

SPECIAL

FOR

Wednesday, Sept. 27

Silk Petticoats, Black and all Colors, Exceptional values at

\$2.48

ONE DAY ONLY

C. L. DeGROFF & CO.

BURLINGTON TIME TABLE.

East-Depart-(Central Time):

No. 6	11:30 P. M.
16	5:00 A. M.
2	5:50 A. M.
13	9:45 A. M.
12	6:35 A. M.
14	9:20 P. M.
10	5:05 P. M.

West-Depart-(Mountain Time):

No. 1	12:20 P. M.
3	11:42 P. M.
5	8:30 P. M.
13	9:30 A. M.
15	6:45 A. M.
9	6:25 A. M.

Imperial Line-(Mountain Time):

No. 176	3:30 P. M.
No. 175	12:30 A. M.

For information, time tables, maps and tickets, call on or write D. F. Hostetter, Agent, McCook, Neb., or L. W. Wakeley, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Nebraska.

The McCook Tribune.

By F. M. KIMMELL

Largest Circulation in Red Willow Co.

Entered at postoffice, McCook, Nebraska, as second-class matter. Published semi-weekly.

Everybody seems to be waiting for somebody to start something.

A too-obvious quietness is betimes as ominous as a storm. Let'er go.

—Engineer Art Bowers went down to Havelock, Saturday, on 10, to bring up engine 1738.

Mrs. J. W. Tobin of Billings, Montana, who has spent the summer in Denver, is making a visit with Mrs. J. R. Burke.

—Douglas Wentz was a passenger on 10, Sunday night, for Havelock, after a short visit here and at Haigler with relatives.

—Mrs. Roy Hiler went to Denver, Saturday night, to spend a week or two with him. He is now running out of that place.

—H. M. Finity of the repair track, will leave on Wednesday morning, with the members of company M for the encampment.

—Mrs. Jacob Matz and daughter went up to Brush, Colorado, Saturday on 13. They will also visit in Denver before returning.

—Fireman A. D. Troyer of the Kansa branch service is now running on 6364, and was over Sunday looking after the change.

—Engineers H. E. Hanford and R. H. Opie went up to Dnever on Sunday, to attend a case in court for the company involving stock damages.

—Engineer W. F. Niewig of the 63-64 run Oxford to Red Cloud spent Sunday in the city, returning to Oxford on 10, Sunday night.

—Crip Milligan, John Burnett, Will Wiehe and Herman Budig of the machinist helper force will leave, Wednesday morning, for the encampment near Omaha, for ten days.

—Engineer T. D. Morrissey leaves tonight for Colorado with the 1738, to work at Brush and Fort Morgan in the sugar beet industry, now well open in harvesting the beets in that section.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Douglas of Wichita, Kansas, arrived in the city, Sunday, and will be the guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown for a few days. After which they will go to Denver to visit his father, thence to

—Mrs. Frank Kendlen is down from Denver, today, for a brief visit to her home in Kansas.

—Fireman Charles Wilson has been called to Red Cloud by the serious illness of his father and brother.

—Mrs. C. B. Dalton and Master Robert departed last Friday morning, for Illinois, on a visit to her parents.

—Engineer I. T. Hill, who has been running out of Lincoln, has returned to McCook and will run on 1 west out of here.

—Mrs. Steve Bolles, Jr., went up to Denver on 9, Thursday, to meet her sister Mrs. Rufus Carlton coming from California.

—Word from LaJunta brings the cheering news that Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hileman are recovering nicely from their attacks of typhoid fever.



DINNER TIME.

SOLDIER LADS TO ENCAMP IN OMAHA

Two Regiments of Nebraska National Guard for Maneuvers Dates During Ak-Sar-Ben.

Program Will Extend Over a Period of Ten Days, Beginning September 26 and Ending October 5—Camp Near Bellevue.

When the visitors from all over the world go to Omaha to witness the festivities incident to the coronation of King Ak-Sar-Ben XVII, they will have the opportunity to witness the Nebraska national guard—Nebraska's contribution to the citizen soldiery of the nation—at its best.

For at the same time, the national guardsmen will be attending their annual encampment, located this year a short distance south of Bellevue, perhaps twelve miles south of the business district of Omaha, and easily accessible by the interurban railway leading to Bellevue and Fort Crook.

In fact, a trip to the camp to visit Nebraska's soldier boys may be made a pleasant outing in various ways, for also may be visited Bellevue, where the French voyageurs of 100 years ago, delighted beyond measure at nature's panorama spread in magnificent colors and scenic grandeur before them, exclaimed "La Bellevue," and Fort Crook, within a mile of which the camp will be located, may be visited, and Uncle Sam's soldiers in their splendid army post may be observed.

Once each year the Nebraska national guard, like the national guard of other states, goes into camp from one to two weeks. This year it will last ten days. This is the period of the year when full time is devoted to military instruction; when by the massing of large bodies of troops instruction of a character which can not be given at the home stations is given, and when larger military problems are worked out; when camp life is tried out, and the men taught and hardened by experience for the active service to which they may at any time be called; when all become enthused over military affairs, and return to their homes with a new zeal and inspiration for military duties.

Long years ago, before the civil war, but yet within the memory of the older men and women, the military instruction of general character for the citizens consisted of "general training day" once a year; a gala day of unique efforts and uniforms; a day when the old people met and gossiped, and the youngsters ate gingerbread, while the able-bodied men were soldiers for the day.

But the civil war taught one terrible lesson—that raw and untrained men will die in camp like sheep from disease before they ever reached the front; and that loyalty and patriotism

without organization often are virtues that lead to dire disaster on the battlefield. The Spanish war taught another lesson—that men must not only be trained in their local organizations, but that these organizations must be uniform in their make-up, quickly answerable to a single head, and prepared to act promptly as the second line of defense of the nation, the regular army, of course, being the first.

To that end, since the Spanish war the national guard of the various states has been made a part of the regular army.

The Nebraska national guard consists of two regiments of infantry, the First and Second; one company of the signal corps, located at Fremont; one field hospital company, located at Lincoln; one machine gun company,

located at Beatrice; and one engineer company, located at Omaha.

Though the two infantry regiments would consist of twelve companies each, if filled, the attitude of the state military department in recent years has been that of promptly mustering out a company that does not maintain itself at a high standard, and to not fill the vacancy until a new company, organized with at least forty-five men of good character, officered with men of experience, and enjoying the moral and financial support of the community, is offered to take its place. As

These are the present infantry companies and their home stations:

First Regiment—Company A, York, Captain Roy E. Olmstead; B, Stanton, Captain Iver S. Johnson; C, Beatrice, Captain Charles L. Brewster; D, Norfolk, Captain Charles L. Anderson; E, Blair, Captain Frederick A. Abbott; G, Geneva, Captain Harry E. Ford; H, Osceola, Captain Richard O. Allen; K, Wymore, Captain Jesse V. Craig; L, Omaha, Captain Henning F. Elsasser; M, McCook, Captain J. Roy Weidenhamer.

Second Regiment—Company A, Kearney, Captain Harry N. Jones; B, Beaver City, Captain John Stevens; C, Nebraska City, Captain Clyde E. McCormick; D, Hastings, Captain J. Hamilton Rife; E, Holdrege, Captain Frank A. Anderson; F, Lincoln, Captain Phil L. Hall, Jr.; G, Omaha, Captain Earl E. Sterricker; H, Aurora, Captain Carl G. Johnson; K, Schuyler, Captain Charles H. Johnson; L, Alma, Captain Arthur Kimberling; M, Albion, Captain Leon H. Davis.

The commander in chief of the Nebraska national guard is Governor Chester H. Aldrich. Direct management is entrusted by him to a general staff, of which General Ernest H. Phelps the adjutant general, is the head, he being a regular salaried

officer, and having several salaried officers of the rank of major or captain assisting him. Next to the adjutant general are three heads of departments, whose services are called but occasionally, they being Colonel Allan D. Falconer, quartermaster and commissary general; Colonel A. D. Fetterman, inspector general, and Colonel Willard A. Prince, judge advocate general.

A large part of the advisory work is done by the military board, which meets monthly, and which consists of the adjutant general, the brigade commander, the two regimental commanders and the chief surgeon of the medical corps.

Attached to the general staff is the medical corps, of which Major John M. Birkner of Lincoln is chief surgeon. He has fifteen surgeons under him. All of the field forces of the guard, previously named, are organized into a brigade, of which General Joseph A. Storch of Fullerton is in command. He has the usual brigade staff.

Under him are the First regiment, of which the field officers are Colonel George A. Eberly of Stanton, Lieutenant Colonel W. Edmund Baehr of Omaha, Major George E. Holdeman of York, Major Charles E. Fraser of Madison and Major Albert H. Hollings-

worth of Beatrice; the Second regiment, of which the field officers are Colonel Fred J. Mack of Albion, Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Elton Clapp of Steele City, Major Herbert H. Paul of St. Paul, Major Walter F. Sammons of Kearney and Major Otis M. Newman of Aurora; the machine gun company, Captain Henry A. Jess; the field hospital company, Major John M. Birkner; the machine gun company, Captain Herbert T. Weston, and the engineer company, Captain F. Otto Hassman.

Altogether, the brigade consists of about 1,400 officers and men, as they turn out for duty, after eliminating those who are ill or who have substantial reasons for not reporting.

This brigade, officered by Spanish war veterans as a rule, for the two regiments served with credit in that war, well drilled, wishing to make a good appearance, will be in camp from Sept. 26 to Oct. 5. There will be squad, company, battalion and regimental drills, and brigade reviews, dress parades and other spectacular functions, extended order drills and maneuvers to the extent that the ground will permit and practice in making and breaking camp, and in various other matters that go to make up the life of a soldier in the field.

One day will be devoted to field day exercises.

A Battleship's Eyes.

In the design and equipment of Uncle Sam's newer battleships no feature is more noticeable than the facilities afforded for observation by the officers and men stationed on the bridge—observations of the beacons and other aids to navigation, but more especially observations of the movements of a supposed enemy. On the bridge and on the "fire control" tower overhead are to be found artificial aids for the "eyes of the battleship," ranging all the way from old fashioned glasses to the powerful telescopes and kindred annihilators of distance that are too large to be supported at arm's length

No anxiety on Baking-day if you use

DR. PRICE'S CREAM Baking Powder

Insures light, sweet, wholesome food
A pure Cream of Tartar Powder

No Alum
No Lime Phosphate

Nebraska's Possibilities.

As a means of showing the possibilities of an increased population of Nebraska allow me to present the following facts and figures. The area of our state is 76,794 square miles with 712 square miles of water surface, thus giving us an acreage of 49,148,160 of which 18,596,377 acres was sown to crops in the season of 1911, which includes also the acreage of wild and tame hay. The total of all farms listed by the assessors were 28,542,300 which also included pasture lands, which shows that approximately every other acre of land in Nebraska is untilled. There are 68,600 owners and 45,135 tenant farmers in 1911, against 68,611 owners and 47,578 tenants in 1910, which shows a decrease of 2,443 tenant farmers, while the government report shows the average size of the Nebraska farms to be 298

acres in 1910, our figures for 1911 show a continued increase in the size of the farms and decrease in the number of tenant farmers. The general tendency of the farmers being to reach out for more and more land. In other words Nebraska with a population of 1,192,214 and with only one-half of our land under cultivation with each farmer having approximately 300 acres of land in 1910 disposed of surplus products to the value of \$345,128,216 or an amount of produce sufficient to feed 1,000,000 people. What then would have been the results if every acre of land was being tilled and each farmer was tilling only an acreage upon which he could produce the best results from the application of scientific methods of cultivation?

Try a Tribune want ad and watch results.

V. FRANKLIN, Pres. G. H. WATKINS, Vice-Pres.
R. A. GREEN, Cshr.

The Citizens National Bank

of McCook, Nebraska

Paid-Up Capital \$50,000 : Surplus \$25,000

DIRECTORS
V. Franklin A. McMillen R. A. Green
G. H. Watkins Vernice Franklin

Irrigated Lands Assert Their Value

The irrigated areas in the Big Horn Basin and the Yellowstone Valley present at this time a wholesome example of the value of irrigation. On the Government irrigated homesteads in the vicinity of Ralston, Powell and Garland, Wyo., and along the Yellowstone river near Huntley, Montana, there are magnificent crops of alfalfa, wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, etc.

An ample supply of water is furnished through the season by the Government. Along the Big Horn river, upon lands taken under the Carey Act, there are likewise extensive areas of profitable crops.

The Government irrigated homesteads under the new Ralston unit are now available for entry. These include some of the most valuable and easily irrigated lands in the Basin. They are surrounded by protecting and magnificent mountain ranges. Local and Government agents help you in every way to select your land, and they take a deep interest in the development of your farm.

The writer visited that locality the week of August 6th to 12th, and saw everywhere such excellent yields, such highly developed farms, canals full of water, fast growing towns, new land going under cultivation, as to warrant this statement, that there are not today, in the United States, better chances for successful farming and future homes than upon the irrigated lands of the above named regions.

Join our personally conducted excursions during the autumn, and see for yourself what I am trying to make plain to you.

Burlington
Route

D. CLEM DEAVER,
Immigration Agent

1004 Farnam Street OMAHA, NEB.

LISTEN!!!

THE ELECTRIC

Presents the latest and best MOTION PICTURES Including

Western Dramas with reckless riding, Modern comedy dramas, Funny Farces, Interesting Scenes and all the best Feature Pictures.

Go Tonight Always a Good Show

ADMISSION 5c and 10c

Good Music by Jones & Jones

The Tribune