Farmers Hold First Place in Ranks of American Prosperity-Makers

\$7,500,000,000 of wealth coming from the farms of the country Uncle Sam is in a position to respond to the demands of the hungry globe and rest content in the knowledge that time will bring to these shores the floating cash of the world in amounts sufficient to relieve the strain of any money chortage that may arise. In this respect the "money stringency" could not have been better timed, for the bales of cotton were ready for shipment to Liverpool before the planter knew that upon such shipment depended the fate of the banks which had during the year advanced him money to grow his crop. The northern farmer's corn and wheat were ready for the harvest, when "lack of confidence" brought about the presence of the clearing house certificates and he nobly responded accepting these certificates in lieu of cash until his grain could be delivered to the European buyer stood ready to exchange gold for it. Thus but a few days clapsed between the inception of the stringency and its relief through the sale of products of the farm. This is the financial phase of the situation which appeals to all persons whether they take part in the annual pro-Auction of the grain or receive only the secondary benefits of the harvest.

Parmer in High Position. This lacks considerable of being the most important part of the work of the American farmer, and the coming century prome ines to find him not only restored to the relative position he occupied in the early days of the republic, but advanced to a still higher position in the affairs of the nation. This is being brought about through the excellent agricultural schools being maintained by practically every state in the union. The "scientific farmer" was at one time considered a joke by the men and boys who derived their knowledge of practical farming operations by hard knocks behind the plow, and who could see no reas son why a knowledge of soil composition would result in larger crops. It must be admitted that in the inception of the scientific operation of farms in the west, at least, the practical farmer had a basis for looking upon the innovations as more or less harmless cranks whose efforts to farm by rule would have a disastrous ending, for these scientists brought to the west the result of experiments in the east where profits were so much larger than those of the west, per acre of soil cultivated, that the cost of the experiment was not remunerative; and the yield per acre of the unexhausted soil was little less than that which has been "scientifically" treated. The scientists found that what was true in Massachusetts was not true in Iowa, and he was willing to learn from the people who had developed a different system of farming under prairie conditions.

Science and Agriculture.

Then came a change of view on the part of the "practical" farmer. He still laughed, but was wise enough to adopt some of the innovations. Better crops followed and he saw that study in the laboratory and the school had its returns in the cash account. He then demanded more and better schools so that today the farmer is the only tradesman who is considered of sufficient importhis training by the community at large.

and his wife and his children, even his city. hired man, prospered in a manner unprece- kets of the world so close to the Amer- the soil of the richest nation under the who thinks and doesn't toil is not apt to dented. No longer was it necessary for loan soil that the words, "granary of the skies.



W. G. SADDLER OF ADAMS COUNTY.

crops, for the housewife to cook for a was no longer a figure of speech. Today life. themselves.

West Affords Outlet.

communities to combine in harvesting the world" as applied to the Mississippi valley While the farmer has been doing all of make agriculture their business.

score or more of men called together to the butter of the dairymen of the extreme garner wheat and oats. One man on a northern states go on the tables of Lontwine binder and two in the field did the don in competition with that made in Denwork previously employing a dozen, and mark, and the cold-storage beef of South the nine men out of employment, with Omaha is carved into the "roast beef of is something that lacks complete definiother twine binders, "moved west" and old England" in a thousand kitchens. The tion. The man who loses finds ready exwere to be found harvesting grain for corn of Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois fattens the pig which pays the rents of Irish that certain things were easential in his town. tenants, and the tobacco of North Carolina and Virginia sooths the nerves of Paris thing and that thing contributed to his that successful methods would necessarily This "moving west," which in the first and Melbourne. Canned corned beef from success or were necessary to it and then be methods adapted to local conditions. It half of the nineteenth century was a com- Chicago is exchanged for copra on the comes the indefinable quantity, the quanplete severing of family ties and a break- shores of Samos, and condensed soup from tity of doing things in the right way. If ing up of all traditions, became in the lat- a dozen towns of the middle west feeds ter part of the same century a natural and the hunter of reindeer in the Arctic zones certain there would be a minimum of fallordinary event in the lives of the young and makes possible the development of the ures, but it is the doing of these things man and woman who entered life with a gold mines of Alaska. Under the burning in the way of greatest productiveness that desire to own farms of their own and to sun of the Sahara the traveler refreshes finds expression in a growing bank acance in the west to have colleges built for add to the wealth of the nation through himself with the product of American bar- count. the growing of crops. The railroad had ley and hops and the descendant of the In every section, no matter how fertile His yield the first year was satisfactory. That he was able to take advantage of supplemented the stage and the steamboat Scottish highlander tuess with joy to the the land and how favorable the conditions, His next crop, grown from native seed, the opportunity for study is in a great de- as means of transportation and the Ne- American rolled oats as superior to the there are failures in farming. One man was better. Now Mr. Saddler has about gree due to the invention of labor-saving braska farmer was nearer to Boston than catment of his ancestors. The American may work harder than his neighbor and 150 acres in wheat and once in four or five The picturesque suffered the farmer of Iowa had been to Chicago farmer surrounds the earth with his prod- yet fall, while his neighbor at the end years he changes it to corn. through the new machine, but the farmer when the Fort Dearborn gave way to the ucts and a thankful world in turn pours its of each harvest may count himself richer. The railroad also brought the mar- wealth into the lap of the man who tills And in the other way of arguing the man

tistics, held his own in comparison with other lines of industry in the United States. Manufacturing has grown more rapidly than farming and the dawn of the twentieth century finds the farmer several points in the rear of the position he occupied at the beginning of the last century with reference to numbers engaged in agriculture and other pursuits; but a change is coming in this respect and the end of the present century will, perhaps, see relatively more farmers than heretofore. This change will be brought about by rapid transit and ease of communication. Man is a sociable animal and he naturally joins his fellows. When he does life is more attractive. There can be no doubt that under conditions even now existing the residents of the towns have an easier life than the men who live on the farms, but farm life today is one continual round of joy and sociability compared with the days when the housewife was compelled to spin the wool and flax and weave all of the cloth used by the farmers when the farmer was compelled to be his own blacksmith and often the undertaker for members of his own family; when a day's journey was twenty-five miles and the man who lived in the next township was as far away as the man who now lives in another state. Rural telephone lines have brought the farmers into close communication; the trolley line brings him close to the towns. New systems of agriculture make the small farm more profitable than the large one, and thus larger holdings will be broken up and agricultural communities established which will bring to the farm all of the advantages of the town, as well as preserve to the farmer all, of the advantages of the farm.

This tendency is becoming more and more apparent in the west, but its full development awaits additional invention of American genius. At this time cost of rapid transportation is too high to make its available in any but the more thickly settled portions of the nation. At the same time unlimited power is going to waste. The strength of the winds has not been harnessed, so that they can be available at any time. Water power as a means of developing electricity is in its infancy. Some day these powers will be brought within the reach of man, certainly and cheaply. When this is done the farm will become the real home of America and the farmer will again be the statesman and the leader of American social and political

What a Nebraskan Has Done.

The exact formula of success in farming, as with probably all other occupations, success. It can be pointed out that this by doing certain things success would be

advance. So say all successful men who



were small compared with those of the present time. Mr. Saddler bought eighty acres about twelve miles from Hastings-

Mr. Saddler found early in his experience it is the same idea that has given all other successful farmers their start. Mr. Saddler was the first man in this part of Nebraska who made a success of growing winter wheat. He imported seed from Illinois and followed the methods which seemed adapted to local conditions.

Live Stock His Specialty. Winter wheat was a profitable crop, but

When W. G. Saddler came to Adams better with stock. Thirteen years ago he field after the corn is "laid by," one many county in the fall of 1883 this section was purchased some registered Shorthorn cat- can cut the burrs out on three rows. comparatively undeveloped. Land values tle. He gave his time and his thought to While walking over my farm with a neighnot a large farm in those days-but now found an increasing demand for standard- get rid of the cockleburrs, and such was cuse, but the man who wins can only say Mr. Saddler has 400 acres and a home in bred stock. He found, too, that public the opinion of all others who knew the was this idea that gave him his start, and while, but he found he could do better I had this fixed determination to make could give more attention to cattle. He beyond my expectations. realized that he could more successfully The corn crop this fall will doubtless hog raising have applied the same rule.

Of his 400-acre farm Mr. Saddler keeps

properly applied. He believes that to be youd the Rocky mountains and caused the successful one should rather do a few Great American desert "to blossom as the Mr. Saddler believed that he might do still things well than numerous things fairly rose."

necessary, but along with it one must think and reason. He must have a definite object and adapt himself to the pursuit. Mr. Saddler has been painstaking and persistent in his work, but he has found time? to take an active interest in public affairs. He has represented the county in the legislature and has always done his share in the advancement of the interests of the community.

Pointers from a Practical Man. F. M. Jump of Johnson county, who has really succeeded as a farmer, writes The

Bountiful and many are the blessings attained from well directed farming in southeastern Nebraska. Once more the farmen is assured of a glorious harvest of everything except fruit, and in this we are not alone; the warm weather of March and the blissards of May reached far over the middle west and destroyed all of our fruit. But most of the progressive farmers have enough canned fruit in their cellars to tide them over for another year.

Located as we are in about the center of the corn belt, corn of course is the principal crop; however, wheat is grown very successfully, making all the way from twenty to fifty bushes per acre. Two grain elevators at the village of Graf, in Johnson county, Nebraska, pay over \$4,000 each for wheat threshed from the shoold in one season.

To be convinced of the great prosperity of southeastern Nebraska you will need only to ride through this rich farming district; you will find a people prosperous, happy and contented with their surrounds ings. Our banks are overflowing; Nebrasks has on deposit in its banks more money per capita than any other state in the union. How is all this brought about? The answer is by well directed, progressive farming; our farmers are educated in their profession and are wide-awake business

In the fall of 1900 I bought a farm that had been rented and allowed to grow up to cockleburrs. In my judgment this farm was an average one; but on account of its run-down condition it did not appear to be salable at all. In order to exterminate this pest, a special kind of farming must be practiced, and by se doing I have succeeded in thinning them out to such anextent that while passing through the making the stock business successful. He bor soon after I had bought it, he informed me he was glad I had this farm conducted sales at frequent intervals and instead of him; he thought I never could auction sales were more profitable than condition of the farm. In order to sucprivate sales. A few months ago Mr. ceed at anything a person must have a Saddler sold less than 100 head of cattle fixed determination and not be as the blade for \$11,000. Mr. Saddler raised hogs for a of grass that bends to the slightest breeze, with one kind of stock. Without hogs he this a good farm. I have succeeded far

specialize with one kind of stock than with surpass anything in the history of Netwo. Other farmers who have succeeded in brasks. This will mean thousands of dollars to be added to the farmers' bank account. Then why should we not love Neabout 150 acres in wheat. He uses upward brasks, with its rich soils, its thriving of 125 acres for hay and pasture and the cities, its abundant natural resources, its balance he divides for corn, cats and other brave sons and fair daughters. It was our fathers in the '50s and early '60s who Hard work alone, declared Mr. Saddler, headed their oxen westward over the will not bring success. There must be plains of Iowa and across the Missouri proper direction; in other words, effort river, drove the Indians and buffalo be-

Nebraska Orators Who Will Debate With

following foot ball. If the posite. record of the institution from

upheld, the enthusiasm of the students at the Nebraska-Iowa contest at Lincoln. December 13, must draw a host of devotees. Memorial hall must be crowded with a band of "rooters" displaying as much vitality as if banked upon bleachers by the side lines.

Rooting for a debate seems a misnomer, but it is entirely feasible. After the home team has been coached for months and the arguments on the question are made known to the entire membership of the university through repeated public prelimfuaries, it is possible to sit through the final contest and score the "game." with as much intorest as if on the field.

Nebraska university during the last few years has more or less regularly carried on dehating contests with nearby universities. Kansas, Iowa and Missouri have afternately appeared in Lincoln with their platform stars, but for two years a debating league has been organized between the states of Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska. One question is selected for all and with an affirmative team at home and a negative team abroad, the forensic field is thoroughly covereds This plan has been in operation so short a time that as yet not all teams have met, but this year will afford an opportunity for a comparison down the entire list.

When the Nebraska department of rhetoric first established a class in public speaking, about fifteen years ago, the dehating microbe secured firm hold of the university young man. He was assigned subject and a regular schedule was prepared for competition in the class room. Year by year the rivalry thus started increased and from local debates and contests between university societies, the desire grew to test the merits of various institutions. The debate soon displaced the oratorical contest, with its set oration and flowery language, until now the university team, when finally selected, is as much a fighting machine as the eleven moleskinclad giants who cause the rah-rah boys to nurse sore throats a month following Thanksgiving.

Early in the year the preliminaries are held. Out of a large array of "talent," through repeated and often heart-rending trials, there comes the finished speaker, his head an encyclopedia, his brain a mechanism well adjusted. In the final trials the jurors have found him entitled to represent the 'varsity and he and three others like him form the squad by which the institution is to reveal its position among the colleges of the middle

Preparation for a debute has covered a wile range both in research and endeavor. Members of the squad are assigned different phases of the subject chosen. They are asked to make themselves masters of the one theme. Then they prepare briefs, which are submitted to the instructors, keenly criticised, often rewritten. Many meetings for discussion are held. The subject in discussed in every light and every easible ramification is followed. Much of this is done in the preliminaries in which the squad is selected, but for the final struggle the work is gobe over again and will reside in Fort Dodge. each member of the team is familiarized

with the entire subject. The arguments are then catalogued, as

Thus equipped the squad receives its

in action and polish in delivery.

the purely academic standpoint platform instruction. No member of the institution to at- making their importance felt. He brought between Nebraska and Iowa state uni-

usually does not travel far from the uni- has devoted much of his time to the de- Debating board.

vie with each other at Ne- every possible line of thought in briefest had practice in this particular. He must on the platform facing opponents from Professor M. M. Fegg, head of the depart- sulted in many victories. The professor is braska and Minnesota at Minneso brasks university for first honors words, with the answering arguments op- have poise, the ability to collect his thought across state lines. While she interest ment of rhetoric at Nebrasks university, secretary of the University of Nebrasks university, secretary of the University of Nebrasks university.

the system to the institution which has re- versities at Lincoln and between Ne-Federal control is the subject to be The intercollegiate debate draws a crowd versity bounds. It is sufficiently acute bates. It was he who first succeeded in December 13 two debates will be held, discussed, the question reading, "Resolved,

> exclusive control of all transportation cerporations doing an interstate business. constitutionality granted." Nebraska will have the affirmative side at home and the negative abroad.

Prof. Fogg has this week received a telegram that W. J. Bryan will be in the city on the evening of the debate and will pre-

Joseph M. Swenson, an Omaha boy, is on the team that will meet Iowa. He represented the Omaha High school on five winning debate teams and has represented

Nebraska already with success. The lowa squad consists of R. I. Elliott of University Place, Martin L. Frerichs of Auburn and Byron E. Yoder of Topeka, Ind., besides Mr. Swenson,

Robert, I. Elliott, 1909, was valedictorian of his class at the Winside (Neb.) High school and represented the school in debate. At the Wayne (Neb.) Normal school, which he attended before he came to the university, he took first honors in public speaking. He

is a member of Acacia. Martin L. Frerichs, Law, 1908, won one of the prizes for the highest scholarship in the first-year class in the college of law. He is chief justice of the college of law

supreme court. Joseph M. Swenson 1908, represented the Omaha High school on five winning debate teams. In his freshman year he won a place on the Nebruska team which defeated Washington university. alternate on the team that debated with Wisconsin in 1906 and was a member of the team which met Wisconsin last April. He was managing editor of The Cornhusker

last year. Byron E. Yoder of Topeka, Ind., was a member of the team which debated the University of Blinois last spring. During last year he was business manager of The Daily Nebraskan. He is a member of the Desta Upsilon Fraternity.

The Minnesota squad is composed of Wile itam R. King of Osceola; Clyde McWhinney of Lincoln, Lawrence J. Weaver of Beatrice the first meeting, courtship and easy hatter.

The bride dropped her hand from the in the eighteenth century, are consum- Both the bride and groom refuse to dis- and Ralph A. Van Orsdel of Maxwell, Neb. William Ross King, 1908, was a member the University of Illinois at Urbana last "Don't you go putting any piece in the April. He is president of the Nebraska

> Clyde C. McWhinney, 1908, law 1808, was "Tell my wife's age? I will not. It's no- awarded one of the first year scholarship body's business," the old man chirped as prizes in the College of Law last year; he he hustled down the street with a step was a member of the debating squad of 1965-1966, and was an alternate on the No-As seen as the marriage ceremony had brasks team which debated with the Unibeen performed the bride and groom left versity of Wisconsin at Lincoln last April. sity Forum, which became a chapter, Phi

> birthplace as Burlington, Vt.; single, never Lawrence J. Weaver, 1810, represented the Beatrice High school three years in debates, was class orator and won the Crabtree forensio prize. He was a mem-

and was superintendent of the Ohiowa an exuliant "Yes" to the usual question, semething she owes to society. She has that evening and escorted her and her asked the court costs as | ber of the Alpha Theta Cht, Phi Delta Phi and Phi Alpha Tau frateration.



King, '04. Van Oradel, '06; Law, '19,

Maxwell.

NEBRASKA DEBATE TEAM AGAINST MINNESOTA.

Topeks, Ind. Auburn. Thiversity Place.

Some Queer and Romantic Entanglements Brought About by Cupid



the first meeting, courtship and easy matter.

curred within two hours. Miss Patterson was a passenger on the sand years. train and Vall was conductor. Time woman, and Vall enegaged her in conver-Shortly afterward the other occulean toward his fair companion and confide something in a low tone. She blushed,

the flying prairies. Vail arose quickly, hustled his suborwere heroically working to give the dingy cabooss a cleaning. The happy conductor drew two of the traveling salesmen aside, conversed with them, then resumed his

seat by the side of Miss Patterson. When the train reached Humboldt the passengers hurried after a marriage lionse, and a local justice of the peace, who, in the dingy, bouncing caboose, married Vail and Miss Patterson just as the train was moving out of the city. They

Uncle Sam in Role of Cupid. One of the little details that fail to the

FEW belated traveling salesmen Philippine government is that of finding dress with long veil and wedding bouquet, confined and narrow is her jeune fille life, a round of carriage rides and walks. and a brakeman on a Minne- husbands for the orphan girls of the in- seemed to smile as Father Basin turned that marriage with no matter what young Neighbors say Mr. Wilder has even taken apolis & St. Louis freight train stitution bearing the name of the Hos- to her and asked: "Will thou take unto man her parents may select appears to her her automobiling, although previous to this

a dowry wouldn't get a hauband in a thou- loudly:

seemed to drag slowly for the young there was such a dearth of bridegrooms for their pretty charges of the Hospiclo. pants of the caboose noticed the conductor them off downles would have to be found. As the result a matrimonial brokerage church. commission has been formed. Through this her lips moved perceptibly, and then she \$150 is offered to any young Filipino of came interested all at once in watching good character who will take one of the orphan maids as his life mate, but no bargain is closed until after official cupids dinates together, and in a moment they have thoroughly examined into the history of the husband-to-be.

Refused to Wed a Count.

Mass., Angela Pawlow, daughter of a mer- Franco-American marriage in general. chant, absolutely refused to go on with the marviage ceremony that was to unite much more of herself than of her mar- and neither had seen the other until two her to Basyl Mulinski, who says he is a riage. If, in the course of events, it suits weeks ago, when the bride came here from Anna McMahon against W. L. McMahon in year. He belongs to the Alpha Theta Chi

The marriage had been set for 8 o'clock. marry; not otherwise. The church was crowded with friends and The French girl is brought up to look and friends say it was a case of love at been married and diverced six times. relatives. The bridegroom had answered upon marriage as an obligation in itself, first sight. He accompanied her to church. Although she was given a separation as and the bride, in a white silk wedding no

were witnesses November 5 to picto De San Jose and to do this is no thee this man to be thy lawful wedded as the sesame of emancipation. We do not he steadfastly stood against the advance of the first meeting, courtship and easy matter.

The first meeting courtship and easy matter.

pened the church officials had cleared the her enforced and useless idleness. Marriage in France.

sultor her good graces, then she will nioce.

mean to insinuate that marriages now, as the "new fangled machinea." Laura Patterson of Esterville and G. M. to the altar he has to be shown a mone- arm of the bridegroom. She turned and mated against the will and inclination of cuss the romance. "It is nobody's busicumstances as a victim; but we mean anybody found out about it, anyway." "No; he has been unfaithful to me before clearly to show that whereas with us the Uncle Sam's agents, after wondering why marriage. I will not marry him." suitor is looked upon with condescensions there was such a dearth of bridegrooms. Then the girl ran down the aisle to her in France, when accepted, he is considered finally discovered that in order to marry Before it really appreciated what had hap- has come to free a Sleeping Beauty from as anybody else," the groom said. Hot Pace for Elders. After an ardent courtship of two weeks,

Reduced to the personal equation, says the strenuosity of which would have put a writer in Ainsice's, any matrimonial many a young man to shame, Henry C. problem ceases to be national. Withdrawn Wilder of Lowell, Mass., aged 26 years, a from the realm where we can delightfully well known printer of that city, was margeneralize. It falls into the narrow limits ried to Mrs. Esther Crawford, said to be of individual character and qualities. It a resident of Evanston, Ill., aged 90 years. is, therefore, easier and more profitable to The marriage is one of the most romantic At. St. Stanislaus' church, Fall River, remain within the broader confines of that has taken place in Lowell in years: Neither bride nor groom has been married The American girl is brought up to think before, according to the marriage license,

Vall of Fort Dodge, Ia., all of which oc- tary advantage—in fact, a bride without faced the crowded church and answered the bride, who appears under such dir ness," the bride said. "I don't see how of the Nebraska team which debated with suitor is looked upon with condescensions paper about this, young man. We're old chapter of Phi Alpha Tau, and a member enough to know our own business, and of Delta Sigma Rho, the honorary debating mother. The audience was dumbfounded. veritably as the Lohengrin, the knight who we've got as much right to love each other fraternity, and of Delta Tau Delta.

as light as that of a man much younger. for Boston on a wedding trip. The bride's He was the first president of the Univernlece accompanied them.

In the marriage license the bride's age is Alpha Tau. He is a member of the Phi given as 90, her home as Evanston, Ill., her Delta Phi - fraternity. married before, and of American parentage.

Divorced Seven Times.

On the hearing of the divorce case of Polish count and the owner of an estate her desire to confer upon some ardent her home in Evanston, Ill., to visit her the superior court of Kohomo, Ind., the fraternity, startling fact was brought out that she Ralph A. Van Oradel, 1906, law 1819, was She was introduced to Wilder at a church was asking for the seventh divorce, having editor of The Daily Nebraskan in 1905-1906

choice in the matter, and, indeed, so niece home. Since then her life has been asseed against hen-