

# Our 1-5 Off Sale--Just One Week

BEGINS

Monday, January 8th, and Closes Saturday, Jan. 13th

During this Semi Annual Clearance Sale everything in our entire stock except Prints and Oil Cloths goes for 20 per cent less than the regular price. You all know the great saving advantages of this Semi Annual Event. A great many of you are waiting for it--no use saying more--just Come. COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, and FURS you will find at greater reductions than ever before offered either here or elsewhere.

Shirt Waists and Fancy Waists

Greatly Reduced



Remnants and Short Lengths in All Departments at

Very Low Prices

## The McCook Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1882.

F. M. KIMMELL, Editor.

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### Caucuses Open to Public

Washington, Dec. 30.—(Special)—The resolution introduced by Congressman Norris, providing that all caucuses held in the house chamber are to be open to the public is to have a hearing before the rules committee at an early date, according to Congressman Henry, chairman of the committee on rules, to which the resolution was referred. Mr. Henry stated that the resolution would have been given a hearing before but for the fact that a number of members interested in it were out of the city, and it was desired to have a full committee when the matter comes up.

Mr. Norris said today that he had no doubt that the resolution would be ultimately adopted. "The situation to which the resolution calls attention," he said, "is similar to most of those in which the insurgents have

won their victories heretofore in congress. That is, the insurgents have been able to champion matters on which each member was forced to take a stand when the final issue was reached. This matter of open caucuses is one that many, perhaps, would prefer not airing. But once it comes before the house, I believe it will be passed readily. It is not likely that any member would care to take the stand that they want to do in caucus what they would not dare to do in public."

Mr. Norris stated further that he proposed to bring the resolution to a vote as soon as possible, in view of the impending tariff fight, in which the matter of caucuses will be vital. In order to render it effective he said, it should be made operative now, rather than when the fight is on in full blast.—Lincoln Journal.

A New York dispatch says that Colonel Roosevelt is not talking Help! The colonel must be ill.

Isn't it on the face of it just a bit absurd, if not hypocritical, to select men for political appointments perforce of their political usefulness, and then to prohibit them from political activity and financial assistance? Especially when they are expected to do and do anything?

If I did not believe the Republican party was the best instrument for getting control into the hands of the people I would leave it. If I believed the Democratic party was a better instrument I would join it. If I thought a new party would be more effective I would form it. But I think the Republican party is the best instrument there is.—Senator LaFollette.

We are being regaled these days with stories more or less clever and less and more stale of standpatters and near standpatters, of progressives and near progressives, of persons being read in and out of the party and of other and sundry grandstand activities of politicians and would be politicians, of persons in and persons out of office, and all that sort of interesting and tiresome stuff, but about all it amounts to is, Democratic prospects increased for victory at the next presidential election. The Republican party wants to stand together, or it will be defeated in detail.

### Must Not Be Too Active.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Several thousand rural free delivery carriers are barred from active participation in politics by an order signed by President Taft today. The order forbids the carriers from pernicious activity in politics, and empowers the civil service commission to dismiss those found so engaged.

The rural free carriers, like other postoffice employees, are not to be denied the right of political belief and discussion but their active participation will be stopped.

### TERMS OF COURT

For 1912, Fourteenth Judicial District of Nebraska.

Judge E. B. Perry has designated the following dates for court in this district for the ensuing year:

- Chase, April 29, jury; Nov. 25, jury.
- Dundy, March 18, jury; May 23, equity; Oct. 28, jury.
- Frontier, April 1, jury; June 3, equity; Oct. 14, jury.
- Furnas, Feb. 19, jury; May 13, equity; Nov. 11, jury.
- Gosper, Feb. 13, jury; May 27, equity; Dec. 9, jury.
- Hayes, April 15, jury; Oct. 7, jury.
- Hitchcock, March 4, jury; May 20, equity; Sept. 23, jury.
- Perkins, April 22, jury; Dec. 2, jury.
- Red Willow, Jan. 29, jury; May 6, equity; Sept. 9, jury.

Observe the date after your name on The Tribune. Notch it

## VALUE OF MANURE AS A FERTILIZER

Crop Producing Power of Soil is Decidedly Increased Through Proper Applications of Stable Manure.

(By P. B. Barker, Assistant Professor and Acting Head of Department of Instructional Agronomy, University of Nebraska.)

FEW people realize the value of good manure as a fertilizer. One ton of average fresh stable manure is worth \$2.00, that is to say, it contains plant food elements which are worth that amount. If the farmer should buy, in the form of commercial fertilizers, the plant food elements contained in one ton of good, fresh manure, they would cost about \$2.00. One hundred tons of manure is worth \$200 at that rate. Many farmers have several hundred dollars' worth of manure about their barns, sheds, and feed lots going to waste, for, according to good authority, a loose unprotected manure pile will lose sixty per cent of its value in six months' time. This means that hundreds of dollars are lost each year from many farms because of poor management of the manure.

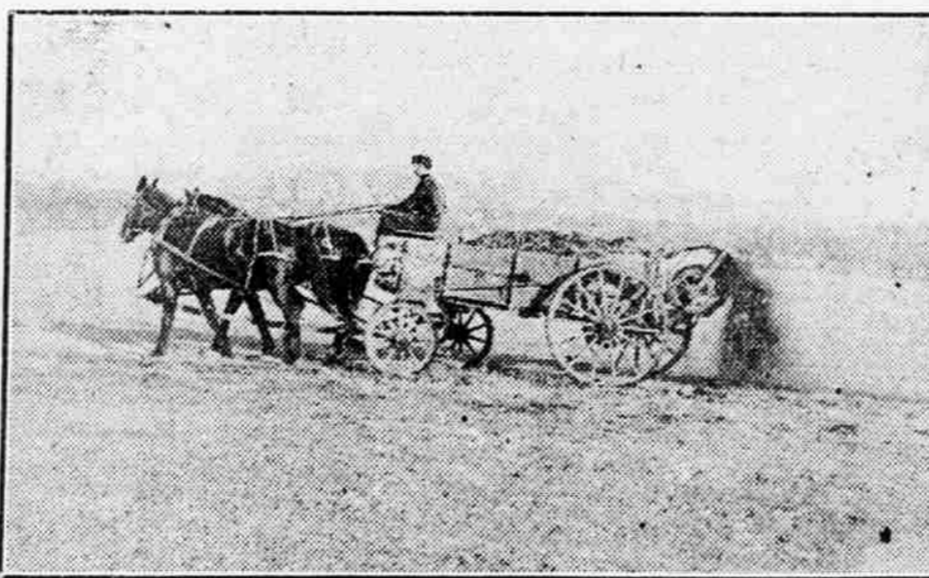
Many experiments have been conducted by experiment stations comparing the fertilizer effects of farm manure and commercial fertilizers, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that applications of good manure compare very favorably with the very best commercial fertilizers.

The crop producing power of the soil is decidedly increased as a usual thing, through proper applications of good manure. Of course the manure must be thoroughly incorporated with

harmful to the first crop, especially if the season is rather dry. The rate of application also depends upon the condition of the manure, as to whether it is very strawy or thoroughly composted for a season or two. The manure in all instances should be applied as uniformly as possible for best results.

In order to get the very best results from the manure, it should be well cared for and applied in a good moist condition about the time that the land is being prepared for the crop. If one desires the beneficial effects to be gained by increasing the bacterial content of the soils, the manure must be thoroughly incorporated with the soil by disking immediately after it is applied. It may be well to mention at this time the other two reasons for applying manure to the land, namely, to improve the physical condition of the soil and to increase the quantity of the available plant food.

The very best way of handling manure is by storing it in some sheltered place, forking it over once or twice a year and keeping it in compact, moist condition. This well preserved manure is applied at the time the seed bed is being prepared and thoroughly incorporated with the surface soils immediately after applying it to the land. This method is used in France and others of the older countries.



SPREADING MANURE ON UNIVERSITY FARM.

the soil by disking before plowing, etc., for best results, especially the first year after such application.

The use of manure in regions of rather light rainfall is a difficult problem, and as a usual thing, these soils are more in need of organic matter than are the soils in more humid regions. Such soils are apt to be in need of organic matter more than any one thing to increase the water holding capacity and prevent blowing of the soil. The secret of using manure in regions of rather light rainfall is in making rather light and frequent applications. The rate of manure applications varies with the soil, rainfall and soil management, for if the manure is to be thoroughly incorporated in the upper eight inches of soil, more can be applied than would be the case if it is to be mixed only with the upper two or three inches of the surface soil. Then again the amount to be applied depends upon the condition of the soil, for if the ground tills easily, it will be readily mixed with the soil, while on the other hand, if it "plows up" very rough and cloddy, it will be a different matter to thoroughly mix the organic matter with the soil without being

This method is not applicable to Nebraska conditions, generally speaking. Probably the best means of handling the manure on Nebraska farms is by hauling the fresh manure directly to the fields and spreading it on the land very thin and as even as possible. The dressings should be applied to all fields, although the ones nearest the farmstead are usually apt to receive more frequent applications because they are handier.

The rate of application depends upon many features, but under eastern Nebraska conditions, eight tons per acre is probably the quantity to apply on the average farm as now managed. Many are making heavier applications, but are using a great deal of care in mixing the organic matter thoroughly with the upper seven or eight inches of soil. Truck gardeners are applying larger quantities, with good results. It is safer to make lighter and more frequent applications in case of doubt and observe results for future applications on each soil type.

The purpose of this article is to call attention to the great value of farm manure for increasing the crop producing power of soils in general.

You May Think

this is a queer time to talk about spring clothes but we have got to make way for them, because they are coming. To do it, we're marking down prices on several odd suits and overcoats. These include almost every color and size at all prices.

## A. Galusha & Son

Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

### CHURCH NOTES AND TOPICS.

Christian Science — The morning subject for next Sunday is: "God."

Sermons appropriate to New Year at the Baptist church next Sunday.

Adventist—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Saturday, and at 8 p. m. Sunday.

Christian — Sunday school at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. H. M. Mitchell, minister.

German Evan. Lutheran—East 6th St.—Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 7:30. O. R. Richert, pastor.

Divine Science — Unity health meeting on Tuesday and Friday

evenings. New Thought Sunday school three o'clock on Sunday afternoon. 123 W. D street.

Baptist—Sermons at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. Bible school at 10. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. A hearty welcome to all who wish to worship with us. D. L. McBride, minister.

Catholic—St. Patrick's Church. 8:30 a. m., low mass and sermon. 10:30 a. m., high mass and sermon. 2:30 p. m., Sunday school. 8:00, evening services. Rev. Wm. Patton, O. M. I., pastor.

Epicopal—First Sunday after Epiphany, January 7th: Sunday school at ten. Holy communion and sermon at eleven. Evening prayer and sermon at four. Choir rehearsals on Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

If you want THE NEWS read The Tribune.

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