

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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EDUCATE AGAINST SELFISHNESS.

Recently addressing a body of New England students, Richard Olney, secretary of state under President Cleveland, urged them to the duty of subordinating interests of their respective future crafts to the highest claims of citizenship. Which is only another way of saying, that in educating our young people we should teach them first the art of living, and second, whatever art by which they are to live; that is, that living comes before getting a livelihood. The claims of citizenship are above those of any trade or profession. Our schools that go in for the vocational training, eminently good in itself, need to look out lest they lay the chief stress upon the matter of getting hold of technical knowledge as the means of making a living. The schools, none of them, are teaching too much about how to become good and worthy citizens, how to make dynamic men and women out of ordinary boys and girls. There is the place for the stress. That, we think, is what Mr. Olney had in mind when he urged those students to sink selfish plans for immediate aggrandizement in the larger purpose of doing good and being good for their country, says the Omaha Bee. For as sure as they do they will have no difficulty in picking up a livelihood somewhere. So if our curriculums could be made to teach and throw their weight against selfishness in education our educational system would be improved right here.

From Copenhagen comes information which will be received with interest by all who are alert to electric progress. Professor Hannover, president of the Polytechnic academy of that capital, is asserted to have invented an electrical accumulator that has five times the capacity of the accumulators now in existence without any increase over them in size and weight. He uses porous lead alloy sheets, the capacity of which is increased by perforating them with millions of microscopic holes. Professor Hannover's accumulator, while it is likely to be more expensive than those now in use, will be most valuable for aeroplanes and submarine boats and in lighting railroad trains.

In more hardy days than these snuff was used as an eye liniment. "The Complete Housewife, or Accomplished Gentlewoman's Companion," which had run into 16 editions by 1758, extols its virtues, says the London Chronicle. Accomplished gentlemen who find their sight failing with advancing years are advised to rub "the right sort of Portugal snuff into the eyes night and morning, and take it also through the nose." This treatment, it is asserted, "cured Sir Edward Seymour, Sir John Houbton, and Judge Ayres, so that they could read without spectacles after they had used them many years." Some people would prefer spectacles.

A Chicago boy carried away a model aeroplane prize with a machine which had curved wings like a letter U. They gave his model a stability which carried it beyond all rivals, and a professional aviator who witnessed the exhibition declared that the lad had discovered a principle which would undoubtedly be adopted by the builders of aeroplanes. After the boys have been experimenting a few more years it is possible that we shall have a really safe flying machine.

"The words of harmless banter," according to the New York Herald, addressed by a man to two young women, led to his being knocked down by the women's escort, the fall fracturing his skull. As the two words were "Hello, kids!" the New York idea of harmless banter is thus exemplified. It is unfortunate the fellow died because he deserved to be knocked down.

Some men have such a trust in fate that the things they do, trusting to immunity, make this trust really pathetic. Such a man in a New York town lately tried to start a balky mule by giving the animal ammonia to smell. It may be difficult to make him realize how exceptionally lucky he was in merely being carted off to a hospital instead of to an undertaker's.

One of our historians arises to remark that the temple of Solomon cost \$5,000,000,000. As it was a government job, we are tempted to wonder what politicians, or set of politicians, got away with the \$4,999,000,000.

A man in Chicago complains that he is continually being identified by the police on account of his gold teeth. He must belong to the numerous class who are always getting into trouble because they cannot keep their mouths shut.

Meat eaters, according to a college professor, are more active than vegetarians. Possibly it is because the prices makes the meat eaters hopping mad.

PROFIT IN SOY BEAN

Apply Water Before Seeding to Prevent Crust Forming.

Plant is Legume and is Therefore Nitrogen Gatherer for Soil—Rabbits and Gophers Particularly Fond of the Plant.

(By REX E. WILLARD.)
Some difficulty has been encountered in some localities in the production of soy beans. The first important feature in the production of this crop is good seed, and considerable difficulty is encountered in securing it. The seed, therefore, should be tested by placing in a pan of damp soil in a warm place to determine how much will germinate. If less than 80 per cent good seed is found, either better seed should be secured or a larger amount in proportion to the quality should be planted.

The seed bed should be in the best condition, for the sprouts of soy beans are very tender and any obstacles such as lumps, stones or crust on the surface of the ground will materially impede the growth. Seed should be planted from one inch to one and one-half inches deep in the heavier soils, and two or two and one-half inches deep in sandy soils. Water should be applied before planting, so that a crust will not form after the seed has been planted. This is important.

Soy beans may be planted in rows two and one-half to three feet apart, or may be drilled or broadcasted. Planting in rows and cultivating will



Soy Bean Plant.

give the best result in seed, but for feeding purposes, the entire ground may be covered. When planting in rows, about sixty pounds per acre will give good results. If planted broadcast, considerable more, about 150 pounds, should be sown. The roots of soy beans are not deep, usually not more than thirty inches, so that frequent shallow irrigations are preferred to heavy irrigations and at longer intervals. This is usually true if the crop is planted on the sandier soils.

It will be found exceedingly beneficial to cultivate the soy beans when they are planted in rows. This should be done two or three times during the early part of the growing season, both to break any crust that may form and to keep out weeds. It will be found most beneficial to cultivate as soon as the soil is dry enough after irrigation. The soy bean plant is a legume, and is therefore a nitrogen gatherer for the soil. If properly handled it should leave the soil in better condition than before. This is particularly true of sandy soil, which is generally somewhat deficient in nitrogen. The crop usually does well on the lighter soils as compared with the heavier soils.

Soy beans mature in from 90 to 115 days. They may be planted any time after the danger of the last killing frost is passed. Slightly more than thirty bushels of seed to the acre were produced on soil where the seeding was about sixty pounds to the acre in rows three feet apart.

Rabbits and gophers are particularly fond of the young beans, and if there is danger from these pests, it will be well to plant enough for yourself and the pests also.

Uniformity in the Flock.
The progressive farmer will not think it very profitable to keep a mongrel flock of birds when he realizes that with the same care they will vary greatly in productiveness. Some will be overfed and some underfed. Some will get the lion's share, and some go without. Thus many will not lay during the winter and he will be keeping a lot of birds to no profit. A uniform lot of birds of some particular variety will do better and be more productive than the mixed lot. The day has passed for mixed breeds of cattle or poultry.

Introducing New Blood.
Replenish your stock occasionally with good unrelated birds. Keep your best birds yourself; sell only the culls. To close, don't let the poultry department run itself, but watch the flock and you will stand an excellent chance of getting eggs when they are 60 cents a dozen, instead of when they are selling for 20 cents.

Extra Food for Egg Material.
The first purpose to which food is devoted is to supply wasting tissues and support of the body. All over that amount goes to the manufacture of eggs, providing the feed is of such a nature as to cause fat.

DAMAGE DONE BY CUTWORMS

Pest May Be Eradicated Where it is Possible to Overflow Fields Where Irrigation Practiced.

Tomatoes, cabbage, sweet potatoes and other vegetables and garden plants, and especially those which are started under glass and transplanted, are subject to serious injury by cutworms. They appear sometimes in great numbers in spring and early summer and frequently do severe injury before the ravages are noticed. The method of attack is to cut off the young plants at about the surface of the ground, and as these insects are of large size and voracious feeders they are capable of destroying many plants in a single night, frequently more than they can devour. During the past two years these insects, working generally through the United States, destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of crops. By the timely application of remedies, however, it was demonstrated by the department of agriculture through field agents and others of the bureau of entomology engaged in the investigation of insects injurious to truck crops and sugar beets in some of the principal trucking regions, notably in Tidewater Virginia, in southern Texas, in the vicinity of Rocky Ford, Colo., in southern California, in the vicinity of Sacramento, Cal., in Stark county, Indiana, and in some other regions, that these insects can be readily controlled, large areas being successfully treated. The usual method of control is by the use of poisoned baits.

Take a bushel of dry bran, add one pound of arsenic or Paris green, and mix it thoroughly into a mash with eight gallons of water, in which has been stirred half a gallon of sorghum, or other cheap molasses. After the mash has stood several hours, scatter it in lumps of about the size of a marble over the fields where injury is beginning to appear and about the bases of the plants set out. Apply late in the day so as to place the poison about the plants over night, which is the time when the cutworms are active. Apply a second time if necessary.

When cutworms occur in unusual abundance, which happens locally, and sometimes generally, in some seasons, they exhaust their food supply and are driven to migrate to other fields. This they do, literally in armies, assuming what is called the army-worm habit. At such times it is necessary to treat them as we do army worms. While the methods which have been advised are valuable in such cases, these remedies may be too slow to destroy all the cutworms and we, therefore, have to employ other methods. These include trenching, ditching, the plowing of deep furrows in advance of the traveling cutworms to trap them, and the dragging of logs or brush through the furrows. If the trenches can be filled with water, the addition of a small quantity of kerosene, so as to form a thin scum on the surface, will prove fatal. In extreme cases barriers of fence boards are erected and the tops smeared with tar or other sticky substances to stop the cutworms as they attempt to crawl over.

Clean cultural methods and rotation of crops are advisable, as also fall plowing and disking. Many cutworms can be destroyed where it is possible to overflow the fields. This is particularly applicable where irrigation is practiced.

POULTRY NOTES

Cleanliness and ventilation are highly important factors in raising brooder chicks.

Don't mark your poultry with paint when a toe punch is better and mark can't come off.

A small amount of animal food is required by all poultry, especially during the time of egg production.

Try to see that the chicks are not fed until at least 48 hours old; then give water first, feed afterwards.

Running the incubator is like most other things, we get results largely in proportion to the work we do ourselves.

You may feed all the food your hens can possibly use, but if you are short of grit, the results will not be satisfactory.

Incubators improve morals, eliminating the heated temper too often produced by the sitting hen's peculiarities.

Maybe the hen thinks as much as somebody else thinks that you think. Treat the hens right, and they will treat you right.

Goslings will thrive if fed on grass alone, but will not make such rapid growth, of course, as when they are given a little grain.

Do not put more than fifty chicks in one brooder, or one compartment, and better results will be secured with a smaller number.

It is much easier to start with stock that is a proven success than it is to breed up. The latter is a costly as well as tiresome experiment.

Sifted coal ashes will do well for the floor of the hen coop, if they are raked over every few days to keep them loosened and cleaned.

Turkeys more than any other poultry seem to require fresh air. They will roost in trees during a snowstorm and not seem to mind it a bit.

The turkey crop hatched previous to June 1st should attain good growth by the last of November, the cock birds reaching 10 or 12 pounds.

Before setting a hen it is well to thoroughly clean the nest and then lay a piece of cardboard, soaked in kerosene in the bottom of the nest.

Tales of GOTHAM and other CITIES

Millionaires Held Prisoners an Hour



NEW YORK.—For nearly an hour the other day J. P. Morgan Jr. and Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France, were held prisoners on the thirty-first floor of the Bankers' Trust building.

It was nearly luncheon time when Mr. Morgan and Mr. Bacon fumed and fussed in the elaborate suite on the thirty-first floor of the Bankers' Trust building which has been set aside for J. P. Morgan Sr. for holding secret conferences.

Mr. Morgan went up to the thirty-first floor for a conference with Mr. Bacon. First they took an express elevator to the twenty-ninth floor. An auxiliary runs up to the private suite, but it was broken, so the two men walked up.

They then turned the knob of the door which leads to the suite, slammed it and proceeded to get down to business. The conference did not last long and at its conclusion Mr. Morgan went to the door.

There was no knob on the inside. A steel bar ran in from the outside knob, but it was so short that it couldn't be turned.

When Mr. Morgan saw the bar he gazed blankly at Mr. Bacon and Mr. Bacon gazed blankly at Mr. Morgan. "Jailed!" exclaimed Mr. Bacon.

Mr. Morgan fished a penknife from his pocket and tried to loosen the screw which held the steel bar. He broke the blade of the knife.

"There ought to be some way out of this," the financier said, after he had worked at the bar until the perspiration stood on his brow. Then he looked about and discovered an automatic fire alarm.

The breaking of a glass cover on the alarm ought to have brought firemen, but the alarm was not in working order, and the glass was broken to no purpose.

After they had waited and waited, with no signs of firemen, they set to work at the door again. Mr. Bacon used his pocket knife this time and, after much laborious effort, managed to loosen the screw and shove the steel bar out of its groove.

Then the handle of the knife was inserted into the groove and it opened the door. Mr. Morgan will probably take a fire axe with him when he again holds a conference in the private suite.

Rebel and Federal Meet After Battle

KANSAS CITY.—A message telling how Tracy Richardson, a Kansas City boy, met the Mexican federal soldier who fired the bullet that wounded him at the battle of Villa Lopez, was received the other day from Addison Hughes, a correspondent with the rebel army of General Orozco. The dispatch, which is dated from Jiminez, Chihuahua, Mexico, reads as follows:

"This morning a wounded federal was laid on an adjoining cot. The federal prisoner was moaning. Richardson awoke, peered through the dim candle light and said in Spanish: 'Hello, are you badly hurt?' 'Pretty badly,' answered the man. 'Federal or rebel?' queried Richardson.

"Federal," replied the other. "And you?"

"Rebel," said Richardson. "I've a bullet through my body from a federal gun. I wish I had the man here who topped me over."

"What were you doing when you fell?"

"Working a machine gun." "By the adobe house to the right of the church?" queried the federal.

"That was the position. How did you know?" Richardson asked.

"How did I know," the federal asked. "Well, I guess I'm the hombre who got you. After I located you,



some one of the rebels got me twice, once through the head and once through the stomach. It's all off with me."

"I'm practically well," said Richardson. "I'm sorry, old man, I'm sorry." He reached over and grasped the federal's hand. "Brace up and get well." Then he lay back and went to sleep.

When Richardson awakened the sun was up. He turned toward the federal and greeted him:

"Buenos dias." There was no reply. The federal was dead.

Richardson, who, with a machine gun, held a dangerous position, single-handed, against the federals at Villa Rose, was found after the battle, crawling toward the town, a bullet hole in his chest. He has been called the hero of Jiminez.

Richardson is 23 years old. His father, the late A. R. Richardson, was a well-known contractor in Kansas City. His mother now is living in Lamar, Mo.

Two Utah Girls Hold Up a Stag Car



SALT LAKE CITY.—Two unmarried young women, masked and heavily armed, robbed the stag car on the Shriners' special train at 2 o'clock the other morning a few minutes after the train pulled out at Salt Lake City. Several shots from revolvers were fired at each entrance to the car and fifteen badly frightened men on the inside began a mad scramble to find their revolvers and to conceal their purses. Their revolvers, however, had been taken from the car while they were uptown celebrating.

As the men made a dash to get out of the car they were met at the doors with threats and a liberal display of revolvers.

"We are not looking for money. We are looking for bachelors," the two women explained.

Dr. L. A. Corwin of Goffs, Kan., and A. L. Swearingen of Kansas City, Kan., the only two bachelors on the car, pleaded, "Save us, men. It's leap year and we are in Utah, too."

"Come with us," the two train robbers demanded. The two bachelors were led to the observation car, where several of the unmarried young women were assembled. Dr. J. F. Hereford, the official auctioneer, mounted a box. He placed his hands on Doctor Corwin's shoulder.

"This is to be a bargain day in bachelors, young women," Doctor Hereford explained. "This handsome noble has a kiss as sweet as the perfume of any orange blossom. I guarantee he can weather the storm of the roughest marital sea as he crossed successfully the hot sands of the desert to the mystic shrine. It's true he never paid grocery bills and probably never will. How much am I bid?"

To the disappointment of the two bachelors, there was not a bid.

The two bachelors, heart-broken and dejected, were placed in seclusion on the train.

Cyclone a "Scenic Railway" for Horse

ST. LOUIS.—As the shock caused by the appalling loss of life from the recent cyclone in southern Illinois disappears, people are beginning to remember the strange things it did.

As the twister swept on its course about a half a mile from Dale it playfully picked up a dwelling belonging to Isaac Harwood and set it down beside the foundation, performing the feat so neatly that it did not stop the family clock or jar vases off of shelves.

A horse belonging to a farmer named Erby, living near Dale, was tracked for some distance by the places where its feet occasionally hit the ground. It finally was found flattened against a tree and partly wrapped around it.

The cyclone in and around Willisville was more destructive than at Dale and equally freakish. Approaching the town it bounced over the ground like a ball, tearing holes in the earth where it struck. In the section of the town where the lives of



David Thompson, James Thompson and Mrs. Rhoda Haskins were lost it ripped up about a dozen houses and then rose and passed over several blocks before it touched again.

The escape of ten families from death in their demolished houses was marvelous. They were carried along with the flying timbers and rolled over and over in the wreckage. Some were found clasped in each other's arms several hundred feet from where their homes had stood.

The path of the cyclone was about 300 yards wide. Those who saw the approach of the funnel-shaped cloud in time were able to save themselves by running to one side or the other of the path.

STORMS TO PREDICT SELVES

Wireless Stations to Be Used to Make Tempests Send Their Own Warning Ahead.

Storm centers move usually in an easterly or northeasterly direction. Hence the prediction of storms on the Atlantic coast is possible, since most of them come up the Mississippi valley. Some come up the coast from the Caribbean sea, but even in this case we have no warning.

But western Europe is less fortunate. Its tempests come from the Atlantic, and with little warning. European weather men have made as much as possible a study of the paths of American storms across the Atlantic and are sometimes accurate in predicting the time of their arrival; the same has been done with storms coming up from the South Atlantic.

But it often happens that storms vary either their route or the rate of movement, so that predicting cyclones on the coast of western Europe is more or less guesswork.

As a possible help in this respect Director Andre of the Lyons observatory is making a deep study of the galvanometer records of various wireless telegraph stations.

He has found that the antennae are sensitive to any stray electric currents as well as to messages, and he hopes to discover a way to make the storms telegraph their own warnings ahead of their arrival.

Every storm is accompanied by electrical disturbances, and already M. Andre has accumulated a mass of evidence to show that each storm in this way gives warning. Just how to read this evidence is the problem to which he is devoting himself.

Best Business Creator.

As a business creator, what is there better than advertising? Have you ever asked that question of yourself? The millions that advertising has made for merchants are uncountable, yet there are business men who even now don't believe in advertising, just as there are people who still think it is safer and more convenient to travel in a prairie schooner behind a pair of slow oxen than in a Pullman palace car. Yet this type of business man is seldom rated in commercial rating books.—Exchange.

Judged by the Wires.

Hostess (to her little guest)—So you don't burn gas up at your house at all?

Dorothy—Oh, no, indeed; every bit of light we use is sent by telegraph.

If You Are a Trifle Sensitive

About the size of your shoes, you can wear a size smaller by shaking Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder, into them. Just the thing for Dancing Parties and for Breaking in New Shoes. Sample Free. Address: Allen S. Olmsted, La Roy, N. Y.

There is very little fighting done in the world, considering the number of men who go around with chips on their shoulders.

Liquid blue is a weak solution. Avoid it. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Ask your grocer.

A North Dakota man has an 11-foot beard.

Beware of Spring's sudden changes; keep Garfield Tea at hand. Drink hot on retiring.

German silver is an alloy of nickel, copper and zinc.

Do You Need Help

For your poor, tired stomach?
For your lazy and sluggish liver?
For your weak and constipated bowels?
For your general run-down condition?
Then by all means—try

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