

# The Chief

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## FROM DAY TO DAY

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES  
FRESH FROM THE WIRE.

### A WIDE AREA IS COVERED

Embracing a Condensation of Events  
in Which Readers Generally Are  
Interested.

#### Foreign

A Lisbon (Portugal) dispatch, by way of the Spanish frontier, says that the government apparently is greatly perturbed by the discovery of a wide-spread revolutionary plot. Arrests of suspects are being made daily. Confidential information has reached the authorities that a cargo of arms and ammunition for the revolutionists is being brought from Germany.

C. Olivares at Managua has received and transmitted to the state department a telegram from the United States consular agent at Matagalpa, a town of 9,000 inhabitants, a little north of the center of Nicaragua, stating that the Americans in that city, numbering 100 men, women and children, are apprehensive as to the safety of themselves and their property.

Harold Vanderbilt of New York was condemned by the tribunal of the Seine at Paris to pay \$4,500 damages to a harness maker who was knocked down and injured by Mr. Vanderbilt's automobile near Valence in February, 1907.

Dr. Charles W. Wallace, who is in London on leave of absence from the University of Nebraska, granted last October to permit him to pursue Shakespearean studies, will have the stories of his research published in the March number of one of the American magazines.

The English section of the American Navy League celebrated Washington's birthday by a dinner in London. R. Newton Crane, former president of the American society, presided, having on his right John L. Griffiths, the American consul general, and on his left William Phillips, secretary of the American embassy.

#### General

Albert Nier of San Francisco joined twenty churches in a week and awarded the pastors of each of them on the plea that he had just moved into the city and was destitute.

A delegation of Kentucky negroes called upon President Taft and urged the appointment of Albert S. White, a negro lawyer of Louisville, as minister to Hayti.

Frank V. Dunn, prominent for years as a theatrical and sporting man, died at his home in Dorchester, Mass.

Senator Tillman is improving and it is now believed he will fully recover.

The house by a vote of 112 to 88 decided to make provision for all Indian warehouses now existing.

President Taft was the principal speaker at the Washington birthday banquet in New York.

Senator Crawford submitted an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill proposing to appropriate \$1,000,000 to secure a permanent six-foot channel between Kansas City and Sioux City.

Vice-President Sherman appointed a committee to investigate the high cost of living.

At St. Louis William W. Lowe was held in \$20,000 bond for the federal grand jury after a preliminary hearing on the charge of robbing the mails after holding up a Missouri Pacific train near Eureka in January.

Fighting has been resumed between government forces and insurgents in Nicaragua.

The army maneuvers in the Philippines continue with great interest to all except the natives in the mountains, who are frightened.

A bill has been introduced in the house to bring employer and employed in closer touch.

It has been learned at Mare Island navy yard that the cruisers West Virginia and Maryland were both in poor condition when they reached San Francisco from the orient.

Secretary Ballinger has made a temporary withdrawal of lands from the public domain pending an investigation.

The Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate explained to a senate committee its activity in Alaska.

The senate leaders are taking stock of the Taft policy bills and are preparing to smooth out the creases.

An explosion in the Trojan powder works in California killed and injured a number of persons.

Senator Perkins of California was in his seat in the senate for the first time in more than six weeks. His absence had been due to an injury to his spine, received by falling on the ice.

At Springfield, Ill., the Rev. James R. Kaye, former pastor of a Presbyterian church at Lincoln, Ill., who was convicted of counterfeiting, was sentenced to six months in the Peoria workhouse.

Senator Lodge said the facts will be brought out in the investigation concerning high prices.

President Taft was the chief guest and speaker at the Board of Trade banquet at Newark, N. J.

Senator Beveridge introduced a bill providing for the permanent retention by the government of the Alaskan coal lands.

Senator Brown of Nebraska, in a speech delivered in the senate, differed with Governor Hughes on the income tax amendment.

A decision by the supreme court in the case of the tobacco trust may be delayed and linked with that of the Standard Oil company.

The bill granting right of way to a pipe line across the public lands of Arkansas for oil and gas from the fields of Oklahoma was favorably acted upon by the house committee on public lands.

The movement for a Masonic memorial to George Washington has taken definite form at Alexandria, Va.

Decisions handed down by the United States supreme court show that substantial progress has been made in regulating railroads by state authority.

The president has withdrawn the nominations of names constituting the customs appeals court.

Anthracite coal-carrying roads were declared to be in a conspiracy to stifle trade.

There is a plan on foot to break the deadlock in the Mississippi legislature.

Governor Shallenberger of Nebraska says he will be a candidate for re-election.

The "grub stake" homestead bill, permitting homesteading, one person living on the claim and a partner earning money to support his homesteading comrade, was introduced by Senator Burkett.

Joseph A. Graham, a widely known editor and author, died at his home in Salisbury, Md. He was widely known in the west.

Stern measures were adopted by the police to quell the disorders and riot. Five persons were arrested charged with inciting to riot. Two women were shot by stray bullets and many injured persons were taken to the hospitals.

The French steamer General Chanzy was wrecked off the coast of Minorca and one hundred and fifty-six lives were lost.

The house concluded consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, which it passed practically in the form recommended by the committee on Indian affairs.

In the German reichstag Dr. Stresemann, a member of the national liberal party, referred with solicitude to the American exhibition of machinery to be made in Berlin the coming summer.

The McComber bill to provide for second homestead entries was ordered favorably reported by the senate committee on public lands. If enacted it would allow second entries under the homestead laws to be made by any person whose first entry had been forfeited or abandoned.

#### Washington

Senators Brown and Burkett introduced resolutions from the Knights of Columbus of Greeley and Lincoln demanding proper postal facilities for the official organs of fraternal societies. The Knights of Columbus print a fraternal paper and they fear that under the postal regulations they will not be allowed to carry advertising in their columns.

To make Jamaica bay the greatest harbor in the world, the rivers and harbors appropriation bill provides \$550,000 as an initial sum and authorizes the expenditure by the federal government, as needed from time to time, of \$7,000,000 for this project alone, conditional upon the city of New York spending an additional \$10,000,000.

Congress, having much to do, is putting in full time.

The Omaha Commercial club is anxious that the date on which certain features of the corporation tax law take effect be extended until such time as the supreme court passes on the several cases now pending as to the validity of the law. Resolutions setting forth the appeal of the Omaha organizations were introduced by Senator Burkett.

Representatives of grain exchanges made their plea before a house committee.

The house passed the Indian appropriation bill.

Regulations extending until May 15, the time for homesteaders to establish residence on lands in several western states, were issued by the interior department, in accordance with an act recently passed by congress.

#### Personal

Barring any unforeseen complications physicians say that Senator Tillman will now get well.

An avalanche has overwhelmed Hulsdal, on Isa Fiord, twenty-three persons being killed.

The Johnson-Jeffries prize fight will take place in San Francisco July 4.

President Taft called Senators Smoot and Aldrich on the carpet.

Critics scoff at the statue of Senator Harlan, recently set up in statutory hall.

W. J. Bryan was given a reception at Santiago and dined with President Montt.

Washington's birthday was quite generally celebrated throughout the country.

Six hundred policemen listened to an address from President Taft at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

## SEED TIME IS NEAR

ALL CORN FOR PLANTING SHOULD BE TESTED.

### BEST WAY TO GO ABOUT IT

By Observing Carefully Directions Following Farmers May Reap Where They Have Sown.

The best way to test seed corn is in a germination box. This is a simple affair and can be made by anyone in an hour's time.

Take a box six inches deep and about two by three feet in size. Fill the box about half full of moist dirt, sand or sawdust. Press it well down so it will have a smooth, even surface. Now take a white cloth about the size of the box, rule it off checker-board fashion, making squares one and a half inches each way. Number the checks 1, 2, 3, and so on. Place this over the sand, dirt or sawdust.

Take the ears to be tested and either lay them out on the floor and mark a number in front of each or attach a numbered tag. Now take off about six kernels from each ear (not all from the same place, but at several points on all sides.) Put these kernels on the squares corresponding in number to those placed on the ears of corn. Be careful not to get them mixed. Keep the ears numbered to correspond EXACTLY with the numbers on the squares of cloth.

After the kernels have been placed carefully on the cloth which covers the moist sand, dirt or sawdust, cover them with another cloth, considerably larger than the box; cover this cloth with about two inches of the same moist sand and keep the box in a warm place. It must not get cold.

The kernels will germinate in four to six days.

Remove the cover carefully to avoid displacing the kernels. Examine them carefully. Some will have long sprouts, but almost no roots; others will not have grown at all, but the kernels from ears which will produce corn if planted will have both sprouts and good root systems.

Compare the numbers on the squares with those on the ears. Put back into the feeding corn bin the ears which correspond in number to the numbers on the squares where the kernels did not grow or where they showed only weak roots.

The ears numbered corresponding to those on the cloth which showed strong signs of life are the ones to preserve for seed. Every kernel from these ears should produce a stalk, every stalk an ear.

Suppose one dead ear is planted. The planter fails to get one thousand stalks of corn—almost twelve bushels of corn lost.

A number of seed corn testers are manufactured for sale. They are all good—any implement dealer or seed house will know where to get them.

Word was received at Gothenburg of the death of O. Bergstrom in Tennessee. Mr. Bergstrom was the founder of Gothenburg and took an active interest in its growth.

tained too much moisture. It has been my opinion that corn which remained in the field would be in the best condition, but I may be mistaken in this and we are going to test every ear of corn before we plant it."

#### Hill to Be at Lincoln.

James J. Hill, empire builder, will address the Commercial club at its annual banquet this spring. A telegram to this effect was received by Secretary Whitten.

#### Chancellor Cancels Dates.

A severe attack of throat trouble has forced Chancellor Samuel Avery of the State university to cancel a large number of engagements for addresses over the state. He was booked to deliver fifteen speeches during the next two weeks, but will not be able to deliver any of these. During the last three months the chancellor has been on several speaking tours and the strain of speaking every day has proved too great a strain on his endurance. His physician has advised him to cancel all speaking engagements.

#### Boy "Flunkers" Predominate.

A list of failures in the various departments of the state university for the last semester shows that of the total number of "flunkers" 80 per cent are boys and only 20 per cent girls. Five boys failed to pass in one or more studies during the semester for every co-ed that could make a per cent of 60—the passing grade—in her classes. In other years the failures among the boys have always outnumbered those of the co-eds, but the variance has never been so startling as that revealed by figures for the first semester of the present school year.

#### Claims of Foreigners.

From the assistant secretary of state Governor Shallenberger a few days ago received a copy of the claims filed by the foreign citizens of South Omaha for damages sustained by the riot there in 1909. The government official asked the governor what he believed would be the attitude of the state in the matter. The claims are as follows: Austria-Hungary, \$3,134; Turkey, \$454; Greece, \$5,990; personal injuries; \$11,368.20 personal property and \$226,562.64 business property; a total of \$248,413.54.

## TEST OF SEED CORN.

What Is Shown by the Omaha Commercial Club.

Results of First Test of 200 Ears.	
Number germinating strong with good roots.....	65
Number not growing and showing no signs of life.....	40
Number alive, but weak, small roots and sprouts.....	63
Number advanced, some sprouting before rot started.....	42
	206
Actual number fit for seed.....	55

Ears worthless for seed.... 145

If all the seed corn which Nebraska farmers intend to plant this year is in as poor condition as 200 samples tested by the Omaha Commercial club, just 27 1/2 per cent of it will grow and the state will have just a little better than one-fourth of a crop.

It was really a sad sight when the Commercial club germination box was opened recently. Six kernels had been taken from each of two hundred ears last Thursday and placed in the box which was kept in the steam heated rooms until this morning.

Forty of the little cups were without a sign of life, which means twenty per cent of the corn will not grow at all.

In six three cups the kernels had sprouted, but some had no roots and others had roots so weak they were not worth consideration.

But the worst looking cups were the forty-two which were filled with rotting corn—some cups almost full of mildew.

Thus the result of the test shows that 145 out of 200 ears are unfit for seed. Some might produce stalks, but would never give the farmers ears.

While this percentage is low, it would have been lower had not one sample of ten ears come from a professional corn grower who tests his seed, and the sample was either previously tested or taken from stock which had tested high. All ten of these ears grew and showed their ability to produce strong roots.

Other than these the best samples of corn came from the Watson ranch near Kearney.

The samples tested were from Peetersburg, Blair, Kearney, Newman, Grove, Waterloo, Norfolk, Hadar, Clay, Center, Clarkson, Concord, Wakefield, Colridge, Omaha and two samples from grain companies which did not give information as to where the seed was secured.

As low as the Nebraska corn tests, it gave in this test three times as many strong ears as a test of Iowa corn made by the Des Moines Capital, which showed only eight ears in 100 would produce strong roots and sprouts, indicating its ability to produce corn.

In a sample of twelve ears from Peetersburg but two ears were fit for seed. From Clay Center came a sample lot of ten ears, all of which sprouted and threw out roots, three ears of which were weak.

Three lots of ten ears each from Newman Grove gave this result: 13, strong, 12 weak and worthless, 5 no sign of life.

One of the best samples came from Clarkson. It was in two lots, seventeen ears altogether. Only one failed to show life; nine were good strong ears and seven rather weak—too weak to plant. No mildew was present in any of the samples from Clarkson. Samples from Kearney and vicinity were also free from mildew, while from Concord, Wakefield and Colridge came samples which mildewed badly and would rot in the ground if planted.

Douglas county samples showed 52 per cent good seed, but some samples of yellow corn mildewed quite badly.

This test was made in one of the patent testers, but said by experts to be one of the best which can be used. More than 100 banks in Iowa have used the tester the last month in demonstrating that Iowa corn must be tested.

The kernels were taken carefully from each ear, four from around the center on various sides, one from near the tip and another from near the butt of the ear.

Placed in the tester, water at 90 degrees was placed entirely over the corn and it was soaked for fifteen hours. All the water was drawn off—not a drop being allowed to remain in the cups with the kernels. After twenty-four hours the trays were sprinkled and all the water drawn off. The room was from 65 to 88 degrees during the three days the samples were in the germinator.

Salem Essy, living in northern Garfield county who has been considered a harmless lunatic for some time, became violent and killed his brother, Thomas Essy, at whose home he was staying. Some few weeks ago Salem Essy was before the insanity board, but the commissioners did not find him serious enough, as they thought, to send to the asylum and his brother and sister agreed to care for him.

#### Prevent Crop Failure.

Corn growers face a crisis this year on account of the severe early frosts which seriously impaired the seed corn, says Prof. Holden.

If this frost bitten seed is planted this year, the yield will fall far below what it was last season and will be a serious loss to the farmers.

If I could give but one order to be carried out by every corn grower in Nebraska and Iowa it would be this: Make a thorough germination test of all seed corn to be used for planting this season.

## VOTE A BIG STRIKE

SYMPATHY DECLARATION MADE AT PHILADELPHIA.

THOUSANDS MAY QUIT WORK

Decision Reached to Go Out Next Saturday in Aid of Street Car Men—Sunday Marked by Much Rioting.

Philadelphia.—Action fraught with momentous consequences to Philadelphia was taken by the central labor union Sunday when that body, representing fourteen unions with a claimed membership of 125,000, voted to begin a sympathetic strike next Saturday in aid of the striking street railway employes.

This action came at the end of a secret session of seventy-three delegates in Labor Lyceum hall, which lasted more than six hours. There was apparently no question but that the delegates would vote to strike, the split being on the question of whether or not the strike would be started immediately. The more conservative element prevailed, however, and the walkout was put off until next Saturday. Meanwhile there is hope that the street railway strike will be arbitrated, despite the repeated declaration of the transit company, controlling all the lines in the city, that "there is nothing to arbitrate."

Nobody doubts that Sunday's action of the central labor union makes the situation grave. There is a strong feeling, especially among business people, that the strike should be settled speedily, as all lines of business suffer because of the stagnation resulting from the interference with traffic. Consequently there is much sympathy for the move for arbitration made by clergymen of all denominations early in the week.

Whether this sentiment is strong enough to bring the clashing interests together remains to be seen.

There was surprise at the unanimity of the vote in favor of a general strike. For several days the meeting Sunday had been discussed, and there was a mixed sentiment as to the wisdom of calling out all classes of workmen. Leaders of various trades unions said they were opposed to a general strike, because it involved the matter of broken trade agreements. Others doubted their ability to order all workmen to lay down their tools and have the order obeyed. There is no doubt, however, of the strength of the feeling that a fight to preserve the union is necessary. This is the sentiment without a doubt that prevailed at Sunday's meeting.

As the gathering was secret, little of an authoritative nature can be learned of what transpired behind the barred doors. That there was much oratory is evident from the fact that the meeting of the delegates lasted from a little after 2 o'clock until 6:30.

The great crowd of working people gathered outside the hall would occasionally hear loud cheering, and a responsive cheer would go up from the outsiders. Finally, when the meeting was broken up and the announcement was made that the delegates had resolved that unless the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company came to an agreement with its striking employes by next Friday the greatest strike in the history of Philadelphia will be inaugurated, there was a great cheer and the crowd dispersed. Not only members of unions affiliated with the central labor union, the allied building trades council, but of every labor organization in Philadelphia in any way connected with the American federation of labor, participated in the conference Sunday.

Two separate meetings were held Sunday. The delegates to the central labor union met on one floor of the building, while the business agents of the other organization met on another floor. Declaring the strike here had become a battle between capital and labor, the members of the central labor union unanimously adopted a resolution that every union man and woman stop work on next Saturday if in the meantime the striking car men have not reached an agreement with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company.

Mrs. Roosevelt at Naples.

Naples.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and her daughter Ethel, who are on their way to meet the former president at Khartoum, arrived here Sunday on the steamer Hamburg, which sailed from New York, February 15. The Hamburg was delayed a day by stormy weather, very high seas being encountered throughout the voyage. All on board, however, are well.

Steel Corporation is Next.

Columbus, O.—Frank S. Monnett, former attorney general of Ohio, retained by the American federation of labor in its fight against the United States steel corporation, who, with President Gompers, called on Attorney general Wickesham, said that the latter promised to proceed against the steel corporation if the government wins in the tobacco case, now pending in the supreme court.

Mexican Indians Starving.

El Paso.—In dire straits for food because of the failure of their food crops and without even seed for planting, the Carabumare Indians of the Sirea Madres are wandering through the states of Chihuahua and Coahuila. The Carabumare are peaceful and follow agricultural pursuits. Their condition is pitiable and they are on the point of starvation.

Captain Joaquin Chavez has appealed to Governor Creel for aid for them.

## OWES HER LIFE TO

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Chicago, Ill.—"I was troubled with falling and inflammation, and the doctors said I could not get well unless I had an operation. I knew I could not stand the strain of one, so I wrote to you sometime ago about my health and you told me what to do. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier I am today a well woman."

—Mrs. WILLIAM A. HENESS, 988 W. 21st St., Chicago, Ill.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any similar medicine in the country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

#### Financial Loss Through Tuberculosis.

Based on the census of 1900, it is estimated by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis that nearly 100,000 children now in school will die of tuberculosis before they are 18 years of age, or that about 8,400 die annually from this disease. Estimating that on an average each child who dies of tuberculosis has had six years of schooling the aggregate loss to the country in wasted education each year amounts to \$1,552,000. According to investigations made in New York, Boston and Stockholm, the percentage of children who are afflicted with tuberculosis is much larger than the death rate would indicate.

Sunday School's Want Ad.

There is a church in Brooklyn that has adopted a novel scheme for enlarging its Sunday school. It advertises for boys and girls to come to it in the shop windows in the neighborhood of the church one may see placards, such as are used for advertising entertainments of various kinds, that bear the legend:

"Wanted—Boys and girls to join our Sunday school." Below this are set forth the advantages that will come to the young folk who attend the classes.

Damage Done by Smoke.

Herbert M. Wilson, of the United States geological survey, places the annual damage and waste by smoke in the United States at \$500,000,000 in the large cities alone, or about \$8 to each man, woman and child of the population.

A scientist claims that horseshoelbugs, but he probably doesn't mean those who occupy two double seats in a crowded railway car.

A GOOD CHANGE

A Change of Food Works Wonders.

The wrong food and drink causes a lot of trouble in this world. To change the food is the first duty of every person that is ill, particularly from stomach and nervous troubles. As an illustration: A lady in Mo. has, with her husband, been brought around to health again by leaving off coffee and some articles of food that did not agree with them. They began using Postum and Grape-Nuts food. She says:

"For a number of years I suffered with stomach and bowel trouble which kept getting worse until I was very ill most of the time. About four years ago I left off coffee and began taking Postum. My stomach and bowels improved right along, but I was so reduced in flesh and so nervous that the least thing would overcome me."

"Then I changed my food and began using Grape-Nuts in addition to Postum. I lived on these two principally for about four months. Day by day I gained in flesh and strength until now the nervous trouble has entirely disappeared and I feel that I owe my life and health to Postum and Grape-Nuts."

"Husband is 73 years old and he was troubled for a long time with occasional cramps, and slept badly. Finally I prevailed upon him to leave off coffee and take Postum. He had stood out for a long time, but after he tried Postum for a few days he found that he could sleep and that his cramps disappeared. He was satisfied and has never gone back to coffee."

"I have a brother in California who has been using Postum for several years; his whole family use it also because they have had such good results from it."

Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." There's a Reason—Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.