

Fremont Shows Up Well in Fine Business Blocks

First National Bank



Commercial National Bank



New Pathfinder Hotel



POWER ON FARMS TO REPLACE MEN LOST

Tractors to Reduce the Need of Men and to Aid in Production of Maximum Crops.

At this time we desire to call the attention of our readers to some problems, many of them are facing right now, and in our opinion will be compelled to face for some time. We refer to the labor question on the farm. Facts are facts, and we must not try to disregard them or dismiss them lightly without due consideration. The fact is that over the country generally there is a shortage of farm labor, especially of skilled labor, and the further facts are, viewed from almost any angle, that there will be a still greater scarcity of competent men to do farm work in the next two or three years than there is at the present time. The question that every farmer must consider and solve is how he can best do his work, producing the best possible crops with the least amount of man power.

As a solution to this labor question we want to direct our readers' attention to what may be accomplished in the way of saving labor and producing maximum crops by the use of the farm tractor.

First of all, maximum crop productions depend on doing the necessary thing on the farm at the time it should be done and in the way it should be done. With the scarcity of labor and with methods employed heretofore, it is often absolutely impossible to do certain things in crop production at the right time. It is equally as impossible for the same reason to do these things in the right way. Further, it is often impossible to do the things in the right way because of insufficient power.

Help During Rush Season.

Rush seasons come on practically every farm every year, and best results will be obtained if the farmer is in position to rush the work when it is necessary to do so. There is a limit to what one man may be able to do in the way of putting in or harvesting a crop with horses. One man can only successfully handle a certain number of horses in any kind of field work. About as far as he can go is to drive one team or set of horses and lead another one of them, possibly the team being driven doing one kind of work and the team being led another.

It appeals to us that the same man with a farm tractor having sufficient power can rush the work much harder and accomplish more in a given length

of time. The tractor is of unquestionable value in heavy, draggy work. Possibly it is most valuable when doing heavy plowing. It does not get tired, will not get too warm and, if necessary, is capable of going twenty-four hours in the day. The manufacturers of farm tractors have recognized the necessity of making machines such as will do many kinds of farm work successfully. They can be attached to a plow, harrow, disc or seeder, or hitches may be provided whereby they can be attached to all of these different tools at the same time, accomplishing a vast amount of really good work in a given length of time. Hitches are provided so that the same tractor can pull the mowing machine, or two of them if necessary, or one or two binders can be drawn or a binder with a disc following. The manure spreader can be drawn out into the field and the manure spread with the same tractor. Then it can be attached to the pump or the shaft running the washing machine, churn, grindstone, electric light power plant or any other kind of belt work, including the heavier work of the silage cutter, feed grinder, hay baler, small threshing machine, fodder cutter, shredder or various machines along this line.

Aid in Threshing.

Another problem confronts some farmers, and some years it is a serious one. We refer to threshing the small grain. This work has generally been done by the big outfits making threshing a business of itself. The farmer must wait until the thresherman can get to him. Delays because of weather conditions, breakages or shortage of help sometimes are serious and cause considerable loss. This is particularly true in cases of threshing out of the shock.

This year of all others should see every bushel of grain in the bin in as perfect condition as possible. That this may be accomplished we call attention to the small threshing machine to be used on an individual farm or a neighborhood thresher. The owner of one of these machines and a tractor with power enough to run it can take advantage of every opportunity, and get his grain in the bin in the best condition possible under the circumstances.

There are two viewpoints from which every farmer should view the production of maximum crops at the present time. We are going to place first that of patriotism, for we believe it is in the heart of every farmer to do everything possible for his country at this time of existing great need. Next is that of profit for there can be no question but what good prices will be obtained from every crop raised on every farm for some years to come. We realize that there are in rare cases exceptions to this rule, but we want to express the opinion at this time, and this opinion is formed by talking to hundreds of farmers throughout our territory during the last two or three months, that the offer of most any kind of a price for grain produced this year could not have induced our farmers

to produce any more than they are trying to produce at the present time. They are simply doing everything possible with the means at hand.

To Increase Production.

There is undoubtedly a certain percent of farmers that have not the means at command to produce the maximum, and for this reason we are suggesting at this particular time that they give the farm tractor serious consideration as one way in which they may be able to increase their production next year with the same amount of labor they have at their command this crop season.

As we have suggested before in this article, there is a strong probability that the average farmer throughout the corn belt is likely not to have the amount of help at his command next year that he has at the present time. Some of the boys and men at work on the farms are surely going into the army and it is not, as some people think, as easy matter to produce maximum crops on the farm with "green" or unskilled labor.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

Fremont Show the Only One In the World This Year

Last year there was a series of National Power Farming demonstrations. They were held at Dallas, Tex.; Hutchinson, Kan.; St. Louis, Mo.; Fremont, Neb.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Bloomington, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind., and Madison, Wis. They all drew big crowds. This year there is only one—that at Fremont, and to this show must come every man in the United States who wants to see all the leading makes of tractors together and at actual work in the field. Fremont is going to see one of the greatest aggregations of machinery and one of the greatest crowds of people ever gathered in a single place for a single purpose in one week. It will be a truly national affair.

Tests at Exhibits Are

What Made Tractor Practical

The tractor, as a practical farm machine, may be said to have dated from the first National Power Farming demonstration in 1913. The evolution of the tractor, from that date to this, is remarkable. The machines at the first demonstration were built somewhat along the lines of the railway locomotive. They were powerful, but heavy and inflexible. The tractor of the present day is comparatively small, compact, powerful without the excessive weight of the early day machine, and will do tricks like a circus horse. It climbs hills, turns sharp corners, changes speeds with ease, and in fact behaves itself almost like a live thing in the hands of the man who has ordinary ability in handling it.

Hitching up to a tractor is the modern way of farming. Hitching up to the advertising columns of The Bee is the modern way of merchandising.



Low-Cost Electric Light from the Time-tried Plant

FARMERS in all sections are adopting electric light because it is low-cost, safe, convenient—and because it increases farm efficiency.

Hundreds of them are choosing Lalley-Light—the ball-bearing plant—because it is economical, simple and high-quality.

And because it has been in actual farm use for nearly seven years—longer than any other farm electric plant.

Electric Light A Farm Necessity

Electric light, once a luxury, has become a necessity where efficiency, safety and convenience are desired.

It is also the cheapest light when these advantages are taken into consideration.

Now Lalley-Light brings electricity to the nation's farms in its safest, simplest, most reliable form.

Electricity to make brilliant, steady light for the house, the barn and other buildings.

Electricity to enable men the better to perform work that cannot be done in daylight hours.

Electricity to pump the water; to run churns, cream separators, etc., and let human hands do other needful work.

Lalley-Light has had remarkable success from the first because it is designed and built as a miniature electric light and power plant.

An internal combustion engine—which uses gasoline or natural gas—drives a direct-connected electric generator—without belts or gears to slip or waste power in friction.

This generates current, which is used as generated or stored in a storage battery for use when it is not desired to run the generator.

Steady Light Without a Flicker

One big distinguishing feature of Lalley-Light is the unflinching brilliance of its light; the steady flow of its power.

The lamps shine as steadily when the current is drawn direct from the generator in operation as when it comes from the storage battery.

This is so because Lalley-Light engine is designed especially to run an electric generator.

Ball Bearings Mean Economy, Long Life

Its economy and long life are assured by extra large ball bearings—two on the crankshaft and one on the connecting rod—where split ball bearings are ordinarily used.

It is so light-running that it continues to revolve from 1½ to 2 minutes after the ignition is cut off.

The crankshaft is 100 per cent oversize. The carburetor is regulated by the engine governor and requires no adjustment.

The engine starts at the touch of a switch. When it is run to charge the battery, it automatically stops when the battery has received a full charge.

As a rule, farm lighting plants are equipped with ordinary gasoline engines, or heavy duty farm engine adaptations.

These are low speed, with heavy power impulses. Lalley-Light high speed engine, with lighter power impulses and more of them, delivers power approximately as steady as steam-engine power; and it runs as smoothly as a steam engine.

Yet, with but three moving parts, it is simpler than most gasoline engines. Its governor—97 per cent accurate—assures a uniform, efficient and economical speed, whether one light is in use, or all of them.

Its thermo-syphon cooling system prevents overheating; and its high grade, high tension magneto provides un-failing ignition.

Nearly Seven Years of Lighting Success

These features have made Lalley-Light a success for nearly seven years. They are evidence of its high quality, and of its special design for the work it does.

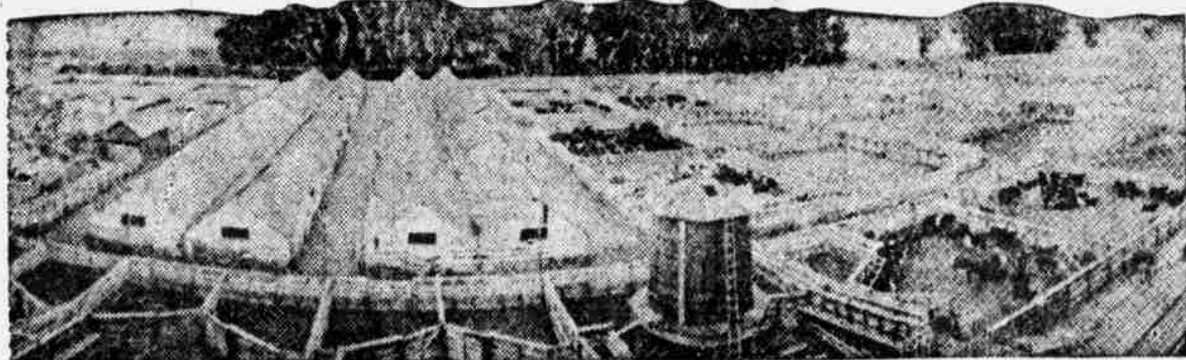
They are responsible for the satisfaction of Lalley-Light owners everywhere.

They have done much to teach farmers the superiority of electricity to all other forms of light—its lower cost, its greater safety and convenience.

Send the coupon for the letters which tell, in the users' own language, the record of Lalley-Light success.

Lalley Electro-Lighting Corp., Detroit, Mich.

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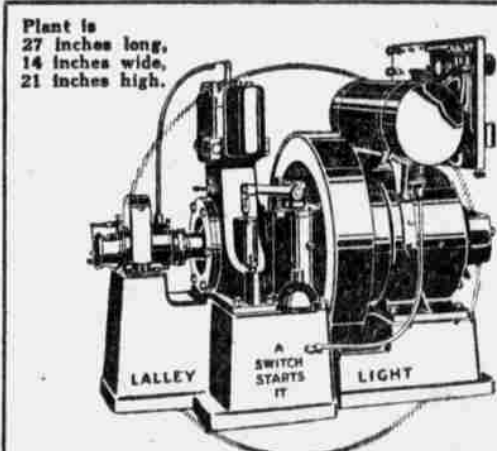
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May we submit them to you? **Richards, Keene & Co.** (Incorporated) Real Estate, Loans, Investments, Rental and Insurance Departments. Fremont, Nebraska.



What Lalley-Light Users Say:

I have run your lighting outfit for over four years and have marveled at the way it has stood up. It is "fool-proof," won't wear out or get out of order, and anyone can start and run it. I figure my lighting costs about half the cost in the city.
C. B. WOLFE, Columbus, Ohio.

The Lalley-Light plant which I have had in use for about three years behaves in a most satisfactory manner. It has never given me any trouble and is about as "fool-proof" as can be. The lights never flicker when we are using the generating set; and they grow lighter and darker frequently from the city current.
W. D. CHESTER, Pittsburg, Pa.

I sold a Lalley-Light plant to Mr. John Burke, who runs the "Hill Crest Dairy Farm." In their creamery building they have a 20 H. P. oil or gas engine for running their machinery. Now they run all the machines, except the largest, with the 1 H. P. motor from current generated by little "Lalley." The saving is plainly seen.

At night Hill Crest Farm looks up like a house afire, and they are more than pleased at the nice, even light, and all they can use at any time. The "Lalley" has been in constant service for more than a year and has never missed a stroke to my knowledge.
WM. F. SANTISTEBAN, Columbus, Ind.

Lalley-Wilson Electro Co., 2420 Farnam St. Omaha, Neb.

Please send me the book of owners' letters, complete information about Lalley-Light, and name of nearest dealer.

LALLEY-LIGHT

THE BALL-BEARING ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

See Lalley-Light in Operation at Fremont Tractor Show, August 6 to 10.

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