

THE FALLS CITY TRIBUNE

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TELEPHONE 226.

It is one of the duties of every well-regulated municipality to provide remunerative employment for its working people.

He is a public benefactor who provides employment for two, where before only one person could make a livelihood.

There is a hold-up man whose operations are more detestable than those of the high-way man. We refer to the holders of real estate who demand three prices for property needed for public utilities.

The American Magazine declares that slavery exists at this moment in Mexico, that the country is rife with barbarous political persecutions, and that freedom of speech and personal liberty are suppressed.

The Department of Agriculture is investigating the raising of edible snails as a new small-farm industry. Some boys we know are just about fast enough on foot to be useful in driving up the stock on such a ranch.

Mayor Dahlman of Omaha has publicly parted company with Wm. J. Bryan, because Mr. Bryan has endorsed the cause of temperance.

Mayor Dahlman is a believer in "personal liberty." By personal liberty he understands, that every man should have the free and unhindered right to make spoil of his fellow, to eat, drink, stagger in the ditch and die—a blessed freedom.

A new institution has been started at Durham, N. C., called the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua for the Colored Race. A basic principle of the new institution is "Change the man and the environment will be changed by the man." The head, the heart, the hand, it declares, should be educated. "Religion, industry and literature" make the complete, well-rounded man.

Dr. John P. Goucher, founder and now president-emeritus of the Woman's College, Baltimore, maintained for twenty-five years a system of village schools in the Northwest Provinces of India, resulting in the education and Christianization of more than 50,000 Indians, many of whom have become leaders of their people. All this was done at a total cost of \$100,000.

Much mud is thrown at the churches because of the lack of harmony and co-operation among themselves. That there is only too good ground for their reproach we admit. But are the mud-slingers always quite consistent, and do they in civic and municipal affairs always practice what they preach? If so why should hard-headed business men turn over the management of the cities' affairs to the questionable chances of politics when by getting together they might elect strong men of unquestioned integrity to sit in the cities' councils?

While the Tribune is, nevertheless on the side of a cent opinion, nevertheless we are not unwilling to abide by the decision of the majority in the matter of "wet or dry." We are, however, opposed to making the saloon issue the only issue. We insist that good representative men should be elected to the city offices irrespective of their political affiliations and unaffected by the "wet or dry" issue. For once let politics and sentiment be relegated to the secondary place where they rightly belong, and let every man who stands for a "Greater Falls City," come out for the strongest and most capable men who can be found in our midst.

Stand-pat-ism in local elections has brought reproach upon city government because of the incompetency of many of the officers elected. As the situation now stands, it is extremely difficult and frequently impossible to get men of character and self respect to run for office. They have learned by bitter experience that the ring will throw them, and that the average man when at the polls "votes-aer-straight," no matter though the worst incompetents be put in office. The time has come for the intelligent citizens of Falls City to wake up to the important fact, that the interests of our town are paramount. Falls City is now entering upon a new and larger career. Shall it be marred by increased incompetency, vice and corruption or shall the spirit of a

clean and intelligent progressiveness prevail?

INSURGENCY.

Some very earnest and sincere people find it difficult to adjust themselves intelligently with relation to the insurgent movement in Congress. The present schism can be easiest comprehended if looked at from the geographical stand-point. For it is as distinctly a western movement as over the secession was a southern. It is typical of western ideals and of western life.

For several years the east has regarded the west largely as a wild, erratic child. There was a time in the history of the west when there was good grounds for this notion. But the child has been growing some. It has reached a man's estate, and is coming into its own. The insurgent movement is a mild expression of the western consciousness.

It is true that men of "Uncle Joe's" kind are unable to appreciate such a thing as a western type of American citizen. Self-confessed, "it is hard to learn an old dog new tricks." Nevertheless the young dog learns them, and learns them well. Evidently we have many otherwise intelligent and loyal western people who have not yet awakened to the fact that the west has become a mighty people, rich in material things, ardently progressive, and zealous for the rights of the individual.

The insurgent movement is not primarily a political movement, but a people's movement. It is the rising of a mighty and much abused people, against the oppression of special interests, and class legislation and class rule. It is the challenge of the producer for a rightful division of the product of labor. It is the advance skirmish of an industrial revolution.

PARCELS POST.

While the agitation against transportation companies and the excessive rates which they charge, is up again before the public, let the farmers urge upon their representatives the desirability of a parcels post.

Rural free delivery with all its excellent service to the farmer, is only half what it might and should be to him. As an intelligence department it is all that could be desired, but from the standpoint of pure economics it offers him little enough. With the addition to the service of the carrying of express at a nominal rate the farmer could have his goods delivered at his door every day, with the same regularity and dispatch as he now gets his mail.

Naturally the express companies will fight the passage of such a bill. But experience has shown that local merchants also are largely opposed to this innovation. In this they are mistaken. Parcels post will greatly advantage the local merchants. Just as it has been found that the postal's saving banks in Great Britain and Germany have been of direct advantage to the banks, although bitterly opposed at first by the banking interests.

The only persons who will be directly injured by the passage of a parcels post act, will be the transportation companies, and in particular the express companies. But as these are at present mercilessly engaged in looting the public pocket it is needless to consider even for a moment any possible hardship the act might work on them.

THE PLACE TO BEGIN SAVING.

Every good citizen should hold up the hands of President Taft in his avowed intention to cut down the expenses of the government, and no good citizen will object merely because the retrenchment hits his own interests. Most of us feel that the recommendations of a presidential message are so far off that we need not bother about them—and usually there is ground for the feeling. But President Taft in his last message strikes a blow at an expenditure in which every reader of this is interested. He recommends the abolition of the postal law that makes it possible for Farm and Fireside and other periodicals to be carried to their subscribers at the low prices which now prevail. He says that the great loss of the post-office department is in the carriage of second-class mail matter. And because they are heavier and are on the average carried further than newspapers, he says that the magazines and periodicals are the publications that create the deficit. So he recommends the withdrawal of the second-class mail privileges from the magazines and such weeklies as this.

The adoption of his recommendations will enforce a revolution in the business of publishing such papers and magazines, and will drive hundreds of them out of business. It will double the cost of this paper to its readers. It will probably double the cost of periodical literature all along the line. We shall be glad to hear from our readers as to whether or not they think this the place to begin to economize.

The farmers of the country want the parcels post. Every other important civilized nation has it. It is

a reproach to us that we haven't it. The lack of it places us in a class with the backward peoples. The parcels post would make money for the government. It would have been given us long ago if it had not been for the moneyed interests engaged in the express business.

Don't you think it would be better to make up the postal deficit by expansion into the parcels post than by going backward to the extent of upsetting the magazine relations of the people?

There is a loss to the government in unfair and extravagant rentals for mail-cars sufficient to wipe out the deficit if it were remedied. The government has long paid nearly enough rental per year for these cars to build them. In other words, it pays the railroads for its cars every year, and never owns them. And after paying for them, it pays again for the mail hauled in them. For a generation this has been a reproach to our postal system almost amounting to a scandal. It has often been called the august graft in our government. It would have been wiped out years ago had it not been for the influence of the railroads, its beneficiaries.

Would it not have been more statesmanlike for President Taft to strike at this abuse rather than at the cheap dissemination of reading matter, education, intelligence? What do you think?

It is unfortunate that at the moment of this presidential threat it is the magazines which are criticizing the administration, excoriating Mr. Aldrich and lampooning Mr. Cannon. With so many greater abuses in plain sight and demanding cure, how will Mr. Taft explain his recommendation against the charge of a spite and a desire to muzzle the press?

Write your congressman about it. Write your senator about it.—Farm and Fireside.

THE WIDER WORLD.

The house of representatives voted to destroy 1,000 tons of "worthless" public documents which have been accumulating for several years.

The largest park in the world, extending for fifty miles along the bank of the river Hudson, is to be provided for New York.

Destruction in the United States by fire in one year, 1907, amounted to nearly one-half of the new building construction in the whole country for year.

The directors of the Pennsylvania Company operating Pennsylvania rail road lines west of Pittsburg, today declared a dividend of \$16.67 per share, payable in stock.

Lee McClung, the new treasurer of the United States gave Charles H. Trent, the retiring treasurer, a tidy receipt for \$1,266,134.94 last month.

The motor "bus" has invaded Palestine, and with the completion of a carriage road between Jerusalem and Nablus, it is now possible to travel comfortably in two hours from Jaffa to the ancient Shechem.

The offerings of Protestant Christians for foreign missions in 1909 amounted to \$24,613,000, a gain of \$1,767,000 over 1908. Seventy-one per cent of this gain was in United States and Canada.

Fifteen thousand more persons were at work in the factories of Rhode Island than the close of the year 1909 than were at work at the close of 1908.

Sir Charles Duxton once said: "The struggle of the school, the library, and the church, all united against the beer house and the gin palace, is but one development of war between heaven and hell."

On last Thanksgiving day Warden J. K. Coddling of the Kansas state penitentiary introduced the custom of offering thanks at the prisoners' dining table before partaking of the food.

In those counties in Ohio which have abolished the saloon there has been a remarkable increase in savings bank deposits. Over fifty banks united in reporting an increase which is definitely traceable to the spread of temperance.

James J. Hill, the famous railroad magnate, sent this order to the heads of all the branches in the vast railroad system which he controls: "Do not employ drinking men. If the men who are working under you drink, tell them they must stop or make way for men who will not drink." This order is the result of the investigation of a number of accidents on the railroads, almost all of which were caused by employees indulging in drink.

At Los Angeles a man has just gained a verdict of \$3,000 against a dentist who let a tooth slip down his throat. The victim had been suffering two years from supposed tuberculosis, but finally coughed a tooth from his lungs and recovered.

Notice to Public.

Having sold my interest in the firm of Wirth & Winterbottom, I wish to thank the public for the liberal patronage extended and ask a continuance of the same to Mr. Wirth. THOMAS WINTERBOTTOM.

SYMPOSIUM.

By Prominent Men On The Prevailing High Prices of Meat.

Archbishop Ireland says there is dreadful waste resulting from ignorance of house-keeping, and that American women do not know how to save in cooking.

The Spokane Spokesman-Review republican, has an explanation for the increased cost of living. It says: "Some part of the increased cost of living is due to higher prices of necessities, but personal indulgence and extravagant desires are the chief factors."

James J. Hill says that if the house-keeper, instead of standing in front of the telephone to order the family supplies, would go to the market and learn which foods are cheap and just as good as the expensive kinds she has been ordering there would be less talk about high prices.

Slow handling of live stock by the railroads results in the loss of 100,000 head annually, according to witnesses before the house committee on interstate commerce. A bill is before the committee fixing a minimum rate of 16 miles an hour at which railroads may transport live stock shipments.

The next effort of the government will be to prove that in the matter of meat prices for a given territory the jointly owned National Packing company set the pace for Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Morris & Co., and that this was the result of an agreement in violation of the anti-trust law.

The Falls City Daily Journal says: "The people seem to be unreasonable in making complaints of the high price of the cost of food products that appear on their tables. How do they expect the army of traveling men that fill our hotels and railroad trains to get their pay if it is not added to the price of what the grocer sells them?"

John Barrett, director of the Bureau of American republics said: "The whole problem of lowering the price of meat might be solved in thirty days if congress would lower tariff duties on beef and cattle, so that when there was a scarcity here they could be shipped from Latin-America. Without in any way seriously disarranging the beef and cattle business of this country beyond reducing the price to a living basis, the lowering of the duty would suddenly develop an interesting situation. In less than a week a fleet of steamers loaded with high class refrigerator beef of Southern South America would leave Buenos Ayers and Montevideo for New York and New Orleans."

Philadelphia North American says: "A farmer killed two hogs and a Salem, N. J., butcher agreed to buy them, the price being satisfactory. The farmer said that he'd like to have the hams and shoulders, and again the butcher agreed. After the farmer put the hams and shoulders on his wagon he remarked: 'Well, what's the balance coming to me?' The butcher figured a moment and replied: 'There's nothing coming to you, you owe me \$2.85' and the farmer was obliged to pay it. The butcher's figures were correct—the farmer's were correct. The butcher bought the entire hogs at a wholesale price and the farmer was charged at retail prices for the hams and shoulders—although that was not understood when he made the bargain."

MARKET LETTER.

Letter from our Regular Correspondent at Kansas City.

Kansas City Stock Yards, February 14th, 1910.—Cattle receipts last week were a disappointment to buyers every day except Tuesday, the prices either higher or were firm each day except Tuesday, with a net advance of 10 to 25 cents for the week. The outlet is broader than a week ago, and the market has added capacity account of recent forced small buying of killers. Prime steers have been scarce, but one lot sold at \$7.40 here today, highest price in several weeks, top each of the two last weeks \$7.15. Cows of quality sell up to \$5.50, and a few heifers at \$6.00 or better.

Hog receipts have been running very light, and prices made a net gain of 18 cents last week, closing at the highest point reached previously this winter. The run is 9,000 head today, and the market is 5 to 10 higher, top recorded at \$8.90 today, highest ever standing at this market, and hogs are selling at war prices today for the first time in more than forty years. All weights come in for the strong prices, and seldom is the bulk of scales within as narrow a range as now, \$8.55 to \$8.25 here today.

J. A. RICKART, Live Stock Correspondent.

Washington News Letter.

Washington, February 15th, 1910—"Economy" is an administration slogan at present. The appropriations bills are beginning to come over to the senate from the house, and the retrenchment idea is noticeable in the reductions being made.

Legislation passed the senate last week which will call for the expenditure of a few thousands out of the United States treasury for a fish culture station in Nebraska. If it passes the house, \$25,000 will be expended in Nebraska by Uncle Sam in breeding and growing fish to stock the streams.

Already, however, the economical program of President Taft has presented an obstacle to the enactment of legislation dear to the hearts of the Nebraska delegation. It has given raise to a curious situation with reference to a bill which Mr. Taft very strongly endorsed when he was secretary of war, that of increasing the size of the signal corps and making a regular arm of the service.

The Nebraska men are interested because the headquarters of the signal corps are in Nebraska. To increase the size of the signal corps would, therefore make Nebraska the base of operations in experiments with aeroplanes and other flying machines which the war department is trying out. Last year in a letter to Senator Burkett, who introduced the bill, Secretary Taft set forth at length the importance of increasing this branch of the service, and urged

that the bill be passed. As president, however, he is put in the position of being slow to endorse bills calling for new appropriations, and his precise attitude cannot be determined. He has not yet indicated just how he feels about the bill now, but within a few days he will probably be called upon to do so.

Cheap and Safe.

The small sum of \$2 will buy a \$5,000 policy, good for five years, from the Richardson County Farm Mutual Insurance Co., provided the building has good lightning rods. Then these policies can be renewed after five years for the still smaller fee of fifty cents. Smaller policies cost the same amount.

The last 22 years this company has been thoroughly tried and found reliable. We have over two million insurance in force, and constantly gaining new members. All the farm property of the county ought to be insured with us. It is folly to keep on sending money out of the county for good safe protection. School boards and country churches can save money by insuring with us. Call, write or phone to me, over Dittmar's store, Falls City, Nebraska.

SAMUEL LICHTY, Sec'y.

Ladies, Save Money! Make finest of perfumes at home for one-fifth what you are now paying. Tea guaranteed for 50c. Home Supply Co., Princeton, Indiana.

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We return your money without question if Vinol does not accomplish all we claim for it.

A. G. WANNER, Druggist, Falls City.

February Bulletin of Special Rates

Home-seekers' Excursions: February 1st and 15th, and the first and third Tuesdays of each subsequent month, to the West, Northwest and Southwest, in a farm land regions. A chance for a splendid tour of the West at very low rates.

Winter Tour Rates: Daily through February and March to all Southern, Gulf, Cuban and California resorts.

Very Cheap One Way Rates
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Only \$25.00 from eastern and central Nebraska to Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Butte, Helena, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other far western destinations. Tickets sold from March 1st to April 15th.

Through Service: These tickets honor'd in chair cars and tourist sleepers; daily through tourist sleepers via Northern Pacific Express, through upper Northwest; daily through tourist sleepers to California, via Denver, scenic Colorado, Salt Lake City and Southern Pacific.

Get in touch with me, and let me give you descriptive literature, arrange for your berths and assist you in every way.

E. G. WHITFORD, Ticket Agent, Falls City, Neb.

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