

THE FALLS CITY TRIBUNE

Consolidations—Falls City Tribune, Humboldt Enterprise, Rulo Record, Grocker's Educational Journal and Dawson Outlook.

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TELEPHONE 226.

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the republican nomination for congress in the First District of Nebraska. WILLIAM HAYWARD.

We have a sample of the kind of paving Falls City would like to have and can't get, hung up on the public square as an advertisement, to every stranger who enters our gates, of our weakness and servility.

The ability to make good must finally determine the worthiness of any system to the public confidence. The real badge of success in any work is the delivery of the goods. The average man will endeavor to measure up to the expectations of his fellows. If we expect much from our officers we may reasonably hope for much. If we expect little we are not likely to be disappointed.

Governor Shellenberger is asked to remove County Attorney T. L. Bain and Mayor Hurlbut of Fairbury. The county attorney is charged with the grave crime of defending drunks and the mayor with not enforcing the law. If the charges as given, offer good grounds for proceeding against the above named officials, the governor would find little difficulty in making out good cases against a variety of delinquents in Falls City.

It is not the business of the newspaper to act in the capacity of public prosecutor. Your paper has done its full duty as a paper when it has faithful and impartial presented the facts as they are. It is the business of the proper authorities to act upon the facts produced, and the peoples' high privilege and sacred duty to elect officers who will act in the enforcement of law without fear or favor. The officer who dodges, and the citizen who condones are both alike guilty of malpractice and deserves to be ousted, the one from his office, the other from his citizenship.

SUICIDE.

The saloon is committing suicide. The old saying, "Give a thief rope enough and sooner or later, he will hang himself," is being proven true by the saloon itself. No one thing is doing so much to promote temperance and arouse anti-saloon sentiment, as the brazen affront and arrogance of the saloon. When the liquor interests of Chicago, by the rankest injustice succeeded in squashing the petition to call an election, they precipitated a storm which will wreck the whiskey trust in Illinois before it has passed. A great convention recently met at Springfield to protest against the outrage, and take steps to retaliate. The hottest campaign ever waged in Illinois is now on, and when the smoke of battle clears again, many saloons in Illinois will have closed their doors. The people are awakening, the old methods of brow-beating the people are not going to be tolerated.

IN A NUT SHELL.

You can make what is essentially bad, good by legislation. The only way to get right is by being right. There is only one effective remedy for the chronic ills of Falls City and that is a thorough house cleaning. The proper place for each man to begin is at his own fireside. The people are the city and the city is neither more nor less than what the people make it. When the individual citizen awakens to his personal responsibility in relation to existing abuses; when each man does his duty by his fellows, there will be quick and radical changes in local affairs. Its the citizenship that determines the status of the city. Let us have a better class of citizens and we will have a better city. If each man will deal honestly and severely with himself we will have a better citizenship. But, a cynical brother exclaims, impractical, you don't know the people. It may be impartial, but it is the Gospel of deliverance from municipal misrule and boss domination. Its the way out. Possible or impossible. Make the most of it.

CONSISTENCY.

Rev. W. A. Wasson, a Christian minister of Riverhead, Long Island, resigned his pastorate and has engaged to help the liquor people fight temperance. A great cry has gone up over the land against Mr. Wasson as a consequence. The people look upon his act as a sacrilege, and hold up their hands in holy horror. The very idea of a preacher fighting for the saloon. It is unthinkable, impossible!

But, why? If the saloon is a good thing in the community; if it is all right for Christian men to go into the saloon; and if it is right for a Christian community to take the saloon money to pay its taxes, and if it is right for Christians to vote for the saloon, what can be wrong in a preacher's fighting for the rights and protection of the saloon. The preacher is one of the people. He is on the whole, just like the people from among whom he comes forth. His duties and responsibilities apart from those of his peculiar office, are the same as those of his relatives and friends. What is right for the people, is right for the minister, and what is wrong for the minister is wrong for the people. If it's wrong for your pastor to go into the saloon, drink, dance and carouse, then it is wrong for you, also. Are you a Christian in form or in act? Be honest, play fair!

The friends of J. W. Crabtree of Peru will see to it that he is put in nomination for the office of superintendent of public instructions vacated by the resignation of Supt. Bishop. Mr. Crabtree will, no doubt, prove as capable in this office as he did in the president's chair of the Peru Normal. Nebraska can not afford to retire men of Mr. Crabtree's calibre merely to satisfy personal animosity. We have, too, a few of his kind. It will be small comfort, however, to his enemies to realize that in their effort to kick him down and out they have really "kicked him up higher."

THE DEVIL'S GAME.

Much is being said and written these days concerning "a sane Fourth." It's the devil's game to turn every noble and inspiring sentiment into a bargain counter, to tempt and debauch the people. The Americanized Santa Claus is the most successful advertising agent ever invented. In order that vile men may sell their worthless wares to big advantage, the sacred memories of "Independence Day" have been dragged into the lime light of publicity. Sensible people are awakening to a realization of the fact that the insane practice of the American people at burning up fireworks, and incidentally maiming and killing scores of their kind, is not patriotism, but a miserable delusion perpetrated upon the credulity of the masses by the makers of this truck in order to get rid of their wares. No wonder they are agitating for a sane Fourth. But while we are agitating the noisy devil plays his stunt and pockets the spoil. When will the American people come to their senses and do away with this senseless mummery.

Our boys are being taught to believe and understand that Americanism is most perfectly represented in letting loose all the forces of riot and destruction. The greater the racket and the bigger the amount of truck burned up, the greater the display of patriotism. No wonder we are breeding rascalities and anarchies by wholesale. We are teaching our children to make sport of the most sacred memories of our National existence. The Fourth of July is a great big fool's day, and everybody is a fool except the manufacturer and dealer of fireworks, who has worked up the fever, sold his junk and retired from the scene before the fun has begun. There is nothing sufficiently sacred in this country to escape being made traffic of for the enrichment of the money-mad. There is no escape from the toils of these unscrupulous ponderers to public vices, except by legislation. We need laws suppressing the whole business, and a sensible agitation for a more enlightened sentiment along these lines.

IMPOSSIBLE.

Vague rumors are circulating in certain quarters to the effect that the city officials are contemplating raiding the "nigger quarters," and making an example of a few inoffensive blacks, in order to shield the rascals higher up. It is argued that in this way the officials could put up a strong bluff and at the same time divert the peoples attention from the issues that are now clamoring solution. We venture the rumor was hatched in the fevered brain of some disgruntled aspirant to public favor. But be that as it may, the scheme is too villainous to be given a moments consideration. Favoritism is the bane of good government. And we have had too much of it already. What we need at present is an impartial application of old-fashioned justice in the enforcement of the law. Whether a man's skin is white or black, whether he is rich

or poor, he is alike amenable to the law. And if he persists in defying it, let him suffer the penalty. Let our officers enforce the law vigorously and impartially, against big and little alike. Let every man feel that he has no special privileges which every other man does not enjoy to an equal degree before the law. The man who persists in breaking the law, is a law-breaker, and in that sense has incriminated himself before the bar of justice. Whether he be the most prominent personage in Falls City, or a despised "nigger" of the tenements, it makes absolutely no difference. The law of simple justice is no respecter of persons and knows no favorites. There are ugly snores upon our body politic, and nothing will bring about a healthy condition of local affairs excepting a vigorous and impartial application of simple justice.

Out For State Superintendent.

Peru, Neb., June 23, 1910.
To the People of Nebraska:
In response to an urgent demand from educators and from other citizens throughout the state I have decided to present my name before the republican primaries for the state superintendency.

I desire to say that the efficiency of the State Department of Education is such that no one can hope to improve greatly upon it. Having been in close touch with the work of the department during the past twelve years, understanding and approving of the leading policies of the administrations of Jackson, Fowler, McBrien and Bishop, together with my knowledge of public school conditions in the state I feel that I ought to be able if elected to continue the present efficiency of the office and to continue the growth and importance of this department in its relations to the common and higher schools of the state. I regret that Superintendent Bishop is not to remain in the to remain to work out more fully the excellent movements started during his administration. It would be my desire to maintain the general policy of the present administration with reference to the teaching of agriculture and other industrial work in the schools. I would earnestly desire to lay special emphasis on the practical and essential phases of all subjects taught in public schools. It would be my aim to impress upon the schools of the state the necessity of giving a more thorough knowledge of the common school branches, not only as a basis for further study but more especially for the benefit of the many whose education ends with the completion of the common school studies.

It would be my aim to continue the present harmonious relation between the normal schools, colleges and university, and to amke the articulation even more perfect between them. I would exalt in every possible way the worthy profession of teaching, but above all I would promote the educational interests and welfare of the youth of Nebraska.

Very Cordially yours,
J. W. CRABTREE.

Putting Corn Through Its Paces.

The National Corn show, which holds its session in December of each year at Omaha, is about the most worthwhile thing for the general farmer on the convention map. Men who have grown grain all their lives can be heard to say every day as they study its exhibits that they have learned more in a week there than in all the rest of their lives. Corn is shown there being put through its paces. Every experiment station exhibits its favorite trick of cereal. One shows just how much it takes the tuck out of corn to be moved a few miles; and the farmer looking at the exhibit comes to see that corn is a plant that does best where it is wanted to the climate and soil. Everywhere, the effect of heredity is shown, the loss of vigor when the silk gets no pollen except from its own stalk, the breeding for a larger grain which give oil or for a small one which gives starch. In one field we see corn bred for a low ear beside the same variety seven generations removed which carries its ears higher than a tall man's head. Over yonder is show a kind with ears standing erect along the stalk, and beside it a variety bred from the same seed only a few weeks back the ears of which hang down. This is good for the farmer to know, for it teaches him that corn can be taught to do about what the breeder wishes. It is the most biddable of grains. It responds to treatment. It will give good yields if bred correctly. One variety will yield as much as forty bushels more to the acre than another under the same conditions. We know a great deal of this, but to see it before our eyes, sends us back to the farm with renewed faith in pure bred plants, either of corn or other grain. If all the farmers went to the Omaha show who would be paid for the trip, the town would not hold them next year.

NEBRASKA.

Some Facts That All Nebraskans Should Know.

Nebraska was admitted into the Union on March 1, 1867. On that date the state contained less than 100,000 inhabitants and these were confined to a comparatively narrow strip bordering on the Missouri river. Then the territory now known as Nebraska was known as "The Great American Desert." Today, Nebraska has 1,250,000 inhabitants, the "Great American Desert" is a fast fading memory, and no where in all the world is presented such a spectacle of prosperity and development as that presented by the giant young state carved out of the heart of the "desert." In the short space of the forty-three years there has been built within the confines of Nebraska an agricultural and industrial empire that is at once the wonder and the admiration of the world.

One hundred and sixty thousand farms.

Four thousand industrial plants.

Six thousand miles of railroad.

The third largest packing center in the world.

The second largest smelter in the world.

The largest creamery in the world.

The largest permanent school fund of any state in the Union.

The seventh largest state university.

These are some of the big things possessed by Nebraska—a state less than a half-century old, and which less than a half century ago was designated upon the maps of the world as "The Great American Desert."

The total agricultural, dairy and industrial products of Nebraska in 1909 were worth \$650,000,000. If loaded into standard freight cars the products of Nebraska in 1909 would make a freight train 10,000 miles long. No one state or territory in the union produced in 1909 enough gold and silver to buy the butter that was made in Nebraska in the same year. No one state or territory in the Union in 1909 produced enough gold to buy the egg crop of Nebraska in the same year. The total gold and silver output of the nation in 1909 would scarcely pay for the butter, eggs and poultry output of Nebraska in the same year.

The total tobacco crop of the nation in 1909 lacked \$22,000,000 of being worth as much as Nebraska's 1909 corn crop.

Nebraska's 1909 crop of corn, wheat, oats and hay was worth \$32,000,000 more than Pennsylvania's 1909 crop of anthracite coal.

The nation's output of crude petroleum in 1909 was worth \$97,000,000, Nebraska's 1909 corn crop was worth a million dollars more.

Fifteen years ago dairying was practically unknown in Nebraska. A few little creameries were scattered here and there, but they afforded no inducement to the farmers to engage in the dairying industry. With the development of modern methods Nebraska steps into the front rank of dairying states. In 1909 there were over 32,500 hand separators in Nebraska, separating the milk from 540,000 milch cows. From the cream thus separated was manufactured upwards of 50,000,000 pounds of the finest butter in the world.

Nebraska is the greatest alfalfa field in the world.

To the homeseeker, Nebraska offers unparalleled advantages and opportunities. Fertile farm lands in the west-central and northwestern and western parts of the state may be bought for from \$20 to \$50 an acre, on the most liberal terms of payment. Land in the older settled parts of the state sells for more, of course, but it is a bargain at any price. This land will raise corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, alfalfa, potatoes, sugar beets—or any other crop that can be raised in the temperate zone—and produce an average yield greater than the average yield of the United States. Nebraska waits with a welcome for all who come to her to make home within her borders. The best gifts that any state can bestow she waits

to bestow upon those who come over—the finest climate in the world, the most fertile soil in the world, the finest school system in the world, the most prosperous and the happiest people in the world to associate with a future that is as unbounded as space, and possibilities that the mind of finite man can not measure.

"And Nathaniel said unto him, 'Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?' And Philip said unto him, 'Come and see!'"

Quotation From Dr. Hargreaves.

The annual consumption of distilled spirits is 75,000,000 gallons. It is estimated that this quantity of liquor would fill a reservoir large enough, and deep enough to support a fleet of eleven of our first-class battle ships, two armoured cruisers, and then have room enough to moor twenty-eight or thirty torpedo boats.

—By Dr. H. Hargreaves of Philadelphia, acknowledged authority of our nation on alcohol traffic.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

All Through Trains to Be Electric Lighted.

In the history of American railroading no such extensive and costly improvements of coach lighting has ever been attempted up to this time as that which will be made effective by the Burlington Route the first of June.

On that date all of its through trains will be electric lighted from locomotive headlight to observation platform. The most efficient electric lighting system yet devised has been adapted, namely, the dynamo system. With this system there is installed in the baggage car of each train a high-power dynamo which supplies the current for the entire train. Ordinarily, when the dynamo car is detached, there is a distinct dimming of the lights, but under the dynamo system not only is enough current generated to light the train when it is in motion or standing still, but enough surplus current is stored in each individual car to brilliantly light it for several hours without any direct current from the dynamo. This in itself is a big improvement over other systems of car lighting.

With this great improvement, the Burlington Route, which already is unexcelled in its equipment, dining car service, regularity with which its trains run "on time," and complete block signal equipment will have passenger service as nearly perfect in all details as it is possible to make it.

Virtue and Cash.

Most women think they would rather have good husbands than rich ones, but few of them turn down chances to get the money.

Don't Use It.

Every knock is a boost, but that's no reason why you should use that method to boost a man.



A Fresh Egg Drink

at our fountain is nutritious, wholesome and perfectly delicious.

Made in All Flavors—Try One

Only pure fruit juices and syrups used. Ours—the most

SANITARY FOUNTAIN

in town.

The Candy Kitchen

P. C. BACAKOS, Prop.

Gold Coin Flour has the Purity to survive every practical and scientific test.



Use this Flour and get better results in baking. You won't have to try nearly so hard.

ASK YOUR DEALER TO SEND YOU A SACK

HAYWARD ENLIGHTENS NEW YORKERS

STANDS UP FOR NEBRASKA.

Declares Progressive Republicans To Be Vital Force of All National Progress.

William Hayward, secretary of the republican national committee, was among those who went down the bay on the Androscoegin on June 18th to greet Colonel Roosevelt, says the New York Sun. Mr. Hayward came on partly to pay his respects to the colonel and at the same time to try to get the latter to go out to Nebraska in August for the conventions of the Union Veterans' republican clubs and the Epworth League, and was disappointed to learn that Colonel Roosevelt had decided not to make any western appointments before the John Brown celebration in Kansas in September.

Mr. Hayward is out for the republican nomination for congress in the First district of Nebraska, which is now represented by John Maguire, democrat, and which was once guilty of sending William Jennings Bryan to Washington. It includes Lincoln, the capital, and it is Mr. Hayward's proud boast that it contains less illiteracy than any other congressional district in the United States. Mr. Hayward is more than hopeful of winning in the direct primary and in the election as well. He makes his home in Nebraska City.

Nebraska Republicans Progressive.

"How about the insurgents out in Nebraska?" Mr. Hayward was asked at the Hotel Belmont.

"I don't know that I believe in any kind of adjectives or qualifying words for republicans," was the reply. "I have no apology to make for the republican party either in Nebraska or anywhere. But out there we prefer the term 'progressive' to 'insurgent.'" "What is a progressive?"

"One who takes advanced ground, in the first place on Roosevelt policies; who sticks unalterably on Mr. Roosevelt's main proposition that the most powerful corporation is under the same obligation to obey the laws as the most humble private citizen. That is, after all, all that Roosevelt has said, and that is what Nebraska republicans believe in.

Progressives Enacted All Reform Legislation.

"In our state," Mr. Hayward continued, warming up to this theme, "those men are known as progressives who in the face of ridicule, of calumny and threatened political annihilation advocated and fought for the 2-cent passenger law, a law providing for a railroad commission, a measure for terminal taxation, the pure food law and the direct primary law in the convention of 1906, which nominated for the governorship George L. Sheldon and for the United States senate Norris Brown.

"That is the situation in Nebraska. The thinking republicans are progressives, not insurgents, in the sense of revolting against President Taft or the republican party. They simply follow the example of one Theodore Roosevelt, who always did his insuring within the reservation.

Nebraska Opposed to Cannonism.

"I feel safe in saying, however, that with nine-tenths of the republicans of Nebraska there is a feeling against the re-election of Speaker Cannon, who is regarded as an obstacle to the growth of the republican party. They know of no reason why Cannon in his position should be held sacred by the republican party or by any member of it.

"As for the tariff, the republicans of Nebraska are not entirely satisfied with the tariff bill; nor, on the other hand, are they ready to condemn it in its entirety. There are certain schedules, such as that of wool, which they believe should have been lowered. Personally I believe in a tariff commission to gather facts scientifically and accurately on which to base future reduction in such a way as to comply exactly with the requirements of the Chicago platform, to cover the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, and yet in such a way as to do as little violence as possible to established business.

County Option.

"The liquor fight on in Nebraska is a fight primarily for county option; in other words, making the county the local option instead of the municipality. The only bearing it could have on the congress situation would be in regard to the federal law. Personally I am in favor of a federal law to prevent the shipment of liquor into a dry territory under any cover or shield such as the interstate commerce law. But in my opinion every right thinking person would be glad to see the liquor question settled and free from the machination of politics. It ought not to be determined by and under the conditions that surround politics any more than is absolutely necessary.

"I think the republican party in its principles and performance is so far superior to anything the democratic party has ever offered or done that it will hold together and remain the great vital force underlying the progress of the nation, even though each individual may not find in the party platform or in the laws enacted by the republicans exactly what he wants in every particular. As for the democratic prospects, they are as they always are six months before an election, brighter than at any other time. For the last forty years they have been able to carry the country in June and lose it in November.

Democrats Opposed to Farmers' Prosperity.

"As for things out in Nebraska, well, it hardly seems reasonable to elect a democrat to congress from a republican district in Massachusetts because of high prices for farm products in Nebraska, and also elect a democrat in a republican district in Nebraska because of the high prices of manufactured articles in Massachusetts. I was born a republican and expect to remain one. I was born in Nebraska, educated there. All my social, business and family relations are in Nebraska," added Mr. Hayward. "I am for Nebraska against the world."

Mr. Hayward is a son of the late United States Senator Monroe E. Hayward. He was state chairman in three political campaigns. During the Spanish-American war he was captain in the Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry and has been colonel of the Second Regiment of the Nebraska National Guard. He is thirty-three years old and married.