

TRAINING IS SERIOUS

DISCHARGES PLAY HAVOC WITH REGIMENTS.

COMPANIES ARE LOSING MEN

Items of General Interest Gathered From Reliable Sources Around the State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

It is just beginning to dawn upon many of the National guardsmen along the border, and especially at Camp Liano, that the concentration of the troops and the drill and training they are now undergoing is really serious business.

General Lewis, camp commander has rescinded an earlier order prohibiting outposts on guard duty from having cartridges, and these men are now well supplied with ammunition.

Following this recent order, Private A. T. Lovelady, Company A, was on guard. He was stationed about a mile away from camp and on the road running between camp and Mercedes. It was almost midnight when a big touring car with glaring lights came speeding along. Private Lovelady called out three times to the machine to halt, but there was no response. As the car shot past him he raised his rifle and shot into the air. The machine came to a sudden halt, and the occupants piled out in great confusion and excitement. They were held until the arrival of the corporal of the guard and were released after they all declared that the noise of the engine prevented them from hearing the command of the sentry. These officers happened to belong to the Indiana regiments, but since then there have been no attempts to run the guard lines.

Companies Lose Men.

Discharges, because of physical disability, on account of having dependents and other reasons have played havoc with the Nebraska regiments on the border. Many soldiers have also been given discharges on account of their terms having expired. In September more are expected to be lost because of opening of colleges. Any soldier who can provide an affidavit to prove that he was enrolled last year and contemplated attending this fall is eligible to return home to pursue his studies. It is said these men will be given their discharges and not a furlough.

Applications of married men for releases average about ten or twelve to a company. Many soldiers, who boasted of their physical condition at the mobilization camp, are now complaining of pains in the back and other defects and are trying to persuade their commanding officers to recommend their release.

Order is Still in Effect

Attorney General Reed has written to the railway commission explaining why it would be impossible to convict the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific railroads for increasing their rates on excess baggage at the same time they raised the passenger fare from 2 to 3 cents per mile. Attention is called by Mr. Reed to an order issued by the railway commission in May, 1908, approving an application filed by all the railroad companies for a specific schedule of excess baggage rates. According to this schedule the excess baggage rate is computed on the general basis of 16 2/3 per cent of the fare for each 100 pounds. The order has never been rescinded and is still in effect.

Makes Publicity Suggestion

A large sign at the state farm, explaining to tourists on the O. L. D. road that this was the agricultural school of the university of Nebraska and asking them to drive in and see the building and the grounds would be one of the best advertisements for the school, according to Secretary Whitten of the Lincoln Commercial club, who has written a letter to Dean A. E. Burnett, making this suggestion. The fact that there is no sign about the grounds to identify them and the fact that thousands of tourists pass the buildings every month, led Mr. Whitten to suggest the advantages of a little publicity, at a small cost.

Reductions in the assessed valuation of town lots, as reported by county assessors, have been made by the state board of equalization as follows: Cuming, Dodge, Hall, Hamilton, Nance and Polk counties 10 per cent. Johnson county, 20 per cent. The board also reduced town lot valuations in Box Butte county 10 per cent, but upon receiving a telegram from the county clerk saying the school district of Alliance was \$20,000 in debt and needed all the money it can raise by taxes, the board decided to allow it to stand.

Industrial School Sells Wheat.

Superintendent R. V. Clark of the state industrial school for boys at Kearney has informed the state board of control that 1,277 bushels of wheat threshed on the institution's farm was sold, together with 300 bushels of old wheat, for \$1.14 a bushel. It was sold several weeks ago when it was in slack. The yield of oats at the institution was 1,998 bushels, being 31 bushels to the acre. The wheat was delivered August 10 and 11 and the oats stored in bins in the barn.

TALK OF NEW CAPITOL

Committee Undecided as to Proper Course to Pursue

It will be left to the next legislature to say whether the east wing of the capitol building shall be torn down and reconstructed, and the remainder of the building put into good repair, or whether steps shall be taken for the erection of a new capitol which will not cause citizens of Nebraska to feel ashamed when they look at it. This was the conclusion reached by the special legislative committee meeting with Governor Morehead, Land Commissioner Beckmann, Secretary of State Pool, State Superintendent Thomas, State Engineer Johnson and Architect J. H. Craddock. The committee inspected the southeast section of the wing where the walls have settled downward and outward seven and three-quarters inches since the capitol was built thirty years ago.

The only action taken by the joint commission of legislators and state officers was to agree that a recommendation will be made to the coming legislature on what should be done, together with a statement of the probable cost of rebuilding the wing and repairing the state house throughout. State Engineer Johnson was delegated to draw up a report of this kind, which the commission will consider at a later meeting.

Athletic Contests at Camp

Every effort is being made to keep the National guardsmen along the border in good spirits. This, of course, is highly essential to the welfare of the organizations. The men find plenty to do. They drill and work and work and drill, and between times "knock" off a few minutes for mess. Usually in the heat of the day they rest; that is, they remain under tent, but there are lessons to be learned, and this takes much studying. To break the monotony of all this, General Funston has ordered athletic contests in all regiments. The plan is to have two contests a month. Later the best men in all events will be selected from the various regiments for a general field event.

Administer Over \$2,500,000.

Sixteen trust companies doing business in Nebraska are administering over \$2,500,000 trust funds, according to an official summary given out by State Auditor Smith.

The examination fees paid by these companies, amounting to over \$600, were earned for the auditor's office by State Accountant Clark and will be turned into the state treasury for the general fund.

Auditor Smith's statement shows that sixteen trust companies, four of which were organized in the last twelve months, have the following:

Capital, \$1,620,412.50; surplus, \$186,500; trust funds, \$2,542,719; undivided profits, \$119,876; funds awaiting investment, \$531,111; mortgages, \$1,846,173; bonds, \$221,146; stocks, \$166,332.40; real estate, \$115,596; warrants, \$65,024; collateral loans, \$60,982; unsecured loans, \$32,552; cash \$446,046.

The two Nebraska regiments on the border have been exceedingly fortunate in the men they have drawn for instructors from the regular army. Each regiment has a commissioned officer and three non-commissioned officers. The regular army commissioned officers instruct the commissioned officers, while the non-commissioned officers instruct the non-commissioned officers and assist in the developing of the privates.

J. R. Cameron, captain of Nebraska field hospital No. 1, in charge of the Bennett sanitary detachment of the Fifth regiment, has written to friends in Bennet, describing camp conditions on the border. He says that the worst case in the field hospital is one of malaria, although one man is suspected of having yellow fever. In general the sanitary conditions are excellent.

Captain Frank Yates of Omaha, Company D, has given up cigars and has gone to smoking cigarettes. The captain received a large package containing enough tobacco and cigarette papers to last him for several months. The package was addressed: "From the Kaiser, Somewhere in Iowa, to Captain Frank C. Yates, Somewhere on the Border."

Soldiers at Camp Liano say they would like to defend the Mexican border in winter time and the Canadian border in summer.

A Matter of Conjecture.

Members of the Fourth and Fifth Nebraska regiments have been given 100 rounds of ammunition. Just what this means is a matter of conjecture. Some say that it means that target practice on the range will commence shortly. Others say that the raids fifty miles west, where horse have been stolen, are responsible for the action of the commanding officers. No orders have been given out by General Lewis, commander here, and the boys are wondering what is to happen.

Border Work, a little paper giving the news of the army Y. M. C. A. with the troops in Texas, a copy of which has been received by Secretary W. A. Luke of the Lincoln association, makes an appeal for contributions, both of money and reading matter. The army and navy department has announced that at least \$500,000 will be required for its work in the camps of the troops on the Mexican border. Of the amount, \$300,000 will be expended in the first six months. Thirty-six buildings have already been erected in the eighteen camps.

REDUCING COST OF PORK PRODUCTION



PIGS ON OAT AND PEA FORAGE.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cost of pork is reduced materially by the use of pasture and forage crops, but it is desirable to feed grain or other concentrated feed in addition. In some sections of the country where pastures are luxuriant, mature hogs are maintained in an apparently satisfactory condition on pasture alone. This practice should not be followed, however, in the case of young, growing pigs, because they will become thin in flesh and stunted if compelled to live on pasture alone.

Hog raisers differ widely regarding the quantity of grain that should be fed to hogs while on pasture. Some feeders give them all they will consume. Others feed a ration equal to about 2 to 3 per cent of the live weight of the hog. Still others will allow pigs to run on pasture and feed them a 1 per cent grain ration. There is no fixed rule governing the supplemental grain ration which should be fed in combination with forage. The amount of grain fed depends upon the kind of pasture used, the price of grain, and the market.

Pasture forage has a variable composition. Alfalfa, clover, vetch, and peas furnish feed much richer in protein than most other crops. Where

hogs are feeding on leguminous pasture they require less concentrated feed than when grazing upon nonleguminous pasture such as timothy, orchard grass, Bermuda, or bluegrass. In the early stages of growth the cereals may be classed as nitrogenous forages. A farmer may have more hogs than his pasture will accommodate. When this is the case, the pasture will last longer if a full grain ration is fed. The more grain a hog consumes, the less forage he will eat.

When grain is high, it is rather expensive to feed a supplemental grain ration. At such times there is a great temptation to place the hogs upon pasture alone. This practice will hardly ever pay, for it generally takes more grain and more time to finish off the hogs than if they had been fed a liberal ration while on pasture.

The amount of grain used will also depend upon the length of time the feeder has in which to fit the hogs for market. Hogs that are marketed from ten to twelve months old are usually maintained on pasture alone during the grazing season. If any grain is given at all it is very light. In this way the greater percentage of growth is made from the cheaply grown forage. Where rapid finishing is desired, the liberal use of grain is important.

GETTING STAND OF ALFALFA

Use Seed Which is Pure and of Good Vitality—Thick Stand Will Keep Out Weeds.

The amount of seed to sow per acre is variously estimated at from 8 to 20 pounds. It is well to have a rather thick stand the first year, as some of the plants are practically certain to



Alfalfa Plant, Four Years Old.

die, and with a thin stand the stems are coarser and not so palatable, but 10 to 12 pounds of seed per acre is enough to sow.

A small amount of seed which is pure and of good vitality is better than a larger quantity of seed of lower grade.

One advantage of a thick stand is to prevent the weeds getting a foothold. In parts of Kansas, four plants per square foot is considered the best ratio; in Ohio, one every four inches is more common.

The seed may be drilled or sown broadcast and disked or harrowed in. In broadcasting, many people favor sowing one-half the seed in one direction and the remainder at right angles to the first sowing. This is believed to give a more even distribution.

Disking before plowing helps make a firm seed bed.

Sometimes it is possible to get a stand by sowing a few pounds of alfalfa seed with red clover. Then plow up the clover and seed to alfalfa.

The soil will contain enough bacteria to make a good catch fairly certain.

FEEDING SILAGE TO CALVES

In Absence of Other Nutritious Feeds It May Serve as Substitute—Avoid Coarse Parts.

Value of corn silage for young calves is an unsettled question. In the absence of other and more nutritious feeds, it may serve as a good substitute. It should never be fed extensively, and care should be exercised to prevent the feeding of coarse parts.

WARM WEATHER AND HORSES

Sunstroke Caused by Sun's Rays Falling Directly on Skull—Heat Exhaustion Similar.

(By PROF. O'TOOLE, North Dakota Experiment Station.)

Sunstroke is caused by the direct rays of the sun falling upon the skull. A horse so affected may die suddenly as though stricken with apoplexy or he may have a gradual paralysis of respiration. The symptoms which usually present themselves are restlessness, pawing, spasms and a marked redness of the mucous membranes lining the cavities of the head. The temperature in sunstroke may not rise above normal during the whole course of the disease.

Another condition very similar to sunstroke is that known as heat stroke or heat exhaustion. This is brought about by overexertion and insufficient heat elimination. The direct rays of the sun are not responsible for this affection, which very often occurs to an animal on a cloudy, sultry day. Some of the more prominent symptoms of heat stroke are weariness, profuse sweating, difficult breathing, an extremely high temperature, and a rapid pulse, which gradually grows weaker and upon the approach of death muscular tremors will be noted. The treatment for sunstroke and heatstroke are the same. Remove the animal to a cool, quiet, well-ventilated place, and permit a stream of cold water to flow over the horse and if possible apply ice packs to the head. If ice is plentiful apply it all over the body.

TO DESTROY INJURIOUS MICE

Enemies Have Been Killed Off and Little Rodents Have Increased Quite Rapidly.

How to destroy injurious mice is a difficult question. The owl and the hawk are the natural enemies of mice as is the cat, and to some extent the dog, the weasel, the mink, the otter and the beaver perhaps, but these suspected enemies of the mice have been killed off. There are few of them remaining, thus mice have increased rapidly and it seems necessary to employ strychnine, which may be mixed dry or otherwise with crushed grain or whole grain, wheat or oats. How to place this deadly poison within reach of mice without destroying other useful creatures is a question difficult to decide.

SELLING DIRECT FROM FIELD

Farmers Favor That Plan With Cabbages, Letting Dealers Stand Risk of Storage.

Most farmers prefer to sell their cabbage direct from the field, preferring that the dealers stand the risk of storage; this is probably the better plan. Where it is desired to store cabbage for home use, or even for sale later, one of the many plans in use is that of trenching. A shallow trench is dug and the cabbage laid in it head down, and then covered with soil, straw, litter, and manure are placed over this to prevent deep freezing. Storing in a warm, damp cellar ruins the flavor of cabbage.

GUARDMEN GO HOME

RELEASE OF 15,000 TROOPS NOW ON BORDER.

STATE'S PRINTING INDUSTRIES

Census Bureau Reports on Important Nebraska Business—Present May Be Last Encampment of G. A. R.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Washington.—Orders for the return to their state mobilization camps of 15,000 national guardsmen now on the Mexican border have been issued by the war department. General Funston was directed to return three regiments from New York, two from New Jersey, two from Illinois, two from Missouri, and one each from California, Oregon, Washington and Louisiana. Secretary Baker announced the order after a conference with President Wilson at the White house. The department had already ordered to their home stations 6,000 regular coast artillerymen who have been serving as infantrymen on the border.

May Be Last G. A. R. Encampment

Kansas City.—Indications multiply that the present convention will be the last national encampment. Sam D. Brown, commander of the department of Kentucky, proposes hereafter that encampments be not held en masse, but by delegates chosen from each state, proportioned one delegate to each 500 members, their expenses to be paid by the encampment.

Commander Brown said it was only a year or two until the majority will cease attending, owing to increasing infirmities, and that his plan "will put us on a business basis as well as patriotic." He feels sure five hundred comrades could do the convention work as well as it is done now.

With the aid of the Boy Scouts, the visiting delegates have been handled without a hitch. The scouts showed parties to hotels and rooms, lugged heavy grips, and ran all sorts of errands, winning the hearts of the old soldiers and their companions.

NEBRASKA PRINTING INDUSTRY

Figures Made Public by Census Bureau at Washington

Washington.—According to figures made public by the census bureau there were 689 printing and publishing establishments in the state of Nebraska in 1914, and a total in the United States of 31,613. These figures include three branches of the printing and publishing industry. First, book and job printing; second, music printing and publishing, and third, printing and publishing newspapers and periodicals, some of the first named doing job work also.

The total value of the products of these establishments in 1914 is placed by the census bureau at \$210,508,111, an increase of 22.3 per cent over their valuation as found in 1909.

Freight Handlers Strike at Chicago

Chicago.—The Burlington has a strike of freight handlers on its hands here. The company claims but 100 men are out while the handlers claim that 500 have quit work. The company has placed no embargo on freight through the terminal and it is expected that sufficient men to take care of the business will be at work in a day or two.

Want the Transfer Hurried.

St. Thomas, D. W. I.—In resolutions adopted here the local legislature urged upon the Danish government the expediting of the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The transfer of the islands to the United States as speedily as possible to end the uncertainty of the present situation is "earnestly requested" of the mother country.

Field Kitchen Trial at Plattsburg.

Plattsburg, N. Y.—A field kitchen similar to those used by the entente allied armies in Europe has received its first trial here, 500 men of the Ninth regiment of the military training camp being provided with a hot breakfast. The kitchen will be used during practice marches.

Washington.—The American Red Cross announces that fifty-five expert nurses had been sent to the border for duty with the troops and that additional groups have been organized and were ready to go as soon as the war department designated places for them. The department recently asked the organization to choose one hundred nurses for border service. Two are being taken from each of the twenty-five Red Cross base hospital units recently organized so that all the units may be placed on a better footing for active service.

Ready for Post-War Trade.

Copenhagen.—Germany is ready for the competition on the sea which will take place after the war, declares Philip Heineken, director of the North German-Lloyd steamship line. In an interview. Every ship destroyed during the war has been replaced, he said, and the North German-Lloyd line has built four new passenger steamers named the Hoppelin, Hindenburg, Columbus and Muenchen, respectively. The company, he adds, also intends to build a large number of 4,000 ton steamers of a uniform type.

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Does your back ache constantly? Do you have sharp twinges when stooping or lifting? Do you feel all used up—as if you could just go no further?

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A Nebraska Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story." Mrs. J. C. Carrol, Randolph, Neb., says: "I had sharp, aching pains through the small of my back when I stooped and morning sickness. I was a unit for work, due to loss of sleep. I got lame and stiff and had headaches and dizzy spells. My feet and ankles swelled so badly I couldn't wear my shoes. I got little relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. Four boxes restored me to good health."

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Possibility of Combustion.

The danger of fire from oil-soaked rags such as many housekeepers keep on hand for wiping up varnished floors was demonstrated at a fire-risk exhibit given in a New York window recently. A quantity of oil-soaked rags were placed in the window with a placard stating that they were liable to take fire at any time from instantaneous combustion due to the action of the atmosphere upon the rags. A number of small blazes were started by rags in this window. In one instance combustion took place within seven hours after the rags were placed in position.

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Some men never get busy till Saturday afternoon.

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