directed the battering forces of the breakers

Nation dispersed, disbanded, gone to their homes forgetful of the common cause? Are our forces disorganized, without constituted leaders and the might of men consciously united because we contend, not with armies, but with principalities and powers and wickedness in high places. Are we content to lie still? Does our union mean sympathy, our peace contentment, our vigor right action, our maturity self-comprehension and a clear confidence in choosing what we shall do? War fitted us for action, and action never ceases.

Our Laws the Orders of the Day.

I have been chosen the leader of the Nation. I cannot justify the choice by any qualities of my own, but so it has come about, and here I stand. Whom do I command? The ghostly hosts who fought upon these battlefields long ago and are gone? These gallant gentlemen stricken in years whose fighting days are over, their glory won? What are the orders for them, who rallies them? I have in my mind another host, whom these set free of civil strife in order that they might work out in days of peace and settled order the life of a great nation. That host is the people themselves, the great and the small, without class or difference of kind or race or origin; and undivided in interest, if we have but the vision to guide and direct them and order their lives aright in what we do. Our constitutions are their articles of enlistment. The orders of the day are the laws upon our statute books. What we strive for is their freedom, their right to lift themselves from day to day and behold the things they have hoped for, and so make way for still better days for those whom they love who are to come after them. The recruits are the little children crowding in. The quartermaster's stores are in the mines and forests and fields, in the shops and factories. Every day something must be done to push the campaign forward; and it must be done by plan and with an eye to some great destiny.

How shall we hold such thoughts in our hearts and not be moved? I would not have you live even today wholly in the past, but would wish to stand with you in the light that streams upon us now out of that great day gone by. Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who stands ready to act again and always in the spirit of this day of reunion and hope and patriotic fervor? The day of our country's life has not broadened into morning. Do not put uniforms by. Put the harness of the present on. Lift your eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interest of righteous peace, of that prosperity which lies in a people's hearts and outlasts all wars and errors of men. Come, let us be comrades and soldiers yet to serve our fellow men in quiet counsel, where the blare of trumpets is neither heard nor heeded and where the things are done which make blessed the nations of the world in peace and righteousness and love.

Properly Rebuked.

An excursion party from a prominent woman's club in Chicago had gone to a rural part of the state, and in default of sufficient hotel accommodations, some of the members were obliged to seek quarters in a nearby farmhouse. Everything was simplicity itself, although scrupulously clean and homelike. But as would be expected, there was a natural absence of some of the luxuries of high-priced city hotels. Retiring time came and some of the ladies discovered that there were no keys in the locks of their rooms, and consulted the farmer's wife.

"That good woman was undisguisedly surprised. "Why," she said, "we don't usually lock our doors here, and there's no one here but you. But then," scrutinizing the ladies carefully, "I suppose you know your own party best."—Harper's Magazine.

Not on Her List.

Mrs. Vaughn was out shopping one morning, and upon her return home she asked Annie, her maid, if there had been any callers during her absence. "Yes, mum," replied Annie. "Who called?" inquired the mistress. "Mrs. Cassidy, mum," said the girl. "Mrs. Cassidy?" repeated Mrs. Vaughn, thoughtfully. "Why, I don't know any Mrs. Cassidy."

Cause for Gratitude.

Mayor Gaynor, at a luncheon in Brooklyn, praised New York's abundance of amusements. "New York furnishes the people," he said, "with more amusements of a wholesome and uplifting kind than any other city in the world except Paris. "Let us be thankful that we live in New York instead of in one of those gloomy cities whereof the citizens say: "The only place our people have to go to is back to work."

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against vulnerable points in the structures. There is no uncertainty about the results, but the precise nature of the destructive action, and the quantitative measure of the forces involved, can scarcely be said to have been submitted to adequate examination, even in cases where the facts were favorable to such a research.

The Isle of Man, which has just defeated the workman's compensation bill, is one of the most backward portions of the British empire.