

**THE FALLS CITY TRIBUNE**

Consolidations—Falls City Tribune, Humboldt Enterprise, Rulo Record, Crocker'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.

**Announcement.**

I wish to announce my candidacy for the legislature subject to the republican primary. DON GRIDLEY.

The result of the primary election in the state of Kansas, Tuesday was overwhelmingly in favor of the insurgents. Governor Stubbs was renominated by 20,000 majority. It was a veritable landslide for the progressive element of the state.

Old Missouri, true to her traditions has remained "stand-pat". Iowa at her state republican convention had a big fight. The insurgents were in the majority, but in spite of this the reactionaries were determined to force the convention to pass the most sweeping endorsements of the administration and the last tariff.

In another column may be found some very concise and pointed declarations by Mr. Whedon. That he is cordially disliked by the followers of Burckett, is rather to his credit. Mr. Whedon is not afraid to declare himself on the great issues of the hour, which is more than his hedging opponent is willing to do. The people of Nebraska, like the people of Kansas will nominate men who are frank enough to declare where they stand.

The article begun in the last issue and continued through this one by Prof. McKelver of Manhattan Kansas and entitled, "A better crop of boys and girls", has received some strong comments from those who read last week's issue. Any one may get the entire article in pamphlet form by addressing a letter to Prof. McKelver at Manhattan, Kans. and enclosing one cent for each copy desired. These bulletins deserve to be widely distributed.

The farmers hold the keys to the political situation. When they turn out and vote big majorities are sure to be rolled up in the interests of the people and popular issues. The people still rule whenever they take the pains to go to the polls and declare themselves, intelligently, as they did in Kansas on Tuesday. It rained over a considerable portion of the state of Kansas Monday night making work in the fields on Tuesday largely impracticable, as a consequence many farmers took a day off and went to town, and of course voted. That they were posted on the issues and knew how to cast their ballots for the good of popular government is clear from the returns. The country people are sufficiently posted on the vital issues of the hour to decide intelligently on most of them if they will only take the time and pains to vote.

The primary plan has ushered in the day of intelligent voting. Under the old convention system a few delegates from each county would have met in state convention. A committee consisting of a still smaller number of the few composing the whole convention would have drafted a set of resolutions. The resolutions would have indorsed all that had been done in state affairs or that had been done by the party, or condemned all that had been done by the opposition party. That would have ended the free, unbiased discussion of the measures so vitally affecting the people. After that the voter would either approve all, or oppose all, that had been done by "the party" in power and not one voter in ten would know the effect of the measures he had indorsed or of those he had denounced. His individual opinions, interests and convictions would all be swallowed up and lost completely in a partisan resolution that "pointed with pride" or a partisan condemnation that "viewed with alarm." Now every voter knows what he is doing when he votes. He knows not only the candidates he is voting for, but he knows what principles of government he is voting for. The direct primary has not only ushered in the day of intelligent vot-

ing, but the day of individual voting. It may, as the machine politicians contend, prove disastrous to party organization, but it promises much for good government.—EX.

**WHAT COUNTY OPTION MEANS.**

In answer to many inquiries, it is well to observe again that the principle of county option, as tried out in many states, is that when a county votes dry, it is all dry. When a county votes against the "dry" proposition it remains just as it was before, leaving the municipalities to have saloons or not have them, as they may decide in their local elections.

In Nebraska, to fail to dry up a county would mean to leave the Slocum law in effect just as it is now. County option is not a proposition to vote saloons into a county. It is to vote them out of a county. Saloons are already outlawed under the law, permitted only under certain conditions, and restrained by bonds and local police regulations.

County Option would mean a chance of the people of the whole county to absolutely prohibit the licensing of outlaws within the county. Brewery papers call this a jug-handled arrangement. So is the licensing of outlaw institutions jug-handled. So is the ruining of the lives of men and boys jug-handled.

**THE WORTH WHILE PLANKS.**

"For the further regulation of the liquor traffic in Nebraska, we are in favor of the passage of a county on that subject as the legislature may and pledge our candidates for governor, if elected, to approve such a law on that subject as the legislature may enact."

"We recognize the existence of a sufficient demand for direct legislation in this state to warrant submitting the question to the vote of the people. We therefore favor the submission of a direct legislation amendment to our constitution by the next legislature."

"We favor the creation of a non-partisan board of control for the penal, reformatory and charitable institutions of the state."

"We favor the passage of a new apportionment law, at the next session of the legislature, redistricting the state into senatorial and representative districts, giving to each fair and equal representation, based on the population as shown by the census of 1910 and if the legislature, which is elected this fall, fails to perform this constitutional duty, while in regular session, we pledge the people of this state that the republican candidate for governor, if elected, will convene the legislature in special session until this constitutional duty has been performed."

"Every protest against the wrong is insuring for the right. We are unalterably opposed to the system known as 'Cannonism' and are in hearty sympathy with the insurgent movement in and out of congress. We herewith urge our senators and representatives to continue to use their votes and influence along progressive lines in the future."

**WHEDON'S PLATFORM.**

Lincoln, Neb., August 1, 1910. To the People of Nebraska—The primary election for the nomination of candidates for office by the several parties will be held Tuesday, August 16, 1910.

I am a candidate for the office of United States senator on the republican ticket.

I am in favor of all the legislation declared for by the republican party in its platform this year.

I am in favor of the performance of every promise made by the republican party in its national platform of 1908, and for such a revision of the tariff downwards as can be discovered without the aid of a search warrant.

I am in favor of placing lumber and other material used in the construction of dwellings on the free list, and of doing it at the next session of congress.

I am in favor of placing on the free list at the next session of congress, agricultural implements, mechanic's tools of all kinds, sewing machines, and everything which can be produced here, the importation of which yields the government practically no revenue, and which can be manufactured here and sold for export at a less price than for home use.

I am in favor of placing sugar on the free list at the earliest day possible.

If the laws now in force are not sufficient for the effective prosecution of forbidden trusts and combinations, I am in favor of the enactment of such further laws as will drive that class of combinations out of existence.

I am in favor of such governmental control of transportation companies as will prevent unjust discrimination of rates for service intended to yield an income on nothing invested.

In so far as that object may be accomplished by legislation, I am in favor of the enactment of laws which

will tend to decrease the cost of living.

I am opposed to ship subsidies.

I am in favor of such legislation, state and national, as will afford to every depositor in a bank the greatest possible security for his money.

I am in favor of restricting the franking privilege to the free transportation of the Congressional Record and parts thereof; the reports and public documents of the government or any department thereof, and of making the free transportation of anything else through the mails a criminal offense.

I am in favor of reducing the postage on the first-class matter, fifty per cent, and that at the next session of congress.

I am opposed to all legislation which tends to the creation of great interests and combinations by the few to the ruin of individual efforts and the destruction of industries, independent action of the many and the deprivation of labor of its just compensation.

I am in favor of liberal appropriations to all ex-soldiers who have rendered faithful service to the government in time of war.

I am in favor of such federal legislation as will tend to prevent "boot-legging." To that end I am in favor of the enactment of Congress at the earliest possible day of a law which shall prohibit the government from selling stamps or issuing permits for the sale of intoxicating liquors in territory where such sales are prohibited by local law, and making such sales in such territory crimes against the federal government.

CHAS. O. WHEDON.

**THE NEXT NEBRASKA SENATOR.**

There are two candidates for United States Senator before the republican voters of Nebraska at the direct primaries on August 16. One of them is the present senator, Elmer J. Burckett, the other is Charles O. Whedon. Mr. Whedon is very much the better man. Mr. Burckett's abilities are of the order which enable some of his friends to describe him admiringly as "smooth" and as a "slick politician." Mr. Whedon is such a man that one of his most ardent political enemies generously speaks of him as "honest and able, superior in brains and ability." Mr. Whedon in the senate chamber would give dignity and high ability to Nebraska's representation at Washington. Mr. Burckett contributes neither.—Collier's, July 30, 1910.

**Notice of Referee's Sale.**

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale, issued out of the district court, in and for Richardson County, Nebraska, on the 3d day of August, 1910, in a suit for partition wherein William Fischer is plaintiff, and Charles Fischer, Geo. Fischer, Emily Herschberger, Louis Fischer, Annie Smith, Lizzie Peabody, Fred Fischer, Rosina Walruff, Myrtle Fischer, Alice Fischer, Fredricke C. Fischer, Mary Fischer, John Herschberger, George Smith, George Peabody, Julius Walruff, Annie Fischer, Wm. Fischer, Lydia Fischer, Albert Fischer, Louisa Fischer, Frieda Fischer, and Walter Fischer, are defendants, directed to me as referee, in said suit for partition, I will as such referee, on the 5th day of September, 1910, at one o'clock p. m., at the west front door of the courthouse in Falls City, Richardson County, Nebraska, sell for cash the following described premises to-wit: Lots Nos. nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), and twenty-four (24) in Block No. (93) ninety-three, all of said lots situated in the city of Falls City, in said county and state, according to the official plat and survey of said city.

Terms of sale cash.  
Dated at Falls City, Nebraska, this 3d day of August, 1910.  
J. R. WILHITE, Referee.  
First publication, Aug. 5, 5 times.

**LEGAL NOTICE.**

**Notice of Settlement and For an Order of Distribution.**

In the County Court of Richardson County, Nebraska, in the matter of the estate of William H. Sailors, deceased. To the creditors, heirs, legatees and all others interested in said estate. Take notice that Mary E. Sailors has filed in said court a report of her doings as administratrix of said estate for her final settlement thereof, also filed a petition for an order of distribution of the residue of said estate in her hands.

It is ordered by the court that the same be heard in the County Court room in said county on the 22d day of August, 1910, at nine o'clock a. m., when and where all parties may appear and oppose the same. Ordered further, that upon the approval of said report a decree of distribution of said residue will be made to the parties entitled thereto.

By order of the court dated August 1st, 1910.

JOHN GAGNON, Judge.

First publication Aug. 5, 3 times.

**W. C. T. U. Notes.**

Drunkenness is not only the cause of crime, but it is crime, and if any encourage drunkenness for the sake of the profit derived from the sale of drink, they are guilty of a form of moral assassination as criminal as any that has been practiced by the braves of any country of any age.—John Ruskin.

**Piano Bargain.**

We have a slightly used piano in the vicinity of Falls City, Nebraska, and to save expense of boxing and shipping, will sell very cheap for cash or payments as low as \$5.00 per month. Write Olney Music Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

**TOBEY FOR CONGRESS**



I stand for the declaration of the last national republican platform and the pledge of President Taft, that the tariff should be revised downward.

I believe that pledge should be kept and that there should especially be a revision downward on trust-controlled articles and on those things which are so rapidly increasing the cost of living.

I am for a permanent Tariff Commission with real powers to investigate schedules and abate abuses pending congressional action.

I am for giving the interstate commerce commission adequate powers to regulate and control all common carriers.

I am against Cannon and Cannonism. I am for county option in Nebraska and for some measure in Congress that will prevent the issuance of federal licenses or tax stamps in dry territory.

I have had eight years' experience in Washington, am familiar with the work of all the departments, and will be able from the first to look after the needs of my district, whether it be for the farmers, the town men, or the old soldiers.

I am a candidate for the republican nomination for congress in the First District. If you approve of the above declarations I would like to have your support, and I would like to hear from you.

Geo. E. TOBEY, Lincoln, Neb.,  
140 No. 12th Street.

**A New Store!**

I wish to announce to the general public that I have opened a  
**Grocery, Flour and Feed**

Store—two blocks east of Samuel Wahl's—(northeast corner of the Central School block).

My stock is new throughout and the best that money can buy. My expenses are reduced to the smallest possible point, and customers will receive the benefit of our low expense.

Goods delivered promptly to any part of town and courteous treatment assured. Use the telephone—

NO. 509

**THOS. J. WHITAKER**

Market Price Paid for Produce—Cash or Trade

**FOR HAYWARD**

BOOST HIM FOR CONGRESS

Many Editors Speak Approvingly of Hayward's Qualifications.

William Hayward, who is a candidate for the republican nomination for congress in this district at the primary election to be held Tuesday, Aug. 16th, has been calling on the people in various sections of the district, and from every point comes the warmest approval of Mr. Hayward's candidacy.

From many items of approval appearing in the leading party newspapers throughout the district, the following are taken at random from a large number:

**For Hayward all the Time.**

William H. Hayward of Nebraska through the request of many friends has announced himself as a candidate for congress in this district. He is a young progressive republican right up to date, is a statesman instead of a politician, honest in principle, patriotic in action and if nominated would make a campaign in accordance with the wishes and wants of the district. His ability has already proven his worth. There are other good ones in the field but we are for Hayward first, last and all the time.—Burchar'd Times.

**From Home.**

Wm. Hayward is a young man who has come to the front in republican politics rapidly, and one who every republican voter should see elected for representative from the First District.  
Mr. Hayward is an Otoe county product and a young man of rare ability. We have previously expressed our opinion in regard to Hayward trying for congress and will stay by him to the end.—Palmira Items.

**Neighbors of Sheldon and Pollard for Hayward.**

William Hayward has announced himself as a candidate for congress from the first congressional district. We have acquaintance with Mr. Hayward that dates back to '98 when we were both members of the Chickamauga Improvement Association. However it is useless for the writer to enlarge any on the personal worth and ability of "Billy" Hayward, the people around here know him and we are sure his support in this part of the district will be unanimous.—Nehawka News.

**Able and Progressive.**

In commenting on William Hayward's prospects for congress from this district one exchange said that if he was as popular in his home district as he was over the state that he is sure of election. We can say that every republican in his district knows "Billy Hayward" and it will rustle any democrat to get all the democratic votes. Nebraska is a progressive state and we want progressive men in congress. "Billy Hayward" is able and progressive and not a political upstart. Nebraska will be proud to hear him, when his voice is heard.—Dunbar Review.

**A Coming Man.**

Mr. Hayward is one of the coming men of Nebraska. He is possessed of splendid ability as an attorney and as an organizer. His work gave added strength and system to the national committee. Mark the prediction: Hayward will be heard from in an even more important manner than at present.—Tecumseh Chieftain.

Mr. Hayward is an interesting speaker with correct ideas, great power of reasoning and smoothness of expression. He speaks with a warmth and earnestness of feeling that are persuasive because they are at once intelligent and sincere.—Weeping Water Republican.

It is our opinion that there will be no one in the state who can beat him at the primaries. His record in politics has been straightforward and the people of Otoe county, of Dunbar and all the state are going to be with him on election day.—Dunbar Review.

**Knows Nebraska's Needs.**

Mr. Hayward is well acquainted with the needs of Nebraska and would make a splendid congressman. He is a young man of splendid ability, and well qualified to represent this district in congress.—Steinauer Sun.

**Leader at the Bar of the State.**

The announcement by William Hayward of his candidacy for the republican nomination for congress appears elsewhere in this paper. Mr. Hayward's leading position at the bar of the state is well known, and his prominence as an active-working republican, standing for the best principles of his party and for clean and progressive methods in their advocacy, are beyond dispute. Of his personal equipment for the position it is unnecessary to multiply words, since it is already established. His address and eloquence on the rostrum have long been known to the public, and in all the qualifications for the duty of a congressman he is a candidate of exceptional merit and high promise.—Pawnee City Republican.



**ECONOMIC LOSS FROM DRINK**

United States Has Passed Million Dollar Mark in Describing Damage. Now Billionaire.

Of our more than eighty-three millions of people about twenty-five millions are wage-earners, and on less than two millions are "captains of industry" and their salaried lieutenants. The average wage is about \$1.56 (64c.) per day, but the product is worth at least \$2 to the employer, who must have a profit, and at least as much to the nation, said Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, Ph. D., in a speech to the Twelfth International Congress on Alcoholism, held in London. One-tenth of that for 300 days means \$60 per year for each workman, and a total for all wage-earners of \$1,150,000,000 (\$230,000,000). In the United States, we have passed the period of millions in describing the damage from drink, for alcohol has become a "billionaire."

We are not dependent on laboratory experiments for proof that even a moderate use of alcohol impairs efficiency. Benjamin Franklin, in the eighteenth century, observed as a printer, what Dr. Aschaffenburg has just proved by tests, that sober printers do more and better work than drinkers. That is why 51 per cent of a representative list of American employers, questioned by the United States Bureau of Labor some years since, reported that they discriminated in all or a part of their work in favor of abstainers as employees. The athletic records and the tests of soldiers in marksmanship and marching all tell the same story, that even moderate use of intoxicants decreases efficiency. When we turn to the "captains of industry" and their lieutenants, from whose ranks life insurance has obtained most of the test cases that have shown that total abstainers, under conditions being equal, live fully 15 per cent longer than even those very moderate drinkers who are allowed to insure, we see that the losses in valuable lives must rise to millions more. The loosening of the tongue and drugging of judgment and conscience, and the shortening of a life worth \$10,000 a year becomes a very costly matter when the man is the manager of a great business or the leader of an army, or the arbiter of a nation's politics. In this age of keen competition, national as well as individual, it is the "fit" that "survive" and succeed. Many Japanese gave up sake during the war with Russia that they might contribute the money thus saved as a patriotic offering to the nation's war fund. In Britain, Germany, and other lands, patriots might well abstain from a patriotic reinforcement to the nation's efficiency, by which the supreme industrial "battle of the nations" shall be ultimately decided.

**DRINK OUTLAY IS LESSEned**

Liquor Provisions of British Budget Bring in Less Revenue, but More Sobriety.

George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom alliance, states that the drink bill of England for 1909 shows a decrease over 1908 of £5,897,997 (\$29,475,000). On spirits the decrease was £4,800,000 (\$24,000,000), with a decrease in consumption of 7,022,775 gallons. On beer the decrease was £1,180,000 (\$5,940,000), with a decrease in consumption of 645,396 barrels. On wine there was an increase of £293,000 (\$145,000), with an increase in consumption of 103,744 gallons. Mr. Wilson believes that the increase in the price of spirits and beer due to the budget was largely responsible for the decreased consumption. He declares that if there had been no increase in prices the reduction of the total expenditure for 1909 would have been £11,147,997 (\$55,739,900).

Mr. Wilson estimates that the liquor drinking class is about 55 per cent of the total population. According to these figures the per capita expenditure is approximately \$30.50 per year. Two-thirds of the total drink bill, or nearly £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000) a week, is said to be spent by the working classes. "If they are above the poverty line," says Mr. Wilson, "this wasted expenditure tends to bring them under it; if they are under it, the waste aggravates their difficulties. Drink-caused poverty is the worst kind of poverty, because it does not make the best of the available resources and is invariably associated with moral and physical degradation. The burden of the drink evil falls heavily on the woman; it crushes the child." Mr. Wilson believes in the efficacy of repressive legislation to diminish the drink evil. "However, he admits that the diminished consumption of alcoholic liquors is to some extent the result of a continuous change in the habits of the people—"a change," he remarks, "that seems likely to be permanent."

**"Poor Man's Club."**

The saloon is the "poor man's club," but the saloon keeper is the one who wields it.

**Two Kinds of Whisky.**

There are just two kinds of whisky: the one is bad; the other is worse.