

HE PREACHES DEEP PLOWING

Mayor Pershing of Limon, Colo., Writes of Dry Farming.

ADVOCATES THOROUGH WORK

"Cultivate Little Land and Cultivate Well." is His Gospel—Change for Capitalists to Grub-stake Homesteaders.

BY W. S. PERSHING, Mayor of Limon, Colo.

"There is the wealth of the west?"

This question a few years ago would have been answered by pointing to the mountains with a description of the silver, copper and coal—a few years later by indicating the reservoirs, ditches and the growing crops.

How was this great wealth brought into being? We have heard of the thousands who crossed the plains with ox teams to undergo hardships and dangers, and spent their last dollars hunting for pay dirt which but few of them found, again we have heard of the men who were grub-staked by others who were in better circumstances to win wealth for both. We have heard, too, of the man who put his money into a reservoir and failed and those who were taken up by a company later with more financial backing because the foundation of fortune.

E. T. Parsons, Bishop Farrell and a few others have found pay dirt in dry farming, but who ever heard of a capitalist grub-staking a dry farmer? And yet the citizens of our western states are soon going to look to the semi-arid plains country to keep up the prosperity of our western states.

Wealth in Dry Lands.

Thousands of acres of the mountains have been prospected over and found to contain no mineral. Hundreds of mines are being worked that scarcely pay expenses. The 2,000,000 acres of irrigated ground in Colorado are producing more wealth than the mineral districts of the state, but the supply of water from all the streams for irrigation purposes is practically all utilized.

In marking on the map of our western states all the paying mineral districts, all the land that is not irrigated, and all the land that is irrigated but where no profitable irrigation will be found to cover but a small space on the map. To keep up the prosperity of the country this vast unmarked area must be utilized to the best advantage.

We find in traveling across the plains in almost any direction that 90 per cent of the 20-acre homesteads that have been located that do not cover ten or twenty acres have been cultivated and the larger part of that has never been plowed over three or four inches in depth. My own authority on dry farming and my own experience teaches that the plowing should be at least seven inches and better ten or twelve inches deep to get satisfactory results.

A great mistake has been made by our general government in allowing 200 acres to be taken as a homestead. The law requires a certain number of acres to be cultivated, but no certain depth to be required. A large per cent of the homesteads will be held with but little work done for three or four years.

Thorough Work Needed.

Most of the homesteaders never owned an acre of land before. If they own some, it is perhaps, the land that is good plowing to a sufficient depth of soil that has been tramped over a thousand years by the buffalo, antelope, cattle and sheep. If it is done by contrast it is done as slightly as possible by the one hired. The writer in 1910 had as many dollars worth of crops on ten acres of sod broken ten inches deep and well rolled down as was raised on 200 acres adjoining plowed about the same time with the same steam plow, but only three to five inches deep. The shallow plowing shows results in a wet season, but it takes deep plowing to show good results during a severe drought.

If the government had given the homesteader but forty acres, but had it plowed one foot deep he would have had a start and could have taken care of the same afterward and made a living. The price of one battleship would have purchased deep tilling machines and broken up enough of land to make homes for 10,000 families. The example would have been followed by capitalists as irrigation projects. Wealth would have been won from our own production without seeking fields of adventure in Canada and other countries.

I had a booth at each of the land shows at Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha and did all at my own expense without a dollar of aid from town, county or state, conversed with thousands of would-be homesteaders, a large majority of them declared they would be happy to get even forty acres of good land as a homestead close to school and church. The 20-acre tracts with a lot of nonproductive land between almost prohibits good schools and churches on account of the great distances. A neighbor across the road from the writer is making a better living off two acres plowed a foot deep without irrigation than the average homesteader at 200 or 250 acres of shallow plowed land.

Any one who doubts the difference in the conserving of moisture in deep or shallow plowing, I can convince in a two-hour drive by showing them at this very dry time ground moist enough to make mud balls three to five feet deep under ten-inch deep plowing. Under the shallow plowing no moisture can be found. The shallow plowing held the moisture so near the surface it evaporated, while in the deep plowing it kept going deeper and had a chance to evaporate.

There are splendid opportunities yet for capitalists or investors to grub-stake dry farmers with deep tilling machines and power to run them on rich fertile land while it can be secured cheap. This is based on actual experience and observation on the western plains for forty years. The exhibitors were better treated and the management took more pains to see that all had a square deal at Omaha than at any of the other shows I attended. I am more than ever convinced that Omaha is rightly located for the exhibition of western states products. From the correspondence already received I believe the exhibitors will receive greater results from Omaha.

Raise in Wages for Africans and Indians

Owners of Natal Sugar Estates, in Generous Mood, Boost Pay of Workers.

JOHANNESBURG, March 4.—(Special to The Bee.)—The wages of natives have been doubled and the wages of Indians raised by 50 per cent on the Natal sugar estates, as a result of the stoppage of indentured Indian labor. It is expected that the smaller concerns will feel this increase in working cost. A movement is on foot in Natal to close Zululand as a recruiting ground of labor for the Rand.

President Choosing—Old Way and New

By Victor Rosewater, in March Review of Reviews.

HISTORY records that George Washington was chosen president of the United States without an opposing candidate. He was his successor in office, John Adams. In the language of the poet, the presidency was, in the case of these distinguished patriots, "handed to him on a silver platter." The presidency went, as it were, by common consent to the founders of the republic to whom a grateful people looked for continued service and guidance.

In the early days of president-choosing, according to the primitive way, was as simple compared to modern methods as a kindergarten exercise beside a course in four-dimensional mathematics. Since then the changes, although gradual, have been marked and have led up to our present complicated convention nominations that make the Electoral college but a mechanical device for registering the popular desire as between rival party organizations. It was the Duke that almost installed Aaron Burr as president. Instead of Thomas Jefferson, that forced the initial modifications of the plan of the president-choosing agreed upon by the framers of the constitution.

Origins of National Conventions.

Originally, members of the Electoral college were to vote for two persons, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be president and the next highest to be vice president. The danger of a succession that would pull the political lever each time from one side to the other made imperative the change by which the electors were to vote for only one person for president and for another for vice president. Two or three object lessons, too, of irresponsible and haphazard action by the Electoral college, showing the choice of president to be because no one had a majority of the votes cast, showed the necessity of centering the efforts of the newly aligned political parties each on a single presidential ticket and of imposing on the members of the Electoral college a moral obligation to elect their ballots uniformly for the nominees of the party which they had chosen.

The forerunner of our national nominating convention of the caucus or conference of members of congress of the same political faith who got together on their own initiative and without any mandate from their constituents assumed to advise as to who, in their judgment, should be recognized as the party standard-bearer. This caucus must necessarily have proved to be too crude and unsatisfactory to serve long as the president-choosing machinery. In such an assembly, only those states and districts represented in congress by members of one and the same political party had a voice and the same political party had no representation. It was to remedy these defects and to enable the rank and file of the parties, wherever they might be, to exercise at least a nominal control of the presidential nomination that the national convention, meeting every four years, came to exist as we know it.

Is the Convention a Failure?

The first of these nominating conventions, made up of delegates commissioned for that purpose, met in 1822 more than forty years after the first presidential election. To be sure, the credentials of membership were not too critically scrutinized, nor were there full delegations from each state in the union in the early conventions; yet they were really representative, and their nominations were, as a rule, accepted as the official decrees of their respective parties. In time, national committees were appointed to carry on the work of the campaign and to act for the party in arranging the preliminaries of the next convention. A form of party organization, with a fundamental law of party government and internal discipline, came into existence and was perfected and modified to meet new conditions, and became the established custom and constitution of the political parties.

The promulgation of presidential tickets by national nominating conventions composed of delegates in direct relation to represent state and congressional delegations in the same number (later in double the number) of senators and representatives in congress has prevailed for more than seventy-five years. All our presidents since Andrew Jackson have come to us by this method. It is an utter failure. It is a denial of popular government; it is an indictment of almost the whole political history of our country.

That there are no defects in the existing convention system calling for remedy, I would be the last to assert. The greatest weakness of the present system is its relation to party strength in the various states. The persistence with which those already in official place force themselves into the conventions and as delegates seek to make and unmake the executive, who in theory forms a co-ordinate and independent branch of government, is another. The opportunities for special interests to exert their influence under cover through these and other agencies constitute still another fault, although they would doubtless also be exerted to greater or less degree in any form of president-choosing.

Shall We Adopt the Primary?

It is now declared by some that the national nominating convention has quite outlived its usefulness and must soon give way to a national primary for the choice of presidential candidates. President-choosing by direct primary is proclaimed the closest approximation to true democracy. It must be admitted that the idea thus advanced is in itself attractive—that theoretically a presidential primary for nominating candidates is the logical outgrowth of the direct primary for nominating candidates for local and state offices. The propaganda for a new way of president-choosing, apparently revolutionary, warrants an inquiry as to what assurance it offers of curing existing evils, how far it is feasible, and whether or not it is desirable. It is feasible, how such a change would have to be brought about. Discussion of this subject is, I believe, timely because Oregon at the last election adopted an act, submitted by initiative petition, applying its primary law to the selection of national convention delegates and a preferential expression of presidential candidates. If other states should follow the lead of Oregon, we are assured, the popu-

Germany's Heir Gets Lost in India

Took Wrong Road, His Car Broke Down and a Cow Charged the Party.

CALCUTTA, March 4.—(Special to The Bee.)—There is an interesting story connected with the missing by the German crown prince of the recent "Theodore" case at Lucknow. His Imperial and royal highness started in a motor car for a drive of some length. He took the wrong turning, and his staff, who were following in a second car, proceeded by the direct road. Eventually the prince's car broke down in

the nomination of presidential candidates would be achieved.

Can the States Regulate?

The new Oregon primary law is separable into two parts. The first has to do with the choice of national convention delegates. In requiring that these delegates be chosen by direct primary, Oregon is not breaking ground, because Wisconsin's primary law has for several years embraced this feature and Wisconsin sent delegates to the 1908 national convention as chosen, as did also several other states, some like California and Ohio, by virtue of primaries ordered by the state organizations under optional or permissive laws. The power of a state to enact legislation governing national conventions has, however, been seriously questioned. In 1906 the subject was referred to by the Republican National committee to three of the ablest lawyers in the country, who agreed that these conventions were entirely extra-legal and beyond the jurisdiction of state lawmakers, and possibly also of federal lawmakers, and that all states could do was to regulate the machinery of primary elections within the limits of the constitutional limits and to govern the conduct of party committees in charge of state or local campaigns. The vital point is that each national convention is itself the plenary power of the political party in the nation and that its decrees are independent of any enactment of the legislature of any state enacted laws in conflict with them.

Let me illustrate by recalling that the republican party has a definitely established dual unit of representation, the state for delegates-at-large and the congressional district for district delegates. For each delegate an alternate is named in the same manner as the principal, and commissioned to act for him in the event of disability or absence. When the legislature of democratic Mississippi undertook to require all delegates to be selected in state convention, conforming to the democratic unit of representation, which is the state, it was held unconstitutional by the supreme court, which held that the legislature by which all the districts but one might be left without delegates, a defiance of the conditions laid down by the republican national convention, which is the highest party tribunal.

Again, Wisconsin's primary law, as originally enacted, provided that the delegates must be chosen by direct primary in each representative district, the alternates should all be appointed by the state committees of the respective parties. The alternates, therefore, might be named without regard to districts and should the contingency arise by which the delegates were unable to act and the alternates were called on to serve, the republicans of various congressional districts might be completely disfranchised.

Oregon's New Law.

The newly adopted Oregon law collides with the custom of the convention in more than one place. Under the Oregon law a special primary is to be held on every fourth year on the forty-fifth day before the first Monday in June, at which all the delegates apportioned to that state are to be chosen by direct vote, but no elector is to vote for more than one delegate. Oregon's law wipes out entirely the recognized republican unit of representation in the congressional district and seeks to make all the delegates delegates-at-large. Not only this, but it would deprive every member of a party in Oregon of his equal voice in presidential nominations enjoyed by members of the party in other states.

Overrides Existing Practice.

To explain more in detail, under the existing rules every member of the republican party is entitled to a voice in the selection of six national delegates, namely, the four delegates-at-large for his state and the two delegates for his district; every member of the democratic party is similarly entitled to a voice in the selection of not less than six delegates and may have a voice in the selection of the whole number in which his state is represented. The Oregon law would limit the franchise of each party member to the selection of a single delegate. The Oregon law further fails to make any provision whatever for electing alternates. Incidentally, it should not be overlooked that the last republican national convention and that while these rules leave the matter of electing delegates to be prescribed in the call issued by the national committee, they expressly require the alternates to be chosen at the same time and in the same manner as the delegates.

How easily the Oregon law could be nullified if there were any purpose to do so is plain. It specifies that the election in 1912 will be April 29, for the presidential primary, assuming that the several national nominating conventions will invariably be held in June and July as usual. But the dates of the conventions are wholly within the control of the several party organizations and could be put in January or March or any other month that seemed preferable. If the conventions were called to meet in advance of Oregon's primary day, the Oregon plan would never get started.

Presidential Preferences.

The second part of the new Oregon primary law has to do with a preferential expression of president and vice president as advisory instructions on the national convention delegates. Neither is this feature unique, although so far as I can learn, it is the first instance of a law providing for such a straw ballot under official supervision. Ohio held a state-wide primary in 1905 designed to determine the choice of Ohio republicans as between two candidates, but the supporters of only one candidate entered into the spirit of it and the overwhelming endorsement of Mr. Taft did not prevent the delegates from two congressional districts voting against him, thus depriving him of the benefit of a solid delegation from his own state. But in Oregon the matter of presidential and vice presidential preferences are so filed, with or without their consent, in the same manner as are names of candidates for state office and printed on the primary ballot. Their merits and demerits are to be set forth in the official campaign book and the vote is to be canvassed and certified to each of the voters of each of the same political party. No penalty is prescribed for any delegate who declines to be governed by this advice and each delegate is left to determine how long, if at all, he should continue to cast his ballot for the ostensible choice of his constituents. The hope is expressed by the sponsors of the new law that the vote of such an intelligent and discriminating electorate

the country, and some inhabitants of a neighboring village gathered around to assist. Suddenly a cow charged the throng, knocking down and injuring a woman, whom the prince personally attended to. After housing the car the prince and his driver next took the river boat for a short distance, and then in an eka (a country vehicle) drove across country to a small railway station. After traveling during the night in an ordinary railway carriage the prince reached Lucknow early in the morning, highly entertained by the novel experience. The staff nearly went crazy.

No Hypodermic Injections

The NEAL internal treatment effects a perfect cure in three days without hypodermic injections.

DUMA SHOWING SIGNS OF LIFE

Graft-Ridden Admiralty is Given a Jacking Up for Incompetency.

RUSSIA'S INCOME IS INCREASING

Women Students in University of St. Petersburg Have Quit Work and High Schools Are Being Boycotted.

ST. GEORGE FRASER, ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—(Special to The Bee.)—The Duma is gradually finding itself and is beginning to take a real hand in affairs. For instance, a recent debate occurred concerning the accident to the battleship Slava last year, which may result in an overhauling of the stock and graft-ridden methods of the Russian Admiralty and ultimately make of the new Russian navy an effective fighting force instead of the nondescript concern it was at the time of the war with Japan. After the minister of marine had made a statement on the subject the Duma adopted a resolution declaring that the accident of the Slava did not stand alone, was the result of negligence and carelessness on the part of individual officials and reflected on the whole service and on the system in force at the Admiralty, where the organization was altogether wrong and there was a lack of trained and experienced specialists.

No Need for a Loan.

M. Alexeevich, the chairman of the budget committee of the Duma says, although the committee's deliberations have not yet been concluded, preliminary estimates of the budget for 1911 justify him in declaring that the revenue will exceed the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure by no less than 20,000,000 roubles—about \$7,000,000—and that there can be no question of a loan.

Sect of Devil Worshipers.

The Houskoye Shamsy publishes some extraordinary details regarding a remarkable sect of devil worshippers in St. Petersburg. The journal deals with the practices of the devotees in considerable detail and states that the house in which they meet is one of the most fashionable quarters of the city, while the members are drawn almost exclusively from the smartest people, including many high officials.

Messes with weird ceremonial are celebrated, those attending wearing fantastical costumes, and going through an elaborate service. The members of the sect base their religion on the ground that since Satan has been appointed to preside over the punishment of the sinful and since all mortals are tainted with guilt he must be appeased by worship. The "Houskoye Shamsy" draws a pessimistic picture of Russian morals from the bare possibility of such sacrilegious proceedings being permitted in modern times, and calls upon the authorities to put a stop to them without further delay.

Women Students Strike.

The female university students have struck work and most of the high schools throughout the country are now boycotted by students. The central authorities have not yet decided what line to take. They are desirous of keeping the educational establishments open, if necessary, even resort to coercive measures for purposes, as otherwise the large percentage of industrial students, who alight the strike, would be deprived of only a year's studies. But the government is uncertain how far the action is political and is waiting for developments. Official pronouncements, however, may be published at any moment. In various university cities students, male and female, have been arrested.

"Hay Soup" Delicious.

Madame Severa, a "herbarian" has opened a restaurant at St. Petersburg where the staple dishes are of roots and herbs. "Hay soup," described as delicious and substantial, is provided at 5 farthings per portion.

Great Railway Project.

Russia contemplates an expenditure of another \$60,000,000 on the great state railway by the doubling of the Siberian line. When these works are completed in 1915 the imperial treasury will have expended on the Siberian railway somewhat over \$1,000,000,000.

Feeble Optimism.

All things must change. Though the snow-drifts pile in heaps where germs prey on ice, the patient, in a little while or less, they will be changed to slush or ice. T. E. M.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures All Spring Ailments.

Mrs. Marion Bruce, Cumberland, Me., writes: "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for a great many years, and I think it the best blood medicine in the world. I take it both spring and fall. This last winter and spring I was in very poor health. I was weak and had lost all my appetite and was all run down. As soon as I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla my strength came back and my appetite returned. I am now well, do my housework, and no longer have that tired feeling." Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

YOUR FIGHT WITH DRINK

A Constant Struggle You Will Surely Lose. Take The NEAL CURE AND WIN

The NEAL internal treatment cures the periodical, occasional or moderate drinker, the habitual and excessive drinker and the nervous man who has to drink to keep from becoming more nervous. It takes away all inclination to drink, all desire and craving for drink, by neutralizing the poison of alcohol in the system and ridding the blood of the poison by a rapid process of elimination, leaving the drinker in the same normal condition he was in before tasting the liquor, so far as the effect of alcohol may be concerned—all appetite for drink gone—and he a new man.

No Hypodermic Injections The NEAL internal treatment effects a perfect cure in three days without hypodermic injections.

A Welcome and Its Meaning

The reception given the Union Outfitting Co. (Consolidated with The People's Store), yesterday by the public of Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs was undoubtedly the greatest ever given to any commercial establishment or enterprise at any time, anywhere in the west.

We entertained during the day, more than 50,000 visitors—an estimate based on actual count of one hour's arrivals. The enthusiasm and interest surpassed our expectations. We were especially gratified with what you said about our store and our stock.

"It is a store that greets you with a smile" said one visitor, and the expression throughout was the same—"Wonderful!" "Beautiful!" "Astonishing!" "Charming!"

Charming! "Smiling!" These are the words we hoped you would use; the very first impression we hoped the Union Outfitting Co. (consolidated with The People's Store) would make.

No Store has ever had such a welcome in the west, but the greater the welcome the greater the duty to deserve it.

We take yesterday's splendid triumph in no spirit of empty conceit. The outspoken approval of the most critical public in the west awakes in us only a stronger determination to keep that approval with us.

We have promised to show you in this beautiful new store the highest notch yet reached in American retailing. We have promised to show you not merely a new store, but a Better store.

Your enthusiasm yesterday does not blind us to the fact that we have much still to demonstrate. The triumph of a day means little. You will judge us by the way we square our performance to our promise through many days and months.

We have shown you the Union Outfitting Co. that "greets you with a smile." As day follows day, and month succeeds month, we shall show you as well the Union Outfitting Co. that it is the "Store Reliable."

UNION OUTFITTING CO 1678 & JACKSON STS. Consolidated with THE PEOPLES STORE LEADERS OF LOW PRICES