The Citizen-Republican.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

The Farm Loan Act recently passed by congress provides for two methods of making farm loans, one through federal land banks, and the other through joint-stock land banks. Both are under the direction of the Federal Farm Loan Board, consisting of the secretary of the treasury and four members to be appointed by the president. The country is to be divided into twelve districts each having a federal loan bank. Local loan associations may be formed through which the federal banks will make loans, and in case these associations are not formed within a year the Federal Board may make loans through approved local agents. The amount of loan is limited to 50% of the value of the land and 20% of the permanent improvements. Loans must run from 5 to 40 years, and interest can not exceed six per cent. Payments are made under the amortization system—that is, the borrower pays a proportionate share of the principal each year in addition to the interest on unpaid balance, so that the loan will be paid at date of expiration. The plan seems to be safe and conservative, and will undoubtedly prove beneficial to those least in need of it. The farmer who has struggled through the most trying period of his life and has his farm half paid for, can get a loan at perhaps a lower rate of interest for the balance, but the young man who wishes to buy a farm and has but a limited amount to pay down must still get his accommodations from local banks. Then again, some of the heaviest borrowers are farmers who use money to buy feeders to consume their grain. Such loans usually run only four to six months, and it would be cheaper for him to pay eight per cent for this short time than to take a long time loan at five per cent annual interest. The new system may prove of some advantage, but it has not yet solved the loan problem for the farmer.

The high handed reign of the I. W. W's in this state was rather short lived. At Redfield last Thursday a band of 200 "independents attacked a band of 300 I. W. W's. and a pitched battle was fought in which three of the latter were wounded. Special deputies numbering 150 citizens of Redfield appeared on the scene and both squads were shipped out of town. At Mitchell Friday morning a company of 250 I. W. W's attempted to terrorize about fifty independents and the latter called for police protection. The fire alarm brought out the citizens and the I. W. W's were rounded up and disarmed. A squad of special police have since been meeting the harvest hands as they arrive on the trains and are disarming them. They are a worthless bunch and the members of that order should be taught such a lesson that they will not show up here another year.

The Fourth Regiment, South Dakota National Guard, left Camp Hagman, near Redfield, last Monday for the Texas border. The troops consist of fifty-six officers and 941 men, a total of 997, and all are said to be in the pink of condition, although they are not yet in fit training to withstand long marches. The train which carried them to the front went in three sections and was scheduled to reach the border Wednesday morning. For the present they will be stationed in the Mercedes Valley San Benito, Tex.

Beginning August 1st the price of the Ford touring cars was reduced to $860 and of the runaboat to $845 f. o. b. Detroit.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Germany has given notice that after August 1st, all persons entering or leaving that country will have to obtain special permission from the government, and this will be given only in cases of inevitable necessity. It ought not to be difficult for those wishing to get away to find such an excuse.

South Dakota's share of the $85,000,000 government appropriation for good roads will be $83,750 the first year, and the five annual installments will amount to $2,532,500. If accepted by the state we must make an equal state appropriation for road building, and must agree to keep the roads so built in good repair for ten years.

Charles E. Hughes was officially notified last Monday evening, in Carnegie Hall, N. Y., that he had been nominated as candidate for president by the national republican convention. It is presumed that it was a great surprise to Mr. Hughes, but fortunately he is a good extemporaneous speaker, and was able to make a very able response.

The democratic primaries in Texas gave a black eye to President Wilson's Mexican and foreign policies in every instance where those policies were made an issue. Former Governor Colquitt based his campaing for the U. S. senate on opposition to those policies and won, and five candidates for congress, Callaway, Stephens, Smith, Burgess and Davis, all attempted to win by declaring their loyalty to the president and all lost out.

Yankton has a new weekly paper, the Yankton Record, which was launched last week under the editorial management of Mr. E. A. Kaech. The editor formerly lived in McCook county where he served four years as county superintendent. After moving to Yankton he served as deputy superintendent, and at the recent primaries was a candidate for superintendent. We wish the new editor unlimited success, but he is up against pretty strong competition.

The editor of the Yankton Herald visited a camp of I. W. W.'s and was fortunate enough to get possession of a book containing their preamble and constitution. Here are a few choice passages:

"The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class take possession of the earth and the machinery of production; and abolish the wage system.

Instead of the conservative motto 'A fair day's wage for a fair day's work,' we must inscribe on our banner the voluntary watchword, 'Abolition of the wage system.'

It is the historical mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must organize, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but to carry on production when capitalism is overthrown. Organizing industrially, we are forming the structure of the new society."

The avowed purpose of the order this year is to take possession of the harvest fields of Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas so that in the future no one except a member of their order can get employment. The reception that they are receiving can not be very encouraging for their boasted ambition, for in many localities they are being driven out at the point of guns.

SPECIAL LIVE STOCK PREMIUMS 1916 SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR.

YOUNG THOROUGHBREDS AT THE 1915 SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR.

One of the notable features of the 1916 South Dakota State Fair and Exposition is the large assortment of special premiums and prizes in the various live stock departments. In the horse department, in addition to more than $5,000 in premiums, special awards will be made by the Percheron Society of America, and by the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain.

In the cattle department, which is again open to the world, besides regular premiums amounting to $5,326, specials are offered by the ten leading cattle breeding associations covering all classes. In the sheep department, Shropshire premiums are materially increased, with special awards by four great breeders' associations, totalling about $1,300. With nearly $3,000 premiums in the swine department, large and attractive special premiums are offered in the Poland-China futurity, in which there are twenty-one entries; in the Duroc-Jersey futurity, in which there are thirty-one entries; and by four other great associations. One hundred dollars in specials are offered in the pig club contest chosen from county contest winners. Similar progress is also announced for the poultry departments.

A strong four-day program of harness and running races features the amusement end of live stock interests, with liberal purses and premiums.

EXCHANGE NOTES

From the Tyndall Tribune.

Tyndall is to have a third dentist, Dr. Scheffel, formerly of Iowa, having taken rooms in the Metzger building and opened an office.

Friends in Tyndall received a message last Tuesday evening saying that Mrs. Thomas Libertine had died at her home in New Underwood that afternoon and the funeral services would be held Thursday. No further particulars regarding the sad event have been received.

Friends of Alex Unruh were more than pleased to meet him last Saturday while he was in town with Ifland Bros. Trained Animal Shows. "Pink" is now a professional showman. Last winter he was on a vaudeville circuit and this summer is traveling as a clown with the Ifland Bros. His headquarters are at Columbus, Neb.

O. E Sweet, attorney for the South Dakota Railroad Commission was calling on Tyndall friends last Friday while on his way to Wagner to attend a meeting held at that place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ellshire and son arrived in Tyndall last Friday from New Underwood for a short visit with Mrs. Eilshire's mother Mrs. Mary Chastka. They have decided to leave New Underwood and have purchased an interest in the Chastka & Co, store at Tabor and will now assume active management of that establishment.

Mitchell Clarion—Clarence Holden and Minnie Metzner were married in the Congregational parsonage at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening. The bridegroom has recently come here from Sioux City and is employed in the Central Auto & Supply Co. The bride is a young lady from Kaylor. They were accompied by Miss Josephine Metzner, of Kaylor, a sister of the bride, and W. M. Dawson.

Wolsey Herald.—A. J. Stafford and family left here last Thursday for Letcher where Mr. Stafford has secured a position. It was a regretted surprise to his many friends here to hear he was leaving. We join with his many friends in wishing him good luck in his new home,

EXCHANGE NOTES

From the Avon Clarion

Dwight McDonald has been the discoverer of a new weed called the "Fan Weed" which is gradually gaining a foothold in certain districts south of Avon. He became acquainted with its terrible destructibility in the Gelleton Valley, Montana, where some valuable farms have become worthless. Specimens of this awful weed will be displayed in Avon so that farmers will know it when they see it.

Tabor Independent—The Commercial Club met Tuesday evening for the purpose of making arrangements for the big celebration here in August. It has been decided to have two big days, August 15 and 16 and committees were appointed to carry on the work. The name selected to designate this big annual event is "Annual Galadays Festival" and this was the suggestion of Mr. J. A. Wagner. There were many other good names, but this one seemed to appeal to those present. It is proposed to secure Gov. Byrne as a speaker for the first day and a Bohemian speaker of prominence for the next day, besides many free street attractions, baseball games, dances in the evening, etc. Watch for the big bills.

From the Hutchinson Herald

John Wahl threshed out some winter wheat to try out his new threshing rig. The grain looks fine and will make over twenty bushels per acre.

Mr. Heckenlaible informs us that all teachers have signed contracts for next year. Mr. Eugene Schneider, a 1916 graduate of the Springfield Normal being the only new one. He takes Mr. Bland's place.

The Dakota Central sent a man through this week counting the poles, brackets, insulators, etc., a requirement of the Interstate Commerce Commission intended to catch the big concern, but one that makes a burden upon the small companies.

Albert Heil, attorney at law, of Tripp, S. D., has made arrangements to open an office in our city and will be ready for business in the course of a short time in the rear room of the Exchange State Bank. From what we understand he will continue his practice at Tripp in charge of a young attorney who will be associated with him at that point.

County School Letter

(By Supt. G. G. Fites)

There are still a few annual reports due this office from some of our school officers.

We are in receipt of a very excellent school exhibit for the state fair from Nellis school district No. 11. Miss Emma Stark was the teacher in that school last year.

In many states the "County Unit" plan of organization for the management of rural schools is being adopted, and the writer is more and more convinced that such a plan should be put in operation in South Dakota.

Thirteen out of seventeen school districts elected clerks to fill vacancies in June. The remaining four will be filled by appointment from this office for one year. Each of these seventeen clerks will need to file new bonds with the county auditor.

This week we received a communication from an individual who signed himself "A Voter," and we take this means of informing our inquirer that we cannot pay attention to anonymous letters, even though they may contain information of excellent worth.

It is gratifying indeed to note the large number of our teachers who have sought to improve themselves in the art of teaching by attending school this summer. Teaching is a business that requires the greatest amount of preparation possible. The truly live teacher is on the lookout each year for new ideas and material to make herself all the more efficient. The wide awake school board is always looking for this type of teacher and remembers to offer better salary as an inducement to secure this help.

In keeping with our promise of last week, we are publishing some arguments offered us by a retiring teacher. This teacher has spent considerable time in preparation for the work of teaching, and now finds that there are other kinds of employment offering more attractive wages. It is the same old story that might be told by a majority of our leading teachers who have left the profession. Following is the letter somewhat abridged:

"I heartily agree with what you had to say about the qualifications of so many would be teachers, for I have taught two terms of school in Bon Homme county and have been in many of the schools and become acquainted with many of the teachers and their views of teaching. The children show what kind of teachers they have had. The parents and school boards are not slow in telling how this teacher or that teacher had taught the school and was not worth her salt, how they imported a teacher with only a certificate telling what she was worth, and they would not board her for all she taught the children. But they have one bright spot in their memory—'way back some ten or perhaps fifteen years ago they had a teacher that got results, their children learned something, but "she would not take the school again." Ask them why we have such poor teachers now and they do not know, but they do remember that this good teacher did not stay because she wanted $5.00 more per month. In those days they could get the best teachers, people who were what they should be and who held the respect of every one and who were willing to teach for from $30 to $35 per month. In those days, farmers received 25c per bushel for their corn while their cattle and hogs brought from 3 to 5 cents per pound. Today they are getting 50 to 60 cents for corn and 8 to 9 cents per pound for their livestock. Many of these men will spend two hours or more trying to talk a teachers wages down, if she will listen, and the next day go to a stock sale and be right there with "the extra V" that will add quality to their herd. What would the result be if they used the same fine judgement in hiring a teacher to teach their children—one of the "fifteen years ago kind?" They can be had, just the same as they get the quality for their herd with "the extra V."

This week we are pleased to publish the views of Emmet Galer, Springfield District No. 1 on the subject "Why Birds Should be Protected."

"The birds in America are not so plentiful, and we need all the worm destroyers and weed seed eaters that we can get. This is why we need to protect the birds. In nearly all the northern states the birds are protected by law. Most birds eat many small insects every day and many of the birds live on the seeds of weeds. The birds not only do good by destroying insects and seeds, but they make the world brighter by their singing and their bright colors in the trees. The people of America are beginning a war on the English sparrow, because of its habits of destroying the nests of song birds and other small birds. The people build houses for wrens, because the English sparrow robs their nests and frightens them away. These houses have such a little hole in them that the wren is the only bird that can get into them.

BOYS WILL SPEND WEEK AT STATE FAIR

Winners In County Contests Get Free Outing.

The boys who are eligible to attend their State Fair Camp at Huron this year will obtain free of charge four exceptional privileges: (1) A week's outing with all the joys of camp life with boys from every part of the state; (2) the honor of being a delegate to a state convention of boys and meeting many distinguished citizens, including the governor; (3) free admission to all events of the state fair; and (4) a definite course of instruction given by men particularly fitted, with exhibits from the entire state to use as object lessons.

The Boys' Camp has been transferred to the Educational building because it is essentially an educational feature. M. M. Guhin, superintendent of the educational department, who has had charge of the Boys' Camp during the past two years, will have general supervision. He has appointed Superintendent E. H. Noteboom as superintendent of the camp.

The superintendent calls attention to the $40 offered in prizes for corn and potatoes raised by boys, whether they are delegates or not. In counties where there is no local prize list offered, boys competing for these prizes may be considered by the superintendent as contestants for a place in the State Camp. Camp delegates are urged to enter their corn and potatoes in this contest. An entirely new feature this year is a judging contest, restricted to camp delegates, in which prizes amounting to $20 are offered for judging corn, horses, and swine.

Sixty-five boys qualified for membership in the 1915 Camp, but on account of the very heavy rains only forty-six enrolled. The boys were enrolled into companies and each company was assigned definite duties to perform. Self-government was the rule of the Camp, the Boy Scout laws being adopted as guides to action. Each morning was spent in viewing exhibits under the direction of able instructors, while the afternoons and evenings were given to enjoy the events of the fair. The order of the day, instructions and list of delegates were printed and given to each member.

County superintendents are urged to send in the names of the delegates before Sept. 1, if possible, addressing all correspondence to E. H. Noteboom, Selby; or M. M. Guhin, Aberdeen.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR, SEPT. 11-12-13-14-15, 1916.