

## BIG FEAST PLANNED

ORGANIZED AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES TO HAVE BANQUET.

MEETING JANUARY 18 TO 23

Leading Agricultural, Fruit, Dairy and Live Stock Experts From All Parts of Country to Attend.

Lincoln.—The banquet to be given by the twenty-five societies composing Organized Agriculture will be a distinct feature next January. The representatives of the various societies voted to combine their efforts in the banquet line and unite in one demonstration in the interests of agricultural, horticultural, live stock and dairy production.

R. W. McGinnis of Lincoln is the chairman of the banquet committee and will plan the event. Leading agricultural, fruit, dairy and live stock experts from all parts of the country will be present and will attend the meetings of Organized Agriculture January 18 to 23.

**Thanksgiving Proclamation Issued.**  
The Thanksgiving proclamation issued by Governor Morehead calls attention to the superabundance Nebraska should feel because the country is not at war with another country or engaged in domestic imbroglios. The proclamation in part reads:

"In keeping with the proclamation of the president of the United States and by the authority of the law vested in me as governor, I do hereby set aside November 26, 1914, as a day of thanksgiving and praise and recommend that all our people cease from ordinary labor and assemble in their churches and homes and render unto God the praise due unto his name for his great mercies vouchsafed unto us. Not forgetting to seek out those less fortunate and give unto them as the Lord has given unto us, ever keeping in mind that the eternal God is our refuge and underneath are the everlasting arms."

**Seven Candidates for House Speaker.**

J. N. Norton of Polk, George Jackson, Nelson; G. W. Fuller, Seward; G. W. Meredith, Ashland; W. J. Taylor, Broken Bow; Henry Richmond and Jerry Howard, Omaha, are aspirants for the speakership of the house during the coming legislature. Norton was floor leader of the democrats during the last session and will be serving his third term as state representative. Horace M. Davis of Ord is the leading candidate for chief clerk of the house. He was assistant chief clerk at the last session. J. W. McKissick, leader of the reactionary forces of the house in the last session, also has been mentioned.

**Master Bakers Elect Officers.**

The Master Bakers at their annual meeting elected F. P. Peterson of Omaha, president; A. T. Seeley, Lincoln, vice president; R. S. Rayne, Omaha, secretary; J. J. Markey, South Omaha, treasurer; and C. W. Orthman, Omaha; George F. Wolz, Fremont, and Robert Tivedale, members of the executive committee. The annual affair was attended by more than two hundred, some of them well known tradesmen from other states.

**Rotary Clubs Hold Meeting.**

About 100 delegates from Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Kansas City and other western towns held a session or get-together meeting of the central district of the Rotary clubs here. The meeting was more in the line of social than business. Dr. E. Crombie Smith of Kansas City was the principal speaker.

**Buying Powers to Be Pushed.**

Right of cities of the first class to vote bonds for purchase of auditoriums and proposal to make it possible for band concerts and park amusements to be carried on by municipal levies in such cities are to be fought for this year by the State Municipal league.

**Population of Asylum Increases.**

Count of the inmates at the Lincoln hospital for insane this month shows 100 more than one year ago, according to the report filed by Superintendent Williams with the governor. The increase is due largely to the cleaning up of numerous county jails and poor farms, where numbers of unfortunates were held last year pending the completion of new quarters at the state institution.

**S. A. Allen Member of Dental Board.**

The state dental board has chosen S. A. Allen of Loup City as a member of the dental examining board for the coming four years. Dr. Allen comes highly recommended to the board.

**Board Estimates Corn Value.**

According to reports received by the State Board of Agriculture, the price of new corn in Nebraska averaged between 52 and 53 cents last week. This was the price offered the farmer. The price quotations ranged from 45 to 60 cents in the various counties of Nebraska. Only about a half dozen quotations at 45 cents were received and these were from counties where the prices quoted seemed to be from farmers interested in buying corn.

## CONDENSED NEWS

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Fire destroyed the residence of Charles Stanley, four miles northeast of Guide Rock.

A. M. Gustafson of Hyannis was kicked in the face by a vicious horse and may lose his eyesight.

Mrs. Sarah Jaines, 74, a pioneer resident of Gosper county, died at her home in Oxford last week.

Many corn fields in the vicinity of Kenesaw are yielding from thirty-five to forty bushels an acre.

Franklin H. Smith has been appointed mail letter carrier at Chambers and Ralph A. Gray at Harvard.

The Hooper Telephone company has taken over the Bell at Uehling and will operate the latter's station at that place.

The killing of Roy Fox by Ben Gilbrath at Taylor is a the outgrowth of considerable trouble in that section of the country.

While trying to "shoot the chutes" recently installed at the Revena school grounds, Miss Bessie Hisek broke her ankle.

Arrangements are about completed for the meeting of organized agriculture to be held at Lincoln during the week of January 18 to 25.

Peter Bugay, 13-year-old son of Mrs. Fred Krug, residing about ten miles west of Silver Creek, died from injuries received while hunting.

William Ferguson of Webster sold fifty-six head of thoroughbred hogs for an average price of \$78. H. H. McGath of Foster sold twenty head at \$72.

Frank Barbee, a farmer residing near Crete, sustained a broken arm when a horse he was driving became unmanageable and backed off a bridge.

While pulling a shotgun from his buggy, Albert Long of Grand Island suffered an ugly wound in his left arm. The gun was thought to be empty.

A gasoline stove explosion started a fire in the home of Melvin Souders of Auburn. The fire was extinguished by Mrs. Souders who threw flour on the flames.

Christian church ministers of the First district met at Falls City last week. J. K. Shallenberg of Fairbury spoke on "The Social Work of the Church."

Joe Kinney, proprietor of the Palace hotel at Kimball, shot and killed his wife when she refused to kiss him, and then turned the gun upon himself.

William R. Mulvihill, twenty-eight years old and for sixteen years a teller at the Merchants National bank of Omaha, took his own life by gas asphyxiation.

Miss Gatus, of Nemaha county, who was a candidate for county superintendent, may ask a recount of the ballots. Miss Gatus was defeated by only eight votes.

Joseph Chase, a drayman of Fremont, had a narrow escape from death when a Union Pacific freight train crashed through his wagon as it was switching.

The seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Liebke, residing near Grand Island, was run over by an automobile owned by S. Darling and painfully injured.

More than a thousand people filled the Larson theater at Fremont Sunday night to hear ex-Governor Patterson of Tennessee and Dr. C. A. Bane speak on temperance.

The farmers' institute, recently closed at Bartlett, was successful in every department. The exhibits were large and varied and a program of addresses and music given.

The three-day coursing meet held at Beatrice had fifty-two dogs entered. Purses amounting to \$620 were divided. Much interest was displayed and a good crowd attended.

James A. Covalt, 80, was found dead in his chair at his home near Table Rock. He lived alone, and was found by his daughter, Mrs. David Morris, who resided one-half mile away.

Isaac Pierce, a homesteader, who was placed in jail at Valentine awaiting an examination for sanity, committed suicide by hanging himself by some wire he had taken off the steam pipes.

Goods worth \$300 were taken from the J. H. LeRoy jewelry store at Fairbury by burglars who fled through iron window bars. No clue to the identity of the robbers has been secured.

While playing with a stick of dynamite, Ira, the seventeen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Mote Wright of Alliance, lost his thumb and fore finger from his left hand when the cap exploded in his hands.

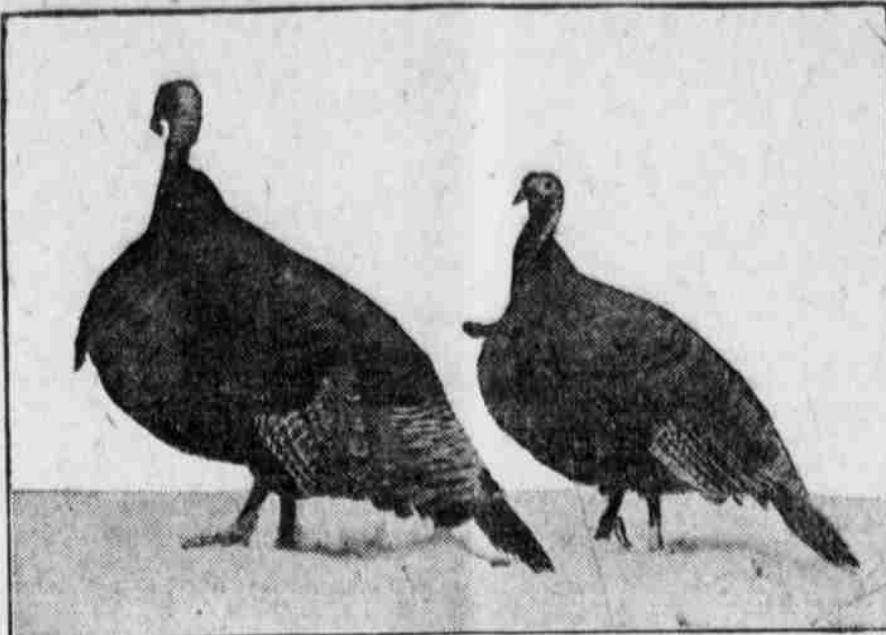
The appointment of Dan Norris, cashier of the City National bank of Kearney as a member of the state normal board by Governor Morehead has met with the approval of the business men and citizens of that city.

Farmers from four states will gather in Omaha the second week in December for the big farmers' meeting.

The York Knights of Columbus entertained about 350 visiting members of the order from different parts of the state at a big banquet last week and also initiated a class of about fifty into the lodge.

Chancellor Avery will probably be the next president of the Nebraska teachers' association. The votes counted at the conclusion of the meeting at Omaha give him a lead of 450 over his nearest competitor.

## INFORMATION REGARDING TURKEY FLOCK



A Pair of Fine Birds.

The ordinary scrub turkey hen will lay from 18 to 25 eggs per season, but the well-bred bird now produces as high as from 45 to 60 eggs, the average on most farms nowadays being about 35.

A turkey does not mature until it is about three years old, and to obtain strong and vigorous offspring hens from two to three years old should be mated to strong, active males of the same age or older. The males and females should never be taken from

the same family, and no breeder should go into the business unless he is willing to start with the standard bred stock.

The highly bred tom turkey will bring from \$10 to \$50, and \$100 to \$300 is not an uncommon price for a trio of a tom and two hens. But the offspring of these high-class birds always bring fancy prices, and the original cost, therefore, should not be seriously considered if one is to attempt breeding as a business.

## SIMPLE HOUSE FOR POULTRY

Warmth Will Always Be Prime Factor in Egg Production—Benefit of Plastered Walls.

The simplest poultry house is the best. Better results have been obtained by using the old and well-known plan of having a house eight feet in front and six feet in the rear, ten or twelve feet square, with a window on the south side, than from any other, and such a house costs but little, holding a flock of from a dozen to twenty fowls. The poultry house for a cold climate may be plastered, as warmth will always be a prime factor in egg production in winter, and the plastered walls will be of immense advantage in preventing lice from hiding in summer. One of the points to observe is that a good shed is better in summer than a close house and will cost but little. It must be tight at the back and sides, as drafts of air, even in warm seasons, will do damage. Fowls can endure cold weather or stand the warmest days in summer, but will not thrive where drafts of air come on them at night. The cost of a poultry house is the matter that causes the beginner to consider. It is not necessary to bother about ventilators and other appliances. Make the house as simple in design as possible, and the cost will be a minimum and the fowls comfortable. Get a hardy breed, leave the doors and windows open at night, clean frequently, so as to prevent foul odors, use plenty of white-wash, and the fowls will not be unthrifty in a cheap house.

## ATTENTION TO LATE HATCHES

Must Have Proper Feeding and Care to Mature Before Cold Weather—Give Birds Free Range.

What is demanded by the late hatched stock of all kinds is the proper feeding and care to mature it before cold weather arrives. That all of the birds will mature is out of the question if they are compelled to shift altogether for themselves on the range. They will grow some, it is true, but they will not grow as rapidly as they should if they are to reach maturity before winter appears. To induce a rapid growth, the young birds require good feeding and housing at all times. This does not mean that the late hatched pullets should be penned up and fed all the food they will consume. Rather they should be encouraged to forage every day when the weather permits, so that they may derive the exercise necessary to keep them in good physical condition. But in connection with what food they can pick up on the range at this time regular feeding morning, noon and night should be practiced.

## WHITE CHINA GEESSE PLEASE

Boom Predicted for Breed Like Pekin Ducks Had Several Years Ago—Feathers Are Abundant.

Many persons believe that White China geese are going to have a boom like Pekin ducks had some twenty-five years ago.

Their feathers are very abundant, of swan-down texture; snow-white, with flexible quills. People who pick the live geese report the yearly yield of one pound and over.

This originated in China, where for centuries they have been bred to lay. They begin to lay at six months old. They are good breeders at one year old, they mature so early.

## Developing Stamina.

With variable weather, sudden changes from heat to cold, chilly mornings, etc., it takes a chicken with some stamina to develop into a good winter layer. The way to develop stamina is to feed for it, and provide comfortable sleeping and feeding quarters.

## GARBAGE NOT GOOD FOR HENS

Anything Average Restaurant Cannot Use Is Questionable Food for Fowls or Swine.

(By M. K. BOYER.)  
A poultry book recommends that those living near hotels should arrange for the garbage, stating that in it there is such a variety of food that it will be of untold value to hens.

The fact is that anything the average restaurant will refuse to jumble up for their customers is questionable food for either fowls or hogs.

In the summer this refuse, when removed once a day, is unacceptably foul, and the one who removes or handles it needs the nose of a scavenger.

Fermented and decaying refuse from such places is dangerous, even to handle. In this "garbage" is often found pickles, sour cabbage, tainted meat and other stuffs—even including coffee grounds—fit only for the manure pile.

We cannot be too careful about what we feed out to stock. Fowls should have perfectly sound food or they will not enjoy perfectly sound health.

## HENS DURING EARLY WINTER

Fowls on Range All Summer Should Be Turned Out in Yards for Exercise on Pleasant Days.

Consider that the birds which have been on the range all summer will miss the abundance of fresh air during the first weeks of confinement, and turn them out in the yards for exercise every pleasant day, allowing them to stay there as long as they wish, and while they are out take the opportunity to throw open all the doors and windows, to obtain thorough ventilation and to purify the house. If there is no scratching shed arrange some plan whereby the house can be made as light as possible during the day, and especially so that plenty of sunlight will scatter itself over the floor.

Above all things see that the floor is dry at all times, particularly if it is an earthen floor. If it gets too damp this will invariably mean a bad cold. Then see that the food consists of as great a variety as possible.

## WINTER RATION FOR TURKEY

Only Sufficient Food Should Be Given to Keep Them in Healthy Condition—Water Twice Daily.

(By C. E. BROWN.)

During the winter season the stock turkeys should be fed and watered twice a day. Only sufficient food should be given to keep them in good healthy condition. When winter is over it is advisable to feed them a small amount of grain each evening to encourage them to return to their roosting quarters and thus prevent them from wandering away with other flocks. The following ration is a good one for the turkeys: Mix equal parts by weight of corn or barley, oats and wheat screenings, and in addition to this green food should be supplied once a day. For this purpose mangels cabbage or clover leaves are the best. Grit and water should be supplied at all times.

## Eggs for Storage.

It is often stated that eggs laid in early spring, while the weather is cool, have better keeping qualities than eggs laid during August or even September. This seems hardly probable, and one should not hesitate to store the summer eggs for winter use, provided they are gathered the day they are laid, then put away in water-glass solution, and stored in as cool a place as may be handy.

## Book Learning Not Sufficient.

No amount of book learning will profit the poultryman unless he takes sufficient interest in his flock to apply his knowledge.

## The "Triple French Twist" Coiffure



AMONG the new ways of doing the hair which were launched with the coming of the present season the style known as the "French twist" made headway faster than some other of the new ideas. As ordinarily done it proved a rather trying coiffure to all but youthful, round-faced wearers. By bringing the long coil of hair to the top of the head and pulling a portion of it forward on to the forehead a more becoming arrangement resulted, especially when the hair was first waved.

At the end of the summer women had become very tired of the same-old in fashionable coiffures and were eager for something—almost anything—which promised change and variety. Hairdressers took advantage of this state of things, and the readiness with which the French twist was accepted, to introduce some new ideas. Embodying something of the French twist, in conjunction with neatly waved hair, they have produced some charming coiffures, none of them more artistic and few of them as pleasing as that pictured here.

This coiffure is called the "triple French twist." It is soft-looking and becoming to almost any face, and it is distinctly new. It does not require a great abundance, but takes some time, as all the hair is first waved in large

regular waves. Also small supports of crepe hair may be necessary. In case the natural hair is thin, to support it.

The hair must first be parted off at each side in a part extending from the forehead to the nape of the neck. This divides the hair into three equally heavy strands, one along the center and one at each side of the head. Each portion is then waved.

The hair at the sides is combed forward to be out of the way, and the central portion separated into three strands and lightly rolled into three twists, which are pinned down and afterward combed together so that they have the appearance of one long twist of hair. This must be soft and loose-looking and to provide a support the hair at the crown is to be tied before it is twisted, and afterward spread into the long roll. Invisible wire pins help to join the three separate twists into one.

The hair at the sides is brought up to the twist, the ends turned under and the side hair pinned along the center twist with small wire pins. If there is not enough hair to make a soft, abundant appearance small pads or supports are placed next the center twist at each side, the waved hair combed over these and the ends pinned under.

## Seen at the Ribbon Counter



THOSE who turn their attention to the designing of dress accessories made of ribbon have supplied such a world of novelties during recent seasons that one might think no new thing in ribbons possible. But try to pass the ribbon counter with only a glance and find how quickly some startlingly novel and beautiful bit of finery will seize your attention. Those who work with ribbons are inspired by these beautiful fabrics and watch the passing modes from the viewpoint of the ribbon specialist.

Therefore, if you linger at the ribbon counter you are sure to be charmed by some novelty produced by the adaptation of ribbons to certain whims of fashion.

Besides the things that we have not seen before there are those with which we are familiar, but they are made up in the new patterns in ribbon and with novel finishing touches in ornaments.

The most fascinating pieces in the array of novelties are designed for neckwear. An example from among these is shown in the ribbon neckeruff, of which a picture is given here. It is made of moire ribbon in broad black and white stripes, box plaited to a band of black moire ribbon having a white picot edge. This band fastens at one side with a snap fastener under a knot with hanging loops and ends. A handsome American Beauty rose made of satin ribbon and in the natural rose color is fastened to the band just back of the loops and ends.

This is one of the most elaborate of neckwear pieces which tempt the passerby to consider ribbons. Plain bands of velvet ribbon, without an attached ruff, fasten with hooks and eyes or snap fasteners at the left side, and set close up about the throat. Two small half-open roses of satin in bright colors are set against the band over the fastening. Sometimes a maline ruff or one of lace is sewed to the band, extending across the back of the neck.

One of the brilliant ribbon vests with which the quiet suit may be so effectively brightened up is pictured here. It is made of a heavy figured moire in deep red and soft green colorings, having vague figures outlined in black. This is a useful accessory for the woman who wants to make one suit answer the purposes of two. For the tourist it is especially handy, converting traveling garb into something better suited to the hotel dinner.

A shopping bag of black and white striped ribbon is made by joining three lengths together, so that ribbons of moderate width can be used for it. The lower edge is gathered into a crocheted ornament, and the upper edge faced with black satin. A casing is run in the facing and the bag opened or closed on narrow satin ribbons run through the casing. Small bows of this narrow ribbon decorate the sides, and sufficient length of it extends beyond the casing to furnish a means of carrying the bag.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.