

**THE FALLS CITY TRIBUNE**

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

Entered as second-class matter at Falls City, Nebraska, post office, January 12, 1904, under the Act of Congress on March 3, 1879.

Published every Friday at Falls City, Nebraska, by

**The Tribune Publishing Company**  
W. H. WYLER,  
Editor and Manager.

One year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .40

TELEPHONE 226.

Lafayette carried Wisconsin in the recent election for the Progressives 4 to 1. Wisconsin is now more strongly insurgent than Kansas.

Judge Troup of Omaha has issued an order requiring the recounting of the Douglas county Primary vote. Omaha is usually able to see to it that she gets what she goes in for.

Jim Dahlman may be frank and outspoken. But bluntness is not necessarily a desirable qualification for a prospective occupant of the governor's chair. A little decency and mother witt are also to be desired.

The County Committeemen of both parties have had their meeting, and have perfected their organizations, preparatory to opening up the fall campaign. Until the matter of the democratic candidate is finally settled it is difficult to outline the line of advance. That Local Option will be the popular issue no one who has his ear to the ground, doubts.

Never were farmers more willing to lie idle and let nature have her way than this fall. The war wet weather is raising the average corn yield higher every day. We may not be permitted to realize a bumper crop this year, but there will be corn. Nebraska is certainly a remarkable country. This year at least we have literally wrested a big corn crop from what had all the appearance of being a failure. The people who are leaving the state to improve their conditions do not realize what they are leaving.

Hours of work have been reduced in many of the schools in Germany. By the new arrangements, forty-five minutes is the maximum time for a subject, thus allowing the treatment of six subjects in the school day. It is ordered that the shortened hours in school be made up in home study and that as little school work as possible be done outside the school proper. "The child derives more benefit," the educators think, "from its play and from the study which it does voluntarily than it does from the grinding. Self-imposed mental work is of the greatest benefit to the school child, and the attainment of this is possible only when the child has several hours daily of absolute leisure."—Ex.

Secretary Mellor of the state fair asked his hired man to write something about the state fair, and this is the result: "When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder in the shock; when the thirsty politician is so dry he can not talk; when the cow and little cowlets don't journey to the fair or airships rise in glory and go sailing through the air. When Jim Dahlman takes to water and Bill Patrick takes to booze, Bryan joins Joe Cannon's party, runs for office, win or lose; when the cat comes back like Jeffries and Jack Johnson turns to white; when the ships that pass in daylight are still passing in the night when saloons shall close forever and the back doors be closed for good; when saloons out in West Lincoln make a quiet neighborhood; when our governor gets in better with the folks in Omaha when they shout with loud huzzas o'er the famous closing law; when St. Paul and David City furnish governors for the state; and republicans in office voluntarily abdicate; when the dome upon the state house shall be painted fiery red; when Bill Price quits playing martyr and is numbered with the dead; when in fact all this has happened as it may some future day, then you can in justice from the state fair stay away."

J. B. Whipple, Poland China hog sale, November 19, 1910.

**SAVING SMALL BOYS.**

Important as he has always been individually, the small boy has until recently held a place of relatively minor importance in the general social scheme. But of late he has been looming larger in the public concern. The business of saving boys has commenced to rank with that of conserving trees and reclaiming deserts. And the keynote to the success of this new interest lies in the fact that the boy has been studied from the boy's standpoint. This is the "new idea of the boy"—an idea involving sane application of boy-power and "gang" energy; an idea that contrasts sharply with previous theories of boy life and of corrective methods.

The originator of this idea and the pioneer in its practical application is Homer T. Lane, superintendent of the Boy's Home and Arcambal Association of Detroit, Michigan—a man known to every street boy in that city. The Home, a private philanthropy, is the capitol and executive mansion of the Ford Republic. It is a social sanitarium; a laboratory devoted to the study of boy psychology.

Ford's is a seventy-three-acre boy's republic; halfway house between the juvenile court and the state punitive institution. Its citizen population, semi-floating for the greater part, consists of some fifty-five boys, alleged incorrigibles, who have bobbed up with a none too gentle jolt against the strong arm of the laws of their elders. Anarchists every one, they are what the sociologists politely call "unsociables." Were it not for the republic, many of them would long since have been consigned to a "reform" or an industrial school.

At Ford's the boy's conception of his relationship to the law is investigated; the law's relationship to him is demonstrated. The phenomena of self-respect, self-reliance, and self-restraint and the three R's of boy salvation—are reduced to terms of boy understanding. Boy natures are dissected and weighed and compared, and then put together again to be molded into conformity with desirable standards. In this remodeling lies the story of the republic of Ford.—Everybody's.

**REACHING OUT FOR THE COURTS.**

The thoughtful address of President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton to the American Bar Association was an example of the deeper consideration which the people are giving to the courts. Lawyers for the bench "who can think in the terms of society itself" are especially needed for this time, President Wilson said.

Other, and variant, evidences of the attention to courts are the demand of the two Kansas platforms for the election of federal subordinate judges and the suggestion in various states that the recall be applied to judges as well as to other officers.

Mr. Roosevelt's repeated insistence upon the need of establishing closer touch between the habits of thought of the judiciary and popular sentiment founded upon popular need are further demonstrations of the same thing.

All these—whether all details are to be commended or not—move toward a reform of judicial procedure.

Stodious leaders of thought as well as the thinking populace are applying the obvious principle that a lawyer continues to be a man after he gets on the bench. And some political facts not quite so obvious, are being more closely appreciated. People are learning, for an instance, that an important law is not enacted in these days merely by being passed by the legislature or congress and approved by the governor or president. It is not put into effect until the courts say that it may be—and frequently they say that it may not be. So people who realize that this is our constitutional system and approve the principal of the court's guardianship are also appreciating that it is quite as important to put men on the bench—or get them put there—who are temperamentally in sympathy with the people instead of with the special interests as it is to exercise the same discrimination with regard to United States senator, to congressman and to humble legislators and executives.

To discriminate thus wisely the people are looking to the records of judicial candidates, where the courts are elective. They are also scanning records of applicants for appointment to judicial places. They oppose machine politics when brought to bear for either elective or appointive judgeships. They believe that neither machine politics nor corporation influences should mark the affiliations of members of the courts. They believe in these things because they are convinced that judges, as well as all other groups of men, continue to see things from the angle from which they are used to viewing them. And this whether they are personally incorruptible or not. It does not make so much difference from a social viewpoint whether a man has to be corrupted to favor the politicians and special interests against the general welfare, or whether he is just naturally and traditionally wrong without being corrupted.

The courts, as being the most important one-third of the government, are now being made a more integral part of the people's political life.—Kansas City Star.

Newspaper writers in Nebraska are all on "tender hooks" as it were. The cloth has all been pulled and hung out on the frames to dry, but no one can tell what the texture will be. When it is taken down it still may be wet, and the editors do not exactly know what to say, that is, all except the populist editors. Populists have a set of principles that guide them through all the storms of politics and that makes the path before them plain and distinct. They will not support Dahlman for governor. They have been fighting the interests for more than a decade. They make no distinction in the interests that try to run the government of the states and the nation, and when one of these interests tries to get control of a political party, whether it is the railroad interests, the whiskey interest, or any other interests, the populists are against it to a man. By a persistent educational campaign that lasted for years, they drove the railroads out of politics and the whole state has been rejoicing ever since. They will do the same thing to the liquor interests.—Osceola Democrat.

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It is a mighty good thing to know men, not from looking at them, but from having been one of them. When you have worked with them, when you have lived with them, you don't have to wonder how they feel, because you feel it yourself.

Every now and then I have been much amused when great newspapers in the East, which I will say are not always friendly to me, after having prophesied that I was dead wrong on a certain issue, have then found out that I was right and then wondered how I was able to find how people were thinking.

The fact is that I am thinking that way myself. I know how the man that works with his hands or the man on the ranch is thinking because I have been there, and I think that way myself. It is not that I divine how they are thinking.—Theodore Roosevelt at Sioux Falls.

# Public Sale!

I will sell at public auction at the farm described below, on

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