

JOKER IN THE BILL

Kansas Cattlemen Point It Out in Tariff Measure.

Meat on Free List and Duty on Cattle Into Packers' Hands.

Washington, June 20.—The Kansas Live Stock association is up in arms against making meat free and placing a duty on cattle. At a recent meeting of the association held at Emporia resolutions were unanimously adopted and telegraphed to every member of the Kansas congressional delegation demanding them to protest, by their votes, this important Kansas industry.

The association declares free meat benefits only the packer and makes his monopoly absolute. "He will then control both the live and dressed animal, and he will furthermore dictate the price to the producer and consumer alike. For relief from such a state of affairs free cattle and a tariff on meat."

Senator Bristow presented the resolutions and a statement accompanying them to the senate with a request that they be printed in full in the Congressional Record, which was granted after some considerable debate.

The statement made by the Kansas Live Stock association, follows:

First. If meat is free the packer can bid us for our cattlemen's price; should we remonstrate and refuse to accept his bid, he can force us to take his price; he can ship in carcasses of his foreign-killed meat and continue shipping this foreign-produced and duty-free meat, to supply his home trade, until the

American cattleman accepts the price and his terms. Under the present conditions we have some little independence in the prices we receive. The packer must buy the home-raised live animals or lose his trade.

Second. It is the presumption and the intention of the new bill that foreign meat producers will ship their products freely to this country whenever meat is admitted without a tariff. Their charge would be true, perhaps, if the foreign packer was not our own American packer. He owns a large per cent of the packing houses abroad, the same as at home.

Third. Should an independent company owning slaughterhouses abroad purchase succeed in shipping dressed beef to this country our packer would prevent the sale of this foreign product. For the reason that the packer is in control or owns or dictates the home distributing points, local refrigerator plants, and little butcher shops, the foreigner would be forced to sell his beef from wagons or at the docks, or by advertising or through sympathy.

Fourth. We also fear free meat from another and even more vital standpoint—cattle carcasses can be shipped by steamers from many foreign ports to New York and along the eastern coast, or to San Francisco and along the Pacific coast cheaper than by freight from Kansas City to the same points, and in addition these ocean-carrying vessels refrigerate the meat as they sail. They are both a transport and refrigerating plant. The ice and the water, which they use is made and distilled from the brine of the sea.

Fifth. Should it be desired by congress to protect American labor, a free meat bill should never be passed. Thousands who find employment at this slaughter establishments of this country would soon be looking for other work if beef is killed abroad. Thousands of others now engaged in raising cattle in the United States will embark to Argentina and enter business there.

Sixth. The sentiment of "back to the cow" and of "back to the farm" has been urged, and even by those who are now declaring for free meats, the propositions are inconsistent. Free meat will annihilate the effectiveness of these slogans. People will not move back under these conditions; they will move away. The American farmer and cattleman can raise in this country as well as in the past, not only all the beef this country will require, but plenty for export, provided that he is encouraged. He is rapidly recovering from the previous ill effects of an over-supplied cattle market and the ruinous prices of a few years ago. The farmers not only of Kansas, but of Missouri and Tennessee, and the east and the north and the south, are going into the cow business again. Should the packer now by this concession to him, and to him only be given free meat this unfair advantage will again dissipate the breeding herds; the American shortage of cattle will continue and increase.

Seventh. Another very serious and far-reaching problem and affecting practically 60 per cent of our population is that when the number of cattle in the country continues to decrease, then the value of land and farms and ranges is reduced proportionally. Millions of acres of grazing lands and pastures are made valuable, wholly by the number and the worth of the cattle which they grow and graze. With no cattle on these millions of acres the lands would be valueless and would not bring the tax levy. Millions of tons of frost-bitten grain or other forage crops are marketed each year with profit by means of cattle. If cattle are not bred and fed and fattened with the products of our pastures and soils, both grazing and agricultural lands, will be undesirable.

Eighth. No one gains by the nation having free meat, except the packer. The consumer does not. The packer only lowers the price of meat when forced. The packer only imports meat. He alone makes the selling price, a price which is "all the traffic will bear and still move." The immediate and practical method to make cheaper meat for the millions of consumers is to encourage and legislate so that all of our farms and ranges will fill with beef-breeding cattle. Free meat will not stock our ranches; it will fill the ranges of South America.

Ninth. No one so far from the seat of war can wage battle against this discrimination and in favor of the packer. If fairness is sought the 10 per cent should be on the meat and not the cattle. Live cattle are imported by all classes—the cow breeder, the cattle feeder, and the ranchman, as well as the packer.

Tenth. The government in this meat schedule should strive to benefit all the people, which is itself. Should this course be impossible, it next should consider the consumer. Provided that the consumer's interest is to be reached, then it certainly follows that the 60 per cent of our population engaged in agricultural and livestock pursuits should be protected in this bill and not the infinitesimal part of 1 per cent engaged in the beef packing industry. Only a short way back into the nineties, the packers were the lean kin. Today, they are the favored legislation, splendid management and clever manipulation and court decisions (righteous beyond criticism) the packers have become the owners or controllers of immense packing establishments, both foreign and American; of great cattle herds and ranches; of powerful banks; of valuable tracts of real estate. They are supposedly strong in large belongings of railroad stocks. They dominate in the selling and refrigeration of butter, poultry, and other necessities of life. They own millions in public stockyards. Every shipper pays them tribute. Their control in hides, wool, leather, harness and shoes is beyond comprehension.

FORSAKES AGE FOR YOUTH.



Mrs. Jack Mashburn.

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—Pretty 17-year-old Mrs. Jack Mashburn, formerly Miss Gussie Harmon of LaGrange, Ga., who was arrested in Atlanta on a charge of bigamy, following her marriage to Jack Mashburn, an Atlanta machinist, admits that on January 22 last she was married to Charles W. Smith, a 47-year-old Troup county farmer, and that she has never obtained a divorce.

Mrs. Mashburn declares she answered "no" to the "cherish," "love" and "obey" questions asked her by the justice who married her to Smith, and that she was forced by her grandfather and other relatives to wed the elderly farmer. She says she informed the marrying justice at the time of the ceremony that she would not take Smith for her lawful wedded husband.

Not Strong for Hides.

"I was forced to marry him," the girl cried. "I never loved him, and I never will live with him. I hate the sight of him. I'll go to the penitentiary for life before I'll live with him. I love Jack, and I won't live with a man I don't love."

The girl is a daughter of J. W. Harmon of LaGrange. She says her father is worth more than one hundred thousand dollars, but that he never had much use for her. At the time of her marriage to Smith, she says, she was living with her parents on a farm near LaGrange. Smith, who lives about eleven miles from LaGrange, is also reputed to be wealthy.

First Marriage Doesn't Count.

Mrs. Mashburn is being held for the Troup county authorities. It is understood that Smith, her husband number one, will prosecute her for bigamy. Mashburn declares that while he has known his wife for more than a year, he did not learn that she had ever been married before until after his arrest. Mrs. Mashburn declares she left Smith soon after her marriage to him. Mashburn has been released.

Mrs. Mashburn says she is supremely happy for two great reasons:

"The first is that Jack was turned

loose, and didn't have to go to jail," she said. "The second is that I know true love will triumph. My first marriage doesn't count at all. The trouble with Smith is that he tried to interfere with true love, and he got bumped. He knows that I don't love him, and why doesn't he let me alone in my joys?"

She insists that she will stick to Mashburn, no matter what the outcome of her case.

"They may send me to the penitentiary, but I will claim my love when I get out," she said. "If these judges and officers knew just how my heart is bulging out with love for Jack they'd have human feeling and sympathy enough to turn me loose. But they turned Jack loose, anyway, and that makes me happy. I wouldn't have him suffer for anything. They may do whatever they choose with me, but I don't want them to harm Jack."

The young double wife talked freely of her matrimonial troubles, which do not seem to bother her much as long as she can claim Jack for a husband. She gives some original advice to other girls regarding love and marriages, and how to make a man person eat out of your hand.

"If you're a regular pal—that's the way to make a man crazy about you," she said. "Tell him he's nice. Show him you like what he likes. That'll bring him around every time. Life's heaven if you've got love in it—but it's hell if you haven't."

"Trust your husband even when you know he can't be trusted. The more you go to stirring up things the worse it'll be for you. Shut your eyes, hold your mouth and hang on tight; is a mighty good motto for married life."

She said she intended to practice her system on Jack, and she knew it would take because it was the taking kind. She knew it was the taking kind because a friend had tried it out for her and raised a joyful husband.

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A Visit With the Author of the Five Little Peppers

A chat with Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, whom the youngsters know as "Margaret Sidney," is pleasant to remember. Smiles of a million happy children are reflected in her face. All the children—the children whom you like to know—have read "Five Little Peppers." You remember how Polly saved the basting threads and how wishfully Phronsie longed for the wee red shoes? Once upon a time the quintet of Peppers trooped out of their native Concord—past the stone "round the world. Mrs. Lothrop lives next to the Orchard house in "The Wayside," where Nathaniel Hawthorne began "Mosses from an Old Manse," Concord, Mass., as everyone knows, on the Lexington road.

We visited Mrs. Lothrop on a Sunday morning in early fall. The man who drove us calculated heaven was like October in Massachusetts. He was a philosopher as well as a driver. Our horse wandered—everything wanders in Concord—past the stone "round the world. Mrs. Lothrop lives next to the Orchard house in "The Wayside," where Nathaniel Hawthorne began "Mosses from an Old Manse," Concord, Mass., as everyone knows, on the Lexington road.

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NO WAR CONGRESSMAN

With Death of Major Ancona No Civil War Congressman Left.

Reading, June 21.—Major Svydenham W. Ancona, 89 years old, believed to have been the last surviving member who served in the national house of representatives in 1861, died here today. He was a Democrat and served in the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth congresses and had a personal acquaintance with notable men of the Civil war.

On the occasion of his last visit to Washington, a year ago, the house of representatives took a recess for fifteen minutes in his honor, during which he was accorded a reception.

AMERICA BY WIRELESS

Norwegian Government Approves Marconi Contracts.

Christiania, June 21.—The committee of the Norwegian parliament today unanimously recommended approval of the contract arranged between the Marconi company and the late Norwegian government, providing for wireless service to Norway and America. If certain modifications can be obtained, under the contract the Norwegian government is to spend \$50,000 in the erection of a station at Stavanger, which will be connected with a station at Boston.

NEW NATIONAL HYMN

Sousa Calls It Masterpiece—Patriotic Chorus to Sing It.

Washington, June 21.—The singing of Mary Speed Mercer's new national hymn, "United," by a large patriotic chorus will be the interesting feature of the Independence Day celebration here. John Philip Sousa has pronounced the production to be a masterpiece. It is expected that about 600 children will participate in the pageant folk plays, dances and other features connected with the celebration.

Celebrate Perry's Victory.

Washington, June 21.—The celebration of Perry's victory on Lake Erie beginning July 4, being regarded as essentially a naval event, the navy department is making special preparations to participate. Eustace George M. Lowery today was detached from the battleship Arkansas and assigned to the special duty of collecting and arranging for public exhibition such relics and mementoes of the famous naval engagement as are within reach of the department. He proceeds at once to Erie, Pa., to carry on this work.

The ceremonies will begin at Put-In-Bay July 4, with the laying of the cornerstone of a monument to the naval victory to be followed by a week's celebration at Erie during which Secretary Daniels will deliver an address. The historic site of the Niagara—Commodore Perry's flagship—raised from the bottom of the bay, will be the central feature of the celebration and on it will be placed the relics.

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Lincoln, Neb., March 23, 1912.

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7:55 p. m.	8:30 p. m.	12:45 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
8:35 p. m.	8:40 p. m.	6:10 p. m.	7:55 p. m.
8:55 p. m.	9:30 p. m.	8:50 p. m.	9:45 p. m.
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