

FORAGE FOR HORSES

A REPORT FROM NORTH PLATTE EXPERIMENTAL SUB STATION.

RESULTS ON GROWING COLTS

Some of the Animals Raised Entirely on Alfalfa, While Others Were Not Given That Feed.

The Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin 130, entitled "Forage Rations for Growing Horses." This is Bulletin No. 11 of the North Platte Substation series.

The bulletin gives the results of growing three lots of 10 colts each from weaning time until January 14 of the winter after they became three years old, on different pasture and forage rations. Lot 1 ate alfalfa hay during the winter and grazed on alfalfa pasture during the summer. Lot 2 ate alfalfa hay during the winter and grazed on native grass pasture during the summer. Lot 3 ate prairie hay and cane hay during the winter and grazed on native grass pasture during the summer. Each lot was fed grain during the first winter. Lot 3 was fed grain during the second winter, also. During the third summer all lots were given the same feed, and the colts were all worked some.

The gain on alfalfa pasture during the first summer was more than twice as much as on the native grass pasture, but during the second summer the colts that did not have alfalfa at any time (Lot 3) gained more on the native grass pasture than the colts in Lot 1 gained on the alfalfa pasture.

During the first winter the gain of the colts fed alfalfa hay was about 50 per cent more than the gain of those not fed alfalfa hay. After the first year, the rate of gain depended largely on the condition of flesh of the colts at the beginning of the period under consideration. The colts fed prairie hay and cane hay in the winter made a faster gain during the summer than those which had been fed alfalfa during the winter. Also the colts that grazed on native grass pasture in the summer made more gain during the winter when fed alfalfa than the colts which grazed on alfalfa pasture in the summer and were fed alfalfa in the winter. This may be explained by the fact that an animal thin in flesh gains faster when given good conditions than an animal already in good flesh.

During the entire experiment the relative gains of the three lots were: Lot 1, 100; Lot 2, 90; Lot 3, 80. The colts in Lot 1 gained 70 pounds more per head than those in Lot 2 and 140 pounds more per head than those in Lot 3. The cost of growing the colts in Lot 1 was \$65.30 per head, of those in Lot 2, \$52.48 per head, and of those in Lot 3, \$45.48 per head. The profit per colt was \$27.46 after paying for all feed eaten, interest on the investment and loss. The labor of caring for the colts is not considered. The author concludes that it was not profitable to pasture the alfalfa, at least after the first summer, under the conditions prevailing at North Platte. Under certain conditions it may be profitable to pasture alfalfa. Feeding alfalfa hay during the winter was profitable.

This bulletin will be sent to residents of the state on request to Director E. A. Burnett, Lincoln, Nebraska.

The stock judging team sent by the university state farm to the American royal cattle show at Kansas City, won the first prize.

Dwyer Opposes Land Purchase.
D. O. Dwyer of Plattsmouth is opposed to the purchase of the fifteen acres of land adjoining the deaf and dumb school at Omaha, which has been under consideration of the board of trustees, of which he is a member. At least he does not believe it of sufficient importance to the welfare of the school to pay \$14,500 or any sum near it.

Wanted to Serve Out Sentence.
Charles D. Patterson, after being converted through the efforts of the city mission workers, last week went to the state penitentiary and offered to serve six months' sentence which had been suspended when Patterson was released six years ago on parole. Patterson broke the parole and since that time has been at liberty. He declares that his determination to serve his time was the pardon board at the penitentiary and offered to serve his time. The board, after hearing his story, told him to go back to Lincoln and go to work.

New State Building.
Land Commissioner Cowley reports completion of a new laundry building at the asylum at Hastings. The building cost \$29,000. It is 126x142, all one floor, of cement. An average of 9,000 pieces go through the laundry every work day. The old laundry building which has two stories will be divided into small rooms for the use of nurses and attendants who now occupy rooms in the wards. This will allow room for forty additional patients in the wards. At the hospital 231 in-

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Hog Cholera.
Reports from along the Oak creek valley in this county show a considerable loss from hog cholera to farmers. The epidemic has run on different farms during the past month and a large number of animals have died.

WORK OF IRRIGATION.

Matters Discussed in the Late Congress at Salt Lake.

Labor Commissioner Guye and Assistant State Engineer Roberts have returned from the national irrigation congress held at Salt Lake City last week. The meeting was an important one in that it took up some matters that it is thought will be beneficial to the country in the future.

One of the important matters discussed was the opening up of new lands in the irrigation districts where results have not been what they ought to have been. Formerly contracts have been made with settlers to furnish them water at \$35 per acre, payable in ten installments, with a proviso that two crops can be raised before the payments begin. It has been found necessary to change the time of payments, as two years is not sufficient time to enable a settler with little means to develop the land, and new contracts were made giving an extension of time some time ago and making the payments \$45 per acre. It is said that a new settler who understands little of the science of irrigation cannot hope to develop his land so that he can raise crops at a profit for nearly five years, because of the long time it takes to get the land broken up, the making of laterals and other necessary things to learn to make irrigating farming a success.

Mr. Roberts says that it is recognized that for the time Nebraska has been in the irrigation business the state has made a greater success of it than any other state.

To show what irrigation has done for Nebraska in the northwest portion of the state, F. A. Wright, an attorney of Scottsbluff who attended the congress in Salt Lake City and called at the state engineer's office, says:

"Probably no section of Nebraska has shown a greater percentage of prosperous growth than has the section around Scottsbluff. This is due to two causes—water and sugar beets. The sugar beet factory at Scottsbluff this year will pay to the people within its territory over \$1,000,000. There are now being prepared for market and already sent to the Scottsbluff factory 135,000 acres of sugar beets. The factory pays \$5.50 per ton on the track, and the beets will run about fifteen tons to the acre. In addition to this the tops, which are cut and left on the ground, are sold to feeders at from \$3 to \$4 an acre. The operating expenses of the factory for the run of 120 days, beginning September 26, is about \$250,000. All this money passes through the banks of Scottsbluff and you can imagine what that means to a town of 2,500 people.

"We are counting a great deal on the next session of the state irrigation congress, which meets in Bridgeport on October 22, 23, and 24, to do much toward bringing about a better condition of things between the farmer and the government," continued Mr. Wright. "While we are doing pretty well ourselves, the new settlers need a better chance to make good and we hope that we can make the powers that be see things in the same light as we do who have an object lesson before us every day."

A Wilson and Marshall club was organized by Fremont democrats at the close of an address at the court house by Congressman Dan Stephens.

Wife Desertion.
In company of a sheriff, Forrest Joy left Lincoln for Mount Pleasant, Ia., where he is charged with wife desertion. Joy was located and arrested at Fairbury.

"Education in Other Countries."
Hon. W. J. Bryan's topic of discourse when he speaks before the Nebraska Teachers' association in Omaha November 7, will be "Education in Other Countries." It will be his first speech following the national election, but he will not mention politics.

School for the Deaf.
To oppose the proposed purchase of land for the state school for the deaf in Omaha, D. O. Dwyer of Plattsmouth, trustee of the school, visited the board of public lands and buildings. That the school board should be self-supporting or at least, partly so, is the opinion of Mr. Dwyer, who is in favor of purchasing property in the country so that the students may be taught the methods of farming. By this means, Mr. Dwyer says, the school will be largely self-supporting.

Nebraskan to Have a Place.
A Milwaukee dispatch says that Nebraska will have a notable place at the coming international dairy show, for the prize herd of Smith & Roberts of Beatrice, Neb., will be given an important position among the exhibits. The Nebraska farm is considered one of the leading Jersey establishments in America, but its entries in the exhibition will be placed in contrast with the best there are in the country, including Ohio and particularly Massachusetts dairymen's herds.

New Institution Incorporated.
The Western academy of science is the name of a new institution incorporated by Charles A. Burdette, Margaret Burdette and Orlando S. Wood. The institution is to be located in Omaha.

Hog Cholera.
Reports from along the Oak creek valley in this county show a considerable loss from hog cholera to farmers. The epidemic has run on different farms during the past month and a large number of animals have died.

PRETTY PLAY IN SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP GAME



THE prettiest play in the second game for the world's championship occurred in the third inning with Speaker of the Red Sox and Merkle of the Giants as leading characters. Speaker's hot shot past first was marvelously stopped by Merkle, then by a long slide he beat Speaker to the bag. Merkle was loudly cheered by the Boston fans.

DETAILS WILSON FUND

McCOMBS TESTIFIES BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Says Preconvention Contribution Toward Democratic Nominee's Campaign Amounted to \$208,000.

Washington, Oct. 15.—William F. McCombs of New York, chairman of the National Democratic committee, was first witness when the Clapp committee resumed its investigation of campaign funds. Senator John H. Bankhead, manager of the Underwood campaign; Lieut. Gov. Hugh L. Nichols of Ohio, manager of the Harmon campaign, and Vice-Chairman William G. McAdoo of the national Democratic committee, Judge Alton B. Parker, Joseph Quincy of Massachusetts, Roger Sullivan of Illinois and Fred C. Penfield of Philadelphia, were the other witnesses to testify.

Mr. McCombs said \$208,000 had been contributed to the fund this year in behalf of Governor Wilson's nomination. "I began this campaign for Governor Wilson in May, 1911," he said. "For the first month or two the campaign was directed from my own office, and I paid the expenses out of my own pocket. Then I established headquarters in New York. I think I spent about \$10,000 myself."

Here Mr. McCombs produced a list of contributors to the Wilson fund. Following were the principal prenomination contributors:

Frederick C. Penfield, \$12,000; William F. McCombs, \$11,000; Charles R. Crane, \$10,000; Abram J. Elkus, \$12,500; Harvey Thomas, \$6,000; Cleveland H. Dodge and Princeton friends \$85,800; Samuel Untermyer, \$7,000; collected through William G. McAdoo \$2,600, of which amount Jacob H. Schiff gave \$2,500.

Mr. McCombs testified that the \$12,000 credited to Frank C. Penfield was all of the money that contributors had given. While his prepared statement totaled \$193,665, Mr. McCombs said the total expenses for the campaign had amounted to \$208,133. He said that represented all the money expended, and that no other funds had been collected to his knowledge.

TURK CITY IS TAKEN

VICTORIOUS NORTHERN MONTENEGRIN ARMY CAPTURES BYELOPOLYE.

Constantinople Gets Report of Tragedy Among Moslems at Krania—Terrific Battles Raged on Serbian Frontier and Elsewhere in Balkans.

London, Oct. 15.—A Podgoritz dispatch to the Daily Mail on Sunday says the town of Schierik was demolished by Montenegrin guns and 250 Turks taken prisoners. The final charge of the Montenegrins was so furious that the retreating Turks were actually fired at with their abandoned guns. The noted Macedonian leader, Todor Latsaroff, committed suicide because he could not go to war. He had tuberculosis. The Montenegrins attacked the Turks at Shroka mountain, routing them with a loss of 300 men. The Montenegrins lost 100 killed or wounded.

Podgoritz, Montenegro, Oct. 15.—The northern Montenegrin army, under General Vukotitch, which recently crossed the border into the Sanjak of Novibazar, gained a firm foothold by capturing Byelopolye, one of the chief towns of the province.

Byelopolye fell after prolonged fighting, but no information has been received regarding the losses on both sides. The Montenegrins have set up there a provisional government. Montenegrins are now on their way to Slenitz, thirty miles to the northeast of Byelopolye and close to the Serbian frontier, against which they will direct a second attack. It is in this direction that the Montenegrins expect to join hands with the Serbian army when it advances from the north.

According to a Constantinople dispatch to the Standard, Essad Pasha has arrived at Scutari with reinforcements, raising the garrison from 12,000 to 20,000 men. If this news is true the Montenegrins will have a difficult task in capturing Scutari.

Montenegrins have burned the Muslim village of Krania, several children perishing in the flames. The fighting in that neighborhood is visible from Scutari. Late advices say fighting continues around Herana. The Montenegrins advancing toward Gusinje, Plava and Arona, on the southeastern frontier, are encountering much resistance and losing heavily.

Some fighting has occurred at Tushki, where the Turks are displaying great bravery. It is further reported that the Turkish forces in the country between Lake Scutari and the sea have stopped the advance of the Montenegrins.

U. S. Official in Bulgaria.
Sofia, Bulgaria Oct. 16.—Lieut. Sherman Miles, U. S. A., arrived here Monday to represent the United States as military attaché in the event of war between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Fire Razes Culver House.
North Abington, Mass., Oct. 16.—The Culver house, built in 1765, one of New England's landmarks, was totally destroyed by fire Monday Lewis Hostetter, a fireman, fell from a ladder and suffered fatal injuries.

SAID, KILL ROSENTHAL

ROSE ASSERTS BECKER DEMAND ED GAMBLER BE "CROAKED."

Declares He Procured Gunmen at Request of Ex-Lieutenant Who Advised Murder.

New York, Oct. 15.—"Bald Jack" Rose told the jury in Supreme Court Justice Goff's court his whole story Saturday of the plot leading up to and the events following the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. He swore that Police Lieut. Becker ordered and contrived the murder to prevent exposure as a blackmailer; that Becker gloated over the body of Rosenthal as it lay in the West Forty-seventh street station, and that Becker paid the gunmen and tried for a time to protect them.

The climax was Rose's recital of Becker's reply to Rose's question as to whether or not he had seen the body:

"It was a pleasing sight to me to look and see that squealing—there and, if it had not been for the presence of the district attorney, I would have reached down and cut his tongue out as a warning to future squealers."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Pontiac, Ill., Oct. 12.—Typhoid fever is epidemic among the inmates of the Illinois state reformatory here, twenty-five cases being in the hospital. One death, an inmate, George Yeager, twenty-one, of Portland, Ore., has occurred.

New York, Oct. 12.—The jury which will try ex-Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker, charged with murdering Herman Rosenthal, gambler, was completed Thursday. The twelfth man was the eighth talesman of the second panel.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—Richard Rolland, who was ten years old, died at St. Anthony's hospital Sunday. He retained consciousness an hour after his body had been cut in two just above the hips by a Burlington train.

HOCKIN INVOLVED IN PLOTS
Government Produces Evidence in Dynamite Conspiracy Trial Tending to Support Confession of Clark.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 14.—At the "dynamite conspiracy" trial E. L. Ship, a hotel clerk at Cincinnati, told of the arrival in Cincinnati on May 1, 1908, of Herbert S. Hockin. Edward Clark, who has pleaded guilty, said he was induced on that date by Hockin to dynamite a bridge at Dayton, O. The explosion occurred three days after Hockin's visit. William H. Sturmer, assistant manager of a Chicago hotel, testified that Eugene A. Clancy, San Francisco, was in Chicago Oct. 14, 1910, two weeks after the Los Angeles Times explosion. The government contends that Clancy took part in hiding J. B. McNamara.

EX-PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT



Light showed a sea of eager faces. From the cross streets near by came the clang of street car gears and the rattle of wagons. The crowd was in happy mood and laughed and jested while it waited.

ROOSEVELT SHOT IN RIGHT SIDE BY CRAZED MAN

Assassin Fired at Ex-President as He Left Milwaukee Hotel to Attend Meeting at Auditorium.

"LYNCH HIM," THE CROWD SAID
Thousands Witness the Attempted Assassination, Which Occurred So Quickly as to Cause the Crowd to Stand Still in Horror—Ex-President Insisted on Going on to Address the Meeting, Asserting That He Was Not Injured.

Milwaukee.—Theodore Roosevelt was shot and painfully wounded here Monday night by a man who has hounded him for weeks, waiting for an opportunity to assassinate him. The bullet imbedded itself in the colonel's side, just beneath his right breast. Only the fact that it first passed through the manuscript of the speech which the colonel was about to deliver saved him from probable fatal injury.

The would-be assassin was captured. He gave his name as John Schrank, 370 East Tenth street, New York city. In an incoherent manner he rambled on to Chief Jansson of having wanted to kill Roosevelt because he did not believe any president ought to have more than two terms.

The prisoner gave every appearance of being crazy. He mumbled to himself and looked wild-eyed. In his pockets the police found a letter addressed "To the People," in which Schrank wrote of what he called a dream that came to him in which he saw Roosevelt as the assassin of President McKinley. He advertised in the letter that no president ought to serve three terms. Schrank informed the police that he had followed Colonel Roosevelt around the country for the last week to kill him.

"I went to the Coliseum in Chicago last Saturday night to kill Roosevelt," said the prisoner without a quiver. "I waited around the entrance I thought he would come out of, but he fooled me. He came out by another door. I made me mad that I missed him. I was bound I'd get him here."

The shooting occurred in front of the Hotel Gilpatrick, which the colonel had just left on his way to the Auditorium, at Fifth and Cedar streets where a great crowd was waiting to hear him. Roosevelt knew he was shot, but he went on to the Auditorium, and with the bullet still in his side, insisted on making his speech.

The shooting was terrorizing in its suddenness. The street in front of the hotel was crowded with people who were waiting to catch a glimpse of the colonel. The glow of the arc

Water Snake's Appetite.
Among the exhibits at the Aquarium is a slender water snake now 25 1/2 inches in length; when brought in a year ago it was 15 1/2 inches long. This slender and sinuous creature will eat of live killies, on which it is fed, more than its own length. At a recent feeding it took in, one after another, thirteen killies, each about two inches in length. The little fishes it stows away inside overlap, but they do not make its slender body bulge.—New York Herald.

Why He Was Sad.
Graham White, the English aviator, recently told this story of a Frenchman whose sweetheart came to America to visit some friends. During her absence of course, the poor Frenchman was very sad, and when she returned to France he seemed even sadder. "What's the matter with you," a friend asked. "I'm worried about my sweetheart," muttered the Frenchman. "You see, since her return from America she kisses me much better than she used to."