

ALLIANCE HERALD

Published every Thursday by
The Herald Publishing Company.
Incorporated

JOHN W. THOMAS, Editor and Mgr.

Entered at the postoffice at Alliance, Nebraska, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year in advance.

The circulation of this newspaper is guaranteed to be the largest in western Nebraska. Advertising rates will be furnished on application. Sample copies free for the asking.

THIS PAPER REPRESENTS FOREIGN ADVERTISING BY THE

AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

GENERAL OFFICES
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1912



Marshall Tribune, July 5: Roy Richey of Alliance is visiting under the parental roof this week. Mr. and Mrs. Tash of Alliance are the guests of A. H. McLaughlin this week. Mrs. Adeline McPherson of Denver is visiting at the home of Luke Phillips. Miss Anna Kennedy of Alliance is spending the week visiting at the home of L. T. Poole. Lou LaRiviere of Alliance made his usual visit east of Marshall Sunday, returning to work Monday. Miss Lena Homrighausen, who has been attending the normal in Alliance returned home Wednesday to visit a few days with home folks.

Rushville Standard, July 5: Joe L. Westover came over from Alliance the fore part of the week to spend the Fourth at home, where every face he looks upon is familiar. Chas. Zimaster of Long Lake, was a county hub business visitor on Saturday and was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wassund, Sr., while in the city. Herman Krause of the south end of the county, came up in his auto Saturday and transacted business at the court house.

Crawford Tribune, July 5: Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lunn, of Alliance, spent the Fourth with friends and relatives in this city.

Custer County Chief, July 5: Mrs. Mary O'Brien went to Alliance Saturday morning to visit her daughter, Mrs. H. Cosey. Mr. and Mrs. Ray McWilliams of Alliance are visiting this week with his mother in this city. Mrs. G. H. Woods of Alliance is visiting at the home of her father, John Jensen, who resides east of the city.

THE CHICAGO MARKETS

Weekly Letter from Clay, Robinson & Co., Giving Resume of Live Stock Market

A CATTLE MARKET LETTER

For some time past The Herald has been giving its readers a South Omaha market report. More of our readers are interested in the South Omaha market than any other, but believing that many will be interested in a resume of the preceding week's business at Chicago, we have arranged for a weekly letter from the well known commission firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. The letter received this week contains some information about the hog and sheep market, but as most of our readers are not particularly interested in that, we publish only the part of the letter relating to the cattle market.

Chicago, July 8, 1912.

Receipts of cattle today were 19,000. There were two kinds of market. Strictly good to prime fat beef steers were in small proportion and good demand at fairly steady prices with the close of last week. It was an altogether different story when it came to the medium and medium lofs, as well as grassy stock, these being dull, draggy sale at mostly 10 to 15 cents decline. As compared with two weeks ago, steers of \$7.00 to \$7.50 value showed 50 to 75 cents loss, and as compared with the recent best time of the season, those of value at \$7.50 down were \$1.00 to \$1.25 lower. The prime reasons for prices for such classes of natives.

Five loads of fancy heaves, averaging around 1,500 lbs., sold up to \$9.75, as high as cattle have been on this market since 1870, and stood against the same figure here last Wednesday. There was a smaller showing of sales above \$9.00 and a larger number under \$7.00 than for some time, although the great bulk of the day's business was at a range of from \$7.00 to \$9.00.

Cows and heifers were steady with last Friday, but 10 to 15 cents lower than Wednesday. Bulk of beef grades sold at \$5.75 to \$6.75. Stockers and feeders generally steady

sale, with stockers largely at \$4.75 to \$5.25 and most feeders at \$5.25 to \$5.75.

The end of price pounding for the partly fatted and grassy native cattle is not in sight. Until the price adjustment between these classes and the fat dry-lot grades has been made, a very uneven trade in the less desirable grades can be confidently expected. This applies both to steer and she stock.

Good quality one-half fat steers should, we believe, be fed corn on grass for at least 60 to 90 days longer, if corn is available. These cattle cannot be replaced in the feed lot at this time, and besides it is our opinion that good fat heavy cattle will continue to sell high for some time to come.



AT THE CHURCHES

U. P. CHURCH

10:00 a. m. Sunday school, Graded Lessons.

7:00 p. m. Young people's meeting.

During the absence of the pastor there will be no preaching services. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, at 8:00.

A. L. GODFREY, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Services 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sundays of each month at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. First Sunday in each month at 11:00 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10:00 a. m. Junior Auxiliary, Chapter A, meets every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Junior Auxiliary, Chapter B, meets at 2:30 every Sunday afternoon.

GEO. G. WARE, Missionary.

IMMANUEL GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Corner Yellowstone Ave. and 7th St.

German services every Sunday at 10 a. m.

German and English services alternately Sunday evenings, upon announcement.

German-English parochial school from September to June, five days of the week.

TITUS LANG, Pastor.

703 Niobrara Ave., phone 359.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

10:00 a. m. Sabbath School.

11:00 a. m. Morning worship.

3:00 p. m. Junior C. E.

7:00 p. m. Christian Endeavor.

8:00 p. m. Evening worship.

7:30 p. m. Thursday, Bible classes.

8:00 p. m. Thursday, Midweek prayer meeting.

A cordial welcome to all.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Olin S. Baker, Pastor

10:00 a. m. Sunday School. Graded Bible Classes.

11 a. m. Public worship.

7:00 p. m. Young people's Epworth League meeting.

8:00 p. m. Public worship.

Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, at 8:00.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST

Sabbath school at the residence of Mrs. Pilkington every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN PILKINGTON, Supt.

BAPTIST CHURCH

10:00 a. m. Sunday school.

11:00 a. m. Public worship.

7:00 p. m. B. Y. P. U.

8:00 p. m. Evening worship.

Ladies' Bible class every Tuesday evening at church at 8 o'clock.

Men's Bible Class meets on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Mid-week Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

GEO. A. WITTE, Pastor.

A. M. E. CHURCH

Meetings in Marks' hall, northeast corner Laramie avenue and Third street. Sunday school at 10:30 a. m. Preaching at 8:00 p. m. All are welcome.

AFTERNOON PRAYER MEETINGS

Tuesday, July 16, 3:00 p. m.

Mrs. Large, First St. and Yellowstone Ave.; Mrs. Mounts, 502 Cheyenne Ave.; J. J. Vance, Platte Ave.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FIGHTING THE CUCURBIT PESTS

Three Methods Which Have Been Used With Success.

BEETLE IS MOST DESTRUCTIVE

Probably no other group of vegetable crops in common cultivation is more subject to serious injury by insect pests than the cucurbits, that is, the cucumbers, melons, squashes and allied plants. Several of these pests are so injurious that unless control measures are used against them the crop is likely to be seriously reduced or the plants killed outright. Among the more important of these are several species of leaf-beetles, known as the cucumber beetles. In the eastern United States decidedly the most important of these is the common and destructive striped cucumber beetle, while next in importance is the twelve-spotted cucumber beetle. Both of these are represented in the western United States by closely related species of similar habits. The principal injury done by the cucumber beetles is in devouring the leaves and blossoms and gnawing at the stems of the plants, especially when the young, tender plants are attacked at their very first appearance above ground by the beetles which have wintered over. Later, after the eggs have been deposited, the larva of the striped species feeds upon the roots and underground stems of the cucurbit plants and thereby does much injury, not only in the consumption and mutilation of the roots, but by weakening the plant so as to cause a wilting of the leaves, a snapping off of the nearly severed vines in a high wind, and a failure to develop first class fruit.

In fighting the cucumber beetle a method which has been used on cucumbers and melons with considerable success is to dust the plants heavily with thoroughly air-slaked lime leaving here and there a plant which is undusted, but instead is thoroughly sprayed with paris green at the rate of one-fourth pound to fifty gallons of water. The dusty lime drives the beetles to concentrate upon these poisoned plants, and if they eat of them they will be poisoned and killed, but usually not until they have more or less seriously damaged them. Sifted wood ashes and refuse tobacco dust are also fairly efficient in driving the beetles. Sulphur also has been used for this purpose, but it is likely to injure the plants when used alone though it may be mixed with air-slaked lime if desired.

Another method especially applicable in the case of squash is the protection of the regular crop by trap crops. It is recommended that a trap crop be put in about the edge of the regular crop, if the field is small, or between the hills of every other row if the field is more extensive, several days before the regular crop. This is so renewed at the same time that the regular crop is planted and again renewed several days later. The regular crop should be sprayed very early with arsenate of lead at the rate of three pounds to fifty gallons of water and as the plants begin to run should be re-sprayed with arsenate of lead or, if you run troubles are prevalent with Bordeaux mixture (3.450 formula), to which the same proportion of arsenate of lead has been added. Arsenate of lead is not injurious to the foliage of cucurbits, and being one of the most effective repellents of these beetles known, may satisfactorily be used alone as a protective measure, without a trap crop, as strong as five pounds to fifty gallons of water.

When these beetles are exceedingly bad, however, these methods at times fail to afford protection to the plants and the expedient of covering them must be resorted to. These covers are placed over the young plants early in the season and the beetles thereby permanently excluded. It is unnecessary to use expensive patented covers. A practical cover may be made by securing small mesh, yard wide wire screening and cutting it into pieces one yard long. Cut a circular piece with a diameter of thirty-six inches from this by cutting off the corners and then cut this exactly in two. Join the cut edges of each semi-circle by drawing them together and folding them over, hammering them down firmly, thus forming two good wire covers from each square yard of wire which will be useful for several seasons. Another efficient, but less easily made and less durable cover, may be constructed by cutting a wooden barrel in two so as to form two half circles, which are then nailed together at right angles to each other and the ends inserted in the ground. The frame thus formed is covered with mosquito netting or other gauze and the edges are packed with dirt to prevent the beetles working under. This method of covering, while rather laborious, is about the only entirely effective means of preventing injury by these beetles, and many market gardeners use them with profit.

As these beetles attack the young cucurbit plants almost immediately upon their appearance above ground it is advisable to plant an excess of seed, so as to distribute the injury and allow for the plants which may be killed by the beetles. They can later be thinned out if desirable. The vines should be kept stimulated by heavy manuring and careful frequent cul-

tivation. As soon as the crop is harvested the vines should be gathered together and burned with as little disturbance as may be, so as to destroy as many of the beetles as possible and thus reduce the infestation of the next season.

About the time the plants are large enough to send out runners they are likely to be attacked by another formidable insect pest, in the form of a small aphid, or louse plant. These aphids collect on the under side of the leaves of the affected plants and by virtue of their prodigious powers of increase soon produce enormous numbers of individuals, all sucking the sap and thereby causing the leaves to curl, shrivel, discolor and die. In case of severe infestation and under normal conditions any infestation at all soon becomes a severe one, the entire leaf surface of the plant is simultaneously attacked and in a very few days the vine wilts and dies down. Whole fields are thus frequently destroyed within a week. Cucumbers are more susceptible to early injury from this pest than are melons. In fighting the melon aphid successfully a great deal of vigilance and careful work are required. Spraying the vines with contact insecticide washes seems to be the most practical and successful method, but it is important that the spraying be done at the first indication of an abundance of wingless aphids on the vines, before the insects have had time to cause any obvious wilting and curling up of the leaves. In order to do this the vines must be gone over frequently and the lower side of the leaves examined thoroughly. The spraying must be repeated whenever it is noticed that the aphids are reappearing upon the plants. In spraying, the application of the wash should be made with an under-sprayer, or, if the vines are still small, by very carefully lifting them back and spraying the under surface of the leaves and then replacing them in their original position. If the aphids have increased to the point that the leaves are curled these curled leaves should be opened by hand and the under surface drenched by the wash. As an under-sprayer a piece of gas pipe with one end bent at the proper angle or provided with an elbow attachment, and a Vermorel nozzle attached to this end will be quite satisfactory. The most satisfactory washes for the melon aphid are the tobacco washes. Black leaf diluted one part to fifty parts of water is very easy to prepare and apply, and destroys all of the aphids with which it comes in contact. Satisfactory results may also be obtained by using a soap-and-tobacco wash, prepared by dissolving one and one-half pounds of soap in one-half gallon of strong tobacco decoction and diluting to make five gallons of the wash. The tobacco decoction is made by steeping tobacco stems in water until the decoction becomes the color of strong coffee. These tobacco washes do not injure the tender cucurbit foliage, at least to a serious extent, and both will kill the aphids that they come in contact with, but the black leaf seems to be considerably the cheaper of the two.

Another cucurbit pest especially injurious to the squash and pumpkin is the squash vine borer. Injury by this insect is made manifest by a sudden wilting and dying down of the leaves, which, if unchecked, is likely to involve and destroy the greater part of the plant and prevent the maturing of fruit. If the bases of the affected stems are examined, one to several quite grub-like caterpillars will be found boring within the stem. After becoming full grown these borers leave the stems and enter the soil for an inch or two, where they form cocoons. After the borers have entered the entrance to the vines in this manner about the only relief to be had is by cutting them out with a sharp knife. The borer is located by the accumulation of yellow dust at the point where it is working and the stem at this point is cut lengthwise and the borer removed. The wound is then covered with earth and usually heals over and allows the vine to recover.

Injury by the squash vine borer during the following season may be largely prevented by cultivating the infested fields lightly with a harrow in the fall and plowing the field deeply in the spring, for the purpose of destroying the cocoons of the insect. Where this pest has two generations per year it is also an advantage to collect and burn the vines immediately after the crop is gathered, in this way destroying the second brood of the larvae, which are in the vines, as well as destroying such melon aphids as are harboring there, and thus preventing these insects from forming a prolific source of infestation for the next year.

A cloudy surface is bad for a cultivated field, but so also is a cloudy under side. If the plowing was done without previous treatment with the disk, there will be a cloudy layer underneath. It will interfere with the rise of the moisture and may help to burn up a crop if the season is dry. The moral is to pulverize both top and bottom of the field.

A "balanced ration" is one which contains enough protein for muscle building, enough starches and sugars for energy and fat, and enough fat and ash to supply body fat and bone material. Such a ration cannot be made from corn alone, or hay alone. A mixture of some grain and a legume like clover, alfalfa, cowpeas, or soy beans is necessary.

If the cow has not the natural ability to give milk in profitable quantities, she can never be made to pay. Before everything else in dairying must be a good producing cow.

CULTIVATION OF CORN FIELDS

Nebraska Experiment Station Conducting Series of Tests.

MANY FARMERS WASTE TIME.

By Prof. P. B. Barker, Agricultural College, University of Nebraska.

It is certainly a great privilege to tour through a rich farming country during the early portion of the growing seasons of good crop years when the fields are in their height of glory. This is especially true during the month of June, before the small grains are harvested and when all the fields are occupied by crops of one kind or another. Many farmers are practicing systems of crop rotation and consequently have fields of several different kinds, such as corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and clover. What a pleasure to view such farms from some high hill, is it any wonder that the townspeople mortgage their homes for automobiles for the purpose of touring among these beautiful fields at times of leisure?

These are very busy times, however, for the average eastern Nebraska farmer. All fields must receive proper and timely attention for best results. At this writing, for instance, the time for harvesting the small grains is rapidly approaching, the alfalfa will soon be ready for the second cutting, and the cornfields must be cultivated constantly in order to prevent the growth of weeds and to keep the soil in good growing condition.

The best farmers cultivate their cornfields three or four times before they are "laid by," but there are many fields which are neglected to some extent at least, in order to care for small grains, alfalfa, etc. The profit from this source are, therefore, apt to be less than they would have been had they received more attention at the proper time. Good farmers have been heard to say that they could afford to pay \$8 per day for a man and team to cultivate corn at certain periods during the growing season. The truth of this statement depends upon the farmer's ability to recognize the conditions of the surface soil when cultivation is most needed. The writer has seen farmers engaged in cultivating the corn when they were doing the corn no good; that is to say, they were absolutely wasting their time. A few instances have been noted where the cultivations were not only valueless, but very harmful to the crop. The advice to keep the cultivators going regardless of conditions is very poor advice. It would be better to note carefully the conditions of the cornfields and cultivate only when they are in need of such treatments. If the cornfields are free from weeds and the surface soils are loose and in good tilth, there can be no need of cultivation, but on the other hand, if the rains have packed the surface and the weeds are beginning to show themselves, a good cultivation is very valuable.

Does it pay to cultivate the corn after it is laid by?

In 1909 the Nebraska Experiment station began a series of experiments to ascertain the effects of shallow surface cultivation in cornfields after they are "laid by." A certain field was selected and divided into four equal portions. Two alternating portions were well tilled and the other two were not tilled after the entire field was laid by on the 20th day of July. Each of the tilled portions received four plow cultivations after the entire field was "laid by." These four cultivations were about ten days apart. The moisture contents of each of these four divisions were determined every ten days for each of the upper six feet.

Contrary to expectations, there was no difference in the moisture contents of tilled and untilled portions. The yields too were practically the same under both conditions.

These experiments are being continued for several years in order to ascertain the results of such treatments under different climatic conditions. The above results would have been different under other conditions. In 1907 there was very little rain for several weeks after the above cornfield was "laid by" on the 20th of July. The entire field was free from weeds and the surface soils were in perfect condition. There were no weeds to kill. The surface soil was dry and loose to a depth of three or four inches and consequently the treatment gave no results. If heavy rains had fallen during the time of the experiment, the results would perhaps have been different, especially if the corn was a thin stand and the weeds were stimulated to grow. In a word, the cultivation of corn after it is "laid by" is of value only as it checks the growth of weeds and keeps the surface soil loose to enable the rains to penetrate the soil more quickly for purposes of checking run-off and losses from evaporation before the water gets into the soil.

A large per cent of the rainfall is evaporated before it is thoroughly established in the soil and before the soil is in a tillable condition, but the losses due to direct evaporation from the surface of the soil is very small after this time.

If the fields are free from weeds and the surface soils are dry and loose, there is no need of cultivating the cornfields after they are "laid by."

A NEW DARKEY MUSIC BY THE NASHVILLE SERENADERS

And Yet There is a Retaining of the Sweet Melodies of the Old South.

The Nashville Serenaders is the opening musical attraction on our Chautauqua this summer.

The old southern darkey melodies have always been popular. There have been jubilee singers on the Chautauqua platform almost since there was a Chautauqua. They sang plantation melodies and songs of the old darkey camp-meeting.

And although there was much in the



The Nashville Serenaders

music of the southern darkey of a score of years ago that appealed to popular audiences because of its native richness, its popularity might soon have died out.

The jubilee company was first a novelty and "it took." But there was a lack of training apparent. And as is the case in the presenting of music from year to year whether at a Chautauqua or at any other time, standards must constantly be raised, because tastes are being educated to a better and better music.

And the old jubilee company's lack of training failed them.

Now—

—we have a new jubilee company. They have been trained. The members of this company were selected from the largest and strongest negro schools of the Southland where large and powerful conservatories have been built up and the negro has had the advantage of a refining and cultivating influence.

Ralph Dunbar is the organizing genius at the head of the department of organization for the Redpath Lyceum Bureau.

He is the organizer of the Nashville Serenaders, and their success has been phenomenal in the presenting of a new class of darkey music, retaining the sweet melodies of the old South.

In their ten week engagement with the Redpath-Hornor Chautauquas, this company makes ten Sunday appearances. This Sunday program is made up altogether of sacred music.

They will be here one day only.

The Old Waking Up.

Even the old staid East has become alive to the Chautauquas' worth. The Chautauqua was started in the East fifty years ago on old Chautauqua Lake in New York. But it was the one Eastern Chautauqua that amounted to much. It is the West that has made the Chautauqua what it is today. The State of Nebraska alone has eighty-one summer assemblies. The Redpath-Hornor Chautauquas number one hundred and thirty-five, all between the Missouri and the Rockies; there are more than sixty Redpath-Hornor Chautauquas between the Missouri and the Mississippi, and the Redpath Lyceum Bureau manages thirty-six Chautauquas out of Chicago. That makes a total of two hundred and forty. This summer a Chautauqua system has been started in the East, which already has a healthy growth.