

The McCook Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1882.

F. M. KIMMELL, Editor.

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NORRIS IS CONFIDENT

Representative Norris of Nebraska, the leading progressive among the republicans in the house, on leaving for his home announced that he will not again be a candidate for the lower house, but that he will contest for the seat now occupied in the senate by Norris Brown, whose term expires March 3, 1913.

Mr. Norris was the leader in the fight against former Speaker Cannon and has been the standard bearer in the progressive movement in the house, occupying there substantially the position which Mr. La Follette does in the senate.

Mr. Brown has been numbered with the progressives on many issues, but he has been unable to follow the lead of Mr. La Follette on all questions and has therefore been stamped as "irregular" among the insurgents.

"The first state to declare itself on the presidential issue," said Mr. Norris, "will be North Dakota, whose primary, under a presidential preference law, will be held in March. Letters from there justify the conclusion that the state will be for La Follette by from five to one to ten to one."

"As a candidate for the senate in Nebraska against Senator

Brown I have no doubt I will win by a great majority. The only uncertainty that possibly can enter into the contest is that there are many republicans in the state who are today disposed to absent themselves from the primary.

"They are determined never to vote for Taft and take the view that they ought not to mix in republican primaries because of that intention.

"However, we will have them convinced in plenty of time, that they cannot afford to take this course; that Taft is not at all certain of nomination and that a few early voting states, of which Nebraska is one, will convince the republican party that the disaster of defeat can be avoided by preventing the nomination of Taft."

Mr. Norris declares that the anti-Taft forces will control the delegations from Nebraska, both Dakotas, Montana, Illinois, Oklahoma, Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington, Iowa, Kansas and Texas, and will divide Pennsylvania, Missouri and several other states. Wisconsin, of course, is listed for them, and Minnesota, he believes, will be solid, though two districts may go to Taft. — Washington cor. Lincoln Journal.

NORRIS AT THE STATE FAIR

Congressman George W. Norris, the fighting Nebraska insurgent, spoke before several thousand people at the state fair yesterday, and in an address which readily met the approval of an audience composed largely of farmers, scathingly denounced the reciprocity bill which was passed at the late session of congress. The Fifth district representative made no assault on the men who supported the measure which he opposed, but devoted his entire time to the submission of argument and statistics which upheld his stand on the much talked of trade agreement with Canada.

His speech was frequently interrupted with applause, particularly pronounced when he drove home some point which deeply impressed his hearers. While he was forced to talk against the cheering of grandstand crowds on one side and the tooting of whistles on the other, his voice carried remarkably well and the major portion of his audience was enabled to hear nearly all of his remarks.

At the outset and before he took up his theme of the afternoon, Congressman Norris set out his position on the matter of Secretary Wilson's visit to the state and his Tuesday speech at the fair grounds. "I want it understood that at no time have I opposed the idea of any representative of the administration visiting this state and talking as he saw fit in regard to any of the questions of the day," said he. Letters which passed between Secretary Mellor of the state fair board and Congressman Norris at the time an effort was made to induce Senator Robert LaFollette to speak at the fair were read by the speaker to show that his attitude in the matter was entirely neutral as far as the question of state fair speakers was concerned.

Gold Brick and a Sham.

"I want to be fair and square with those who are supporters of the reciprocity bill," said Congressman Norris as he launched into his subject, "but as far as I am concerned I believe that the bill as it passed both houses at late session of congress is a gold brick and a sham. As long as I thought that way I could not deviate one whit from my course, and my duty in the matter allowed me to take but one path—that of opposition to the measure.

"Reciprocity puts on the free list such articles as cattle, horses, sheep, wheat, rye, barley, apples, pears, butter, poultry, grass seeds and innumerable other things which are produced on the farms of the state of Nebraska. If the farmers are forced to sell their products in consequence in open and free trade markets why on earth should they not be allowed to make their purchases in the same kind instead of a protected market?"

"Reciprocity is a nice sounding name—it has all the earmarks of something worth while—but what does it bring to the farmer? Reciprocity should give everyone a fair deal, and yet it gives the farmer nothing. Its sole benefits accrue to the brewer, the railroad interests and to the big manufacturer of the east. The farmer who toils and who should be benefitted by this measure, and the one whom its supporters say is benefitted by it, is made its victim instead, and the special interests who need no law to help them, are the ones who are aided by its provisions. Protectionist or free-trader he who would be both consistent and honest should demand that the same good should result to all classes of people.

"Take the concrete example of wheat. If all or nearly all which we raise in this country is consumed the tariff on wheat would have a direct effect on its price. It on the other hand all of the wheat should be exported the tariff thereon would have little effect and would be inconsequential to the farmers who produce it. In 1910 we raised in this country 700,000,000 bushels of wheat and of that amount we exported only 24,000,257 bushels, a trifle more than 3 1/2 per cent. In other words we consume nearly all the wheat that we produce, right here in our own country.

Prices Here and in Canada.

"I submit this as a fair proposition—that the difference in the price of wheat at Liverpool and Chicago should be the cost of transportation between the two places. Yet the day has never dawned that saw the case. It costs 17 cents per bushel to transport wheat from Chicago to Liverpool and yet the difference in price between these two places varies only 3, 4 and 5 cents. The difference between the prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis is 15 cents, being higher on the American

market than on the Canadian market. Take for instance the case of one little North Dakota town which happens to be so situated that its main street is the boundary line between the United States and Canada. If the present tariff has no effect on the products of the farmers who haul wheat thereto then the price should be the same on both sides of the line and the same price should be paid at the elevators which are located in the town and upon both sides of the line. As a matter of fact on January 10, 1911, for instance, the price of wheat was 90 cents on the American side of the town and 75 cents on the Canadian side of the town. The present tariff protects and makes that American price and gives the farmer on this side a decided advantage over the farmer on the other side. Simply, the tariff has enabled the American farmer to get a fair price for the product which he raises—a thing not possible under the reciprocity trade agreement. The result will be that the American price will fall to meet the Canadian price and that the farmers of Nebraska will be forced to take lower prices all along the line for their products.

"This state raised last year about 48,000,000 bushels of wheat. Suppose that the price of wheat depreciates but 10 cents a bushel on account of the release of the tariff and its admission free through the provisions of the reciprocity bill. The farmers of this state will lose \$4,800,000 yearly because of this one item. Compute that for a number of years and you will have lost money enough to have run your state government without further appropriations until you and your descendants have been laid away.

Gain for the Big Interests.

"And with all of these advantages gained by the big manufacturers of the east through this bill they are simply adding to many advantages which they enjoyed to a great extent for many years past. The bill jumps on the man who has nothing and takes away that which he seemed to possess while it aids the man who always had something and whose pile of money is already growing faster than he can arrange for its expenditure.

"The supporters of reciprocity say in defense of their action of putting wheat on the free list, that the present tariff does not protect. Dare they extend that philosophy to leather goods and say 'let's take it off these too for it does not protect them.' No they will not do that—not by a long ways. They dare not rub the same argument up against the manufacturer of the east that they do against the farmer of the west.

"I read in a well known magazine that James Wilson, a member of President Taft's cabinet, declared that New Englanders might have to compete with Canadians for the sale of potatoes which are now placed on the list for entry free into the United States and that the proceeding would in the main be satisfactory to the people of the country. Last year we were forced to import about 600,000 bushels of potatoes from Canada for our own use, and yet he supports the removal of the duty on potatoes in the face of the fact that the duty on wheat, of which we produce more than we consume, should be removed.

"The danger of the American republic today is that the rural population may be driven from the farm to the city and yet by such enactments as this reciprocity bill we legislate against the farmer and aid in driving him from his country place. The brewers profit by reciprocity, for they are enabled thereby to get barley cheaper than under the present system. Jim Hill is for reciprocity because he owns a railroad system which taps the north and northwest and would haul thousands of carloads of wheat to the southwest if the duty was taken therefrom."

Would Not Include Lumber.

Congressman Norris asserted that the effort which he and others made to have inserted in the reciprocity bill a free list which would include dressed lumber and other articles of benefit to the farmers was frowned upon by the supporters of the measure. "They said they wanted a free list bill but they wanted it enacted separately. Yet they knew all the time they were saying that, that the bill which they had in mind would be vetoed. I charged them to put such a list in the reciprocity bill which they were sure would be signed, but they

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would not harken and only turned their backs upon the insurgents when the matter was suggested to them in rather keen terms.

Magner sells better groceries than the just as good kind. Try him for an order.

The Cambridge Commercial club has decided to have an assembly or chautauqua, next year again.

Application was made to Judge Harry S. Dungan at Holdrege on Tuesday for a writ of mandamus commanding the supervisors of Franklin county to call another county-seat election. Judge Dungan issued the usual alternative writ returnable at the next term of court in that county this month and a hearing will be had at that time. The county supervisors, by a vote of four to three had refused to call a second election.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Citizens National Bank of McCook

RESOURCES:	
Loans and discounts	\$238,691 50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	808 92
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. Deposits	5,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	766 67
Bonds, securities, etc.	6,946 96
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	16,000 00
Other real estate owned	8,055 80
Due from approved reserve agents	145,222 18
Exchanges from clearing house	708 38
Notes of other national banks	1,340 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	163 16
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie	\$ 16,284 25
Legal-tender notes	17,969 25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 percent of circulation)	2,500 00
Total	\$458,802 82
LIABILITIES:	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund	25,000 00
Undivided profits, less expense and taxes paid	10,888 70
National bank notes outstanding	50,000 00
Due to other national banks	10,016 24
Due to state and private banks and bankers	100,104 33
Individual deposits subject to check	124,296 11
Time certificates of deposit	85,783 49
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,703 95
Total	\$458,802 82

State of Nebraska, ss.
County of Red Willow, ss.
R. A. Green, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. GREEN, Cashier.

CORRECT—Attest:
V. FRANKLIN,
G. H. WATKINS,
A. McMILLEN, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of Sept. 1911.
C. H. BOYLE,
Notary Public.
My commission expires January 15, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage executed to the McCook National Bank of McCook, Nebraska, by Charles F. Edwards and Martin L. Yager dated May 10, 1911, and filed in the office of the county clerk of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on May 26, 1911, on which default has been made and upon which there is now due the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars with ten per cent interest per annum thereon from August 10, 1911, said McCook National Bank will expose for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder on the thirtieth day of September, 1911, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., on lot 9, in block 28, in the original town, now city of McCook, in said Red Willow county, Nebraska, the property mentioned in said chattel mortgage, to-wit: One platform scale, one hanging scale, one new National cash register, one 8x10 compartment ice box purchased from C. B. Civer & Co., one marble top wood counter with four paper cutters and all parts complete, three meat blocks, one chipped beef cutter, one nickel plate piece rack, a knives, saws and tools, six new curtains for windows, all trays and meat pans, metal hooks for box, one new 60-gallon iron kettle, one old 45-gallon iron kettle, one complete iron lard press, one electric motor complete, one complete Enterprise meat grinder and bolts and tools for same, one bone grinder complete, all back room tools and fixtures, block and tackle and rope, one delivery buggy, one set of new single harness used in delivery, one white spring wagon and one set of single harness, one gray horse, name Tom, five years old weight about 1200 pounds, one bay horse about ten years old, weight about 950 pounds, all slaughter house fixtures and tools, one sausage stuffer complete, all interest in slaughter house, one large clock, one 24-foot counter, one pole derrick, 25 feet of heavy steel chain.

Seed Wheat For Sale.

No. 2 Red Turkey wheat for sale. Updike Grain Co. Phone 169.

The best brands of canned fruits and vegetables at Magner's

one Webber gasoline engine with belts, gears and all other tools and fixtures used on May 10, 1911, or since added, in conducting the meat market in the building on said lot on Main Street in said city known as the Kapke building.

Dated at McCook, Nebraska, September 6, 1911.

The McCook National Bank. By Ritchie & Wolff, its attorneys First publication Sept. 7-ts.

Order to Show Cause.

In the district court of Red Willow county, State of Nebraska.—In the matter of the application of Nina Harris Wade, administratrix of the estate of James B. Wade, deceased, for license to sell real estate.

Now on this 23rd day of August, 1911, this cause came on for hearing upon the petition of Nina Harris Wade, administratrix of the estate of James B. Wade, deceased, praying for license to sell the following described real estate of the said James B. Wade, to-wit: lot numbered six in block numbered six in the original town now city, of McCook, Redwillow county, Nebraska, for the payment of debts against said estate and allowance and costs of administration, for the reason there is not sufficient personal property belonging to said estate to pay said debts, allowance and costs.

It is ordered, on consideration by me, that all persons interested in said estate appear before me at chambers in the court house in the city of McCook, in said county, on the 7th day of October, 1911, at one o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any there be, why license should not be granted to said Nina Harris Wade, administratrix, to sell so much of the above described real estate of said decedent as shall be necessary to pay said debts, allowance and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be served upon all persons interested in said estate by causing the same to be published once a week for four successive weeks in the McCook Tribune, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Redwillow county, Nebraska.

R. C. ORR, Judge of the District Court. First publication Aug. 24-4 ts.