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NEBRASKA.

Some Facts All Nebraskans Ought to Scatter Broadcast.

From 6,477,282 acres planted to corn in 1909 Nebraska gathered a crop of 169,179,137 bushels, worth \$98,123,871. That crop, if loaded into standard freight cars, 1,200 bushels to the car, would have made a freight train long enough to reach from Chicago to Denver, 1,040 miles, with 172 miles of corn filled cars left over to adorn the side tracks.

There are millions of acres of corn land in Nebraska that have never been touched by the plow.

In 1909 Nebraska harvested 50,313,600 bushels of wheat from 2,564,379 acres, an average of practically 20 bushels to the acre. This wheat crop was worth nearly \$46,000,000. If that wheat crop had been loaded into standard freight cars it would have made a train long enough to reach from Omaha to McCook on the Burlington, or from Omaha to North Platte on the Union Pacific.

There are millions of acres of wheat land in Nebraska never touched by the plow.

The duty of Nebraskans who desire to assist in the work of developing the state, is to call the attention of homeseekers to the wonderful opportunities that are offered by this great young state.

There are 100,000 quarter sections of unoccupied land in Nebraska that may be made into profitable farms. The soil is fertile, the rainfall quite equal to that of other sections that have become agriculturally rich, and the transportation facilities far superior to what the more favored sections had a dozen years ago.

There is room and opportunity for the accumulation of a competence for 250,000 more farmers in Nebraska. The hardships of the early pioneer need no longer be endured by newcomers. They will have the advantage of schools, and churches, and railroads and markets from the start. Their only capital needs to be industry, frugality and honesty.

Some of Nebraska's most prosperous farmers to-day were renters ten or fifteen years ago. What they have done a hundred thousand more can do within the next ten or fifteen years.

The same capital, the same soil and the same frugality necessary to acquire a competence in the Canadian northwest, would mean ample riches after an equal length of time upon a Nebraska farm. For years the Argonauts traveled across the plains of Nebraska in search of the gold and silver of the mountains, unmindful of the fact that at the grass roots in Nebraska lay a greater store of gold and silver than were hidden in the mountains in all the ages of the past—eternal mines of riches that grew more fruitful as the days went by. From the grass roots in Nebraska in any one of the last ten years has been "mined" more wealth than the famed gold fields of Alaska have yielded in a decade, and the men who mined their wealth from the soil of Nebraska endured no hardships compared to the hardships of the Alaskans.

There are millions of acres of government land in Nebraska—all of it good for something, most of it good for general purposes, and much of it good for anything in the line of agriculture suited to the temperate zone.

The hundreds of growing cities and towns offer inducements for merchandising and manufacturing. The mechanic may find employment in the smaller cities where the cost of living is comparatively small, and where the opportunity to become a home owner is great.

Let us all join together in the great work of boosting Nebraska.

Gone Abroad.

Miss Susan Gehling left Monday for a summer vacation. From Chicago she will go to Boston, from Boston, August 6th, she will sail for Germany to spend sixty days with the Knights of Columbus from the different cities of the U. S. A. Many points of interest will be visited. The Passion play and the Vatican are two of them.

A Free Hearted Man.

It is reported that one of our citizens gave one-thousand dollars to Foreign Missions last week, after giving fifty dollars a year regularly for some time. This is a large gift to the Lord's work, and we would gladly publish the name of the donor, but usually such people do not like to see their names in print, in connection with their donations.

MARKET LETTER.

Letter From our Regular Correspondent at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Aug. 1, 1910.—Too many cattle at each of the big markets last week caused heavy declines on all kinds and the loss in some classes, notably stockers and feeders, was so great as to put the market on same on the verge of demoralization. At the five leading markets receipts last week were sixty thousand cattle greater than during corresponding week last year, and this big run following the liberal supply of the previous week put the situation in the hands of the buyers completely. Best fed steers lost 20 to 35 cents, medium grades of killing cattle 35 to 60 cents, low grades of killing cattle, stockers and feeders and calves declined 50 to 75 cents. Dry pastures and lack of stock water were the moving forces on a good many cattle last week, together with the fears of a protracted drought, which induced some owners to try to get in ahead of the big rush that a good many people confidently expected would be made this week. The run today is a surprise, only 12,000 head here, including 2,000 calves, and not half as much panicky talk about dry weather is heard today as a week ago. There has been no general rain over the country, and local rains have not been enough to do much good, but surplus receipts this week will be confined to offerings of owners compelled to liquidate. The market is strong to 10 higher today, top corn fed steers at \$7.85. Most of the run today is pasture cattle, the best wintered westerns of big weights selling up to \$6.75, and medium weight steers \$4.50 to \$5.75, best feeders around \$5.00. Best grass cows sell around \$3.80, best veals at \$7.50.

After some erratic movement last week, the hog market closed with sharp losses, and there is a big crash in the situation today, prices 15 to 30 cents lower today. A large percentage of the run is heavy sows, and prices on this kind are hardest hit, heavies selling today at \$7.65 to \$8. Packers complain that demand for provisions is not up to expectations, buyers evidently waiting for some new developments before providing for future requirements. Prospects of lower provisions naturally makes stocks as much as possible. Run here is 5,000 today, but with buyers in their present frame of mind it will take extremely small runs to resuscitate the market from the blow received today.

J. A. RICKART,
Live Stock Cor.

Baptist Church.

The historical lectures were continued last week, "The Choosing of Israel," and "Trial by Law." The Sunday evening subject was "The Scattering of Israel," and for the four evenings since, Rev. Williams has spoken on the prophecies of the second, third, seventh and ninth chapters of Daniel." The lecture of Friday on the period of tribulation and second coming of Christ will probably end this series. The members of the church and friends who have received such invaluable help from these lectures are sincerely grateful to Rev. Williams for undertaking this task, in response to their desire at such season. Sunday morning the sermon subject will be "The Message of the Cross."

New Feature at Chautauqua.

A new feature of the Chautauqua this year will be a children's play ground where mothers may leave their little ones during the exercises in the auditorium, or at any time from one to six p. m. There will be a large tent, swings, hammocks and sand piles for the children's amusement and a good cheerful woman in charge. This is not a money making venture but is established by the City Federation of Women's Clubs for the convenience of mothers who otherwise might not be able to attend the sessions, but a very small sum will be asked to help defray the expenses incidental thereto.

Picnic at The Park.

Saturday afternoon from five until seven o'clock, Class No. 2 of the Christian Bible School enjoyed themselves at the city park. About twenty-five little girls were present. At six o'clock their teacher, Mrs. Belle Mulligan, assisted by Miss Louise Nettiebeck served a fine picnic dinner. The little girls thoroughly enjoyed the affair.

AN EXTENSIVE FRUIT FARM.

The Forest Hill Fruit Farm At Its Best Just Now.

Last Tuesday for a short time we were enabled, through the kindness of Henry C. Smith to visit his fruit farm near Barada. We were raised on a farm; have seen a few good orchards, but never one like this. To stand on a hill from which a large part of the orchard of seventy acres can be seen, a beautiful sight presents itself. Never have we seen so many trees so nearly the same size and with so few missing. The orchard contains about 4,000 trees and not more than 200 have died in the fourteen years it has been planted.

Looking down the rows one wonders that the trees are able to hold their load of apples. Many of the limbs are even now touching the ground. There will be at least 5,000 barrels of apples of the finest quality in this orchard.

The ground has been cultivated until but few weeds are to be seen and every drop of moisture is conserved. Only one tree noticed showed any signs of being bothered by insects. The apples are of the finest quality, showing that the man in charge is an artist in his profession.

Mr. Smith said that looking back at the farm as it was fourteen years ago, he wonders why he ever tried to clear it up and plant it in fruit. The job was surely a big one. No one, however, looking at the farm as it is today, can have anything but admiration for the courage of a man who will attempt to hew a farm from a forest and stick to it until the result is such a farm as this one. As the population of the United States increases, and it is doing it rapidly, we will be compelled to practice intensive farming. Then will this country come into its own. Then will these hills, farmed as is this one, be worth more to the owner than the best Iowa or Illinois land.

Musical.

A program of especial merit was given by the young people of the Reformed Church at Zion, south of Dawson last Sunday. The program as printed in the last week Tribune was carried out with but few changes. Unusual musical ability was displayed by so many of the performers that to mention any one in particular would be unfair.

The house was not large enough to hold all who came, and everyone felt more than repaid for going. It was excellent.

Chautauqua Notes.

The Chautauqua will begin August 6th. The committee has labored assiduously in order to make things worth while. Something which will make us better, will help to lift us out of our regular grind and give us something of what is going on in the world about us. We think that Falls City is just about right but lets go and hear what others are doing. The price of tickets is as nothing to what we will get out of the program.

Base Ball.

Our team is being strengthened rapidly and will be here during Chautauqua week. After the program each day the visitors will be able to see an exhibition of ball playing that will be of real interest. The new pitchers are surely good. The whole lineup is being improved and even though we are not as near the top as all teams would like, we will finish higher than we now are, or the other teams will have to play ten men, and we have never yet accused them of doing that.

Christian Church.

Services at the Christian church as follows:
10:00—Bible School.
11:00—Preaching by pastor. The subject of the address will be "The Christian's Badge."
7:00—Christian Endeavor.
No evening service on account of the chautauqua.

Council Meeting.

Tuesday evening the council met and allowed the following bills:
Water and Light \$950.81
Emergency 116.55
General 392.18
Occupation 127.90
The street sprinkler was granted a rate of eight cents per 1,000 gallons of water.

Library Notes.

The library will close promptly at 7:45 during chautauqua week and will not be open on Sunday afternoons, August 7 and 14.

STOCK FOOD SWINDLERS.

Dr. Morsman Goes After Them. One Case Brought to Light Here.

Read Dr. Morsman's Article on "Stock Foods" in this issue of The Tribune.
Not long since in conversation with a farmer we learned of what he was pleased to call an experience. He it seemed wanted a chance to get rich quick. An agent for a particular brand of stock food, warranted to cure every ill to which the animal world is heir to (and they are legion), called upon this brother and induced him to sign a contract making said brother sole agent for the factory, in the county in which he lived. Three tons of the magic cure-all was shipped, followed soon after by the statement that the amount specified in the note was due.

Rather than go into the courts the amount was paid, the "medicine" was stored in the granary, and last spring, at a stock sale, was offered for sale at auction and brought one-tenth of the price paid the factory.

Dr. Morsman's article on the value of such medicine is both interesting as well as timely. Read it.

Kansas Man Plays the Baby Act.

Of all the baby acts on record, the one made by the Kansas man who attempted to catch the auto-horse thief is the funniest. To expect a thief of the kind this man was known to be, to quietly submit to arrest when there was a chance to get away, is ludicrous. Moral suasion coming from a woman or child might have had some effect, but from a man armed with a gun, well the fellow did more harm than good.

We don't believe in shooting, neither in stealing, but when necessary, a man should decide before he starts out what he will do, and either go prepared to do business, or stay in the house.

A Timely Expose.

The Tribune desires to call attention to an article in another column of this issue dealing with the "stock food" swindle. The article is timely, as this class of graft and swindling has been overworked in Richardson and adjacent counties. It is an article that should be read by every farmer who is a subscriber to The Tribune, and passed along to those who are not subscribers. It is a swindle so palpably transparent, so coarse in its working, that it should be treated the same as the "shell game," the "gold brick" and similar swindles.

Read it and pass it along.

Brought Insane Man to Town.

George Coon and James Whitney last Tuesday brought to Falls City Samuel Grundy, who has been wandering around in the neighborhood of Salem. His home is in Wauabunsee county, Kansas. He has been sent to the asylum at Topeka several times. Two weeks ago he escaped from the asylum and since then he has been wandering. The authorities came for him Wednesday.

His wife, Mrs. Grundy is well known here, being formerly Miss Sue Faulkner.

Kathryn Eleanor Barton.

Kathryn Eleanor Barton, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Barton of this city, died Sunday morning, July 31, aged three years, three months and eleven days. She was a lovely child. Loved by all who knew her and almost idolized by her parents.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Brooks at the home on Monday, August. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of a host of friends.

Agnes O'Donahue.

Miss Agnes O'Donahue of this city died at the home of her parents on Monday night, August 1, 1910. She was eighteen years, five months and fourteen days old. Acute tuberculosis was the cause of her death.

The funeral was held from the Catholic church Wednesday morning at eight o'clock, conducted by Father Hoffman.

Agnes had known for some time that the end was near and expressed herself as being ready to go.

Held As The Horse-Auto Thief.

The man held by the sheriff is a puzzle; nothing definite can be learned about him. The general belief is that he is not the right man, and yet his actions are not quite what one would expect from a man who had spent his days in the Sunday School.

SPEECH OF C. H. ALDRICH

PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR TALKS.

Makes Ringing Speech at Republican State Convention—Good Campaign Document.

There were many speeches in the republican state convention, but none made the decided hit like that of C. H. Aldrich, one of the candidates for governor. It was delivered before the platform committee reported, and contained no straddling, halting phrases. It was straight out for county option, and for other progressive ideas, and was delivered in a strong, clear voice that electrified the two thousand people who were in the auditorium. Mr. Aldrich said:

The man from Gallilee one said: "I have not come to destroy, but to fulfill." That statement is at once the philosophy and logic of radicalism. The Savior was charged with being a radical destructionist, of changing the order of things, of tearing down old institutions and doing away with ancient customs.

Conservatism said you are destroying our ancient faith. You are leading the people away. You are killing our business. And for this they crucified Him.

It is true that He insured. That He destroyed and tore down. That He changed the order of things. But He tore down only that which ought to have been torn down. He destroyed only that which ought to have been destroyed. He only changed the things which needed new and better things in their stead. In short, for everything He tore down He bulidied something better. The phrase then, "Progressiveness without destruction" is a meaningless platitude. Progress means development both by transition and destruction. Much of the so-called conservatism means supinely sitting down and carping and quarreling with every suggestion for improvement without the ability to do anything. Conservatism stands for an old order of things, cherishes the past and kicks at every advancement and every change. This is why some people make such good democrats.

Radicalism in its best sense always builds where it destroys. In civil government it wages war for better laws, better customs and better institutions. It struggles to preserve and broaden every man's opportunity. It breaks down every barrier and keeps open and unobstructed the pathway to individual opportunity. Radicalism is moral earnestness in action. It is buoyancy, enthusiasm, energy, and patriotism blended and harmonized with cold intellect. A true leader in such a cause is a conservative champion of radical principles. Of such was Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. Matchless men, each with a matchless cause. Each at one time the leader of the matchless, peerless republican party.

That party is the radical political organization of representative government in this country. It destroys, but it builds. It tears down, but constructs. It killed slavery and secession and over their ruins has bulidied a monument that is an imperial federation of union and liberty—an ideal republic.

A Real Fighting Force.

For the last fifty years the one aggressive and progressive fighting force in American political life has been and is the republican party. It is radical, but conservative in its radicalism, while it is aggressive and does not hesitate to assume new responsibilities and advocate new things and apply new remedies, yet it is rarely ever experimental. Because it makes sane and reasonable applications of old and tried principles to new conditions. In short, the republican party, and its leaders, are never swept from their moorings by the hysteria of some transient wave of public opinion. No better illustration of this is found than in the instance of President Taft pushing his line of action like General Grant of old, fighting it out on certain lines if it takes all summer. The citadels of Taft opposition fell, and our president came forth bearing aloft the banner of victory for the nation's uncounted millions in the shape of the railroad bill, postal savings bank, statehood bills and most important of all, a traffic commission act. That congress certainly finished like a bunch of thoroughbreds.

The leadership of the republican party, as a rule, unerringly interprets the sign and conditions as made manifest by the great masses of American citizenship. Then it follows that we know our duty and it ever has been

the object and purpose of the republican party to legislate for the many rather than the few.

For nearly half a century the task imposed upon republicanism has been to solve the problem of representative government. This is to so legislate and to manage and execute our laws that none can be so high as to be above the law and none so weak as to be below it.

In other words, the struggle of free government is equality of opportunity for all, and special privileges to none. And if I am elected governor of the state of Nebraska no measure will receive my official signature that is in the interests of the few and against the interests of the many.

As He Sees The Issue.

The issue of the campaign now coming on is simply this: Shall the breweries and railroads be permitted to elect another governor? Two years ago they defeated George L. Sheldon. Emboldened by their success they are now out in the open. They live in a government that is an absolutism of law. Yet no law was ever enacted in this country that was good enough for a brewery or a railroad to obey. No law applied to them was enacted that they and each of them did not try to evade or to nullify.

In 1906 the railroads tried to evade paying their taxes, when the people had to. In 1907 the people enacted a railway commission law, that was just to every common carrier in the state. It constitutes the people's bill of rights. It establishes a common forum of justice and promotes right relations between the people and the common carrier. Did the railroads take kindly to this measure? No, not on your life. The first effort that the commission made, it was met with a temporary injunction and all proceedings were stopped.

Then and there began a law suit to destroy the commission law. I know. I was the attorney of the railway commission to assist the attorney general. Without going into detail, when we got through with the circuit court of appeals at St. Louis we had a decision that established the jurisdiction of this commission to fix and establish rates, and what is of vast importance, that high court said, the Nebraska railway commission cannot be enjoined from proceeding to fix and establish rates, and from doing it.

But still they were not satisfied. Every big railroad in the state today has an action pending in the federal court to nullify the two cent fare and the Aldrich freight rate law. Yes, and they tried to evade and nullify the anti-pass law. But they don't have any advantage over the breweries in this regard. The most brazen, galling effrontery ever exhibited sinks into insignificance before the criminal aggression of the Nebraska breweries. Today they are fervent worshippers at the shrine of the Slocum law. Their devotion to that law is little short of sublime. Well, they have kicked it around enough, evaded its provisions and stashed it to death, so that they ought to respect its corpse.

County Option Will Come.

But the Slocum law came just the same. County Option will come just the same, and it will solve the liquor problem in Nebraska because it places in the hands of all the people to control a thing in which all the people are interested. It is fair. It is just. It places nothing in any county against the will of the majority. So let us get together and in solid phalanx we will storm the citadels of the railroads and brewery combination. We have got them out in the open, the absolute enemies of good government, because they are joined in an unholy alliance to defeat the will of the people. Let each voter do his plain duty and all will be well.

Let him bear in mind that the party of Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt never hesitated or faltered in the face of responsibility.

May God vouchsafe unto us the power and courage to do our full duty and then Nebraska will rise from this struggle purified, ennobled and strengthened in the victory won for better citizenship, better conditions, rejoicing that the enemies of good government lie prostrate, moribund, wounded and dying at the hands of decency.

About The Postoffice Site.

It is reported that the lots across the street south from the Graham lumber yard has been offered by P. H. Jussen and Ferd Harlow as a postoffice site. We believe that no better place could be found. At least these men deserve credit for their public spiritedness.