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MEN TEACHERS.

Recently there has been much discussion in educational circles of the need of men teachers in the higher grades, and some effort has been made to attract them to the work, without any appreciable results. There must be something about the calling of the teacher-either its pecuniary rewards or its range of opportunities-that is inadequate to attract and hold men who might take up this calling as a life work. The average man teacher uses his position as a makeshift, a stepping-stone and means of livelihood while he studies for the law, the medicine or some other profession, says the man teacher leaves at the earliest opportunity for more flattering and lucrative fields of endeavor. It would we will never have a crop failure. We seem that teaching would be the most books and of human nature, but the fact remains that men as a rule do not so regard it. It must be admitted that the profession of teaching does not hold the financial attractions of men that are offered in other professions. The years of preparation required, the constant study necessary, the investment in books and other expenses make a severe drain on the average United States farm is deteacher's income, which is small at hest. If it be true that there is a real demand for more men teachers, the chances are that the demand will be supplied when the compensation is made commensurate with the services rendered.

The statistics of the fire department of New York show that at least 25 per cent of the fires in that city are taused by the careless use of matches and of lighted cigars and cigarettes. is it not time that this awful risk to others by careless smokers should be taken account of by the law? It is soon adopt the methods and princiaside of lighted matches and cigar butts without seeing where they land should be as much of a penal offense as bomb-throwing or incendiarism. A careless cigarette, as far as known, caused the great fire in Baltimore, one of the biggest in the world's history and wholly preventable. A careless all its forms. The value of the namatch caused the recent fire in New York, with its loss of valuable life and much loss of property-also wholly preventable. The careless user of a spark of fire is an enemy of the public welfare and ought to be treated as such. We are as yet primitive in out outlook upon vital facts.

made by a college sociologist that the United States is due for war in 1930 and that this nation will be in the wrong, as probably by reason of its bases this assertion on the evidence of history. But to offset this are the facts that the direct rule of the people is becoming more and more the national ideal of government, and that with the people as a whole vitally in control, the peace sentiment will be stronger than ever. It is upon the masses, not the classes, that the horrors of war chiefly fall, and the element of self-interest will then be more engaged in the preservation of peace than ever before in the history of the world. In the meantime, potential academic wars need not seriously affect the national peace of mind.

Professor von Wasserman has informed the Berlin Medical Society of amazingly successful experience in treating cancerous ulcers in mice with injections of a preparation containing cosin, telliurium and seleniuim. He farmer student can be educated up to says that after the fourth injection ulcerous affections almost entirely disappeared, and at the end of ten days | Another regrettable fact of our instisome of the animals were entirely cured. But he is not certain, he says, that similar results would be attainable in the case of human beings.

A Harvard professor says that divorce is symptomatic of a disease we would give the American boy an which he calls Americanitis and has opportunity to acquire a mechanical something to do with nerves. He is probably right, for there is never a divorce unless one party gets on the MANY ASK ABOUT IRRIGATION nerves of the other.

If, as a French physician charges, a man can get rid of his superfluous flesh by enting five liberal meals per day, are we to infer that an emaciated person can make himself fat by starving?

A woman in a western city jumped upon the stage in a moving picture show and by singing stopped a panic in the audience. There are some things more startling than an alarm of fire.

One hundred and eighty-five murders were committed in Chicago in the year which ended December 31, 1911-an average of more than one a day. No wonder there are those who call Chicago "the Wicked City."

CHICAGO NO. BOX NO. OH AND ADDRESS.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE POINTS FOR SUCCESS

NORTH PLATTE, - - NEBRASKA Sunshine and Nitrogen Are Two Great Essentials.

> Plowing Under of Turf, Mixed In With Little Irrigation, Farmer Never Need Fear Failure-Increase Fertility.

The farmer man or boy must be constantly reminded of the value of crop rotation, live stock, grazing, barn-yard muck, good seed and deep tiliage or he will not get along very well. Only the other day Burbank told me that the two great essentials in our economic existence are sunshine and nitrogen-the one and the same but interchangeably different in producing all that the world contains, writes Eugene H. Grubb in the the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Usually Denver Field and Farm. With these essentials and the plowing under the turf mixed in with a little irrigation will continually increase fertility and enjoyable work for the student of get larger yields, just as do the farmers of Great Britain.

> It is a deplorable fact that the American farmer is producing, under the most favorable conditions, only ropean farmer is raising under exproductivity of the European farm is gradually increasing while that of the creasing, in about the same inverse ratio. This is true, despite the fact that the farms of Europe have been worked for 2,000 years. The corn cally developed. There are no new corn for human food or the making of meats.

The only solution of the problem of securing cheaper prices for the food of the people of this nation is to sign of injury. double or treble the acre yield. The capabilities of the soil are treble, if not quadruple, what the land is now being made to show. We cannot too stinginess of the United States govof the great cause of agriculture is almost inconceivable. Practically the entire wealth of the country is created by the farmer and the miner. Out of the earth comes wealth in nearly tion's crops approaches \$9,000,000,000 annually and this amount can be trebled if the farmer is given the proper knowledge of scientific meth-The prosperity which will ensue will reach every line of industry. without exception.

The appropriation by the government for agricultural purposes should not be one cent less than \$100,000,000 every year. It would be incomparably the best investment that congress could make. One of the most valuable factors for the education of the farmer along right lines is the agricultural college yet this institution wealth and importance, it will have is giving the farmer of the nation become an international bully. He only half-measure. We are today misapplying the revenues from the Morrill act. The bill, enacted in the early sixtles, was most wise in its conception. It provided ample funds agricultural and mechanical lines, but now in a swampy condition. We are not getting it. If the wise provisions of that act were carried out, particularly the one requiring that each and every student shall work not less than two nor more than four hours a day at manual labor in the field or shop, our free agricultural schools would not be overcrowded by men and women seeking university professions to the exclusion of many who are earnest in their desire to conquer soil problems.

If the student is pursuing a literary course exclusively in the agricultural college, where he does not belong, he would soon seek other sources of culture. Only by a combination of the technical study of the class room and the practical work of the field the the fullness of his capacity to get the most from the feed lot and the soil. tutions and conditions is the loss of the apprenticeship system in our trades. We are now compelled to rely upon the mechanics that come from Europe to do our work. If the agricultural colleges would live up to the requirements of the Morrill act education

Number of Eastern People Seeking Information of United States Increases 40 Per Cent. in Year.

The number of eastern people seeking information about agricultural conditions in the irrigated territory of the west has increased more than 40 per cent, during the last year, says Dr. A. C. True, director of experiment form despite outside changes. stations, in his annual report to Sec-

retary of Agriculture Wilson. "The thousands of settlers who have made their homes on irrigated lands | might all have winter eggs. during three years," he adds, "are for the most part ignorant of irrigation practices and methods. To assist them as well as the old settlers, who these cold winter days, but he isn't also are confronted with new probdead. lems from time to time, agents have been maintained throughout the year | the chicken with sulphur. in ten western states and in three others part of the year."

HOW TO TREAT ALKALI SOILS

Evaporation of Moisture at Surface Brings Injurious Salts to Level, Injuring Plant

The Kansas Industrialist, published by the agricultural college at Manhattan, contains in a recent issue a brief article on how to handle alkali soils. It is pointed out in the first place that such crops as cane and kafir corn may be grown on lands not too badly affected by alkall. It seems that alkali in any soil comes from the subsoll-away down deep. Evaporation of the soil moisture at the surface is what brings the alkali to the level where the main injury to plants happens

If evaporation is prevented, these strong, injurious salts will not come to the surface and eat the tender plants. That, then, is one way to reclaim. And it is done-this prevention of evaporation-in three ways: shading, mulching and keeping the soil at the surface well cultivated.

Mulching is practiced in the case of young orchards. The young trees are protected in this way until they become large enough to protect themselves with their own shade, when the mulch is needed no longer.

Straw, leaves or manure may be used to make the mulch. These involve more trouble and expense than one-third of the crops which the Eu- the simple maintenance of a loose surface soil mulch throughout the dry tremely bad conditions. Another sig- season. As such a mulch is necesnificant fact is that the fertility and sary, anyway, to the cultivation of some garden crops and hoed field crops, it is an inexpensive method of reclamation.

Some field crops, when once established, will do well on a slightly alkaline soil, provided a good stand has been obtained. This is true of alfalfa. area of the United States is practi- The alfalfa seed is sensitive to "black" alkali and is very likely to be ruined fields except in Argentina where we by it. To prevent this, it is well to can look for increased production of use gypsum when sowing alfalfa. This neutralizes the "black" alkali and leaves it harmless. Then, when the alfalfa has grown to a good stand it may live fer many years without a

Then there is the "leaching-down" method of reclamation, in which the soll is kept flooded with water from three days to a week, when the alkali salts will be carried deep enough into not a trivial matter. The tossing ples of European agriculture. The the soil to prevent further injury-for a few years at least. This method is ernment in appropriating a measly not possible except where an abun-\$15,000,000 a year for the furtherance dance of water is accessible. It is used in irrigation districts.

> The final and universal treatment for alkali soils is underdrainage by tile. This treatment of a land will remedy all the evils of alkali. Its only drawback is the first expense. Private persons use the underdrainage method sometimes, but generally it requires co-operation or assistance from the government to make this method feasible. When once this drainage system is built it renains good indefinitely.

Potatoes From Irrigation.

Excellent potatoes are shipped to and other eastern citles from the irrigated country. Shipments are often received from Colorado, of a potato of such high grade that it commands a price of ten cents more a bushel than the ordinary product.

National Drainage Congress.

The national drainage congress is a new creation by members of the national irrigation congress. This confor the education of the masses along gress will seek to reclaim all lands

POULTRY NOTES DEGRED & SEGO

The wire nest has much to com-

A neglected hen will lay in summer

but never in winter. Scraps saved at butchering time make a fine egg stimulating feed in cold weather.

A dozen eggs will buy almost a bushel of oats. And oats make a good winter feed for eggs.

Hens that are let out into the cold and snow are soon chilled out of the egg-laying notion. For quick fattening, nothing beats

a mash of corn meal and milk, fed warm about three times a day. If the house is damp scatter some dry ashes and air slaked lime about.

They are good absorbents. Running an incubator is a job for a grown person. Better not let the children have anything to do with it. It is a good plan to make the nest

bottoms of poultry wire. That makes them easy to clean and a poor harbor for mites and lice. Ducks kept up in winter will be found to thrive better if their corn is soaked in warm water instead of feed-

ing it hard and dry. A light case of roup may often be cured by ducking the sick bird's head in a mixture of one ounce permanganate of potash to three pints of

The weather is changeable these days and the incubator will bear close watching unless kept in a building where the temperature is very uni-

Every farmer keeps chickens and if they would give their poultry the same care their other stock gets they

Pigeons take care of the feeding of squabs and that saves a lot of bother. The mighty mite is more quiet

Gapes can be cured by fumigating The first thing after setting up an incubator is to select a place for it.

18,000 Miles of Postage Stamps a Year



WASHINGTON.—If all the postage stamps issued by the United States government during the last fiscal year were collected and laid end to end they would form a chain over 18,000 miles long, stretching threefourths around the world, or from New York to the Philippines and back. The number was 10,061,439,768, with a representing face value of \$180,957,-

Of the whole number 5,130,249,018 were two-cent stamps and 3,798,961,039 were one-cent. Only one thirty-cent stamp was issued.

The American postage stamp is now serving its sixty-sixth year, the first issue having been placed on sale July 1, 1847; the total issued during that year was 860,380. Prepayment of postage did not become compulsory

issue have given considerable trouble series.

to the public and to the postal service on account of the similarity of the designs of the different denominations, All of the eleven denominations in use are of identical design, except that the one-cent bears the head of Franklin and the others the head of Washington. There are not a sufficient number of distinctive colors for all the stamps, making it necessary in the case of those above the six-cent to use different shades of the colors used in the lower denominations. Thus the one-cent and the eight-cent are different shades of green; the three-cent and fifty-cent different shades of purple; the five-cent and the fifteen-cent different shades of blue. In the rapid handling of mail matter one denomination is very apt to be mistaken for another, especially under artificial light. The first six stamps are of sufficiently contrasting colors.

The department is now arranging to print the remaining five with different border designs. Further, the first six will bear the head of Washington, while the remaining five will bear the head of Franklin. The one-cent and two-cent stamps will also be altered to express the denomination in numerals instead of in words, thus making them The postage stamps of the current conform to the other stamps of the

How Adee Turned the Joke on Himself

SSISTANT Secretary of State Al-A vey A. Adee is one of the men in the government service who are said to be indispensable. He is a walking encyclopedia on matters diplomatic and can handle the most intricate affair of state with the confidence born of long and faithful service. His predecessor in his line of work held office for more than a generation and

was such a public official as Mr. Adee. One of Mr. Adee's chief characteristics is his tremendous fund of good nature and stories concerning his official actions never grow old. One of the best stories told of him was a joke on the secretary himself which he never relished, although his intimate friends say he has privately admitted the humor of the situation.

When Mr. Adee gets down to serious work he does not like to be interrupted and at one stage in his official service he found interruptions so numerous he hit upon the scheme of putting a special lock upon the door of his office, the working of which he himself could control. One day he dismissed his secretary and messenger, carefully locked the door and got down to business.

usual bell to call him. The messenger his door.



knocked at the door and received no response. When the bell rang a second time he called upon Mr. Adee's secretary to witness the fact that he had knocked again for entrance, but had not been received.

After one or two rings on the messenger call, which sounded like a small-sized fire alarm, Mr. Adee placed his finger on the button and kept it there. The result was consternation all over the state department. Poundings and kicks on the secre tary's door brought no response and fears began to grow that he was seriously ill. In the end the combined office force had to break the door off its hinges and Mr. Adee was found sitting at his desk, angry and indignant that his calls had not been answered. The secret of the situation was that Mr. Adee had forgotten about the new lock and an impairment of In the course of the morning he his hearing had prevented him from wanted his messenger and rang the answering the repeated knocking at

Was Not the First to Wear a Uniform



WHAT IS THE USE OF BEINGA DIPLOMAT IF YOU CAN'T WEAR A UNIFORM -ONE LOOKS MORE DIGNIFIED -

THE accounts of Ambassador Leishman's resplendent court costume of navy blue with gold braid created very little stir in Washington. Public men have ceased to have the old-fashioned interest in the government's representatives abroad. Few even keep in mind the names of the constantly shifting procession of diplomats, and it is only when an international affair of some proportions arises that the average senator or congressman takes the trouble to recall what particular individual represents the United States at any particular court.

There was here and there a man who had something to say of the incident. The many, however, neither many during the last Cleveland adknew Mr. Leishman nor cared how he ministration, and put that old militia might choose to dress at a court function. But at the state department, reception with great success.

where Mr. Leishman is known, and it is the daily business of everybody to know diplomats and be interested in everything they may chance to be doing, there was no surprise at the navy blue shade of the Leishman uniform, and the gold braid caused no shudders to run down any official spine for fear that the ambassador would be recalled by his government or censured by a resolution by congress.

On all sides officials were fortified with precedents for wearing various sorts of clothes at state functions abroad. Mr. Breckinridge, who, in Arkansas, wore homespun trousers, put on white silk stockings and knee breeches at the coronation of the czar and got along very well at that except for the snickering of the ladies at the attenuated condition of the ministerial calves. Theodore Runyan, who at one time held some sort of a commission in the New Jersey militia that gave warrant for a uniform, served his country as minister to Geruniform on and wore it to a court

Young Congressman's Dates Were Mixed

STRANGER entered the office of A Representative William S. Reyburn of Philadelphia, who broke a lot of youngest congressman records by landing in the lower house last spring at the age of twenty-eight.

He introduced himself and then began to ply the congressman with ques-

"You knew your multiplication table by the time you were a year and a half old, I presume?" he suggested. "Oh, certainly!" said Reyburn, deeming it wise to humor the fellow

"And at what age had you mastered Latin grammar?" pursued the investigator. "Five years perhaps?" "Somewhere around there," nodded

and avoid a scene.

Reyburn.

"And as you grew older," went on the visitor, "that is, when you got to be nine or ten years of age, which of in the 'Congressional Directory.' your college studies appealed to you most?"

At first the man's talk had been merely funny, but now it looked seri-There was no telling at what moment the visitor might become violent.



"Say, what are you getting at?" asked Reyburn, fidgeting in his chair. "Why, naturally your case interested me, and many other earnest students of psychology," replied the visitor, quietly. "Any young man who could finish college at the age of twelve seemed to us-"

"Hold on there!" exclaimed Reyburn. "Way-tay-minute! Who was it told you such bughouse stuff that I finished college at the age of twelve?" "Why, I saw it in your biography

Reyburn seized the directory on his desk and turned to the page where It says he was born in 1882 and was graduated from Yale in 1894. It was ous and Reyburn became nervous, the first time his attention had been called to the misprint. The latter date should have read 1904.

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