

MANY MEN NEEDED

STATE WILL WANT THOUSANDS FOR WHEAT HARVESTING.

COFFEY TO LEND ASSISTANCE

Labor Commissioner Will Locate Men in Section When They Are Most Needed

Lincoln.—Frank M. Coffey, deputy state labor commissioner, estimates that from 7,000 to 8,000 extra men will be needed to harvest wheat in Nebraska. His department will assist harvest hands in locating the section in the state where their services are most needed. His estimate is based on reports received from various sources in each county. He believes Buffalo county will need 200 extra men, Seward county will need 150 and a dozen other counties will need 100 men each.

The federal agricultural officials estimate the total bushels production of winter wheat for Nebraska for the year 1915 at 74,000,000, approximately 10,000,000 greater than the crop of 1914, while Secretary Mellor of the state agricultural board, estimates the bushels production of the 1915 crop at 71,000,000. Judging from the reports received by this department the bushels production for 1915 will not be far short of 70,000,000.

The average wages paid harvest hands in Nebraska during the year 1914 was from \$2 to \$2.50; men with teams about \$4.50. Striking an average from the reports received by this department it would be fairly safe to estimate that the wages for 1915 will not vary much from the 1914 average. Of course, weather conditions and the number of available men might change these averages.

Following the rule of averages, the counties from which no estimate was obtained included, will probably make an estimate of from 7,000 to 8,000 extra men needed for the 1915 harvest a conservative estimate.

Hog Cholera Serum.

One of the laws enacted by the last legislature which is undoubtedly of great benefit to the farmer and which in a way affects each hog raiser of the state, was that known as Senate File 197, regulating the manufacture and sale of anti-hog cholera serum and virus. The Nebraska law makes it imperative that all companies who manufacture or sell serum and virus in the state procure a permit from the Live Stock Sanitary Board and file bond for \$5,000 with the board for the fulfillment of the law regulating their product. The one feature of the law which affects the farmer or user of either of the two products is that reports must be made by both the party administering the serum or virus and the party owning the hogs. The one who administers the dose must make a report to the Live Stock Sanitary Board at Lincoln immediately, and the owner of the hogs must make a report at the end of thirty days. It would be well for the swine owners who contemplate vaccination to look up this law before vaccinating and to make sure that they procure the right kind of serum by buying only from companies licensed in Nebraska. If they buy from companies licensed in Nebraska report blanks are sent out with each lot of serum sold by such company.

Jury to Probe Loup Case.

Judge James R. Hanna, one of the judges of the Eleventh judicial district, has notified Attorney General Reed that a special term of court has been called and a grand jury summoned to inquire into the death of Roy Fox, who was shot and killed by Benjamin Galbreath last November. The grand jury is called at the request of Attorney General Reed. It will convene July 6 at Taylor.

Prisoners Reduced Thirty-Five.

Inmates of the state penitentiary were reduced fifty-five in number during the month of May, according to a report of the board of pardons. Of the number twenty left the state under the special permission of the governor while another one enlisted in the regular army.

Osterman Made President.

Thomas T. Osterman of Blair was selected to head the Nebraska State Postmasters' association for the coming year, at its meeting in the state capital. His elevation to that place signifies the first democratic regime since the formation of the organization.

Fair Races Promising.

The State Fair association has just issued its list of entries for harness races at the state fair this fall, September 6 to 9. More than 200 entries have already been received. They include: Trot, for 2-year-olds, for purse of \$400; trot, for 3-year-olds, for purse of \$500; the 2:30 trot, for purse of \$1,000; the 2:20 trot, for purse of \$1,000; the 2-year-old pace, for purse of \$400; the 3-year-old pace, for purse of \$500; the 2:25 pace, for purse of \$1,000; the 2:13 pace, for purse of \$1,000.

Would Issue More Bonds.

The Omaha & Lincoln Railway and Light company has asked the railway commission for a modification of the order of the commission issued about six months ago relative to bonds for improvement of the road. The former order allowed an issue of \$97,000 in 5 per cent bonds, \$22,000 in 6 per cent preferred stock, and \$10,000 common stock, but the road now asks that the amount be raised to \$160,000 to enable it to make the proper improvements, as the former amount has been shown to be insufficient.

CONDENSED NEWS

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Auto owners of Chadron have formed a good roads' club.

Beatrice churches are planning a big reunion revival for this fall.

Nebraska druggists and undertakers, both, will meet in Hastings next year.

Plans for the Farmers' Co-operative creamery building at Fremont, are nearly ready.

Landis Payne of Ulysses had an arm broken while cranking an automobile.

The State Fire Insurance association will hold its next meeting at Grand Island.

Work on the new First Congregational church building at Beatrice will begin soon.

Crop damages from recent hail storms in the vicinity of Hastings are estimated at \$30,000.

Citizens of Brady are planning to celebrate July fifth. \$200 has already been raised for the occasion.

The \$15,000 electric light plant for Lyons is well under way and is expected to be completed by July 1.

Falls City men are starting the work of making thousands of barrels to handle the expected apple harvest.

Police Judge N. A. Dean of York, recently fined a restaurant man there \$200 and costs for illegal sale of liquor.

George F. Wolz of Fremont has been appointed state consul of the Lincoln highway by President Joy of the Lincoln Highway association.

Frank Pico, an Italian workman on a Burlington work train, fell from a car at Curtis, breaking his neck. The train then passed over his body, crushing him entirely.

Oscar Hornyak, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hornyak of Hastings, was seriously injured when he fell down the new three-story Gumpert building elevator shaft at Fremont.

A grand jury has been called by Judge Hanna of Grand Island to inquire into the shooting of Roy Fox by Benjamin Galbreath in Loup county seven months ago.

The 1915 graduates of the Wahoo high school number fifty-eight, making one of the largest classes in proportion to the size of the town in Nebraska.

John W. Gilbert will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement in Saline county next September by presenting a library building to the town of Friend.

Omaha won over Fremont in a lively contest for the next convention of the Nebraska Retail Liquor Dealers' association during their annual convention at Norfolk.

The new Seventh Day Baptist church at North Loup has been dedicated. The new church, which cost \$15,000, replaces a structure destroyed by lightning last August.

A contract has been let to a Grand Island firm to build a theater in Lexington. The house will have a seating capacity of 600 and will be constructed of reinforced concrete and brick.

Miss Flora Hart of Central City has received word that her brother, Peter Hart, has been wounded in Europe. The young man, who is 23 years old, enlisted with a Canadian contingent.

Arrangements for a two days' bazaar to be held during the Gage county fair were made at a meeting of the directors. The fair is to be held at Beatrice September 27 to October 1.

The 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Weed, residing on a farm northwest of Fremont, is lying at the point of death as the result of burns he received when he fell into a tub of scalding water while playing at his home.

Patrons of the Dunbar schools have petitioned the board of education there to name the date for holding a special election for the purpose of voting bonds, not to exceed the sum of \$25,000, to build a new school building.

Plans for entertaining the crowds which will attend the third annual tractor meet to be held at Fremont, August 9 to 14, are being pushed. Thirty-one tractor firms have entered for the meet.

West Point, Beemer, Wisner, Pilger, Elgin, Columbus and a lot of other towns on the itinerary of the good roads and good fellowship automobile tour the Omaha Commercial club is planning for June 24, have written to the club their thanks for being included on the route. They announce they are glad the Omaha crowd is coming and will be waiting for them at the scheduled time.

On the S. R. Rowe farm in Garden City, east of Fremont, a large hay-stack constructed over a hog-pen fell in upon seventeen hogs. The hogs were smothered to death. Mr. Stewart, who owns them, estimates his loss at \$300. Continuous soaking by heavy rains caused the stack to cave in.

A second Nebraska National guard will be organized in Beatrice.

The new headquarters of the Hastings Knights of Columbus has been opened.

Directors of the Nebraska Business Men's association are making elaborate plans for the proposed Chautauqua to be held the week of August 19 at the Carter Lake club, Omaha.

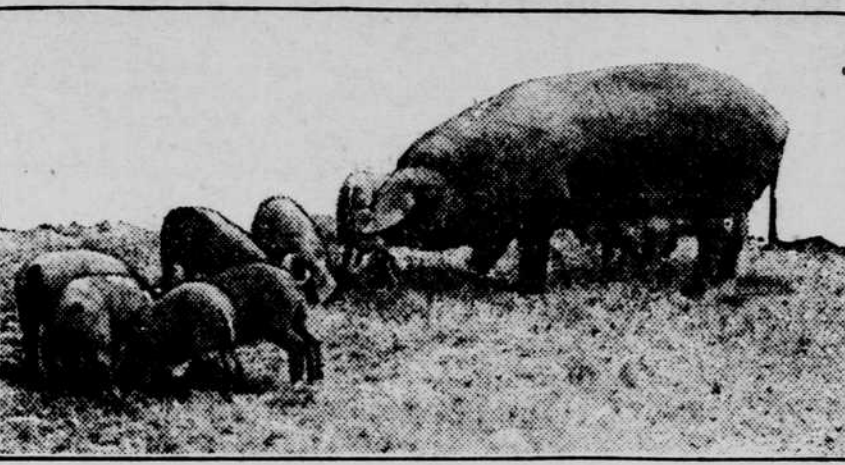
Secretaries Bryan and Redfield of the federal cabinet, Governor Hamlin of the federal reserve board and Governor Morehead are among those invited.

The First National bank of Cozad, capital stock \$50,000, has become a state bank and the state banking board has approved its charter.

Joel Yeaton, 10 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Yeaton, of Lyons, was instantly killed by being run over by a traction engine.

Charles Hudec, of Walthill, was badly burned while repairing a new underground gasoline tank. He was in the hole excavated for the tank soldering it, when an explosion occurred, blowing him completely out of the hole.

CHOLERA COSTS FARMERS IMMENSE SUM



Healthy Sow and Litter in Fair-Weather Paddock.

What is hog cholera? Stripped of all the big words that might be used in describing it, it is a swine disease that costs the farmers of the United States more than a standing army and involves the lungs, kidneys, liver and especially the intestines of the diseased animal, says an Illinois writer in Farm Progress. It is highly infectious and is more dreaded than any other one live stock menace, and there are plenty of reasons for this dread.

How do hogs get it? In a hundred ways. A dog ranging through the fields may pick up the germs of the disease on his feet, carrying them for five miles across country and scatter them in your hog lot. A buzzard may pick up a piece of carrion from the carcass of a cholera-slain porker and drop it under a dead tree in your fields. Or a healthy hog may get it through consuming infected food or water. Cholera may come down in the running water of a creek or river. It may be spread by contact between hog and hog or by shipping a hog in cars used to transport diseased porkers.

There are other ways and many of them, but not one is more important than that of carrying the germs on the clothes, the boots, the wagon tires or any other objects from one farm to another. If your hogs have the cholera, keep away from your neighbor's premises and ask him to do as much for you under the same circumstances. Is there any section of the United States where a man can go and raise hogs without having to fear cholera? Not one, so far as is known. This swine plague is about as universal as the hog's distribution. It is especially prevalent in the corn-belt states, but that is solely because there are more hogs there to acquire the disease. It exists in the East, the West, the North and the South.

How long will hog cholera linger

in a neighborhood? If carefully handled and fought, as it should be fought with serums, preventive remedies and the aid of men who are veterans in such fighting, the last traces will usually disappear in about two years. That is, unless a fresh source of infection, coming from the outside is established in the neighborhood.

When is it most acute, most dangerous and most destructive? Look out for it in the fall. It is serious enough in the summer. But it is most virulent and acute in the fall and will last on and through the winter and over into the next heated season if left to run unchecked. In winter it is often complicated by a partially understood disease that seems to center its attacks on the lungs. By some this is classified as a separate trouble, but others announce that it is a more deadly variety of cholera.

How long does it take cholera to incubate or develop in a hog after the animal is exposed? This varies from a few days to two and even three weeks. Exposure is practically certain to result in the disease, and when the hogs are known to have been exposed get the serum treatment started.

What are the early symptoms? They are sadly familiar to thousands of farmers. Tremors, fever, marked weakness, droopy appearance, staggering walk, labored breathing, diarrhea, maybe constipation, and in some cases convulsions are the first symptoms. Where the symptoms are very strong the hog may die within a few hours.

What preventives may be used? Clean up filthy quarters, move the hogs out of crowded quarters, use plenty of disinfectants in the sheds, and see that the water and feed given are clean and wholesome. Go into the sheds and hog houses with plenty of whitewash, slaked lime, stock dips, carbolic acid, chloride of lime or any other disinfectant that is handy and use them unsparsingly.

HOGS ARE SUBJECT TO SKIN DISEASES

Light-Skinned Animals Are Somewhat More Susceptible to Mange Than Others.

By M. H. REYNOLDS, Minnesota Experiment Station.

Hogs are subject to a variety of skin diseases. Two of these, although quite different, are both known as mange.

Pitch mange is not a true mange, but rather an eczema and affects hogs that are not in vigorous health and when kept in filthy pens and bad surroundings. Light-skinned hogs appear somewhat more susceptible to this than others.

The skin is at first red and perhaps swollen. Small red spots appear and subsequently change to blisters which dry and form crusts.

The main treatment needed is simple cleanliness and the sort of feed that will make the hog healthy and vigorous. It usually means a complete change of surroundings and plenty of good food.

Hogs are subject also to true mange. This is caused by a minute animal parasite, which burrows into the skin like the human itch mite and causes severe inflammation and itching. This form of mange is especially difficult to treat because of the burrowing habit of the parasite.

Mange begins somewhere on the head or neck and extends slowly backward. The hams are likely to be affected sooner or later. The bristles fall out and the skin becomes very thick and wrinkled. Sometimes it is thickened to an astonishing extent. Hog mange is peculiar on account of the powderlike surface of the crust.

Time and Patience.

To milk a cow requires time and patience. The milk should be drawn slowly and steadily. Some cows have very tender teats, and if you want a well-disposed cow, be gentle in your treatment toward her. A good cow is naturally impatient, and does not like rough handling. With constant irritation, any cow will fail in quantity of milk.

Milker Should Be Clean.

No person should handle milk who comes, in any way, into contact with a contagious disease. It is hardly necessary to say that the milker should be clean at all times. Wet hands while milking drip dirty water into the pail, introducing innumerable germs into the warm milk.

Good Chicken Range.

A good range for the chickens on the farm is essential to cleanliness.

Fattening Grains.

Corn, barley and buckwheat are very fattening grains, the latter having a tendency to whiten the flesh of poultry. Sweet potatoes are sugary and as such are fattening, but will give a yellow tinge to the flesh.

Teach Chickens to Roost.

As soon as the chicks are old enough they should be taught to roost outside the brooders, upon perches placed near the floor. Keep the floor well covered with clean litter. Never use sawdust.

WEAN LITTLE PIGS AT CORRECT TIME

Youngsters Must Be Taught to Eat Grain Long Before Taken From Their Mothers.

Should the pigs be weaned at six to eight weeks of age, or should they be allowed to run with the sows until the sows wean them?

Sows which raise two litters a year had best wean their spring litter at six or eight weeks of age. Some farmers who keep sows only for one litter are in favor of early weaning so that the sows may be dried off rapidly and fattened.

If the pigs are to be weaned early, they must be taught to eat grain long before they are weaned. Two or three weeks old pigs will learn to nibble a little. A good grain mixture is 60 parts of corn, 20 parts of middlings, 10 parts of tankage or meat meal, 5 parts of oats and 5 parts of oil meal. If skim milk may be had it should certainly be fed, especially just after weaning time.

PLANT SWEET CORN FOR A SUCCESSION

Use Three Varieties, Early, Medium and Late—Last Crop for Use in October.

To have a constant succession of sweet corn we plant three varieties early, a medium and a late sort as early in the season as it seems safe, says a writer in an exchange. After a few weeks two varieties are planted and so on until about July 4, when the strawberry crop has been gathered. We fruit a strawberry bed but one year, so the spaces between the rows are torn up with a wheel hoe, and corn planted without attempting to plow the entire bed until the following spring. This last crop is usually ready for use early in October, and only once in many years has frost taken the crop before it was ready for use.

Occasionally two plantings will overlap, but there is always a chance to dispose of the surplus, or it may be canned for future use.

Pure Water for Dairy.

Water which is known to be contaminated should never be used in a dairy; or it should be boiled before using. This is a very simple precaution, the necessity of which cannot be doubted. To knowingly use contaminated water in a dairy should be classed as a criminal offense.

Hen With Yellow Legs.

A yearling hen with bright yellow legs may be put down as an ordinary layer. It is a noteworthy fact that with all the heavy layers the color of the leg becomes lighter as the hen grows older.

Select Breeders With Care.

All breeds and varieties of fowls have some fowls that have much less or much more vigor than the average for its class, and may be expected to have offspring of like nature. Select breeders with care.

WITH WAR'S HONORS

Defeated Soldiers Who Are Accorded Distinction.

Defenders Forced Through Circumstances to Surrender Fortified Places Usually Treated With Generosity by Captors.

When Przemysl, the great fortress on the Hungarian frontier, fell into the hands of the Russians, the terms of surrender provided that the garrison should be accorded "honors of war." As a consequence, the defenders marched out with their colors flying, and surrendered to the commander of the attacking forces to the sounds of drums and bugles. The prisoners were neither deported to Siberia nor sent to concentration camps, but were placed on parole in a certain town of Russia, and the officers were allowed to retain their swords.

It is interesting to recall that at Fort Arthur, the greatest siege ever known, at the end of seven months' investment the Russians made various offers of surrender if they could march out with all the honors of war, but the Japanese demanded unconditional surrender.

Ordinarily, in all these siege operations, a surrender of a fortress is unconditional, and the vanquished tacitly agree to accept whatever terms the victor, in his wisdom, may impose, relying upon the latter's magnanimity for good and lenient treatment. The usual course is this: The garrison is disarmed. They are made to fall in, all so many prisoners, and escorted to wherever their conquerors decide they shall be detained.

The conquerors, of course, see that the escort is a strong guard, properly armed, able to put down at once any attempt on the prisoners' part to escape or disobey orders. Worst of all, and certainly the most galling to any real soldier, the almost sacred trophies of the different regiments become the spoils of the victors.

Guns, ammunition, colors and such like things all have to be given up, though men have given their lives to defend them. For the future they grace the homes of the enemy, or are turned against their old owners in the field.

It is in these things that the humiliation of surrender becomes complete; yet all of it is saved when the beaten garrison is granted the "honors of war," as the Austrians were at Przemysl that means the defenders were simply "defeated, but not disgraced."

By its use, the successful besiegers admit to the world that the garrison were able to make something better than an unconditional surrender. Their hero defense had not left them at their last gasp; they could maintain hostilities for some time yet; and, although they would undoubtedly be beaten at the finish, the fortress could only be taken after more or less had been suffered.

In such a case all that is demanded of the beaten men is that they should evacuate all their positions. These the enemy take possession of, as what they have been striving for. All the colors and other trophies are retained by the garrison. The defenders are not prisoners of war, compelled to surrender. They are simply beaten men, voluntarily giving up the unequal contest.

They are not disarmed and escorted by guards. Mustering under their own leaders, as they did at Przemysl, they have no enemy over them giving orders. Healed by their own hands, with their own colors flying above them, and no foreign flag near, they "march out" of the positions they have so nobly held, saluted by their successors and acclaimed by the world as heroes for whom circumstances have been too strong.

It has been previously settled where they should go, and thither they march by themselves, their officers wearing

their swords by their sides, just as if they were victors, instead of conquered men. They merely evacuate their positions, and to all purposes are free men, not prisoners.

This is marching out with the "honors of war."

The custom is an old one, and of late years seldom practiced; it was left to the Russians to revive it.

Harmless.

The commuter was plainly excited. He pounded the seat cushion in front of him as he spoke, and his voice rose high above the rattle of the wheels.

"No matter what my earlier views were," he exclaimed. "I've changed radically. I'm for the Reds now against all comers."

A timid little man across the aisle edged quietly out of his seat and sought the conductor.

"It's an outrage," he exclaimed. "An avowed anarchist like that fellow ought not to be allowed to ride in a public conveyance."

"He's no anarchist," said the conductor with a grin. "He's a chicken raiser. Just now he's expressing his views on the merits of the Rhode Island Reds, the best little layers in seven states."

Pennsylvania Nature Story.

Arthur Neefe of Sweden, Bradford county, set a trap in the woods, and on account of the snows was unable to get to it. Last week it was visited and a lively fox found therein. The captive had been sustained by his fellows during the imprisonment. Within reach were a gray rabbit, a white rabbit, four mice and a woodchuck, some of them partially devoured. Impressed, he had been visited and nourished by his own tribe. He was taken into further captivity, and other than the loss of the foot by which he had been held in the trap, appears none the worse for his experience.—Philadelphia Record.

Baby's Bedroom.

The room in which a baby sleeps should contain no upholstered furniture or heavy curtains on which dirt and germs can find a lodging and breeding place. The walls, if possible, should be so finished as to allow frequent wiping with a damp cloth. The temperature of the baby's room should be kept not higher than 68 or 70 degrees in winter and in summer should be kept as cool as possible with awnings and shutters. The windows should be kept open day and night in summer and in winter the room should be aired two or three times a day.

The Brighter Side.

"The European war affords me one source of consolation, anyway," said Mr. Jabbins.

"I'd like to know what it is," said Mr. Snoozedorf.

"It is impossible for some of my wealthier neighbors to go gadding about Europe this year and then return home and make me feel as if I hadn't been anywhere because I merely went to Colorado."

Work.

First Prisoner—I hear that under The Hague convention of 1907 prisoners of war are entitled to pay for any work they do.

Second Prisoner—What ought we get, then, for trying to chew that tough meat they give us?

Those Holland Bulbs.

Bacon—I see British marines interned in Holland are receiving ten cents and noncommissioned officers 25 cents a day as pocket money.

Egbert—Why, that's hardly enough to keep 'em in bulbs!

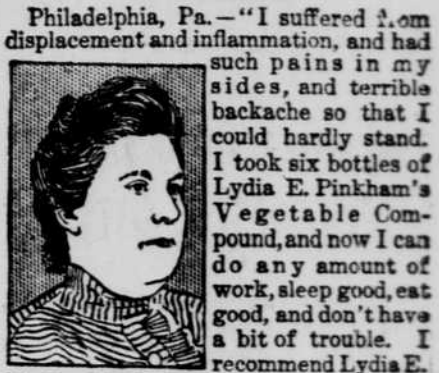
A Left Hand.

"No matter how many times a girl gives her hand in marriage to a man," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "she always has one left."

When a man does have greatness thrust upon him he thinks he achieved it.

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Because of Terrible Backache. Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Philadelphia, Pa.—"I suffered from displacement and inflammation, and had such pains in my sides, and terrible backache so that I could hardly stand. I took six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now I can do any amount of work, sleep good, eat good, and don't have a bit of trouble. I recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to every suffering woman."—Mrs. HARRY FISHER, 1625 Doughton St., Nicetown, Pa.

Another Woman's Case.

Providence, R. I.—"I cannot speak too highly of your Vegetable Compound as it has done wonders for me and I would not be without it. I had a displacement, bearing down, and backache, until I could hardly stand and was thoroughly run down when I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helped me and I am in the best of health at present. I work in a factory all day long besides doing my housework so you can see what it has done for me. I give you permission to publish my name and I speak of your Vegetable Compound to many of my friends."—Mrs. ABEL LAWSON, 126 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.

Danger Signals to Women.

are what one physician called backache, headache, nervousness, and the blues. In many cases they are symptoms of some female derangement or an inflammatory, ulcerative condition, which may be overcome by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands of American women willingly testify to its virtue.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Next, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all seasons. Made of metal, contains no toxic over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. All dealers ordered address paid for U. S. HAROLD SOMER, 150 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Victims of Circumstances.

"Prisoner, you are charged with loitering about town in a very suspicious manner, and with not having any visible means of subsistence. What do you do for a living?"

Prisoner wiped a tear from his eye, and turned a haggard face to the magistrate.

"Your worship," said he, "I am engaged in manufacturing smoked glasses for viewing eclipses—an industry that entails protracted periods of enforced leisure."

Making War Impossible.

"I shall yet succeed," said the inventor, "in producing a weapon so deadly that war must cease."

"I shouldn't be surprised," replied Miss Cayenne. "A few more engines of destruction may kill off people until there won't be enough to conduct a battle."

Couldn't Put That in Print.

Doctor—That last case has made me miss the big dinner this evening to the distinguished Professor Jay. It's too late now.

His Wife—Never mind, dear; the speeches will be published.

Doctor—Yes, but the dinner won't.

A man may be a little soft physically, but his opinions always are strong and well developed.

Another thing sadly needed by the men is a hose supported that will shun notoriety.