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TERMS OF IRRIGATION

System Made Plain by Idaho Agricultural Professor.

Farmer Must Not Only be Student of Water Distribution, But Must Understand Soil, Seed, Climate and Crop Pests.

Characterizing the intelligent, painstaking farmer as the most essential element of crop success in Idaho and the irrigated West, W. H. Olin, director of the agricultural extension of the University of Idaho, gives out a lot of interesting information and comment about irrigation in his eighth lecture of the Idaho teachers' correspondence course. Copies of the lecture have just been sent from the office of Grace M. Shepherd, state superintendent of public instruction, to teachers in all the schools throughout the state, who will in turn acquaint the pupils with their contents.

"Irrigation calls for the highest class of intelligent farming," says Prof. Olin. "The farmer here must not only be a student of water distribution and control, but he must also understand the soil, the seed, his climatic environment and market essentials. He must also study the habits of crop pests and learn the most effective means of combating them."

"The first irrigators gave no thought in the beginning to their right to use creeks and rivers. Water was running to waste and they put it to use in the same way as they enjoyed the sunshine and breathed the pure air of the West. There seemed no need at that time of recording data of ditch construction and capacity of same, than there was for them to keep record of elk and deer, grouse and duck, which they shot for food. All represented unused natural resources and they could not foresee the great future of irrigation and what it should accomplish."

"As far back as 1846, the Kearney code provided that the laws previously in force concerning water courses, should be continued. The Spanish conquerors in the sixteenth century found the Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande practicing irrigation farming and cropping the valley in a most creditable manner."

"In defining the fundamental terms common in irrigation practice, Prof. Olin says, in effect:

"A water right is a legal right to divert water from a stream, reservoir or canal, to crop land for irrigation purposes."

"All water rights possess appropriation in order of date of decree and the right of priority is the right with the first decree and must be recognized as first claim to irrigation water from the source stream, canal or reservoir, when adjudicated, as its decree shall name for full amount of said decree."

"There are two kinds of water rights, direct and storage. A direct water right gives the owner authority for 'direct use' of water from source, stream or canal, and a storage right gives legal authority for impounding water in reservoirs as a storage supply for use as may be desired."

"The custom of opening headgates of all ditches leading to reservoirs during a period of heavy rains is quite generally practiced. This excess of water is known as 'flood water,' and unless stored in reservoirs not only often causes damages to crops and property in the lower rivers, but it is also of no economic use. Therefore, it is the custom for reservoir owners to figure on flood waters for their reservoirs. For this reason flood water rights have grown to have a commercial value in connection with reservoir construction. When the run-off of any given stream is above normal, it is called flood, or excess water. It may be caused by the rapid melting of mountain snows feeding the stream, or excessive rains within the watershed, or both. The regularity of the flood, or high water, run-off of a given stream usually determines the commercial value of these flood water rights."

"The Paris police have ruled that pugilists must not hurt each other. Judging by the French duel, this is the only way boxing will ever be made popular in France."

"The Georgia observer who says he saw a flock of robins that had been made drunk by eating berries failed to mention whether they were yellow or blue and pink."

"A college professor tells us that it is impossible to live on less than \$1,100 year. Millions of our citizens belong in the cemetery and don't know it."

"The hobble skirt is to give way to a wider garment, making the sales of cloth heavier. Useful reforms have a certainty of costing somebody something."

"The Wright brothers have succeeded in building a fireproof aeroplane. A gravity-proof aeroplane seems to be the kind that is most wanted."

"Massachusetts legislators propose a tax on cats. Another argument against the ancient theory that music hath charms."

"Massachusetts proposes to license its cats. That's all right, providing the license prohibits music after 10 o'clock."

"Rochester, N. Y., has a citizen who is the proud possessor of two hearts. And this is leap year, too!"

"Flavoring Flesh of Fowl. It is claimed that the flesh of fowls can be flavored by feeding herbs and spices. This is a common practice in France, and it is done to some extent in this country, especially in feeding celery to roosters."

OATS SUITED TO IRRIGATION

Kherson Variety Has Been Found Especially Suitable on Account of Its Early Ripening.

In reply to a query as to whether oats grown in Iowa would do well on irrigated land in Kimball county, Nebraska, E. A. Burnett, director of the Nebraska experiment station, makes the following reply:

It is always a doubtful policy to transfer seed grain from one region to another unless the climatic conditions in the region to which the grain is transferred are very similar to those where the grain is formerly raised. Experiments at the Nebraska station show that corn which has been acclimated by growing it several years in the same locality yields better than when first introduced from a different locality, especially from one where the rainfall is greater and the elevation and the climatic conditions differ. If these oats are to be used under irrigation, as suggested, the later varieties may be suitable, since it is assumed that plenty of water can be furnished for the crop during the period when it is maturing. The oat which has proved most suitable for central and western Nebraska, and in fact for eastern Nebraska under natural rainfall, is the Kherson oat, which is common in Nebraska and may possibly be raised in Iowa. Should this variety be the Kherson oat, it is entirely possible that it might be suitable for Kimball county. The Kherson oat has been found especially suitable for Nebraska on account of its early ripening.

In years when the summer drouth cuts off the moisture supply, and the hot winds burn the later varieties, the Kherson has often been ripe and harvested before these drouths become severe. Under irrigation the later oats are grown in western Nebraska and are thought to outyield the early varieties. My advice would be to purchase seed oats that have previously been grown under irrigation in Scotts Bluff or Kimball county or in eastern Colorado.

NEW GRAIN OF HARDY MERIT

Speltz and Emmer Especially Adapted for Great Plains Region—Latter Stands Up Well.

Speltz and emmer are really two distinct grains, and differ practically as much as the pear differs from the apple. Emmer is a German name, and we have no English equivalent. Speltz is a plant of similar appearance, but quite different. Both emmer and speltz are grown in Russia, and it is from Russia that the emmer has been introduced into the great plains region, stretching from the Canada line to the Gulf of Mexico west of the 98th meridian, where the annual rainfall is only from 15 to 20 inches.

Emmer is really a species of wheat, with heads almost always bearded, very compact, and much flattened on the two-sided sides. It is a hardy plant, resists drought and rust, and is recommended by Professor Carleton in Farm and Home as a valuable grain in the section above mentioned. It is, in fact, a grain for the semi-arid regions, but often compares well with other crops in the more humid sections because it stands up well, is comparatively rust, smut and fungus-proof, and drought resistant.

It is probably the least exacting of all the grains so far as cultivation is concerned. It should always be drilled, at about the same rate per acre as oats and as early as possible, as it will stand a good degree of spring frost.

The yield is usually from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, although as high as 63 have been obtained. Its average yield probably does not differ much from that of oats, and it is preferable where oats are liable to rust or lodge. Its feeding value is probably less than that of either oats or barley.

DAIRY NOTES

Dairy cows will fall off in milk unless they are fed grain, even if the pasture is pretty good.

The pails, strainers, cans and separators must be thoroughly cleaned each time they are used.

The best time to dehorn calves is when they are but a few days old by the use of caustic potash.

There is more fat lost in skim-milk through improper running of the separator than in any other way.

It is estimated that 1,000 pounds of milk will take elements of fertility from the soil valued at less than \$1.

The only honest way to water milk is by giving the water to the cows. They should have an abundance of it at all times.

To have a cow make a good official record is now worth more than to have her take a lot of first prizes in the show ring.

The introduction of co-operative testing associations would be a source of education and stimulus to all dairymen and farmers.

It pays to be on the best of terms with all the farm stock. This, of course, does not imply most friendly terms with the herd bull.

The cow that has a liberal appetite and at the same time turns a large share of her feed into dairy products is the cow that brings the greatest profit.

If the dairymen could come into direct contact with the people who eat their butter there would be less need of discussing the subject of making a better grade of butter.

Tales of GOTHAM and other CITIES

Sits on Burglar Until Police Arrive



NEW YORK—Frederick C. Gray, hopeful nineteen, who came to the big city from Quincy, Mass., to make his fortune, was thrown downstairs and sat on, and then locked up the other day on a charge of unlawful entry.

In Gray's pocket the police found the cigarette case of James E. Bourke, former blacksmith mayor of Burlington Vt., and optimistic letters to the youth's father and others in Quincy, in which Frederick said he had married a \$50,000 heiress.

Mary Smith, whose mother has a furnished room house at 935 West Fifteenth street, said she saw Gray coming downstairs carrying a suitcase.

She was aware that he did not live in the house, so she screamed for her mother. Mrs. Smith met Gray midway in his flight downstairs. They rolled together to the bottom, and then Mrs. Smith sat on the young man while her daughter went for the police.

Search by the police revealed that

Gray had, besides several razors and pieces of jewelry, a handsome silver cigarette case.

It was marked "Presented to the Mayor by the Governor's House Guard at the Grand Tri-Centenary of Burlington, Vt." James E. Burke, a Democrat, was mayor of Burlington at the time of the Lake Champlain tri-centenary celebration.

Some of the jewelry found was marked "Walter and Clayton Burke," and the police believe it belongs to the former mayor's sons.

A letter, which Gray said he had written to his father to "chuck a bluff," ran as follows:

"People in Quincy thought when I left home that I wouldn't make good, but I have all right. I am having one fine time.

"I met a girl here who is worth \$50,000 in her own right, and she fell in love with me and we got married. We are now living with her mother.

"I expect to return to Quincy soon and when I do I am coming back in a large touring car, that I have just bought. I want you to meet me in Providence when I return, and we will motor into Quincy, and show them something. They'll be surprised to know how good I've made."

Train Stops When Monkey Pulls Rope

DENVER, Colo.—But for the timely discovery of the real cause of the "spook" orders they received to stop the train, the trainmen on the Rio Grande passenger to Montrose would have deserted their charge in a panic and forced the passengers to take charge.

Just after the south bound passenger left Whitewater, the first station beyond Grand Junction, the train came to such a sudden stop as to throw the passengers out of their seats. Believing that they had barely escaped a rock or landslide the passengers and trainmen tumbled out in a hurry to seek the cause of the disaster which they had so narrowly escaped.

When all was found to be in perfect shape just beyond the curve the conductor began an investigation. The engineer declared he had received orders to stop the train and had promptly applied the air brakes. Each trainman and finally each passenger was questioned in person, but no one admitted responsibility.

The train started ahead and was rapidly making up lost time, when for a second time the train stopped, the engineer again declaring that he had received a signal to stop the train. Again the trainmen denied having sent a message along the bellrope and



made a round of inquiry among the passengers.

The trainmen were certain that they had been hoodooed, and some of them declared they would leave the train unless the mysterious spook materializations were stopped.

Then when a few minutes later the train was stopped for a third time, trainmen and passengers were indignant. This time they declared that they would find the culprit whoever he might be, and prosecute him as well. They then began a systematic search all through the train not sparing even those in the Pullman car.

A few minutes later they discovered the source of all their trouble in a very unspook-like masquerade. It was a monkey. His monkeyship was contentedly pulling the bellrope which hung very close. The animal was the property of J. F. Pickering of this city, and he was advised to cage the monkey, which he did without further delay, and the train moved on.

U. S. Army Officers Start Moro Paper



ST. LOUIS.—From Zamboanga and the domain of the sultan of Sulu, in the Philippines, come tidings of the first newspaper ever published in a Moro language. Furthermore, it is unique in that it is a government owned and operated newspaper, and among its contributors and supporters are the military authorities of the Moro province.

Prominent among the latter is Capt. William Reed, United States cavalry, who is governor of Sulu and chief of staff of Gen. John J. Pershing, military governor of the Province of Moro.

As Lieut. "Billy" Reed this martial newspaper man is well remembered in St. Louis, where he was a member of the military staff in charge of the Jefferson Guards at the world's fair.

A copy of the first issue of the Sulu

News has been received by J. Bissell Ware of St. Louis from Captain Reed.

The salutatory, after a timely preachment to the frisky Moro about the blessings of peace and the delights and profits of a buccolic existence, proceeds to explain the paper's reason for existence. The editor makes apology for typographical shortcomings by explaining that the Arabic characters were purchased originally for the purpose of printing two primers for the use of the schools, that those who employed the type are no longer at hand, and that the editor had learned "to handle but awkwardly the 500 characters employed."

The purpose of the publication, it is explained, is to impart useful information to the Sulu reading population, to arouse their interest in the development of their splendid agricultural country and to encourage all measures which make for their real progress.

As a forecast of the good things that are to come the editor announces that "Datu Raja Munda Mandi and Sheikh Mustafa Ahmad will aid in the writing of this paper." As a further inducement to circulation it is announced that the paper will be distributed free to all who desire to receive it.

In Boy's Attire, Blushes Betray Her

CHICAGO.—Two tiny tears chasing themselves over her freckled cheeks and a timid blush which crept after them, brought the career of "Jack" Wilson to an ignominious end the other day in the South Clark street police station, where she had been taken by the police as a runaway.

The night before "Jack," now self-admitted to be Sarah Wilson, 15-year-old daughter of a wealthy St. Joseph (Mo.) ranchman, tearfully told of her attempted personation of a boy; how she had her hair cut short and how she smoked a pipe, even though it made her sick.

The bluecoats at the station ruefully admitted that "Jack" put it over on them and but for the tears and blush they would never have suspected the sex of their little prisoner.

With a pipe and tobacco in her trousers pocket, "Jack" was found at the Northwestern station. She was taken to the South Clark street station. There she calmly puffed out her pipe,



filled it with apparent skill, and lighted it.

Then while the admiring officers listened she told them of her trip. But one policeman sneered at her and the telltale tears and blush betrayed her. A moment later she was sobbingly admitting she was a girl.

Blushing as scarlet as did their little prisoner, the officers turned her over to the matron. She was sent back to her home as soon as her father could be communicated with.

"I was just tired of staying at home, so I ran away," said Sarah at the woman's annex at the South Clark street station.

COULD HARDLY MOVE.

Kidney Trouble Caused Terrible Misery.

Mrs. J. S. Downs, 219 N. Sixth St., Chickasha, Okla., says: "My back across my kidneys became so lame I could hardly move. My limbs cramped and stiffened and I felt completely worn out. Nervousness and headaches kept me in an unstrung condition and frequent passages of the kidney secretions added to my discomfort. I was soon relieved, however, after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and when I had used four boxes, I felt like another woman."

"When Your Back Is Lame, Remember the Name—DOAN'S." 50c all stores, Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Something Just as Good. Barber—Getting pretty thin on top, sir. Ever use our Miracle Hairgrower?

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