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GREAT BEND, KANSAS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Topeka, August 22, 1913.—In his speech at Leon recently, Governor Hodges severely criticised the Capper publications, the Salina Journal, the Hutchinson News, and a few other, as having joined in a concerted effort to misrepresent his administration, and referred to these publications as the "Kansas Newspaper Misrepresentation Trust." The Governor advocated the enactment of a law similar to that recently enacted in Ohio, making newspapers criminally responsible for the misrepresentation and libeling, not only of private citizens, but of public men, a decision of our supreme court having practically made it possible in Kansas to libel men with impunity. A representative of the Wichita papers sent out a dispatch saying that Governor Hodges had advocated the establishment of a censorship of the press of Kansas. Governor Hodges did no such thing, and the story that he did was an out and out falsehood, and is simply a piece with the persistent misrepresentation to which the Governor has been subjected in the papers referred to.

The Walnut Valley Times, a Republican daily published at Eldorado, discussed the matter editorially. This Republican paper in its issue of August 15th, says:

"As a matter of fact, and any unbiased person who reads the papers will admit it, the big papers have overlooked no opportunity to give Governor Hodges the worst of it, by misrepresentation, misconstruction, coloring of news and other underhanded methods, if not actual out and out lying.

That Governor Hodges should have such a strong following in his party and so many admirers in other parties, despite these unfair attacks, is a tribute to his sincerity, ability and integrity. The fact is, the Governor told the truth about the big papers and his thrust got under the hide of the Wichita papers, particularly the "Trust" papers may believe they are creating sentiment against Governor Hodges by their misrepresentations—but it is hard to fool all the people, all the time, and the people like fair play—which they are not getting from the big papers, especially those published in Wichita."

Curtis has defeated Bristow and all along the line, both on the Congressional and State Ticket, the old line Stand-patter is in the saddle. The friends of Senator Bristow are now calling attention to the fact that Mr. Curtis was nominated in Shawnee county, Mr. Capper's home town, and that outside of Shawnee county Bristow received a plurality of the votes cast, and now the Progressives are accusing Capper of having thrown Bristow down after having made a combination with him. William Allen White, in his Emporia Gazette, has this to say under the heading, "A Funny Progressive."

"Our old army friend of Armageddon, Arthur Capper, who

threw down his gun at the first skirmish, is more or less excited about the small primary vote of the Progressive party. This is a natural excitement on Arthur's part. He desires to divert attention from the part he played in Bristow's defeat. It was Mr. Capper who lured Bristow into the slaughter house. It was also Mr. Capper who stood serenely by, grinning, while the standpatters sharpened their knives. A word from Mr. Capper would have saved Bristow. An editorial in the Capital calling upon all Republicans who stand for decency to rally to the support of Bristow would have been heeded by one squeak out of Arthur, but never a squeak squeaked he. And Bristow marched to the knife. Curtis won by 1700, a margin so narrow that it is a disgrace to the party that did it and a shame upon the Republicans who permitted it. It is small wonder that Mr. Capper who feared to lift a finger for the man he enticed to his ruin, should attract attention to the small Progressive vote, but the Progressives had no contest in August. Two hundred thousand independent voters stayed away from the primaries. Bristow had deserted them. They could not go into the Republican primaries to help him, and in the Progressive party no one needed help but in November these independent voters will remember the man who coaxed Bristow into the slaughter house and then did not lift a finger to save him. These men are funny Progressives. Doubtless, if elected, they would be just as much afraid of serving the people against the machine interests as they were afraid of serving Bristow. But having been harmonized out of his boots and breeches, Mr. Capper will find it a long way home to the Progressive camp, which he left to get standpat votes and the Kansas Progressives doubtless will view Mr. Capper's plight with the same serene indifference which Mr. Capper used while the machine men were butchering Bristow in the Republican party. If there were not enough Progressives in the Republican party to nominate Bristow, there will not be enough to elect Capper.

An analysis of the official primary returns make anything but edifying reading for our Republican friends. They show on the basis of the Senatorial vote that the Democrats made a gain of 30,000 over the vote cast two years ago, while the Republicans lost 2,000. The following analysis of the vote on Governor is taken from the Topeka State Journal, a Republican paper:

"In the vote on Governorship the records show that Arthur Capper received 9,970 less votes than were cast for Capper and Ryan in the 1912 primaries, while Governor Hodges polled 11,398 more votes than the combined vote received by Hodges, Billard and Jackson in the primaries of two years ago.

The comparative figures from the primaries of 1912 and 1914 show that Capper this year lost practically seven per cent from the Republican gubernatorial vote of 1912, while Governor Hodges

gained 20 per cent. In 1912 the combined vote for Ryan and Capper was 115,770, of which Capper received 81,554, with 34,216 votes for Ryan. In the Democratic primaries 60,798 were cast for governor, Hodges received 29,592, Billard 20,565 and Jackson 10,701. This year Hodges received 72,736 votes.

In 1912, men only voted in the primaries. This year the women voted. The result shows an increase for the Democrats on comparative showing and a loss for the Republicans. Capper, who carried 104 of the 105 counties over Ryan in the 1912 primaries, this year—with the women voting—falls behind the Capper-Ryan vote in 63 counties. The same comparative returns show that in 75 counties Governor Hodges received a greater vote than that cast jointly for Hodges, Billard and Jackson, in 1912.

In the counties where Governor Hodges failed to increase his vote over the total Democratic vote of two years ago, at least ten are listed in the "wet" column, politically, and gave Billard a plurality in 1912. These counties included Atchison, Crawford, Ellin, Ellsworth, Leavenworth, Marshall, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Wauaubunsee and Wyandotte. In all of these counties, Governor Hodges this year received a vote smaller than the total of two years ago indicating to political observers that the Billard element refused to go to the primaries in support of Hodges.

Of the counties listed for Billard two years ago and where Hodges this year fell below the 1912 total vote, at least four increased the Capper vote. Those counties were Atchison, Cherokee, Ellis, Leavenworth, with the addition of Shawnee as a fifth county. Capper's total vote in Shawnee two years ago was 4,807, as against 2,494 cast for Billard in the Democratic primaries. Hodges received 363 votes. This year Shawnee county gave Capper 10,026 as against a combined Capper-Ryan vote of 6,511.

In leading Progressive counties where an effort had not been made to increase harmony sentiment by offering near Progressives for Republican nomination, Capper lost heavily. This fact is shown by the comparative 1912-1914 votes from Douglas, Franklin Sedgwick and Wyandotte counties. In Saline, Riley, Harvey and Wauaubunsee counties, near-Progressive candidates were offered in the primaries and local sentiment tended to increase the vote in these localities.

The heavy loss of Capper strength, however, in the strongly entrenched Progressive counties is viewed with much concern by political workers. The showing means in their minds that the Progressives refused to vote in the Republican primaries and have elected to go their own way in the coming campaign.

Two years ago, 1014 votes were cast for Capper and Ryan in Anderson county. Of this number 808 were for Capper. The total Democratic vote was 511. Anderson county is the birthplace of Capper and every effort was made for a big Capper showing there. This year the returns show that votes for Capper, while the Democratic vote jumped from 511 to 1,268.

These figures do not bring joy to the hearts of the Capper cohorts. In fact, things at the Republican headquarters are decidedly gloomy.

S. T. SEATON.

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL OF ST. ROSE HOSPITAL.

Great Bend, Kansas
First annual session will begin Oct. 3, 1914. A complete course of study, covering three years of instruction and meeting all requirements of the laws of the state of Kansas, has been established.

Graduates will be entitled to the legal qualification of Registered Nurse. Candidates for admission should address Mother Superior, who will be pleased to furnish application blank.

CURES STUBBORN, ITCHY SKIN TROUBLES.

"I could scratch myself to pieces," is often heard from sufferers of Eczema, Tetter, Itch and similar Skin Eruptions. Don't Scratch—Stop the Itching at once with Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. Its first application starts healing; the Red, Rough, Scaly, Itching Skin is soothed by the Healing and Cooling Medicines. Mrs. C. A. Einfelt, Rock Island, Ill., after using Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment, writes: "This is the first time in nine years I have been free from the dreadful ailment." Guaranteed. 50c., at your Druggist.

FRENCH NOT ALWAYS NICE AND GENTLE.

Germans Mobbed and Murdered In Paris, Traveler Says.

New York, Aug. 24.—"It will never be known how many Germans were killed in Paris during the three day riots of July 30 and 31 and August 1. The crimes of that period, could they but become known, would shame the civilized world."

This statement was made today by Henry M. Seigler, a Cincinnati millionaire, who has made his home in Paris for the last five years, but fled with the American refugees and returned on the steamship La France. Describing the scenes in Paris during the three days of rioting before martial law was declared, Mr. Seigler said:

"It was unsafe for any foreigner, particularly one who could not speak French, to go on the streets. For a German it was little short of suicidal.

"I saw one German driving down a boulevard with a woman in a cab. How the mob learned he was a German, I do not know, but they upset the cab. The woman fainted and was trampled on, but someone finally dragged her away.

Beat and Stabbed To Death.

"The man made a gallant fight for his life. With his back to the cab, he fought desperately for several minutes and he was a big fellow, too. He struck out with his fists, right and left, and bowled over his assailants as fast as they got within reach. But he was finally overpowered and trampled and stabbed to death by the mob.

"Incidents of this kind were of frequent occurrence. The mobs would gather in front of the newspaper offices to read the bulletins and as it began to get dark, they started out hunting Germans.

"Every shop over which there appeared a German name, was wrecked. At frequent points along the boulevard were shops with the windows broken and the interior looking as though a bomb had been exploded there. In other quarters of the city even buildings were torn down.

Hit Woman Cook in Cellar.

"I know a family that had a German cook, a woman who had been with them many years. The sons went off to war with the first army, but that was no guarantee of protection for the woman. Some one told the mob and my friends had to hide the old woman in the cellar under a pile of boxes to save her life.

"I was on the streets one evening with a friend. We saw the mob chasing a German. He almost got away, but was caught in an alley. My friend recognized one of his employes in the mob. The next day he told me his employe had boasted that they had not only got the German we saw them after, but three others. All were stabbed to death after being beaten into unconsciousness.

Wreck Milk Depots.

"One of the most noticeable things in Paris are the electric signs of a big milk distributor. He has upwards of 100 milk depots in Paris and is worth between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. He is a German, but has lived in Paris for twenty years or more. The mob wrecked his electric signs and milk depots and then someone started the report that he had poisoned the milk and was going to kill all his customers. The mob was hunting for him, but he escaped."

WHY EUROPE IS AT WAR.

Whatever may be the result of this great conflict, or the verdict of history as to the responsibility of each nation in the premises, the heroic figure of the German emperor will loom through the mist of battle and his bold defiance of the powers must ever command the admiration of the world, writes W. Nephew King, in Leslie's. Even the great Corsican himself never faced such stupendous odds, and future historians may say of the kaiser's actions, as they did of the charge at Balakava, "It was not war—but it was magnificent."

The stakes for which he is playing are the union of all Germanic peoples and the creation of a dominant power in the world. Years ago he said that Germany's future lies on the sea. The great German empire has comparatively little sea coast. The ports of Bremen and Hamburg on the North sea are the only ones of importance in the world's commerce. The Rhine, Germany's principal river, empties into the sea through Holland, and its vast burdens of freight for export must be trans-shipped in a foreign city, Rotterdam. If Germany could possess itself of Holland and Belgium it would have

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Read what these men who have owned and driven a Studebaker Six say:

Gentlemen:

In response to your request that I express my candid opinion of the "1914" Studebaker Six which I bought from your firm Christmas day, I wish to say it would be a difficult task for anyone to try and make me believe that better value can be placed in any car regardless of price or make. I have driven my car about 2500 miles and up to the present it has worked perfectly. The silent, vibrationless running of the motor makes driving as well as riding a pleasure.

I have only had two slight punctures on a mileage of 2500 miles and as regards gasoline consumption my Six has given me as good mileage per gallon as two Four Cylinder cars I previously owned. I average between 11 and 12 miles a gallon. Everything in connection with my Six has given me complete satisfaction in every respect and you may rest assured that I stand ready at any and all times to recommend a Studebaker Six as an ideal Motor Car.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks for the courtesy shown by your firm regarding any information sought at various times which enables me to better understand the working of my car.

Yours truly,

PETER P. HOEFGEN.

Gentlemen:

Replying to your inquiry as to how I am pleased with the Studebaker Six, will state I have owned five cars within the past five years. The first four cars were Four Cylinder cars and while they were in a way satisfactory, I do not believe any Four Cylinder car is in a class with this Six Cylinder. I am partial to the Six Cylinder Studebaker on a number of points.

First, it is a light car and yet will carry seven passengers with ease and comfort.

Second, it has beautiful lines and is the equal for style to other cars that cost as high as \$5,000, having every convenience and late improvements of any car made to date. And the fact that it is a light weight car is further evidence with me when I remind you that I bought this car in November, 1913, and am using the same castings today that was on the car when I bought it. I have had two punctures only up to this date, and while I know that you may have punctures with new castings, I am merely mentioning the fact that you might know that my castings are in good condition today and last but not least, with a Six Cylinder car you have continuous power, which does away with the vibration that is in every four, making it easy to drive and unnecessary to be continually shifting the gears when you are driving in congested districts and necessitates having to go slow and while I have not kept a complete record of it, I believe that a Six Cylinder will consume very little more gasoline per mile than the Four.

I will not close without saying I very much prefer a left hand drive to the right hand for numerous reasons which I will not take time to mention here.

I honestly believe that the Studebaker Six will give a man more for his money than any other car built today.

Yours truly,

JRP-K

J. R. PARKS.

A. R. Friedeman

SALES AGENT

GREAT BEND

KANSAS

a magnificent littoral on the North sea, and in addition to the commercial supremacy that would come from the great ports of Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Antwerp, as well as several of less importance Germany would, through their possession, so strengthen her naval position that she would have nothing to fear from Great Britain. Her present need in this respect is shown by the expenditure of over \$50,000,000 for the construction of the Kiel canal, principally for naval purposes. It gives her a short and safe passage for her fleets from the Baltic to the North sea and affords a secure haven in times of war. Its construction was necessitated by her lack of a strong naval base on the North sea.

What sea power means to a nation is instanced by the fact that Great Britain, a country comparatively insignificant in area, and not rich in natural resources, has for centuries held the balance of power in the civilized world through the greatness of her merchant marine and her navy. Even Holland, a couple of centuries ago, was a mighty power because her flag flew from her vessels in every part of the world. Germany's quest of the sea is a vital part of the plans she has for future supremacy.

WRECKED HIS CAR.

While on his way to answer a hurry-up call Monday evening, Dr. W. A. Nixon badly wrecked his new Hudson Six automobile just in front of the postoffice. The doctor was running up Main street at a pretty fast clip and when he turned east at the postoffice building and when the machine struck the loose sand which has been in the street at that place since the streets were paved, it skidded to one side and struck the side walk with such force that both wheels on one side were smashed to pieces. Luckily the doctor was not injured but it will cost considerable to put the car back in shape.

Mrs. Lena Wilsey and son were over from Hoisington a few days the first of the week for a visit with Mrs. J. E. McMullen and Mrs. Berl Dowse and other relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Kramer came in from Muskogee, Okla., the first of the week for a visit here with Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kramer and family and other relatives and friends. Will is now working in the oil fields and is getting along nicely.

George Nuss and George Seigfried were in the city Monday on their way home to Hoisington after a business trip to Pawnee Rock.

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