

ALLIANCE HERALD

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1911

ANNOUNCEMENTS



J. B. KNIEST

Democratic and People's Independent candidate for County Clerk, Box Butte county, Nebr.

Investigation of my qualifications solicited, and your vote will be appreciated.

J. P. JENSEN

Democratic and People's Independent nominee for County Commissioner invites investigation of his record as a citizen and public official, and on that record solicits the support of Box Butte county voters.

Vote for the best men for public office, those who are the most deserving of your vote. A candidate who has nothing to recommend him except that he is a party nominee is not worthy of office.

The "yellow dog politician" is now busy trying to get in his work before election, the politician who says to "vote her straight" and that a "yellow dog" on his ticket is better than the best man on the other ticket. But the sensible voter who wishes good government and has no ax of his own to grind, will vote for the best men regardless of party name.

Last week The Herald stated that Judge Jas. R. Dean received 1,043 votes in Custer county at the primaries last month, the candidate receiving the next highest democratic vote in that county getting 520. This included the populist vote, for which there were only five candidates, while there were six for the democratic nomination. Of the democratic vote of his home county Judge Dean received 823, the next highest being 397.

Can President Taft carry Nebraska next year, if nominated, against a progressive democrat? Indications do not point that way now. Last year five state conventions in Nebraska (democrat, republican, populist, socialist and prohibitionist) declared strongly in favor of direct legislation; but President Taft says, "I thoroughly disapprove of the initiative and referendum." As direct legislation, or in other words, the rule of the people, is the great issue before the American people, a host of voters will vote against their own principles if W. H. Taft carries this state.

The Blair Pilot, one of the leading republican weekly newspapers of Nebraska, bolts the nomination of Judge Hamer and supports Judge Dean in his stead. Last week the Pilot in an editorial headed "Our Ticket—Letton, Rose and Dean" said: "We said before the primary that Hamer wasn't a suitable man for the supreme bench and we say so still. It's a shame such a man as Root was turned down for a Hamer, whose heavy vote in the 3rd ward of Omaha indicates his character all too well. He should have been elected to the supreme bench and, moreover, he never will be with our support. We want to say right here that the Pilot will support Judge Dean, the man who received the highest vote on the democratic ticket, in his stead

making our ticket Letton, Rose and Dean. Geo. L. Sheldon appointed Judge Dean a member of the supreme court while he was governor, and we know him to be a clean, able man, in every way worthy of that high station. We shall support him and call on all good republicans to do the same."

Whether publishing a political advertisement for a candidate for office entitles that candidate to the support of the paper publishing it is a question upon which there is a difference of opinion. The Crawford Tribune is one of the many newspapers that thinks it does not. Last week the Tribune called attention to an ad it was publishing for a candidate for sheriff of Dawes county, and says that he "entertains high hopes that his former strength and popularity still exist" and that he hopes to "be able to pull through", but says further that in this "he will be sadly disappointed." The Tribune then proceeds to give that candidate a boost with the most lavish praise.

DEATH OF COOTE C. MULLOY

One of the best known ranchmen of western Nebraska was Coote C. Mulloy. For some time past he has had very poor health, and notwithstanding that the best physicians attended him and change of climate was resorted to to restore him to health, all was without avail. He died Monday, September 4th, at Long Beach, California, where he had been taken by his sister, Mrs. Carrie Heater, who attended him during the last days of his sickness.

His brother, F. C. Mulloy, of Broadwater was wired and took the first train for the coast to attend the funeral. While his death caused no surprise in this part of Nebraska, as it was generally known that he had been failing rapidly, it brings sorrow to the hearts of his many friends. Before his last illness which broke him down Coote was of a congenial disposition and made friends of his acquaintances universally. He was energetic and industrious, and by wise investment had accumulated considerable property. He had literally a host of friends who, with his relatives, mourn his untimely demise.

HAPPILY WEDDED

The wedding of two popular Alliance people occurred August 23rd, 1911, at the home of Rev. A. M. Godfrey, when Guy V. Allen and Miss Susan E. Ayers were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Allen did not inform any of their many friends of their marriage until recently. The bride has been employed for some time past at the depot news stand, and has a host of friends in this city. Mr. Allen has been a faithful employe of the C. B. & Q. for a number of years. They will reside in Alliance. The Herald extends congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy married life.

STANDING OF CONTESTANTS.

The diamond ring contest at the Alliance roller rink is warming up. The friends of several of the contestants are beginning to work for them, and of course that increases interest. The ring on display in the window of the Holsten drug store is a beauty, and of course every time one of the contestants takes a look at it, it increases her desire to win. Following is the standing of contestants up to and including Wednesday night:

Nellie Keeler	1130
Emma Coleman	870
Emma Praker	600
Thelma Carey	410
Elvira Williams	210
Katie O'Donnell	110
Marie Dismar	10

Attorney Wm. Mitchell left on 44 Monday for Hyannis where he went to attend district court a couple of three days.

M. E. Getter of Mitchell, Dr. Jones of Bayard, and B. S. Ringsby of Minstons stopped in Alliance a few minutes last Saturday on their way to Lincoln, where they went to attend the state fair, and distribute a lot of advertising matter which is being published by the Herald Publishing Company for the Associated Commercial Clubs of the North Platte Valley. They are a jolly lot of "boosters", and we miss our guess if they don't do some good at the state fair for their country. They were accompanied by J. E. Galloway of Adams, Nebr., who owns two hundred acres of irrigated land near Gering. Mr. Galloway invested in this land three years ago and is very well pleased with his investment. He says that this land has more than doubled in value since he purchased it.

The working force at Bogue's store has been increased, recently. Miss Ethel James is now cashier of that establishment and Mrs. R. Monfort saleslady.

FORAGE PROBLEM

By E. A. Earnett, Nebraska Experiment Station.

The recent rains over the larger portion of the state have so improved the prospects for corn that many fields which did not promise a crop two weeks ago will now make from one-half to two-thirds of a crop, and many fields which were greatly injured will produce good forage, although the corn on these fields will be small and difficult to husk. The question of forage will be the great problem for the farmer in nearly all portions of the state. The farmer who has a good acreage of alfalfa will not be as seriously hurt as the man who has no alfalfa, but hay is bound to be high priced, and hay of marketable quality is now selling at unprecedented prices. With more than seven million acres of corn growing in Nebraska, almost all of which will make forage, every farmer should provide himself with a corn binder and arrange to cut as much forage as he will need for his winter use. The corn should be harvested while the stalks are still green or when they first begin to fire at the bottom, unless the crop has largely recovered from the effect of the drought and is now making rapid growth. Every farmer who has a herd of twenty or more head of cattle, especially if they are dairy cows, should seriously consider the question of the erection of a silo, and if he decides to order a silo he should order without delay and endeavor to begin the erection of the silo within the next two weeks. The silo should be finished and ready for use by the first of September, and the cutter and power should be arranged for so that no disappointment will be experienced in filling the silo. It will be safe to figure that three tons of silage, or possibly a little less

than three tons of silage, is equal to a ton of the best hay. Corn can probably be put into the silo for from \$2 to \$2.50 per ton, including the cost of growing the corn. In nearly all sections of the state the price of marketable hay will be more than \$7 per ton. Another great advantage in the silo will be the fact that plenty of forage will be available for winter use, whereas, without the silo, or at least without corn fodder cut and properly cared for, the forage on the farm would be insufficient for the winter's use. Every dairyman and most farmers of the state should use a silo, regardless of the scarcity of feed, because it is more economical than feeding entirely dry food during the winter season. Eastern states where land has become high priced have been building silos for many years, and the progressive farmer generally agrees that he cannot make a profit on live stock without the use of silage for winter feeding. In the leading dairy districts the use of silage for summer feeding has become almost equally as important. The dairyman feels that he cannot afford to run the risk of drought and short pastures, even in an average season, and with seasons like the present summer the man with a silo full of feed for summer use has had a very great advantage over those depending wholly upon pasture or on forage crops. It is to be hoped that Nebraska farmers generally will study this question thoroughly and will take this next step forward in agricultural practice as a method of increasing their profits on the land.

PROTECT THE BROWN THRASHER

Song Bird That is More Beneficial Than Otherwise.

By John T. Zimmer, Dept. of Entomology, University of Nebraska.

The brown thrasher is common enough to need but little introduction. It is a long-tailed bird, rich rufous brown above, creamy white below, heavily streaked with dark brown, and with two white wing bars. Although often called "brown thrush" it is not a thrush but is more closely related to the mockingbird and catbird. Like them it frequents underbrush and shrubbery and builds its



BROWN THRASHER.

nest in hedge rows, brush piles and thickets, usually at low elevations. Its notes are numerous, but the most common ones are a sharp kissing sound and a song composed of different combinations of syllables, each combination usually repeated two or three times. This song is very pleasing, loud and clear as well as extremely varied and is given generally from the top of a tree or some other elevated point.

The thrasher's food is composed mostly of fruit and insects. The latter item comprises about three-fifths of it and includes such items as beetles, grasshoppers, bugs and caterpillars, although spiders are also eaten. It is in connection with this latter article of diet that the bird probably gets its name, as it has a

THE OUTLET

PERPETRATED BY WALT McDUGALL



BOOK REVIEWS.
We rarely notice any new books but the great work by Professor Bugghaus of Gesundheit University, which is entitled "Der Evolutionischemeldrausmityahwohl" is one that can't be passed up in silence. In this profound, most erudite treatise, from which we take the accompanying horrific illustration, Prof. Bugghaus proves that mankind will gradually evolve into a being that looks like this! He shows that dodging automobiles and aeroplanes will prodigiously develop the eyes, ears, necks and legs of human beings until they are perfectly adapted to prevailing conditions and thus enable the race to survive until the earth's supply of gasoline is exhausted.



GINK AND BOOB—A PELICAN IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE CASH BOX, ALL RIGHT

regular habit of often hearing of "thrashing" the insects about on a branch or limb of some tree before eating them. Less than two-fifths of the bird's food is made up of fruit and grain. The grain is such a small item as to be almost negligible. The fruit is both wild and cultivated, about one-fourth of it the former and the remainder the latter, although some of the cultivated fruits may also be found in a wild state.

In summarizing, then, we may conclude that the brown thrasher is more beneficial than otherwise, for most of the fruit taken is of a wild nature and even including it with the cultivated kinds the sum total is outweighed by the injurious insects which the bird eats. Even if it were not for this fact, the bird's song is enough to warrant its protection.

HOG PASTURES

By Professor Charles B. Lee, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Nebraska.

The advantages derived by having a good range of pasture for hogs to feed upon are of a twofold nature. First, we have thus furnished cheap food material to supplement the costly concentrated feeds. Secondly, the ranging after forage provides exercise, an important consideration for growing pigs and breeding stock. This last factor is an important one since exercise is very necessary for the young of all animals. It is much more difficult to produce a runt in a large lot than it is in a close pen. Although any kind of pasture is much better than a dry lot, there is nevertheless considerable difference in the food value of pastures, and for that reason care should be exercised in providing the best pasture possible.

For permanency as well as feeding importance, alfalfa makes the best forage which the swine feeder can secure. The high protein value of this plant makes it supplement a grain ration of corn, the universal stock food of the middle west, in a most admirable way. Its permanency does away with the necessity of frequently changing yards and reseeding, while its succulence and palatability are an incentive to the appetite. Next to alfalfa, we have clover, a biennial crop, in the north, and soy beans and cowpeas, two annual crops, in the south. All three of these crops have No. 1 pastures and while lacking the permanent character of alfalfa, nevertheless are very valuable in providing forage of a high protein content. Pig-grass makes another desirable hog pasture. For while not providing as valuable feed as the ones mentioned above, it still is very good and has its cleanliness and permanency to recommend it. For temporary pasture we have another crop which should be mentioned. This is rape. Planted broadcast or drilled at the rate of five to six pounds of seed per acre, this will in the course of a few weeks provide an abundance of excellent green forage. For intensive swine production this last crop is especially good, as a large amount of feed can be produced on a small area.

Of course the kind of pasture the swine grower will use will to a large extent be governed by his geological as well as geographical location, and

it is quite possible that some other than one of the pastures mentioned will better serve his purpose. The main consideration is the pasture—the best that the locality will support.

HOW TO SECURE A FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Taking the Agricultural College to the People

C. W. Pugsley, Department of Agricultural Extension, University of Nebraska.

Many requests are coming in for farmer's institutes. These are nearly always from new points at this season of the year. The people want to know



PROFESSOR C. W. PUGSLEY.

how they can organize that they may get state help. They know that an appropriation is made every two years for carrying on agricultural extension. They know that other towns have been able to get some state aid, in order that many of the points may have these questions answered, the following suggestions are made: If a town or a community is desirous of holding a farmer's institute, the first thing which should be done is to organize the farmers into a farmer's institute association. This can be done by electing a president, a secretary and an executive committee, and by getting fifty members to the association, each one of whom has paid a membership fee. This membership fee may be from 25 cents up.

A suggested constitution for both the men's organization and the women's organization will be sent from the office of agricultural extension upon request. After the organization is perfected, blanks will be sent which can be filled out asking for dates and speakers. Institutes are scheduled in

runs, that is, it is necessary for the department to make out a regular list of towns in order, so that speakers can make them in succession. This saves time and expense. For this reason it is not always possible to give the town the speakers and the dates asked for. An effort is made to do this in all cases, but the applicant must bear in mind that there is not sufficient money appropriated for this work. To send a separate set of speakers on dates asked for would require a much larger amount to each town. Sometimes we have as many as two dozen applications for the same date. It is absolutely impossible to fill all of these. Some will have to content themselves with taking a date either before or after.

The speakers who are sent are very largely graduates of the College of Agriculture who have had practical experience in farming, or else they are farmers of large experience in the state of Nebraska and in the adjoining states. The speakers are carefully chosen, and while it is not always possible to supply a speaker who will fill the demands of every place, yet no speaker is kept upon the list who does not give general satisfaction in his special line.

Mrs. Ella J. Hubbell and daughter, Pay, and son, A. C., left Monday night for Lincoln, where they will make their home temporarily. Pay will study music, and A. C. will attend school at that place.

Fred Rose and Marvin Moore, of Pacific Junction, Iowa, the former a telegraph operator and the latter an express messenger, were in Alliance last week from Thursday to Sunday morning.

The Herald is pleased to learn of Miss M. Ruth Taylor's success as a music teacher. She has twenty-five piano students at Alliance and six at Hemingford, which town she visits once a week, going there on Thursday and returning on Friday. The large number of students that she has and her success as a teacher on the piano are certainly cause for congratulations.

F. E. Reddish, who returned from his western trip a week or two ago, is well pleased with some parts of the northwest and not so well pleased with some other parts. At Portland, and the part of Oregon and Washington tributary to that city, business is booming and people in general seem well satisfied. Mr. Reddish enjoyed his trip very much and is looking quite well since his return.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer you hundreds of dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 7c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.