Miss Panzy Higgins Writes Interesting Letter from Copenhagen.

SUFFRAGE MATTER OF COURSE

Writer na Much Impressed with Norway and Its Exposition-Says Danes Are Well Fortified Agninst Attack.

Miss Pansy Higgins of Omaha, who left for Copenhagen this summer to enter the Danish government school of culture and folk dancing. writes the following letter to Omaha friends. Miss Higgins was the only American woman to receive a scholarship to this school, the award having been made by a representative of the government school, who came to Chipago, where Miss Higgins was studying folk dancing, and was impressed with Miss Higgins' art:

"I am still under the spell of Norway, I never was so thrilled by nature's beauty. It seems strange Norway has not been overrun with millionaires and pleasuremeekers like the Riviera, However, that would spoil the thrill. Moreover the Norwegians are a proud and simple people and would no doubt never allow such an exploitation. They are poor and proud of being poor, I have heard more than one gay, 'We need little money in Norway; we are rich in nature.' I never saw such flowers as I saw in Norway, and I almost forgot the war in the beauty of the heather bloom on the mountain sides. But one could not forget the war for very long. Everywhere I saw soldiers, in Bergen and Christiania, Copenhagen is swarming with them. The officers look splendid. They are mostly picked men, tall and fine looking. "The best they breed,'

There is not much war talk here. The king requested that there be no public or private demonstrations regarding the ear. One can see the people feel intensely, but they say little. This place ik supposed to be full of spies. One thing has terribly incensed the Danes, and that is Germany's calling to arms the Holatelners. The men called were mostly very young and married, leaving wives and little children. People who have come up from South Jutland say the calling to arms of those young men was a terrible sight to see. They were the some of the soldiers who fifty years ago fought for their freedom against Germany. and now for Germany to tear them out of their homes to fight against their friends and people they had no animosity for, made them wild. Worst of all putting them in the front line; they say they could not lift their arms to fire. Must Have War News.

It is a sad sight to see me working the Danish newspapers with my Danish-English dictionary. War news I will have and as no one seems anxious to translate to me I have to help myself, which is a good thing for my Danish. How I welcome the London Times and Dally Mail, Sunday, September 13, a crowd of us went to Malmo to the Baltic exposition by boat, seventeen Danish miles across the bay to Sweden. We had an amusing incident on the trip. Everybody entering a port must go through the custom house and submit to a mild form of examination. When passing through jall they asked was 'Danske?' The passengers being Danish, prawered, Trakeras," meaning German, Mr. Larsen one of the party, then answered in good British, "No, she is an English Simultaneously I said in firm tones, "I am an American." The situation became complicated owing to the apparent wish at deception. For a minute we thought the day was spoiled. Worse luck, I had not taken my passport with me. After a very long twenty minutes Mr. Larson cleared up the difficulty and we went on our way. Our party was made up of very charming people. One, young Miss Hulst is from Cedar Falls, In and is studying here at the conser-

Danes Well Fortified 'I was surprised at Denmark's splendid naval armament. I can tell you, any country will have some fun getting in on Copenhagen's preserves. The Danes are a and Orkney Islands. The exposition was have found the pasturing of the cheaper wonderfully interesting. The Swedes and lands more profitable than the cultivation profit of 100 per cent by feeding to hogs. also had a very good showing. The Rueslans had not so good an exhibit as I expected. Norway has nothing at Malmo, as it has everything at its own wonder-ful exposition at Christiania, which has been going on all summer. The German locomotive exhibit was great. However, its immense motor trucks and automobiles had all been taken out for war service. Germany's steel and iron industry must be something stupendous. The Swedes hold their own in the locomotive exhibits and their iron and httel exhibit was

Seandinavians Are Original. "There is a wonderful creative force stored away in Scandinavia. They have done wonderful things in pottery and bronze, Eleof Loot, the painter, had some great pictures at Malmo, One in partic-"Mother and Child Deserted," gripped my heart. One thing I admire about the Scandinavian is his love for his own individuality. He is not afraid to be original. The artists don't study just continental Europe. They study Scandinavia. They paint the hard realities, they write the pictures plainly from their own doorstep. They are so fond of music and musicians seem to be so beloved. The king and queen are especially fond of music. The king and queen are greatly loved by the people, not as king and queen, but as good, honest-minded citizens. Last night I attended a concert at the Concert de Palol and sitting not far from us was King Christian and the queen. They were quite impressive in their simplicity. The queen is lovely and so refined and at ease. The players and singers were all artists. Their first bow was to the king and queen, who acknowledged it. It was nice to see few if any people leveling opera glasses at royalty. The program was mostly Scandinavian and all the encores were na lional or folk songs. The king and queen applauded heartily every number and when the concert was over they arose out, takes woman suffrage as a matter

## DANES DO NOT TALK OF WAR Live Stock Problems of the Great Plains: How to Make Most Out of the Arid Soil

By E. A. BURNETT. of the College of Agriculture. University of Nebraska.

(Text of address made at the Dry Farming Congress held at Wichita last week.) A generation ago, the Great Plains

country was the pasture land of the nation. True, the settlement of the region into farmsteads was well under way, especially on the eastern fringe, but the great free range from the gulf to Canada stretched out toward the setting sun for unnumbered leagues, inviting the cattle man to a land where grass and water were sometimes abundant, sometimes scarce and sometimes altogether The conditions, however, were generally favorable, and the ratio of cattle to population in the United States reached its highest point in our history, while the price of meat animals was

correspondingly low. Twenty years ago, in the year 1894, the United States Department of Agriculture statistics showed 36,608,000 beef cattle in the United States, with an estimated average value of \$14.66. In January, 1914, the same statistics show 35,856,-000 beef cattle, with an average value of \$31.13. It will thus be seen that the number of cattle other than milch cows has remained practically stationary in the last twenty years, while the price has increased 112 per cent on farms and other statistics show that the price of meat products to the consumer has increased about 125 per cent in the last ten years. Dairy cattle have increased within this

period from 16,500,000 to 20,700,000, and the ment average price has increased from \$21.77 to \$53.94 per head.

Sheep show an increase by the United States Department of Agriculture statistics from 45,000,000 in 1894 to 49,700,000 in 1914, but as the United States census shows a decrease from 61,500,000 in 1900 to 52,500,000 in 1910 and a continued decrease by the United States Department of Agriculture statistics since 1910, it is fair to presume that there has been no increase in the number of sheep in the last twenty years. In 1894, sheep are quoted at \$1.98 per head, and in 1914 at \$4.04, or an increase in price of more than 199 per cent.

The number of swine have fortunately increased in the last twenty years to meet the increasing demand for meat products, showing 45,200,000 in 1894 by the United States Department of Agriculture statistics, against 58,900,000 in 1914. The price has risen from an average of \$5.98. per head in 1894 to \$10.40 in 1914.

In the meantime the population of the United States has increased from 62,900,-000 in 1890 to 91,900,000 in 1910, with an estimated population in 1914 of 100,000,000 peaple, or an increase in population of 50 per cent in the !ast twenty-four years.

This increase in population has carried with it a pressure for the occupation of land which in earlier days was thought valuable only for grazing purposes. By restricting the freedom and limiting the area of the range it has greatly reduced the number of range-bred cattle until the industry is fast being driven to the both kafir and mile produced larger mountain fastnesses, the desert areas and gains than a ration of corn and molasses, to land under lease in the United States when cottonseed meal was fed to all lots. forest reserve. In the meantime settle-186' (Yes). When my turn came a an ment has pressed hard upon these former high value of kafir and mile and their sweldd. "you!" and the man said "ni pastures and much land has been broken adaptability to finishing cattle where up which is more suitable for grazing

than for crop production The settlement of this land has generally resulted in its withdrawal from ceptional dry land farmer will find it pasture and the use of the better partions profitable to fatten cattle, since the maof the land for grain raising. Generally jority are so much better fitted to keep the homesteader was too poor to own cat- a breeding herd and grow cattle for the tle and was dependent for his subsistence feed lot of the corn belt farmer. upon the grain he could raise. If sea- In Nebraska the swine industry has exsons were favorable he prospered; if un-tended itself into the extreme western favorable, he held on in poverty and in portion of the state, especially in the valthe hope that next year would again be leys, where alfalfa may be raised, and a year of plenty. Many of these settlers on the uplands, where corn, barley or were able to purchase or to bring with emmer is grown as a market crop. This them a small bunch of beef cattle or a sunshine region, with its dry climate, its few milk cows, and the increase from this freedom from swine disease and its cheap nucleus of a herd made them less de- feeds, has generally shown a good profit tered pendent upon the grain crop than were on cost of production. The ease and

their grain farming with live stock. clever nation and they are not forever where rainfall is so low or so uncertain broad sow, an acre of forage, a little 'right' as Christians have preached for advertising it. They have splendid tor- as to make grain growing precarious, the small grain to fatten the litter, a little men who have developed live stock prohave a triple fortification; the three duction as an adjunct to grain farming islands lie so that they make a natural bave prespered beyond those who have where about three carloads of hogs are bulwark. However, the warships looked depended upon grain alone as a source raised each year for the market, has small after seeing the British war ves- of revenue. In this case they have fre- shown a greater profit upon the investsels that stood black and deadly the quently occupied the cheaper and rougher ment in growing pork than in any other morning we came through the Shetland land rather than the smoother lands and farm operation. Grain purchased at the Don't Try to

> come to the plains region through the in-troduction of dry farming methods, for-winter pasture with alfalfa hay and a ture than grain crops and are valuable very small grain ration has proved a only when there is live stock available most economical method of wintering to consume them. Kafir, feterita, cane brood sows, and approaches in cost a full to consume them. Kafir, feterita, cane and the other sorghums are valuable in year pasture season, but it can only be proportion as they can be utilized locally used where wheat or rye makes a satisfor live stock. The grains which are factory growth in the fall months. most normally grown, aside from wheat, tain and freight rates high.

> the land can show a net profit on the feeding value. crop in an average year which will pay Milo maize, where fed experimentally net earning power is purely speculative nearly as valuable as corn.

should not decrease the amount of live hogs have so long been traditionally assoand bowed to the entire gudience, who stock which can be maintained under a stood while they passed out. It was done proper system of land management. On quite simply by all and the clapping of the contrary, it should increase the stock the last singer went on vehemently. The carrying capacity, since the growth of women of this country certainly are independent. They seem to be in every pro- both forage and grass should make the fession and walk of life. The Scandinavian country capable of supporting more catman, as far as I have been able to make tle, horses, sheep and swine than is possible under range conditions

growing of cattle for the feed lot has be-; into marketable form. In the plains con ade to eliminate breeding stock on account of summer drouth and insufficient grass will now be at least partially ounteracted by the high price of cattle, which has more than doubled in the last decade, and unless we increase the ratio of meat supply to population the price is likely still further to increase,

With dalry cattle, and to a limited extent with beef cattle, summer forage crops, alfalfa and slinge can supplement native pastures. Instead of keeping steers until thirty or thirty-six months of age to make them weigh 1,000 pounds, they can be made to reach the same weight and be ready for the market at from eighteen to twenty-four months, saving year of maintenance. As at least onehalf the ration on full feed goes into body maintenance, the only excuse for marketing cattle at three years instead of two years will be to utilize cheap forms of oughness.

We are rapidly coming to the point where our cultivated lands must grow beef rather than fatten cattle, and, while it may always be profitable to buy some feeder cattle from the region of cheap land and low-priced roughness, our farmers should at least study the problem of finishing their cattle for the market where enough grain is grown to supply products. the local needs and a surplus for ship-

The sile is becoming a necessary adjunct, not only of the farmer on highpriced land, but also in the dry country, where a crop may grow to approachneeded for feed unless it is preserved in the silo. Throughout most of the dry the one built above ground. It can be almost no outlay except for cement with which to plaster the walls. It does not blow down, and upon the dry lands little or no danger of seepage exists. With the increased interest in live stock which is now taking place, the use of the pit silo is likely to be greatly extended.

In feeding calves for baby beef at the North Platte station, where five different rations were fed, the lot receiving alfalfa hay, corn and a limited ration of silage made the largest gains, the cheapest gains and the most profit per head. The next cheapest gains were made upon alfalfa hay and corn with a little prairie hay. With 900-pound cattle at the central station practically the same results were secured-in one experiment alfalfa and corn being superior to all other rations.

In regions farther south, where cottonseed is cheap and alfalfa hay is not available, cottonseed meal may be substituted to balance the ration, though our experiments would show that for Nebrasks, alfalfa is much more desirable. In Texas, where kafir and mile were fed to steers in comparison with corn, adaptability to finishing cattle where they are a market crop

With the present relative prices of stock cattle and fat cattle only the ex-

their neighbors who did not supplement rapidity with which the small farmer can get started in raising pigs is a great ad- Hibben, "Is the definition of the word In nearly all the Great Plains region, vantage to the man of small means. A

Regardless of the advantage which has falfa hay fed in racks to supplement the

Hogs will consume with profit kafir or are also most profitable if consumed in sorghum seed where the supply of corns cally, as markets are likely to be uncer- is limited. At the North Platte experimental farm cane seed was found to be A considerable proportion of the land one-half as valuable as cora, bushel for in the plains region is rolling, sandy, or bushel. With ground cane seed figured otherwise unfit for the plow. This land at 50 cents per bushel and alfalfa hay should be fully utilized for pasture pur- at \$5 per ton, pork was produced at a poses. In addition to this, all lands of cost of \$5.78 per 100 pounds. Where the the smoother class which will produce a cane seed and corn were fed in equal larger net profit in grass than by crop- parts, the cost of pork was reduced to ping under the uncertainty of the seg- \$4.30 per 100. In the latter case, corn was sons should be kept in grass and utilized figured at 47 cents per bushel, which was as pasture. A careful examination of the the current market price at the time the dry farming regions will show that the experiment was conducted. In this exper cent of smooth hard lands which periment, with hogs selling at \$5.90 per should be retained in grass is much larger 100 pounds, cane seed brought \$6 cents than would at first be supposed. It may per bushel and corn 82 cents per bushel. be said that these lands have become too With hogs at the present high values, high priced to use for pasture, but unless both corn and cane would show a higher

the fixed charges on the land, then the at North Platte with three-fourths corn. excess value placed on the land over its probed equally as valuable as barley and

net earning power is purely speculative and not to be used as a basis upon which to establish land values or determine systems of land management. The net profit per acre in good years is less under pasture than under grain cropping but in bad years the net revenue is greater under pasture and the risk is always less as you reduce the labor cost per acre and increase the size of the farm unit, up to the limit which can be handled by a single family.

The settlement of the plains country should not decrease the amount of the plains country should not decrease the amount of the plains country should not decrease the amount of the plains country should not decrease the amount of the plains country should not decrease the amount of the plains country should not decrease the amount of the plains country should not decrease the amount of the plains country should not decrease the amount of the plains country should not decrease the amount of the plains country should not decrease the amount of the plains country should not decrease the amount of the plains country should not decrease the amount of the plains country should not decrease the size of the farm unit, up to the limit which can be handled by a single family.

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The settlement of the plains country should not decrease the size of the farm unit. The net is made of the ration as our were fed with the most thorough the most through the most thread to produce and the most thread to produce a libration of the most thread to prod the corn belt region because corn and clated with each other.

the contrary, it should increase the stock carrying capacity, since the growth of forage crops and of grain to supplement both forage and grass should make the country capable of supporting more cattle, horses, sheep and swine than is possible under range conditions.

In central and western Nebraska, the The single crop system brings with it

come equally as profitable as feeding try the same system may be followed these cattle for the market, and upon with profit. The grains produced in the Sends Confidential Notes with Inmany farms in eastern Nebraska this is plains region are suitable for fattening also true. The tendency of the last dees sheep, and since these lands lie on the direct route between the range and the central markets sheep can be fed to ad

vantage. In much of this region the val-

levs are the great sources of alfalfa hav-

for a study of the feeding problem. known as the home of the sheep, where large bands have been run at a profit, but is equally profitable to keep smaller flocks where the land is under a system of cropping and the residues are to be gleaped by the flock. Throughout the wasted, grass may be gathered at a

Let no man think that the price of live stock will materially decrease through our efforts to increase production. We will be fortunate indeed if we are able to increase production so that it will keep pace with the demands of our increasing population

There is no necessity for the price of meat becoming excessive if we will utilize the residues which are now wasted on our farms and convert them into meat

The prosperity of the plains region will depend upon the adaptation of the agriculture practiced to the natural limitations of the region. Some of this agri culture will be intensive, with irrigation and valuable money crops, like the sugar ing maturity and be lost before it is beet. Wherever possible, nifnifa will be a standard crop because of its drouth resistance, its high money value and its region, the pit sile is more efficient than enrichment of the soil. Throughout the entire region live stock should fill an imconstructed by the farmer himself with portant place in the system of manage-

### Urges Use of Cotton Instead of Jute

The use of cotton instead of jute in the manufacture of many articles in which jute is now used would greatly aid in solving the problem of marketing the cotton crop that the European war has made it impossible to sell abroad, asserts a letter from the Commercial club of Shreeveport, La., to the Commercial club of Omaha.

It is urged in the letter that every effort be made throughout the country to induce the manufacturers who have formerly consumed a great deal of jute to now use cotton instead in the manufacture of such goods as bags, twine and racks.

Jute is a product of India, and has for years been imported for the manufacture of such goods. The war makes the importation of fute somewhat difficult, and at the same time make the exportation of cotton almost impossible It is pointed out in the letter that if

cotton were used in all cases in which jute has ben used in the past it would take 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales, or about solving the problem of finding a market

#### **EVERY AMERICAN AFFECTED** BY BIG WAR SAYS HIBBEN

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- President John Grier Hibben of Princeton, who was in Europe tate in July, speaking at a laymen's efficiency convention in the cathedral of St. John the Divine, last night, declared that the war was affecting the life of every person in America more vitally than any other influence ever encoun-

"The problem we Americans face in passing judgment on this war," said Dr. 'power.' We must decide whether it means 2,000 years, or whether it means merely 'might.'

Bee Want Ads Produce Results.

# **Paint Pimples**

But Use Stuart's Calcium Wafers and Completely Remove Them in a Few Days.

You positively get rid of your pim-ples and skin eruptions by taking Stuart's Calcium Wafers. These wonderful little workers have cured bad boils in three days, and some



"Let Stuart's Calcium Waters give you a fine, clear, transparent complexion, like this young lady's."

You don't want to wait forever and a day to get rid of your pimples or other skin eruptions. You want to get rid of them right now. Next week you may want to go somewhere where you wouldn't like to have to take the pimples

### TEACHERS WAIT FOR MONEY

First Pay Day After Beginning of School Year Delayed Six Weeks.

MAN GETS A TIP

vitations to Call and Borrow Cash, Saying that Credit

In Good.

The ghost walked for the Omaha and this furnishes an additional reason school teachers last Tuesday, for the first The great plains region has long been which the school ma'ams are telling over time this year, and thereby hangs a tale, among themselves with bated breath When the teachers' meeting was held at the beginning of the season, among other bits of information was that payday would be deferred about six weeks. This was glad tidings to most of the teachers. of Trade building. Dakotas, and to a limited extent in Ne- many of whom had returned from yearbraska, rape is sown as a secondary crop with small grain and the aftermath is all their funds. Some of them, in fact pastured, following the harvest of the were flat broke, and the prospect of grain, for by this means crop residues struggling along for six weeks with empty had no right to expect any pay sooner.

Right on the heels of the meeting al-

below has just started and your having been deprived of your results salery for two months prompts as to inquire if sums of \$10, or more at this time will not be a

of \$13, or more at this time will not be a belp to you.

At this time of the year mere than any other, perhaps, you can find use for a little resily each.

A number of small bills may have accountiated during variation and it is best to concentrate them all in one and have only one place to pay each month. You do not need any introduction to use the fact that you gre a shoole teachers to sufficient evidence that your creat is good here. The fact that we have been founding money to Omaha school teachers for twenty-two years is sufficient evidence that you will get a source deal.

You can get the money today at once, Just phone Doughas 22%, or write, or call and we will hand you the money at ence and the deal will be absolutely confidential.

Omaha Logn company, was formerly

Chaba Loan company, was formerly not his American citizenship prevented.
Was erburger, Manager, room 215 Board.
Great suffering privation and hardship.

Secretary Bourke of the Board of Edu- gians who were made homeless by the cation says he did not have time to get war he asserts. out the payroll on October 8, when the month was up. He declares the teachers | Get 1915 Commens via the "Husiness

ocketbook didn't look at all encouraging. He did get the payroll ready and made hich they got the notice of the delayed | Some of the teachers, however, are not payday, the mailman brought to each a part colarly pleased at the dolay, and at note from J. H. Wasserburger reading post one is known to rave been compelled

## He Did Not Fight

the De Feredt, a Belgian who became a naturalized American, has reached his Omaha bome after a visit in his native land, from vivida he had a hard time escaping because of the war situation He is engineer at the Burkley Printing

Aid by the State department was necessary before De Forrdt could leave helstum, he says. He would have Colored his relatives and friends, and fought the Germans, he declares, had were endured by the thousands of Bet-

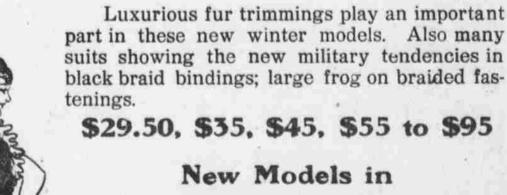
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## Is Your Store Ready for Window Display Week?

REGINNING Monday, public interest . will be centered on the store windows of this city. People will be looking for the goods they have seen advertised in the newspapers.

> Many will want to buy-others perhaps will only want to make inquiries.

> Every eye that turns towards your windows next week will be a prospective customer for you.

> Will your windows tell the story that will bring you business?

> All the North American continent is observing Window Display Week-and every citizen will be observing your store.

Are You Ready? Will Your Windows Bring You Business?