

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE**  
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**LABOR EXCHANGES IN ENGLAND.**

On February 1 the system of labor exchanges instituted in England by act of Parliament had received a two years' trial, and the results have an interest in this country, where similar plans for bringing unemployed labor in touch with employers have been agitated. There are now 261 exchanges as compared with the 82 with which the experiment was begun. During 1910 notification of 458,943 vacancies was given by employers, of which 373,313 were filled by the exchanges, and during 1911 these figures rose to 757,109 and 589,770, respectively. In 1911 casual employment was provided through the exchanges for 112,492 men and 12,812 women. Last year 64,901 vacancies were filled by the transfer of applicants to districts other than those in which they were registered. To facilitate this movement of labor from one part of the country to another, an obstacle to which in the case of women workers is the lack of suitable lodgings, the suggestion is made of establishing women's hotels in connection with the exchanges. During 1911 the demand for operatives exceeded the supply in the cotton, woolen and worsted trades, and in the case of women in the clothing trades and in the laundry work. One favorable outcome of the experiment is the growing confidence shown by both employers and workmen in the system and the prospect of friendly co-operation in extending its scope.

One of the curious provisions of the woman suffrage law of California calls for the registration of the height of women voters. Naturally the registrars are having trouble with it. First of all, it has to be decided where the foot of a woman begins and where her head leaves off. Shall French heels be subtracted, or ought the authorities to assume that it is indelicate for them to consider that women have heels? Are puffs, rats and other apparatus of the sort to be taken into account, or must women discard these affairs when they come up for measurement? Artificial hair is said to have gone out of fashion. We are not prepared to speak with authority on that matter, says the Toledo Blade. But supposing that next year, that fashion of the latter part of the eighteenth century, when women had their hair made up with flour and the whole baked, should be the rage. What would the registrar say when a voter came before him? Would he ask her to remove her bun? Or, being a man of experience, would he merely sigh and credit the elector with 10 inches growth in the course of a year?

A clean, honest, kind criticism is wholesome, but an underhand thrust, intended to be smart, is dangerous. There is so much of this flippant criticism these days. We are nearly all guilty of it, and yet it is a kind of sin that keeps the right from succeeding. There are instances every day where a noble fact is kicked aside by a disparaging remark, intended only as a slap. The serious trouble with these flippant criticisms is, they never leave a truth behind; it is always a blotch. The thing to do is to leave off the flippant and make a criticism sincere, thoughtful, frank and kind. If a criticism is not thus attended, it is false and flippant, unworthy of a true man or woman.

A New York factory commission has discovered in its investigations that from 50 to 75 per cent of fires in that city are caused by carelessness, principally in the thoughtless use of matches, cigars and cigarettes. The terrible results of this carelessness should be made an important point in the education of children, to the end of its elimination from the ordinary risks of life. Apparently, not even the horrors resulting from this thoughtlessness can induce the average adult to take the very slight trouble required to prevent it.

The young Indian prince, son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, has left Harvard because he could not get along there on his allowance of \$250 a week. Even Oriental lavishness, apparently, cannot live up to the standard of the American money kings' sons. And this must rather puzzle the European and eastern minds to reconcile with all that has been told them about the simplicity of our republican institutions.

Telling people how to sleep, the London Globe says: "You must have your head on a level with or lower than your feet." We are opposed to an arbitrary rule for sleeping; it would destroy all individuality.

A Brooklyn railway has had a verdict rendered against it of over \$1,000 because one of its employes was rude to a woman passenger. Who says the world's male chivalry has perished?

**ALKALI BY IRRIGATION**

**Orchard Soils Often Become Heavy and Alkaline.**

**Thousands of Trees Lost by Hard Watering From Wells and "Other Causes—Open System in Pruning Meets With Much Favor.**

This theme might have been properly labeled "The Fool's Progress," but happily some people can learn things when a house falls on them. I had two orchards fall on me and have come out of the debris with shattered nerves, but with one eye open any how and am seeing things. Solomon was a wise man, writes George H. West, in the Denver Field and Farm. He had much domestic experience and knew of the apple. Speaking of the apple tree among the trees of the wood he says: "I sat down under his shadow with great delight and his fruit was sweet to my taste." Later he says: "Comfort me with apples for I am sick of love." Long before one's orchard becomes a source of income to the tired soul and body and empty pocket, the grower may well reverse this saying and cry out "Comfort me with love for I am sick of apples." The Lord loves a good fighter and eternal vigilance brings many things besides liberty. The apple grower fights from start to finish and well earns his profits. Who can say the limit is yet reached on the net profits from a mature apple orchard under the added wisdom of the years yet before us? I am not an experienced apple grower. No doubt most of those men are doing their orchard and apple work better and at a less cost than I have been doing and have secured better results. Such can put themselves on the back. To others I may prove a horrible example but you need not fall into the same holes I did—you can dig plenty of your own. Probably it costs on the average 20 cents a box to grow apples and 40 cents more for harvesting, boxing and marketing—say 60 cents a box total. Perhaps \$1.50 a box is a fair average price for Jonathans and Winesaps and \$1.25 for the Missouri pippin and \$1.00 for Ben Davis, carload lots, net f. o. b. our stations. The margins show what to grow.

We have lost many trees by our own men leaving them in the original nursery bundles and heeling them in instead of opening and spreading them out; also heeling them in pits with upright instead of sloping sides. In both cases they get air and dry out. Much of our irrigated orchard lands have become heavy and somewhat alkaline and we have lost thousands of young trees by hard watering from wells that were strongly alkaline. In replanting hereafter we plan to put a shovel or two of clear sand around every young tree's roots. Every year we lose young trees from girdling by the rabbits. We have tried blood on the tree trunks and abandoned it. Then axle grease was used—it kept off the rabbits but drew the heat, dried up the sap and killed the trees.

We believe in cross-fertilization and our largest crop of apples came one year when we had one hundred hives of bees in the orchard. We now have two hundred hives on one orchard and the same number near the other one. We use what may be called the open system in pruning, taking out the centers of the young trees and where older orchards are acquired we are doing the same thing so far as insuring symmetry and balance to the tree will permit. Under this system the trees bend every way from the center, easily carrying their fruit. We use no props and rarely are picked from the fluff and rarely find a limb broken. Most of our apples are picked from the ground.

This plan of growing apple trees we find in every way best for pollination, air drainage, pruning, spraying and harvesting. The low spreading trees catch little wind and we have few windfalls. Rubbing off the small green water sprouts or suckers in July by hand greatly lessens the cost of pruning later. Also cutting the ground suckers right back to the root or tree trunk prevents them from growing again.

**IMPORTANCE OF PURE WATER**

Problem is One of Most Difficult That Many Poultry Raisers Have to Contend With.

One of the problems of the poultry yard is how to supply water to the fowls in cold weather at such a temperature that they will not be chilled through when they drink. Hot water is not good for the hen, and she dislikes it, as does a man, when it is merely warm.

Plenty of pure fresh water is a necessity of the laying hen, and she wants it just cool enough to quench her thirst. People who are on the lookout for eggs will see to it that water is supplied often, and, if possible in vessels that will not freeze over or become foul.

Improve the Flock. Improve the quality of your flock by picking out the hens that seem most desirable. Save the eggs from these and you will soon have a flock made up of nothing but the choicest birds.

**SOIL READY FOR IRRIGATION**

**Farmer Should See That His Field is Smooth on Surface and Level All Ridges and Hollows.**

**(By E. B. HOUSE, Colorado Agricultural College.)**

The thing of first importance is to see to it that the high spots in the field are removed and that the low spots are filled; in other words, he should see that the surface of his field is smooth, and here is where the ordinary farmer falls down. After plowing and harrowing his field he perhaps runs a drag over it, and then seeds it, leaving ridges and hollows, holes and knolls. When he irrigates the field it is necessary for him to almost drown the low spots in order to wet the high ones. Water will often be found from one to two feet deep in places in the field.

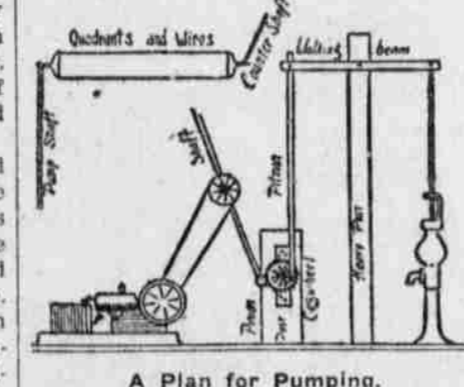
If, when the plowing and harrowing are completed, the farmer would take a scraper and take down the knolls and fill up the depressions with the dirt thus removed, in the course of a year or two he would change the field from one hard to irrigate to one exceedingly easy for irrigation. He would find that practically one-half the amount of water that he was compelled to use in the first place is ample after the field has been smoothed in this way. More than this he will find that his crops yield better, for when an excess of water is applied to the low spots, the crop at these places in the field is always injured. It is not an exaggeration to say that as much damage to the crop is done by forcing the water up to the high spots as would be done by allowing these high spots to suffer from a lack of water.

A word of advice now, for the present season will soon be upon us. As you irrigate your fields this spring and summer stake the high spots, driving the stakes down so that they will not interfere with harvesting, and mark on these stakes about how much too high the land is at that point; then after the crop is harvested in the fall see to it that these high spots are removed, and, after plowing, smooth the surface with great care.

**PRACTICAL PLAN FOR PUMP**

**Iowa Man Describes Apparatus Which He Favors in Preference to Jack—It is Reliable.**

O. O. Brewbaker of Warren county, Iowa, sends in an illustration and description of an apparatus for pumping which he likes better than a jack and after using it for three years pronounces it reliable. The engine can be set in a building and the shaft can be run outside to connect with the cog wheel. Should the pump be several rods from the place where the engine is to be installed a counter shaft could be connected with the pitman. On the other end of the counter shaft a quadrant could be fitted and a



A Plan for Pumping.

quadrant put over the pump, both of which need an arm on one end that would tip up and down, then joined by No. 4 wires. The quadrants cannot be shown very well in the illustration. To get the number of strokes per minute; suppose you want 30 strokes. Speed the engine to 300 revolutions. If there is a six-inch pulley on the engine, a 16-inch on the shaft, a 3-inch pinion and a 10-inch cog wheel you have 33 strokes. The number of strokes can easily be varied by speeding the engine higher or lower or by putting a larger or smaller wheel on the shaft.

**DAIRY NOTES**

The finer the salt the better for the butter.

Udder troubles are frequently the result of bad feeding.

A warm bran mash is fine for the cow just after calving.

Because a cow is dry is the least of reasons for neglecting her.

Have no hesitation in disposing of unprofitable cows. They are a mistake.

A concrete vat for the milk house is sanitary, satisfactory and cheapest in the end.

Sunlight and pleasant surroundings are great factors in stimulating large milk yields.

The butter fat in milk is very variable, but is its most important and valuable constituent.

It will be noticed that though the prices of other farm stock are falling off, the dairy cow still holds her own.

The cream separator is the most carefully adjusted piece of machinery on the farm and needs attention accordingly.

The cow should be fed so that she will produce a full flow of milk and maintain practically the same flesh condition.

Kansas has 698,000 milk cows according to government statistics of January 1, 1912, being the ninth state in this respect.

**The Fruit of Faith**

By Rev. James M. Gray, D. D.  
Dean of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

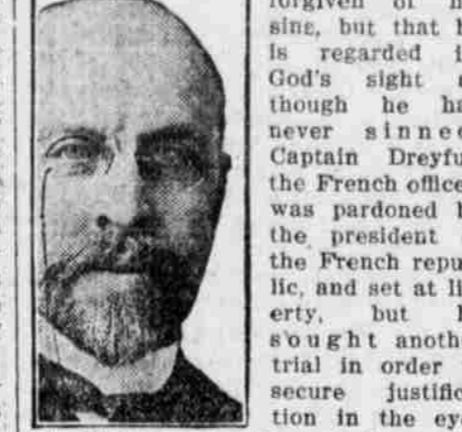
TEXT—Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord, Jesus Christ.

By whom also we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God.

And not only so, but we glory in tribulations also; knowing that tribulation worketh patience.

And patience, experience; and experience, hope;

And hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us.—Romans 5:1-11.



I. The first fruit of faith is justification, which means not only that the believer is forgiven of his sins, but that he is regarded in God's sight as though he had never sinned.

Captain Dreyfus the French officer was pardoned by the president of the French republic, and set at liberty, but he sought another trial in order to secure justification in the eyes of France and the whole world.

He demanded it, however, on the ground of his innocence, while the Christian believer receives it as an act of free grace on the ground of Christ's work in his behalf.

Peace With God and the Peace of God.

II. "Being justified by faith, therefore, we have peace with God." This is the second fruit of faith. The apostle does not say we have the peace "of" God. The one is a condition, the other an experience of that condition.

The moment a man accepts Jesus Christ as his Saviour, he comes into a state of peace with God, where all enmity is put away, and he is no longer abiding under wrath or condemnation for his sin. It may take him some time to realize or apprehend this through the weakness of his faith, but it is a fact nevertheless, and the sooner he grasps it by faith, the sooner will he come to experience it, and know the peace of God which passeth all understanding.

III. But as the result of being justified, the believer not only has peace with God, but "access" unto God, as the apostle says. Sometimes when we "make up" with a man after being at variance with him, we try nevertheless to keep him at arm's length. Not so in the case of God's reconciliation to us. He permits us to come into the closest friendship and fellowship with him in Christ. It were as though he invited us to sit down at his table and break bread with him. We are now entirely at one with him.

Reasons for Rejoicing.

IV. And not only have we access, but "rejoicing." There are three things for the believer to rejoice in. In the first place, he rejoices "in the hope of glory." That is, in the hope of seeing God's glory in the face of Jesus Christ when he shall be revealed again, and the hope of entering into that glory and partaking of it as one of the redeemed ones.

In the second place, he rejoices "in tribulations also," because as the apostle teaches, the tribulation through which a Christian passes enlarges his experience of God as his comforter and deliverer.

This experience assures him of God's love for him and contributes to the quickening and strengthening of his hope concerning the greater comfort and deliverance that is to come. I am a millionaire and promise you a hundred thousand dollars at a certain time, and also promise to help you out of every financial crisis which may overtake you in the meantime. Now such financial crises come to be regarded by you as blessings in disguise if I keep my promise every time. In other words, the fulfillment of the minor promise on each occasion furnishes an additional evidence of the ultimate fulfillment of the major one. This is the meaning here.

V. Finally, the true believer comes to rejoice in God himself, for to the verses of our text we may add the thought of verse 11, which teaches that truth. This is the acme of the experience of the justified state, when we are no longer occupied with the gifts, but the giver. The love of God for us is so shed abroad in our hearts as more and more we trust in him, that we are no longer absorbed in the blessings he bestows so much as we are absorbed in him. We come to love him at last not for what he gives but for what he is.

These are some of the blessed fruits of our faith in Jesus Christ. Who would not covet them if they are real? Who would not desire to be right with God, to be at peace with him, to have conscious access unto him, to rejoice in relationship with him every day?

But why not try if they are real? Why not "taste and see that the Lord is good?" Why not in the quiet of your heart just now, receive Jesus Christ as your Saviour, and ask God to give you his Holy Spirit to make these things real? God will hear this prayer as you keep asking him, for he loves and wants to bless you in his Son.

True Till Death.

His companions bent over him with pitiful earnestness, and stared beseechingly into his waxen features. Again came the flutter of the eyelids, but this time his will mastered approaching death. His lips weakly struggled to execute his last command, and the friends bent closer to hear the faltering whisper. "I am—gone? Yes—er—I know. Go to Milly. Tell her—er—I died with—her name on—my lips; that I—er—have loved—her—her alone—er—always. And Bessie—tell—er—tell Bessie the same thing."—London Weekly Telegraph.

Saving His Money.

Owens—Say, lend me a fiver, old man.

Bowens—If you'd save your own money you wouldn't have to borrow from your friends.

Owens—But it's because I want to save my own money that I borrow from my friends.

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