

wages. If he sold the farm and put the money in a good savings bank it would yield him a yearly income without the lifting of a finger. His farm is an investment. It should be a paying investment. A bank which paid no interest would be a poor place to put savings. So a farm which does not yield its owner and user a fair return on his investment as well as a fair return on the labor and industry of himself and his family is a poor place to work. Its possessor is paying for the privilege of owning it instead of making it pay him for what has been put into it. If the wood lot does not directly or indirectly compensate for taxes and interest allowance on its value, it is not doing its share toward making the farm pay. It is being carried at a net loss.

MENTAL TRAINING FOR THE FARMER

Is education worth while for the farmer? A great many indefinite answers have been given by people who have only their own opinions and limited observation. A more definite answer has just been given by Professor O. R. Johnson of the Missouri University college of agriculture. Professor Johnson has carefully studied data, secured by visits to 656 farmers, 554 of whom had only rural school education, while the remainder had secured more or less additional training. While he recognizes the fact that this additional training is not solely responsible for the better showing made by the better educated man, there is every reason to believe that their additional education has been a very valuable investment, from the standpoint of the pocket-book as well as that of social strvice, which is not so easily measured.

The better trained men secured average labor incomes of 655 a year or within \$110 of twice as much as those who had only district school educations. This labor income is the net return left after allowing 5 per cent interest on the value of the farm and equipment used and reasonable charges for other items. The educated farmer handled more land of a higher average value per acre and rented from others only one-fifth of the farm he operated, while the less educated man rented nearly two-fifths. The same general difference appears, though not always to so great an extent, in the number of acres handled per man employed, the number of acres handled per horse, and the yield secured per acre.

DO YOUR HENS LAY?

"Milk or meat in the ration may make all the difference between profit and loss," declares H. L. Kempster, professor of poultry husbandry of the Missouri college of agriculture. "We know from our tests at the Experiment station and from the experience of poultrymen everywhere. We got only 945 eggs from a pen of hens that ate no animal food, while another pen of hens, no better in any way, but fed sour milk, laid 1783. Those fed beef scraps laid 1802 eggs. While this is a higher record than either of the others, the sour milk is so much cheaper and easier to get on most farms that we recommend it most highly. At \$20 cents a dozen, the eggs from the hens fed sour milk brought \$29.71 and those from the hens fed beef scrap, \$30.03. The difference wouldn't begin to pay for the extra cost and trouble of beef scrap. The big thing to remember is that the hens fed no animal food brought little more than half as much egg money. Theory and experience both say 'Feed the laying hen sour milk as part of her ration.' "A good sour milk ration is as follows: Corn, 4 parts; wheat, 2 parts;

bran middlings, 1 part; corn meal, 1 part; sour milk separately. Give 100 hens 2 1/2 gallons of milk and from 19 to 25 pounds of other food a day."

WHY AUTUMN LEAVES ARE YELLOW

Do you know that it is the same coloring matter that makes leaves yellow in the fall and butter particularly yellow in the spring, also that it is the same coloring matter that makes carrots yellow? As a matter of fact one of these pigments is called carotin, because it constitutes a large part of the coloring matter of carrots, says the Nebraska college of agriculture. The other yellow pigments are known as xanthophylls. Both carotin and xanthophylls are found in grass and are particularly abundant in the yellow leaves of autumn. The latter pigment develops in the late summer and autumn as a result of the slowing down of the living processes of the plant. The reason why butter becomes more yellow in the spring, when cows are on green grass, is because these coloring matters are present in large quantities in the feed. Aside from this, however, it is known that breed influences the color of milk and butter.

NEW CORN AND CHOLERA

Hog cholera is not a direct result of feeding new corn, according to E. R. Spence of the Missouri college of agriculture. It may gain a foothold more readily if the hog's resistance is reduced by unwise feeding, but the disease itself can result only from infection with a specific, invisible germ, obtained directly or indirectly from other hogs.

If the herd is thrown off feed by eating too much green corn, or by eating corn that is immature, the disease will be more readily contracted and it is often noted that a new outbreak of cholera follows the first use of new corn for hogs. Avoid danger by changing the kind or amount of feed gradually. Feed the hogs some new corn for a while before turning them into the field. Young shoats may be turned into corn that is not down too badly with less preliminary feeding than the older hogs that can break down the corn more quickly.

The War Situation

Russia Sends Ultimatum to Bulgaria
A London cablegram, dated Oct. 3, carries the following:

The Semi-Official News Agency says the Russian minister has been ordered to leave Sofia unless within 24 hours the Bulgarian government openly breaks with Austria and Germany and sends away the Austrian and German military officers now in Bulgaria.

The news agency gives the following note which the minister at Sofia has been ordered to hand to M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian premier:

"The events which are taking place in Bulgaria at this moment give evidence of a definite decision of King Ferdinand's government to place the fate of its country in the hands of Germany.

"Leave No Doubt"

"The presence of German and Austrian officers at the ministry of war and on the staff of the army, the concentration of troops in the zone bordering Serbia and the extensive financial support accepted from our enemies by the Sofia cabinet no longer leave any doubt as to the object of the military preparations of Bulgaria.

"The powers of the entente, who have at heart the realization of the aspirations of the Bulgarian people,

have on many occasions warned M. Radoslavoff that any hostile act against Serbia would be considered as directed against themselves. The assurances given by the head of the Bulgarian cabinet in reply to these warnings are contradicted by the facts.

"The representative of Russia, which is bound to Bulgaria by the imperishable memory of her liberation from the Turkish yoke, can not sanction by his present preparations for fratricidal aggression against a Slav and allied people.

"The Russian minister, therefore, has received orders to leave Bulgaria with all the staffs of the legation and consulates if the Bulgarian government does not within 24 hours openly break with the enemies of the Slav cause and of Russia and does not at once proceed to send away officers belonging to armies of states which are at war with the powers of the Entente."

Allies Break With Bulgaria

A London cablegram dated Oct. 6, says:

A dispatch from Sofia, sent by way of Petrograd, says:

"Bulgaria's reply to the Russian ultimatum is unsatisfactory. The Russian minister has notified Premier Radoslavoff of a rupture of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"Russian interests in Bulgaria have been confided to the Dutch charge d'affaires.

"Bulgaria's reply was delivered at 2:40 o'clock on the afternoon of October 5."

Sofia, Oct. 6. — The Russian, French, British and Italian ministers asked for their passports yesterday. The Servian minister asked for his passport today.

London, Oct. 12. — 7:56 p. m. —

The following official announcement of the dismissal of the Bulgarian minister to Great Britain was issued tonight. "His majesty's government announces that the Bulgarian minister has been handed his passports and that diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Bulgaria have been broken off.

Statement by Bulgaria

Sofia, Bulgaria, Oct. 9. — (Via Berlin and London, Oct. 12. — General Jecoff, Bulgarian minister of war who has just been appointed commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian forces, said today in a statement to representatives of the foreign press:

"Bulgaria does not desire war. We mobilized only when the Serbians, instead of giving up Macedonia, concentrated troops on the Bulgarian frontier.

"Instead of compelling Serbians to adopt a complaisant attitude the quadruple entente presented an ultimatum to Bulgaria, demanding an immediate breach with the central powers. This would have meant suicide for us. The quadruple entente counting upon causing internal disorders by this action.

"Bulgaria is resolved to defend her sovereign rights with dignity and the entire people are united in supporting the government."

In conclusion he expressed the opinion that any attacks the quadruple entente powers might make upon the Bulgarian Aegean or Black sea coasts would be a difficult nature and intended only to produce a moral effect. Military circles would hardly be influenced by such movements, he said.

Premonitory

Junior—"So you didn't propose to her, after all?"

Weed—"No. And I'm not going to. When I got to her house I found her chasing a mouse with a broom."

—Puck.

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Re **MARY ANN MACKAY** deceased

Persons claiming to be next of kin of Mary Ann MacKay (a daughter of Captain William MacKay and Cecelia, formerly Stewart, his wife) at one time resident in the Isle of Man, later at 39 Arundel Avenue, Liverpool, England, who died intestate at "Bardsea," Penkett Road, Liscard, Ches-hire, England, on the 9th May, 1915, are requested on or before the 25th October, 1915 to send full particulars of their claims to the Registrar Chancery Office, 9 Cook Street, Liverpool, England, otherwise they will be peremptorily excluded from any benefits in the estate.

Claims will be adjudicated at the Chancery Office on Monday, the 1st November, 1915, at 11 a.m. Dated the 14th September, 1915.

ROGER B. LAWRENCE, Registrar.

SALE OF UNALLOTTED LANDS

and Surface of Segregated Coal and Asphalt Land Area Belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, Eastern Oklahoma

By the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at different railroad points in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in eastern Oklahoma, from January 3, 1916, to January 18, 1916, inclusive, 31,700 acres of unallotted lands and 154,800 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, at not less than the appraised value. No person can purchase more than 160 acres of agricultural land, nor more than 640 acres of grazing land. Residence on land not required. Bids can be submitted in person or by mail, accompanied by a certified check or bank draft for 75 per cent of the amount of the bid. Terms on sale of surface of coal and asphalt lands 25 per cent cash, 25 per cent within one year, and balance within two years from date of sale; and terms of sale of unallotted lands 25 per cent in cash at time of sale and balance in three equal annual installments of 25 per cent each, payable in one, two and three years from date of sale; all deferred payments to draw 5 per cent interest per annum from date of sale. Only the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land area will be sold, the coal and asphalt underlying being reserved, except where the descriptive circular states that the coal and asphalt underlying will be sold with the surface. The entire estate in the unallotted lands will be sold without reservation. Where houses or other valuable improvements, not including fencing and tillage, are located on the surface of the coal and asphalt lands, the same will be sold with the land at not less than the combined appraised value. Improvements to be paid for in full at time of sale. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. For maps and full printed information, communicate with the Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma, CATO BELLIS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.