

Northwest Pawnee

Owing to the abundant and fine rains the corn, alfalfa and pastures present a promising appearance, quite different from that of a few weeks ago when the weather was hot and dry.

Harvey and Will Blair, Bell Brown and wife and son, Fred, were in Smith Center last Friday transacting business.

Fred Brown and wife, Imey Brown and wife, Edgar Leadabrand and Con McCoale were in Smith Center one day last week doing shopping and attending to other business matters.

Most of the farmers have their corn laid by and second crop of alfalfa stacked. The latter was considered good, considering weather conditions. On account of the ground being well filled with moisture it is expected that the third crop, even with but little rain, will be equal to the first which was good.

Mrs. Everett Myers, who was critically ill for a couple of months is improving rapidly. Dr. Jeffers, of Womer, is the attending physician, but on account of the seriousness of the case Drs. Morrison and Watts of Smith Center were also called in consultation.

The women have been most energetic and industrious during the busy season. Besides attending to their household duties they helped in the field—cultivating corn, shocking grain and cutting weeds—in a workmanlike manner and with as much dexterity as the men. But when it comes to driving a nail or sawing wood they do not average up so well.

More chickens are being raised this year than ever before, although in the early spring there was considerable poor luck with incubators. The reason for this is unknown—some people had a few as a half dozen hatch from their incubator. They were up against it for fair. It was decided to go back to the old way, but even the hens did not seem inclined to sit around. They were too busy trying to keep the egg market supplied. Verily even the hen hath wisdom.

Some farmers are stacking their grain. Others intend to thresh from the shock.

Dan Conroy and his nephew, Thomas Conroy, and Wm. Releghan were visiting the McCoale brothers one day last week.

Jay Leadabrand stacked his wheat and oats last week, with the assistance of Jim Wonderly.

Bladen Brieflets

L. E. Spence was in Blue Hill Monday.

Miss Lanzelle Riggins spent Saturday evening with friends in Blue Hill. Chas. Bauer, Cecil McMahon and Daniel Dexter were Campbell visitors Sunday.

Miss Anna Brommer of Hastings was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oley Iverson Sunday.

Miss Ruth Householder returned from Kearney, Saturday after spending weeks with friends.

H. I. Grubb residing south of town reports that his Jersey cow presented him with a pair of twin heifers one day last week. Brother Grubb is in the same class as J. A. McArthur.

One piece of summer fallowed wheat eleven acres in all, averaged 35 bushels to the acre on a farm south of this burg.

The Larkin Ladies and the Plainview Band gave a farewell party in honor of Lloyd Riggins and Ernest Streit Thursday evening at the L. V. Nexley home. About two hundred were present. Rev. Beebe of Red Cloud gave a splendid address quite appropriate to the occasion. The community presented the boys with wrist watches.

Joe Rhea of Great Lakes Naval Training Station is visiting at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Rhea, this week.

Miss Goldie Robinson returned Saturday evening from a visit with relatives at Wichita, Kans.

Miss Ruby Gobel of Red Cloud is spending a few weeks at the home of Mrs. W. B. Cramer.

Kansas Pickups

Threshing machines are now busy in this vicinity.

Harry Abbott, of Martinville, Ind., who has been visiting his uncle, Leo Abbott and family, the past few weeks left Monday for Camp Funston.

T. L. Spurrier left last week to visit relatives in Minnesota and Canada.

Since the good rains of last week corn in the Smith Center vicinity is looking fine.

Mrs. Leo Abbott is enjoying a visit from her mother, Mrs. Cunningham of Martinville, Ind.

Ed Montford visited at the D. K. Grewell home Sunday.

The Nebraska State Tennis Tournament will be held in Omaha on July 29 at the Omaha Field Club.

Inavale Items

R. E. Hunter and family spent Sunday at the Tad Saunders home.

Mrs. Nellie Lanning, who has been visiting for the last few weeks with Mrs. Jane Farley, left for Kansas City, Monday.

Frank King, Chancey Saunders, Mrs. Nellie Lanning, Mrs. Farley and daughter, Ethelda, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jorgenson.

M. S. King and sons, Harry and Vern, came up from Kerwin, Kan., last Friday. His son Frank returned with him for a few days visit before leaving for service in the army.

Three more of our boys, Harry Barker, Frank King and Roy Rutledge, with twenty others from Webster county were called to the colors last Monday. The home guards and many others gathered at the depot to bid them good bye.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Rutledge gave a farewell party at their home in Inavale in honor of their son, Roy, Harry Barker and Frank King, who were called to serve Uncle Sam. Mr. McClary gave a nice talk to the boys, which was enjoyed by all, after which ice cream and cake were served and a dance in the hall was enjoyed by the young folks.

The War Saving Society committee of District No. 47, met at Mrs. Ella Carpenter's to arrange a program for Aug. 1st.

H. H. Watson, after an illness of only one week, passed away July 22nd at his home west of Inavale. The funeral will be held at Bladen, after a short service at the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Eva Hebrew, Mrs. Lizzie Koons, Abe Gillmore and John Brunnett of Kirwin, Kansas, are here to attend the funeral of H. H. Watson.

ANOTHER "THEORY" ON THE ROCKS

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station Disproves Old Story.

Every now and then during these strenuous days we find someone doing one of those "can't-be-done's" with apparent ease. Probably the fellow didn't know it "couldn't be done," so he went ahead and did it.

One of the latest of the pet theories to go by the board is the one that the use of any form of commercial fertilizer ultimately runs down the soil and causes it to become very unproductive. Why this theory ever existed is hard to tell. Perhaps someone misused fertilizer and killed the crop. Such a thing is possible. Perhaps too little or too much was used, or perhaps it was simply because the wish was father to the thought. Anyhow it did exist and men allowed crop production to go steadily downhill because they were afraid to use fertilizer to bring it up.

The Pennsylvania experiment station has done some very notable work along this line as reported in Bulletin 147. The investigators took a poor, depleted soil—a typical run-down farm—and in a few years brought it back to a productive and profitable condition. How? Simply by using fertilizer. In other words, they proved that not fertilizers but the lack of them ran down farm soils.

The story is interesting. Complete fertilizers were used up to 1914. Since then potash has been omitted and fertilizer containing nitrogen and available phosphoric acid has been used. The soil was not farmed under market garden conditions. Fertilizer was used in but small amounts, an average of slightly over 300 pounds per acre per year. The fourth year of the test a wheat crop averaging 84 bushels per acre was taken from the land—this, by the way, on a soil that had received no barnyard manure for many years.

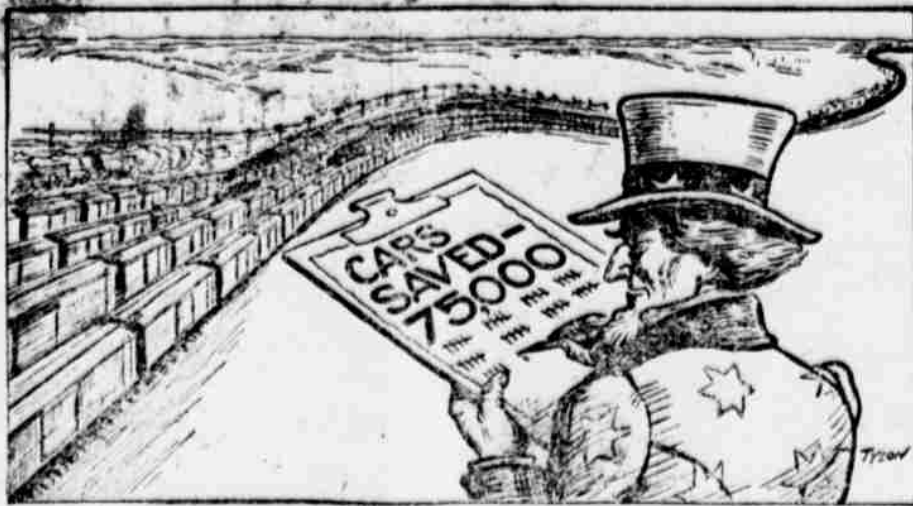
A few years ago the neighbors of the man who used fertilizer would shake their heads wisely and say: "Oh, yes, he gets big yields now, but in a few years his soil will be so poor he won't get anything." Now they say: "Jones certainly is lucky. He got a big crop just when the price was right. Of course I could have done the same thing as he did if I had used as much fertilizer."

Applying Fertilizers on Wheat

- 1. Apply all the fertilizer through the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill at seeding time.
2. If you have no drill with fertilizer attachment apply all through broadcast line and fertilizer distributor.
Be sure to work the fertilizer into the soil thoroughly before sowing wheat.

The Hamilton-Cather Clothing Co. Everything a Man or Boy Wears Red Cloud Nebraska

75,000 FREIGHT CARS SAVED FOR UNCLE SAM



This is the story of an effort to save freight cars on the part of a single group of manufacturers. Last season the fertilizer industry foresaw the need for car saving, and began to advise their customers to order early so that shipments might be combined to make full car loads.

REMOVE THE DOCKAGE BEFORE MARKETING WHEAT

New Grading Rules Place a Premium on Clean Wheat.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 919 of the United States department of agriculture brings to our attention the fact that it is better business for the farmer to sift and grade his wheat than to market it with the dockage still in the grain. It defines dockage as "sand, dirt, weed seeds, wheat stems, chaff, straw, grain other than wheat, and any other foreign material which can be readily removed from the wheat by the use of appropriate sieves, cleaning devices or other practical means suited to separate the foreign material present; also undeveloped, shriveled and small pieces of wheat kernels necessarily removed in properly separating the foreign material."

Grading encourages the farmer to take steps in growing the crop as to produce only the best quality of grain. Wheat grown on soil where the available plant food is reduced to a minimum will no longer be able to compete in price with the big, plump kernels which a well-fed and well-cared-for plant produces.

HIGH CROP PRICES

What They Mean to the Farmer.

Years ago the farmers of Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota burned their manure piles. They had to—the piles were in the way. They obstructed the streets of the newly grown towns and settlements. With a soil in the first flush of fertility and with wheat at low price, the cost of hauling and spreading a load of manure was not brought back in the increase of crop. So the manure piles were burned or dumped into hollows or disposed of in any way possible.

Today the land is past its virgin fertility. Wheat is higher than ever before. It pays to save manure and so even in the far West farmers are this year for the first time building cement feeding floors and cement pits and in other ways adopting measures which lead to high farming. High crop prices have made this possible.

For two generations the Western farmer has been minding instead of farming. He has put back on the land no return for the plant food removed by crop. Now with wheat at \$2 per bushel, he finds it pays him to put back this food. For the first time in history the Western farmer is buying fertilizer—because high crop prices have made high farming profitable.

FERTILIZER MAKES WHEAT A PROFITABLE CROP

Missouri Man Doubles His Wheat Crop by Using Commercial Plantfood.

Rich Lucas of Howell county, Missouri, says that wheat was never a very profitable crop for him until he began to use fertilizer. When he was attending the University of Missouri he learned that nitrogen and phosphoric acid were seldom present in sufficient quantities to grow a big crop. From this he began experiments which have proven to him that he must use fertilizers if he expects a profit from wheat.

Mr. Lucas tells of an experiment which he tried last year on wheat. The wheat was seeded following corn, and was fertilized at the rate of 150 pounds to the acre. On the last eight or ten rounds no fertilizer was used. This served as a check. In the spring the fertilized part received an additional application of nitrate of soda at the rate of 50 pounds to the acre.

Mr. Lucas tells his own story of the result as follows: "The fertilized wheat grew nicely and matured in a yield of 20.1 bushels per acre in spite of the hard winter, the drought and the Hessian fly. The unfertilized grain yielded only 10.9 bushels per acre. Not only was the yield less by almost half, but the size and quality of the berry was very poor in comparison."

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION URGES FARMERS TO ORDER FALL SUPPLIES EARLY

The following letter from the car service section of the United States railroad administration serves to emphasize the importance of conveying to every farmer the fact that he can help the transportation situation and also safeguard himself by placing his fertilizer order early—Now. United States Railroad Administration, W. G. McAdoo, Director General, Interstate Commerce Building, Washington, May 17, 1918.

Car Service Section, the Committee on Fertilizer, 540 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. Gentlemen: The car service section of the United States railroad administration desires to call attention to the necessity for still heavier loading of fertilizer cars to be used for summer and fall business.

Excellent results have followed the efforts in this direction already made by fertilizer manufacturers and shippers, and we are able to report that the average carload of fertilizer this spring was from 20 to 30 per cent heavier than in previous seasons. This economy of space has saved the equivalent of many thousands of freight cars. In other words, large numbers of cars have been released for other urgent wartime needs—certainly a saving of great importance in these days of severe car shortage.

We feel, however, that even greater saving must be effected. Practically every car should go out loaded to capacity plus 10 per cent. The demand for cars to move war supplies to the seaboard is increasing daily. Every shipper must contribute his share toward making up the extra car supply required for government uses. There is only one way in which to do this, and that is to load cars heavier and thus ship the same amount of goods in fewer cars.

We appreciate the fact that in order to load every car to capacity manufacturers must have their orders in hand at a date sufficiently early to allow the assembling and grouping of all less-than-carload quantities. This, of course, necessitates full and free cooperation on the part of the farmer and dealer.

We want to urge upon you to use every means at your disposal to secure such active co-operation from both dealer and consumer, that orders may be on hand early enough this summer to enable manufacturers to send out every car loaded to capacity plus 10 per cent. We feel certain that when the necessity for this action is brought forcibly to the attention of the farmer—upon whose response success depends—the co-operation secured will approach 100 per cent.

We must get results, but results secured through free co-operation are much to be preferred to results secured by official regulation.

CAR SERVICE SECTION, (Signed) C. E. FIELDS.

A BILLION BUSHEL WHEAT CROP IS ASKED

Is It Worth the Effort?

The Cornbelt Farmer refers to the "Billion Bushel Wheat" appeal and shows how close we have come to reaching that mark. "Is it worth the while?" the editor asks. Evidently he thinks it is very much worth the effort. "Laying the matter of profit and loss aside, there can be no greater benefit to humanity than to come through the present crop season with the greatest crop ever known. "Will it be feast or famine? The answer will come from the broad prairies of the United States. With present prices of wheat ranging at 203.3 cents average against 80.8 cents for 1910 to 1914, there is a double incentive."

Opportunity seldom knocks twice at any man's door. We may never again see the price of wheat as high or the acre profit as large as it is in these war times. The price is assured and in a large measure the profit as well, except that the net profit will get larger as we increase our yields. If we don't have more than a billion-bushel crop in 1919 it will be because we have neglected to answer the knock.

The details—sowing manure, using fertilizer, time and tillage, all of which go to make a big crop—assume importance as big as a long-range gun. Use them all, and use them where they will do the most good.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, is submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 5th, A. D. 1918:

A JOINT RESOLUTION to amend Section one (1) of Article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Be It Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That Section One of Article Seven of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be and the same hereby is amended by striking out the following words:

"Second. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, at least thirty days prior to an election."

And inserting in the place of the words so stricken, the following words:

"Second. Persons of foreign birth who shall have become citizens of the United States by naturalization or otherwise conformably to the laws of the United States at least thirty days prior to an election."

Section 2. That at the general election nineteen hundred and eighteen (1918) there shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the right of suffrage. At such election, on the ballot of each elector voting for or against said proposed amendment, shall be written or printed the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the right of suffrage," and "Against said proposed amendment to the constitution relating to the right of suffrage."

Section 3. If such amendment shall be approved by a majority of all electors voting at such election, said amendment shall constitute Section One (1) Article Seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska.

Approved, April 9, 1918.

KEITH NEVILLE, Governor. Attest: CHARLES W. POOL, Secretary of State.

COMPLETE FERTILIZER WINS ACRE PROFIT TEST

The Michigan Experiment Station Reports That All Fertilizers Paid a Profit When Used on Wheat.

According to the 1917 report of the Michigan state board of agriculture, complete fertilizer used on wheat in a corn, wheat, clover rotation increased the crop 13 bushels per acre. The experiment station officials calculate that at old prices for both fertilizer and crops the profit for the use of fertilizer was \$13.51 per acre.

When phosphoric acid and potash were used the gain over and above the cost of fertilizer was \$12.70—this in spite of the fact that a heavy clover sod was turned under once in three years. Acid phosphate alone produced a net gain of \$8.61.

The conclusions are as follows: "It should be noted that all fertilizers have been used with good profits. The conclusion would seem to be warranted that on farms of similar soil types the use of fertilizer should prove profitable, provided, of course, there are no other factors, such as lack of drainage and improper culture, that seriously limit production, and that the use of a complete fertilizer should pay best in case a limited amount of manure is available, while on well-stocked farms phosphorus and potash could probably be used more profitably."

WHEAT A HARD DRINKER

Every pound of wheat requires an average of 450 to 500 pounds of water to carry it from planting to maturity. Early plowing and frequent working of the seedbed helps to retain soil moisture. A light harrowing or disking early in the spring cultivates the wheat and forms a soil mulch that prevents the escape of winter rains so needed by the wheat when filling and ripening. Experiment stations have found that wheat, well supplied with available plant food or growing on rich soils, can produce a bigger crop with less moisture than it can on a poor soil or on one not well supplied with available plant food. Wheat on rich soils continues to grow even if the supply of moisture is scanty. Supplying available plant food to wheat enables it to produce larger yields on the same amount of water. This is especially important when the rainfall is below normal.

Organic matter holds water like a sponge and releases it to the wheat for germination.

Better Crops and Larger Yields

Better methods, better equipment and more attention to increasing the fertility of the soil will result in better crops and larger yields. Fertilizers have a definite place in farming and a definite work in maintaining and increasing crop production.

The Oddfellows of Nebraska are organizing by counties to make the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the order in America a great success. Numerous prizes will be awarded for attendance, floats, degree staffs, bands, etc. The celebration will be held in Omaha on April 26, 1919.



When the Firemen Appear

The insured man's first thought is one of thankfulness that he is so. How about your thoughts if a fireman should appear at your home?

The Day Before the Fire

Is the day to insure. As that day may be to-morrow for all you can know or do, it follows that prudence would impell you to stop in our office to-day and have us issue you a policy.

O. C. TEEL Reliable Insurance

Notice of Administration.

In the County Court of Webster county, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of David A. Liewellyn, deceased.

To all persons interested in said estate. Notice is hereby given that Mary E. Liewellyn has this day filed a petition in the county court, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Mary E. Liewellyn as administratrix and that said petition will be heard before the court on the 9th day of August, 1918, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m., at the county court room in the city of Red Cloud, in said county, when all persons interested in said matter may appear and show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the filing of said petition and the hearing thereof, be given by publishing a copy of this order in the Red Cloud Chief, a local weekly newspaper printed and of general circulation in said county, for four consecutive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1918.

(Signed) A. D. RANNEY, County Judge.

Notice to Creditors.

In the County Court of Webster County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of John W. Tierney, Deceased.

Creditors of said estate will take notice that the time limited for presentation and filing of claims against said estate is November 9th, 1918, and for the payment of debts is December 1st, 1918, that I will sit at the county court room in said county on the 9th day of August, 1918, to examine, hear and allow all claims duly filed which are a first or second lien upon said estate, and on the 11th day of November, 1918, to examine, hear, allow and adjust all claims and objections of general creditors duly filed.

Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1918.

(Signed) A. D. RANNEY, County Judge.

Notice to Creditors

In the County Court of Webster County, Nebraska.

In the matter of the estate of Alfred H. Bright, Deceased.

Creditors of said estate will take notice, that the time limited for presentation and filing of claims against said estate is November 2nd, 1918, and for the payment of debts is December 24th, 1918, that I will sit at the county court room in said county on the 2nd day of August, 1918, to examine, hear and allow all claims duly filed which are a first or second lien upon said estate, and on the 23rd day of November, 1918, to examine, hear, allow and adjust all claims and objections of general creditors duly filed.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1918.

(Signed) A. D. RANNEY, County Judge.

E. S. Garber

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PICTURE FRAMING (Work Guaranteed)

Electrical Goods of all Kinds Will Wire Your House And Furnish You the Fixtures

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Dentist

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Dr. W. H. McBride

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