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Observe Memorial Day

McConihie Post and W. R. C pay Tribute to Memory of Nations Dead.

At ten o'clock Saturday morning the members of McConihie Post No. 45 Grand Army of the Republic, and the members of the Woman's Relief Corps No. 56, assembled at the G. A. R. hall, where a large collection of flowers had been gathered. Three large carry-alls and several buggies had been provided for the purpose of taking the members to the cemetery, where they decorated the graves of the patriotic dead and their widows.

In the afternoon at 2:30 a large crowd assembled in the Parmele theater, where the Memorial exercises were held. Rev. Luther Moore, of the Christian church offered up a very eloquent and patriotic prayer, full of sublime petitions for the welfare of the survivors of the Civil war and their faithful wives and widows, and for the full realization on the part of every citizen his duties and responsibilities in times of peace.

Mrs. J. W. Gamble sang "Star Spangled Banner" in her usual impressive manner so pleasing to the whole audience. The young men's quartette, Glen Scott, Clarence Staats, George Falter and Jennings Seiver then rendered "Tenting Tonight" in such a way as to charm the audience.

County Attorney W. C. Ramsey then gave the address of the day. He recounted the great work accomplished by the Union soldiers, their hardships and sufferings, and how as a result of their sacrifices we today enjoy the greatest nation on earth.

Prof. H. S. Austin sang "Decoration Day." As he sang the whole audience seemed to feel the importance of the day and the solemnity of a Memorial Day, and the spirit in which Decoration Day should be observed.

A duet was then rendered by Mrs. E. H. Wescott and Mrs. Mae Morgan which was a fitting conclusion for the services of the day.

Farewell Party.

A very pleasant farewell party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wescott, Thursday evening in honor of Miss Genevieve Howard, and Prof. W. G. Brooks, both of the city high school.

Those present included the following: Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Johnson, and E. H. Wescott, Mrs. Bertha Todd, Misses Zelma Tuoy, Genevieve Howard, Etha Crabill, Leona Brady, Messrs. Clyde Adamson, W. C. Brooke, D. C. York and Robt. Hayes.

See us for sale bills.

J. E. BARWICK. DOVEY BLOCK.

Insurance, City Real Estate and South Dakota, North Dakota, Missouri, Texas Farms. I have acquired the agencies of the following Insurance Companies formerly represented by Thomas Pollock: The Home, Liverpool London & Globe, Springfield F. & M., Insurance Company of North America, Franklin Fire, Fire of Philadelphia.

Burkett on Free Lumber

A part of Senator Burkett's speech for free lumber, from the Congressional Record of May 24, 1909.

In making a tariff bill we must consider the best interests of the greatest number of people of this country. In my opinion it is of more importance to the people, it will build up mere industries, and it will enable the people to support more industries, if they can have their lumber cheaper. I am one of those who believe that by putting lumber on the free list it will reduce the price of lumber to the consumers in this country, and if it does I am here to ask the question which I asked the Senator from Washington several days ago, when he was making his speech: If it will not reduce the price of lumber, why are the people representing those states where in lumber is located so much concerned about the proposition to reduce the tariff?

In making this bill of 1909 we ought at least to bring it up to 1909. When we put logs on the free list, and that was a good many years ago, it might have been possible to float them down the river. But conditions have changed since that time. When the timber got farther back from the streams they had to manufacture it to meet the requirements of the transportation facilities. It was quite natural under the protective theory that the rate on finished lumber should be higher than on rough lumber. But today we have gotten as far away from the rough lumber as we are from the log proposition. You cannot buy a stick of rough lumber today in the retail yards of the Mississippi Valley, and that condition has prevailed for ten years. Why? Because the lumber manufacturers have found that it is more profitable to handle finished lumber than rough lumber. They have found that they can save more in freight rates than it costs to finish it. So when you reduce the rate on rough lumber and leave a differential on finished lumber is not of any importance in the lumber which controversy. In my opinion this differential on lumber is simply a humbug.

Farewell For Miss Hartwick.

At the home of Miss Teresa Droege, Thursday afternoon, a farewell party was given in honor of Miss Irene Hartwick, who is to leave shortly for Chicago. The afternoon was spent in the most pleasant manner and social amusement. Miss Droege had arranged a splendid and delicious three course luncheon, which was elegantly served at five o'clock.

Those present and attending were Misses Hartwick, Anna Wohlfarth, Mary Maguire, Hulda Goos, Julia Janda, Mary McElroy, Clara Goos, Margaret Goos, and Teresa Droege.

Closing Exercise of High School.

Last Friday night the '09 class of the Plattsmouth High School was arrayed in all its glory. The stage of the Parmele Theater was nicely decorated, and the arrangements were made with the greatest good taste.

Miss Jo E. Hall delivered the Salutatory for the class. Her subject was "By Their Works Ye Shall Know Them." Her voice was good and her manner pleasing, and the way in which she handled her subject demonstrated that as a student Miss Hall was a splendid example of the message she bore. The thought of her address showed keen observation, such as might have been expected from a person much older than she. The lessons she presented should make a lasting impression upon all who heard her, and should bear fruit in the elevation of their lives.

The class Valedictory was delivered by Miss Helen M. Jess, her subject being "Circles." She too, showed herself master of her subject. Her presentation of the theme was charming from first to last, and showed that her student life had not been in vain. If the other members of the class of '09 were as good students as these two young ladies demonstrated to the audience they must have been, we predict that in a few years the '09 class will have made its influence felt for good in the world.

The music for the occasion was of a very high quality, and we regret that our space will not permit a more extended notice.

Hon. William J. Bryan was then introduced and delivered the class address from the subject "The Price of a Soul." It contained some wholesome advice to the young people, and was delivered in the usual Chautauqua style of oratory, as mastered by Mr. Bryan. Nothing new was presented in the address, but what was said was in a pleasing way, with those sparkling gems in words with which Mr. Bryan has been able to charm vast audiences the world round.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryan's address, Mr. J. M. Roberts, in a few well chosen words presented the diplomas to the class. The following is a list of the names of the graduates:

Ethel J. Bentley, Marie E. Bookmyzer, Grace O. Dalton, Marie K. Fitzgerald, Jo E. Hall, Mabel B. Kiser, Helen L. Kline, Anna L. Kopka, Ethel M. Ledya, Muriel M. Mullis, Marie H. Hiber, Helen M. Jess, Netty M. Jirousek, Jennie E. Johnson, Ida M. Johnson, Ellen C. Pollock, Alice E. Root, Wilhelmina M. Thierolf, Clara H. Wohlfarth, Clarence L. Beal, Carl E. Smith, John D. Henrich, Will A. Shopp and Clarence Staats.

Cattle Make A Big Gain

"Putting on a gain of 550 pounds per head in a six months' feed is doing pretty well," said C. S. Newton, a prosperous farmer and feeder of Weeping Water, who marketed twenty head of 1,550 pound beefs yesterday. When I bought these cattle last fall they weighed just a little over 1,000 pounds. I ran them in stalks about a month and put them up November 20. They have had a straight diet of corn and alfalfa since then and I find that is the diet that makes good cattle. It seems to be a perfectly balanced ration and as Nebraska can beat the world at raising corn and alfalfa. I see no reason why this state should not stand in the front rank as a beef producer. There is very little old corn to be had in my neighborhood and it is selling at 60-1-2 to 67c. This means that the acreage planted to corn will be usually large and as the season and conditions have been very favorable so far, we ought to have a big yield.—Exchange.

William J. Bryan was entertained Friday evening at the home of Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Cummins.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Pollock died Friday afternoon. Edith Lillian was about ten weeks old. The services were held at the home Sunday afternoon. The family have the sympathy of their many friends.

Morgan Waybright of Los Angeles, Cal., has returned to this city and is the guest of Judge and Mrs. A. J. Bee-son. We are glad to see Mr. Waybright again on the streets. He is one of our best citizens and numbered among the friends of the NEWS-HERALD.

Rev. A. A. Randall, pastor of the M. E. church in this city, delivered the Memorial Day address at Weeping Water on Saturday. His address was one of the best ever delivered in that city. Dr. Randall is one of the most scholarly men in eastern Nebraska.

Attorney A. P. Moran, of Nebraska City, was in the city on business at the district court, Saturday. He paid us a pleasant visit and subscribed for the NEWS-HERALD. Mr. Moran is a fine gentleman and one of the leading members of the Otoe county bar. You are always welcome in our sanctum, when in the city.

President Taft to Join M. W. A.

Spokane, Wash., May 29.—Officers of Excelsior Camp No. 5174, Modern Woodmen, are preparing elaborate plans to initiate President Taft into the mysteries of the order during his stay in Spokane the second week in August, when it is expected the chief executive will participate at the seventeenth sessions of the National Irrigation Congress. The honors will be conferred by A. R. Talbot, head consul, assisted by Williams Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, United States Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, Speaker Joseph Cannon of Illinois, Prof. J. W. Blackman of Kansas University, Lyman Abbott editor of the Outlook, and other prominent public men.

The ceremonies will take place in the state armory with from 5,000 to 6,000 members in attendance. A banquet, at which President Taft will speak, is to follow. The band connected with "The Fighting Third" regiment infantry, organized in 1792 and at one time commanded by "Mad Anthony Wayne", to be stationed at Fort George Wright, three miles northwest of Spokane, this summer, will furnish music for the occasion and representative members of the order from all parts of America will be here to greet the nation's chief when he takes the Woodmen's oath.

Another important matter, which, by happy coincidence, comes with the opening of the meeting of the irrigationists and experts in forestry, deep water ways, good roads and homebuilding and the visit of President Taft, is the beginning of the drawings on August 9, for more than 700,000 acres of lands in the Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Flathead reservations. The registration officers will be in Spokane, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and Kallispell and Missoula, Mont.

Best Method Of Growing Alfalfa.

By Alvin Keyser, Professor of Soils, University of Nebraska.

Soil.—It has frequently been claimed that alfalfa required certain specific types of soil in order to successfully produce the crop. It was formerly said that sand or sandy loam soils were the only ones fit to grow alfalfa. It has been found, however, by long experience that alfalfa will grow and thrive on nearly all well drained soils. The only types of soil upon which alfalfa does not do well are those soils which are merely poor sand and the most extreme types of clay soil and hardpan. Alfalfa has been grown successfully on all other types of soil where proper precautions were taken. The precautions which are necessary vary in different localities to a marked degree. In the dry uplands of central Nebraska the rich black soil produces alfalfa abundantly without any special treatment other than good preparation of the seed bed and good seed. Land which has been cropped for a great many years to corn or other grains without manures often produces poor crops of alfalfa, and it is often difficult to obtain a stand of alfalfa upon such soils. Such land can be brought back into condition so that it will produce alfalfa abundantly, if it is given a light dressing of stable manure, say 8 to 10 loads to the acre. Sometimes the condition of the land can be restored by the growth of a green manure crop, such as rye, that is plowed under and allowed to rot in the soil. Alfalfa will not grow nor do well in any soil (except where it is heavily manured) unless it is supplied with the proper kind of bacteria inoculation. This is necessary because of the fact that the inoculation which produced the nodules or tubercles on the roots of the crop is necessary for the alfalfa plant in order that it may gather its own nitrogen food supply. Nearly all alfalfa seed will carry a small amount of this inoculation and where the land is in excellent shape or condition it is not usually necessary to apply the inoculation artificially, as the inoculation carried by the seed will usually establish inoculation in the crop, but many soils in many places are not in perfect condition, and the seed under these circumstances does not carry sufficient inoculation to enable the crop to grow. Where this is the case, it is probably best to inoculate the land by applying soil from an old well established field of alfalfa. About 100 pounds of such soil to the acre will supply sufficient inoculation to thoroughly inoculate the entire crop. There are many places in the state of Nebraska where alfalfa was an absolute failure until farmers took to inoculating their land prior to seeding, and this remained true until alfalfa was grown by practically all the farmers in the locality. Very little of the land in eastern or southeastern Nebraska is inoculated naturally and farmers have found it essential to manure the land before seeding to alfalfa in order to get a catch. Where this has been done almost universal success has followed their efforts. There is considerable land in eastern and south-



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REPAIR DEPARTMENT IN CONNECTION.

eastern Nebraska which is known as the glacial drift, land that is deficient in lime and the application of ground lime stone to the surface, at the rate of a ton per acre, might materially increase the growth of alfalfa. Under these circumstances a catch is almost sure to be obtained where it would be otherwise impossible unless liberal dressings of manure are used.

SEED BED.—After the land has been put into the proper condition, as indicated above, the most essential thing outside of good seed is the preparation of a proper seed bed for the crop. The seed bed for alfalfa is best prepared (except on very sandy land) by plowing the land deeply and thoroughly. The plow should be followed the same half day with the disc harrow and spike tooth harrow, and worked until the subsurface has been thoroughly compacted and the surface well finished. With the seed bed prepared in this way upon soil in proper alfalfa conditions, one is always sure to obtain a stand of alfalfa wherever alfalfa may be successfully grown.

SEED.—Seed produced in the region where the alfalfa is to be sown, or at least as far north, and that grown on the upland will give the best results. Alfalfa seed produced under irrigation does not do as well under our conditions as that produced without irrigation. Seed which is imported from a more southern climate is likely to suffer from winter killing.

TIME OF SEEDING.—Alfalfa may be sown from April to September, but as a rule that which is seeded from the first of August to the first of September will give the best stand with the least amount of labor, with the least loss of time and money in the use of the land. Where alfalfa is sown in the spring it is necessary to mow it frequently during the summer in order to prevent the weeds killing it out. As a consequence no crop is produced the first year, except in the most propitious years. Where the alfalfa is sown in August, however, it may follow small grain crops and thus the use of the land is not lost for one season. Alfalfa seeded in the fall does not have

the fight with weeds that endangers the success of spring seeding, and the following year fair crops will be harvested. This fall or August seeding can be done almost anywhere east of Holdrege except in those seasons when severe fall drouth prevents. Where alfalfa is seeded in August after wheat or oats, the stubble land should be thoroughly disked immediately after the binder and plowed as early in July as possible, and the plowing should be worked down with the disk and spike-tooth to a good seed bed as indicated above. Alfalfa seeded on land prepared in this way by the middle of August will almost certainly make a stand. The use of the land is not lost for a season and the disagreeable weed cutting work is entirely done with. Where good seed is used, 15 to 20 pounds per acre will insure a perfect stand. The seed should be sown broadcast and harrowed in with a spike-tooth harrow.

It may be said then, that the essentials for successful alfalfa growing are good soil in proper condition for alfalfa production, thorough preparation of seed bed, good seed sown at the most advantageous time.

New B. & M. Time Card.

The complete schedule of trains passing through and stopping in the city is as follows:

GOING WEST.	
No. 15—Omaha and Lincoln	8:03 a. m.
No. 33—Louisville, Ashland and Lincoln	3:22 p. m.
No. 23—Omaha & Lincoln	6:13 p. m.
GOING EAST.	
No. 10—Chicago and East	3:02 a. m.
No. 6—Chicago and East	8:08 a. m.
No. 4—Local Iowa points	9:45 a. m.
No. 92—Pacific Junction	1:12 p. m.
No. 2—Chicago and East	5:02 p. m.
No. 20—Omaha via Pacific Junction	2:49 p. m.
No. 26—From Omaha	4:00 p. m.
No. 14—From Omaha	9:25 p. m.

In George Washington's Time



There was no talk of adulteration and grocery stores sold only staples—table delicacies were few and far between. Well, this store for one is old fashioned as to its ideas of purity, new style in that it has on hand the best of everything for the table brought from the marts of the world. We would like to name you among our patrons.

H. M. SOENNICHSEN.