

# THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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## WAR IN THE TIPPING NUISANCE.

If the commercial travelers of this country really do go after the tipping system with all the power they possess, they can nearly, if not entirely, destroy it. Their national president avows his determination to rally the organization to an assault upon this graft, which, he says, foots up \$50,000,000 a year in the United States. If these figures even approximate the facts, tipping is more than a nuisance to individuals. It is an enormous tax upon business that should not be tolerated. It has made parasites not only of a horde of servants, but of certain lines of business, which thus, through underpaid employees, prey upon other businesses. Tipping might find some plausibility if it amounted only to gratuities to a faithful servant seeking to please, but everybody knows that it goes far beyond this, says the Omaha Bee. The tip is more often given, not for extra service, but to get any kind of service at all. It is not surprising that commercial travelers think of organizing a united attack upon tipping. The surprise is that they have not done so long years ago. They practically live on the road, in hotels and trains a good part of the year. That sort of life is hard at best. To make the most of it they pay tips that they may obtain a living existence, so to speak. The commercial travelers can destroy the tip if they will. They can get no-tip hotels when they unilaterally demand them and they can get, at least, some improvement in conditions even from the sleeping car company. If they succeed they will have the thanks of everyone who ever travels away from home.

Theoretically, says a jeweler, the best watches of today are perfect, but actually they both gain and lose time every day. Even if the good watch does not vary one second at the end of the 24 hours, the expert insists, it has both gained and lost in that time. If it is wound in the morning, it runs fast, and toward the next morning runs slow, thus equalizing the time. He says the best watches should be wound twice a day and then at only two-thirds of the capacity of the mainspring, thus preventing either binding or extremes of strong or weakened spring. The balance wheel was expected to equalize differences of mainspring tension, but really this is not the case to what is called perfection.

The utility of the all steel train as a life-saver was demonstrated in New Jersey last week when such a train taking a crossover switch at 50 miles an hour was completely derailed and overturned. Here would have been a horror involving the crushing and burning to death of imprisoned passengers had the coaches been of wood. But the steel coaches did not collapse and did not burn, and the only casualties were the deaths of the engineer and fireman. The passengers were not even injured.

It seems that Sappho has been misunderstood all this time. Instead of being a pale poetess of purple passion, she was merely a calm and classical schoolteacher. We will learn next that Cleopatra was only a circus snake-charmer with the P. T. Barnum of the times.

Now that an English inventor says that he has been successful in inventing an apparatus for telephoning through water without wires, perhaps telephoning across the Atlantic may soon be an accomplished fact. There's certainly enough water there.

In 1915 the centennial observance of peace in the English speaking world will be observed, and it is proposed that every person in the countries interested should be quiet five minutes. The kind of a celebration would not be appreciated by the children.

The turkeys still living have formed a survivors' association, and they propose to adopt some plan that promises to keep their heads on their necks.

One astronomer says the earth will cease its revolutions in 5321. Another gives it ten million years. If it doesn't stop until astronomers agree it is destined to go on forever.

A college professor charges that college influences tend to make women prefer to be old maids. At which assertion one little Dan Cupid, who has more than all the wisdom of the colleges combined, laughs immoderately in his wing.

There is a new street car device intended to enable the conductor to call off the names of the streets without opening the door. But what's the use? It will sound the same anyway.

# SUGAR BEET CULTURE

## Fall Plowing Is One Most Desirable Factor.

In Use of Irrigation Much Care and Judgment Should Be Exercised—Water Applied at Right Times Insures Good Crop.

(By J. C. HOGANSON, Utah.)  
In the preparation of the land for the sugar beets, fall plowing is a desirable factor, as the food and moisture required by the young plants are thereby more easily obtained and the ground will be in a better condition to make a good seed bed. If the soil is not rich enough in humus, well-rotted manure should be spread and plowed under in the fall, using about ten loads to the acre. Horse and sheep manure are especially valuable. A manure pile upon which beets or their tops have decayed should be avoided, as diseases are likely to appear next season in consequence.

In the irrigation of the beets much care and judgment should be exercised. Prof. Shaw has formulated the following general and very proper instructions: For the successful irrigation of the beet crop, some fundamental characteristics of the plant must be considered; for by the wrong use of water it is an easy matter to ruin the crop. On the other hand, water applied at the right time will usually insure a large and profitable crop. The sugar beet will get along with less water and will stand more of it than most other farm crops. This statement needs some explanation, however, for, while in one sense it is true, it is also true that the crop may be ruined by too liberal application of water, or by its application at the wrong time in the life of the plant. There are three periods in the life of the sugar beet which demand entirely different treatment so far as moisture is concerned. (1) The germinating or plantlet period, embracing the time from planting until the plant has four leaves. (2) The growing period, in which the form and size of the plant are developed. (3) The sugar-storing period, in which the sugar is elaborated from the air.

In the first period the necessary condition is that the beet seed should have sufficient moisture and warmth to germinate and start it, but never in excess. After the plant has developed four leaves there should be sufficient moisture in the soil to develop it, but caution should be used in applying it for about two months. When the plant is young its natural tendency is to send its taproots deep into the soil to procure moisture, and this is the time that the form of the beet is set. If the water at the surface is given too soon and too abundantly at the beginning of this period, the shape of the root is ruined, for the plant will have too strong a tendency to rely upon the surface moisture rather than to seek the moisture of the soil below, becoming thus a short, stubby, forked beet. The beet may show a tendency to drop its leaves and become lighter in color, but this does not indicate that moisture is needed. Irrigation should not be resorted to until there is an absolute demand for it. Wiltling of the leaves in the heat of the day does not indicate the need of irrigation. If the leaves recover their vigor in the evening it is sufficient evidence that their wants are supplied in this direction. When the plant really needs water the leaves droop and grow darker in color and will not recover their vigor in the evening.

**Maturity of Hogs.**  
From a market standpoint a mature hog is one that has either temporarily or permanently ceased growing, and taken on the form and finish required by the meat trade. The time at which a pig comes to maturity may be determined very largely by the character of the feed and the manner of feeding. Pigs have been brought to maturity at will anywhere between the ages of six and nine months.

Early maturity is brought about by feeding an excess of non-nitrogenous feeds, or by sudden changes from nitrogenous to non-nitrogenous feeds. By feeding an excess of such a fattening feed as cornmeal, the pigs do not have a sufficient amount of protein nutriment to continue their growth, and so begin to lay on fat.

**Increase in Value of Sheep.**  
While the number of mature sheep in the United States shows a slight decrease during the past ten years, according to the last census, there has been a remarkable rise in values, amounting to 57.3 per cent.

This would indicate a healthy condition in the sheep business, although the big open ranges of the past are being encroached upon in all sections by the small farm. In many sections of the country the small flock is more and more in evidence, and future restrictions of range will probably have no effect upon the total number of sheep, except one of increase.

**Sheep and Potato Vines.**  
"If you want to get rid of the weeds in your potato field," said a Central Illinois farmer the other day, "turn a flock of sheep in, and they will make a clean job of it and not harm a single vine." This is one of the many advantages of keeping a flock of sheep on the farm.

# ALFALFA AND BROOD MARES

Hay Has Great Field of Usefulness in Feeding All Classes of Live Stock—Grain Needed.

Alfalfa hay has a very great field of usefulness in feeding all classes of live stock under western conditions. It cannot be safely fed to brood mares, however, in unlimited quantities.

From some sections of the irrigated belt have come reports of a large percentage of colts born dead or weak and deformed. In some cases an over used and defective stallion is undoubtedly responsible. In many cases, however, when colts are lost in the manner before mentioned, the farmers are feeding alfalfa hay and alfalfa alone to their mares. It should not be so fed. For best results with the brood mare some grain should be fed in addition to the hay. In case it is desired to feed a large amount of hay as compared with the grain, the hay ration will be improved and made safer by combining wild hay, timothy, or even oat or wheat straw with the alfalfa. In no event should a brood mare weighing 1,200 to 1,500 pounds be fed more than 15 or 16 pounds of alfalfa daily.

A sole ration of alfalfa hay contains a much larger proportion of nitrogen than the in-fodder mares needs or can use. The surplus must be eliminated as a waste and this condition lays an extra burden on the digestive tract and on the organs of elimination. Especially heavy is the labor placed on the kidneys.

There are probably many cases where large quantities of alfalfa have been fed to brood mares without apparent injurious effects. There is unquestionable danger of abortion and weak and defective colts from such practice. The farmer and horse breeder will be wise to play safe and substitute grain or other hay in place of a portion of the alfalfa.

## IRRIGATION NEW IN SPAIN

Government Starts Work on Plans Calling for Expenditure of \$8,156,000—Ten Branches to Canal.

During the four months from June to September practically no rain falls in the province of Andalusia, Spain. As a result a large area of fertile soil which should be highly productive is almost idle, the frequency of droughts and the small annual rainfall discouraging agriculture.

To remedy this condition the government has started work on irrigation plans calling for the expenditure of \$8,156,000. Work has already been begun on a long irrigation canal which will ultimately have ten branches, the aggregate length of the main artery and branches being 153 miles. The main canal will have a length of 53 miles and will be completed in six years.

The project has been brought to the attention of American firms interested in this work, with the idea that they may secure concessions on conditions similar to those under which irrigation has been provided for arid sections in the United States. It is suggested that a responsible syndicate could acquire rights for the installation of electric power plants for industrial purposes, to utilize the tremendous power of the water gates.

## FARM NOTES.

Cheap seed is often the most expensive.

Always plant the best seed you can get for every crop.

Soils destitute of humus and nitrogen are impotent to produce clover.

The deepest mudhole and steepest hill measure the real distance to market.

Turn up a little of the subsoil, it will increase the water-holding capacity of the ground.

Many of the irregularities in the health of the farm stock can be traced to injudicious feeding.

On every farm, where the soil and climatic conditions are favorable, corn should be grown for fodder purposes.

Let the neighbors do what they will, keep matches away from your straw pile. Roughage is too scarce this season to use for a bonfire.

Humus was intended by nature to create and conserve the fertility of the soil for the production of the necessities to conserve the human race.

In feeding values silage compares favorably with other crops, although this will vary with the kind of stock and grain ration with which it is used.

The best results are usually obtained from the work that is systematized and most carefully planned.

This is not always the hardest work on the farm.

If care is taken to keep the surface of the silage level, two and one-half inches removed daily will be sufficient to keep the silage from decaying.

Many farmers now pasture their corn fields, which is the most economical method of harvesting the crop, and under favorable conditions, the most profitable.

**Culture of Young Trees.**

The first year is probably the most trying time for the young tree. It is at this period that it requires plenty of moisture and good vigorous growth. And shock or check to growth invites disease and innumerable troubles.

All cultivation in the young orchard must be directed toward the production of a healthy, vigorous and well-grown tree. Neglect and sod will not keep the young tree growing at its best.



## Historic Washington Home Is to Go



WASHINGTON.—Steam shovels are eating their way into the birthplace of Nellie Custis, granddaughter of Mrs. George Washington and ward and adopted daughter of Washington. For years the shovels have been biting trainloads of yellow clay out of the fields of Abingdon—as this estate was named by John Parke Custis, son of Mrs. Washington—and this clay has been molded and baked into brick for the upbuilding of Washington city. Year by year the shovels have dug nearer to the old and battered frame house where the most popular woman of the late revolutionary and the early republican eras came into the world and where her childhood was spent. Now the deep clay pits are but a few yards from the house and probably not many months will pass when the house will be no more. The clay exhausted and the level of the fields reduced about thirty feet, the place may be converted into railroad yards by the Washington Southern railroad—the Washington-Richmond line.

Abingdon was a great estate, but the house was never a noble bit of building, according to an exchange. When John Parke Custis married Nellie Calvert of Maryland he seems to have caused the erection of this am-

ple though plain dwelling with the idea that later he would erect a house in keeping with his wealth and standing in the community. Abingdon, being a Custis home, was directly or remotely associated with nearly all the colonial and revolutionary families in Virginia and Maryland. The house was built by John Parke Custis in 1778. It stands about 390 yards back from the Potomac river and about three miles south of Washington.

John Parke Custis was descended from John Custis, who came to Virginia from Holland in 1640. The son of this immigrant, John Custis II, built Arlington house in Northampton county, Virginia, naming it after Henry, the earl of Arlington, who, with Lord Culpeper, held Virginia under patent from Charles II.

Young Custis bought from Gerald Alexander 1,100 acres of land, part of which is now Arlington National cemetery. He built Abingdon House and there in 1779 Eleanor Parke Custis (Nellie Custis) was born. John Parke Custis, an aid on Washington's staff, died at Yorktown in 1781 and Washington adopted Nellie and her young brother, George Washington Parke Custis. The children thereafter made their home at Mount Vernon.

Nellie remained there till she became the wife of Lawrence Lewis, Washington's sister's son, and George Washington Parke Custis remained there till the death of Mrs. Washington, in 1802. Abingdon House is now occupied by the foreman of the brick-making company and his family.

## Chinese to Adopt Western Calendar

THE adoption of the western calendar was among the many changes ordered in decree issued by the cabinet in China, according to advice transmitted to the state department through the Chinese charge d'affaires in this city. The message also confirms the reported retirement of the prince regent and his return to the order of imperial princes, and the appointment of Shi-Hau and Hsu Shih Chang as guardians of the emperor. The message says that Chow Tschih has been appointed assistant minister of finance. The department was also informed that by a decree issued Chinese subjects are permitted to cut off their cues.

When the Chinese government ordered that the western method of reckoning months and years be adopted, the date jumped from the 19th day of the tenth month to the third year of Hsuantung to the 9th day of the eleventh month of the year 1911 A. D. It was a long jump, apparently, and in reality the change to the use of the Gregorian calendar, used by most of the great nations of the world, was a significant step in China's advance toward modern civilization.

For centuries it has been the custom in China to reckon the days of



the year by the luna calendar, each year having 360 days, and the months having twenty-nine or thirty days, as the case might be. Every third year it was necessary to slip in an extra month so as to keep the season in place and the years running smoothly. Whenever a new emperor ascended the throne the Chinese began to reckon their years all over again. The day of the year, however, did not change with the coming of a new ruler, but it became that day and month of the first year of —, and the new ruler's name was given.

Chinese historians were compelled to work overtime keeping their dates straight, for it was no joke to reckon the date of an event which happened ten or fifteen hundred years ago when the historian had to figure out who was on the throne and what year of his reign the event occurred in. But all this is now to be changed.

## Form of Court Oath May be Changed



THE bill recently introduced by Senator Burton of Ohio, which proposes to change the form of oath in federal courts and elsewhere under the jurisdiction of the United States, is in the hands of the judiciary committee of the senate and is now being considered with a view of early action upon the subject. The bill, of which Charles J. Bonaparte, the former attorney general of the United States, and Dr. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins university, are the sponsors, does not contemplate to change the religious character of the oath. The principal change which it proposes is the omission of the expression "So help me God" at the end of an oath and the substitution of

"promise" or "declare" for the word "swear" in the formula.

Since the introduction of Senator Burton's bill the attention of the judiciary committee has been called to the fact that several of the most progressive countries of Europe have materially changed and modernized the ancient and antiquated forms of the oaths used in judicial proceedings. No country as yet has gone quite so far as Switzerland.

The cantons of Zurich and Aargau took the radical step of entirely abolishing the oath several years ago, and the result has been so satisfactory that there is no desire to return to the old system. When the great council of the Canton of Vaud at its last session considered the draft of a new civil code, the abolition of the oath in any form from judicial proceedings was strongly urged, and, after an interesting debate, a provision abolishing the oath was incorporated in the new code, which went into effect on January 1 of this year.

## Great Wood Waste a National Peril

A GREAT undeveloped industry, worth millions of dollars annually, lies at the doors of the people of the south and the far northwest in the immense wastes of wood incident to the manufacture of lumber.

An amazing statement of these wastes and the consequent loss in wealth and conservation of timber resources is made as a result of a two-year government investigation, not yet concluded, by F. P. Veitch, chief of the leather and paper division of the bureau of chemistry, and M. G. Donk, assistant chemist, whose preliminary conclusions have just been made public.

"The waste wood of the south and northwest from the lumber industry—tops, stumps, slabs and sawdust and the dead and down timber from fires and storms—supplies one of the great undeveloped resources of this country," say the investigators. "From this wood, by industrially developed chemical methods, the entire output



of naval stores, embracing turpentine, rosin, tars, pitch, rosin spirits and rosin oils, having an annual value of at least \$30,000,000, may be obtained without boxing or turpentering a single live tree.

"It is possible to recover from the wastes of the yellow-pine lumber industry (including dead-and-down timber) as much or more turpentine, rosin and rosin oils as now are produced by the ordinary methods of turpentering from the living tree. The profitable utilization of mill wastes in this way would add materially to the wealth of the south and help to conserve its timber resources."

## \$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Kidneys.

Relieves Urinary and Kidney Troubles, Backache, Straining, Swelling, Etc.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say good-bye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the fore-head and the back-of-the-head aches; the stiffness and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency? I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a quick recovery, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$2.00 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 35-37th Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power. It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

## A COLD DINNER.



Mrs. Benham—I see that they have found the North Pole.

Benham—That's no reason why you should do your cooking there.

## PITIFUL SIGHT WITH ECZEMA

"A few days after birth we noticed an inflamed spot on our baby's hip which soon began spreading until baby was completely covered even in his eyes, ears and scalp. For eight weeks he was bandaged from head to foot. He could not have a stitch of clothing on. Our regular physician pronounced it chronic eczema. He is a very able physician and ranks with the best in this locality, nevertheless, the disease began spreading until baby was completely covered. He was losing flesh so rapidly that we became alarmed and decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

"Not until I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment could we tell what he looked like, as we dared not wash him, and I had been putting one application after another on him. On removing the scale from his head the hair came off, and left him entirely bald, but since we have been using Cuticura Soap and Ointment he has as much hair as ever. Four weeks after we began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment he was entirely cured. I don't believe anyone could have eczema worse than our baby.

"Before we used the Cuticura Remedies we could hardly look at him, he was such a pitiful sight. He would fuss until I would treat him, they seemed to relieve him so much. Cuticura Soap and Ointment stand by themselves and the result they quickly and surely bring is their own recommendation." (Signed) Mrs. T. B. Rosser, Mill Hill, Pa., Feb. 20, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 29 K, Boston.

## Misleading Sneezes.

"How did you come on with your study of the Russian language?"

"Not well. While I was trying to pronounce a few words our family physician came along and forced me to take all kinds of medicine to break up a cold."

## A Pioneer.

"Why was Jonah thrown overboard?"

"I'm not sure, but I've always thought he was the first man to rock a boat."

When a man buys a new hat he wants one somewhat like the one he had before—but it's different with a woman.

Nothing pleases some people more than the opportunity to spread bad news about their neighbors.

### FREE

I want every person who is bilious, constipated or has any stomach or liver ailment to send for a free package of my Paw-Paw Pills. I want to prove that they positively cure indigestion, Sour Stomach, Belching, Wind, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and are an infallible cure for Constipation. To do this I am willing to give millions of free packages. I take all the risk. Sold by druggists for 25 cents a box. For free package address, Prof. Munyon, 53rd & Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

### PISO'S REMEDY

Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good, Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.

### FOR COUGHS AND COLDS