ALLIES DRIVE TURKS BEYOND DIALA RIVER

Thousands of New Graves Mark Course of Army as It Continues Its Retreat.

VILLAGES ARE ABANDONED

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

London, April 27.—Russian Cossacks who had fought their way down from the Caucasus and Indian Lancers who had helped to drive the Turks up the Tigris valley and out of Bagdad, met in a casual manner at Kizil Robat, northeast of Bagdad on April 2, reports the official eye-witness with the British forces in Mesopotamia. This meeting linked together the Russian and British lines into one long front from the Black Sea to the Persian gulf. Narrating the incident, the eye-witness writes from Kizil Robat:

"At noon on April 2 we met the Russians here. The officer commanding our column, seeing their cavalry with the blue and white pennant, called up the Indian Lancers, who pushed forward, wheeled into line, saluted, and turned back, bringing the Russians into camp.

"Our allies had a hard task from Hamadan, through an inhospitable country, over snow passes trodden into the consistency of ice, down into the burning heat of ravines, but they pressed hard on the heels of the Turks.

Suffer Heavy Losses.

"The road all the way from Hamadan was a defile between snowclad ranges, which made a turning movement impossible, hence there was no opportunity of rounding up the Turkish rearguard; but owing to the relentless pressure of the pursuit the enemy suffered heavy losses in the retreat through artillery fire, sickness and exhaustion.

"All the way the road was littered with dead mules, horses, camels, asses and buffaloes. The Turks' ranks were thinned by typhus and their infantry were footsore, their light Hamadan boots only lasting a few days, and most of them were barefooted. The villages are full of deserters.

"The country between Kermanshah and Khanikin is an uninhabited waste. Seven armies have passed it in ten months. Villages are abandoned and su, lies do not exist even in districts which are least exhausted.

New Graves Fill Cemeteries.

"Many Turks fell from exhaustion, and the cemeteries of every village show signs of new graves. Nearly 2,000 were counted at Kermanshah alone. The Cossack horses were fed on dry leaves and shrubs.

"At lunch we drank the health of the Russia army. A motor convoy brought in bully-beef rations, biscuits, jam and dates for the Cossack squadron.

"The Cossacks, a hard weather-beaten, cheery crowd, were soon fraternizing with our troops. They ride with short stirrups, toes down, heels up, leaning forward, their weight thrown on the stirrups. They wore jack boots and sheepskin caps. Besides their rifles they carried knives and curved Caucasian scimitars without hand guards.

"They came in at a walk, their small horses being heavily laden and looking thin and spent. They had crossed the Persian frontier at Kaar-i-Shirin and bivouacked last night ten miles northeast of Kizil Robat. Their casualties during the whole march from Hamadan were not heavy.

Johnnie on the Spot.

The young teacher had been having a trying time with her nature study class because Johnnie had discovered he knew more than she did about birds and frogs and had assumed a derisive attitude in consequence. She appealed to the man principal, who replied, "Next time you have the class, let me know, and I'll come in and take charge of it. I think I can settle Johnnie."

He was duly called in and all went well at first. With confidence the principal said at the conclusion of the lesson, "Now you may each ask one question." Johnnie had been silent up to this time. When it came his turn he rose and asked:

"Has a duck eyebrows?"—New York Times.

Cornered.

"Henry, what time was it when you got home last night?" asked Mrs. Duffersby. "The clock had stopped."

"Oh, about 11 o'clock, I think," answered Mr. Duffersby.

"That's strange. The Jibways next door always retire punctually at midnight and their house had been dark a long time before you came."

"Maybe they had a headache or something."

"I hadn't thought of that. I'll ask Mrs. Jibway this morning."

"Woman," exclaimed Mr. Duffersby, in desperation, "cease pestering me! It was 2 a. m., when I got home."—Birmingham Age.

Matter Easily Fixed.

Congressman Charles R. Davis, of Minnesota, relates that one afternoon a train on a western railroad stopped at a small station, when one of the passengers in looking over the place found his gaze fixed upon an interesting sign. Hurrying to the side of the conductor, he eagerly inquired, "Do you think that I will have time to get a drink before the train starts?"

"Oh, yes," answered the conductor.

"But suppose," suggested the thirsty passenger, "that the train should go on without me?"

"We can easily fix that," promptly replied the conductor. "I will go along and have one with you."—Minneapolis Journal.

WOUNDED OFFICERS REVIEW BATTLE

Say That Mistakes and Blunders Were All Made on German Side of the Line.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

London, April 30.—Stirring incidents of the tremendous fighting on the Arras battlefield are related by wounded officers and men who have returned from the British front in France. That these men are absolutely satisfied with the progress the British troops are making is quickly evident. They are pleased with every aspect of the fighting. It is difficult to extract a grumble even from that most exacting critic, the "old soldier."

It is pointed out here that this situation gives the soldiers confidence, the surest foundation of perfect morale, and that this, backed by abundant material, leads to victory.

Asked if there were no mistakes, oversights, checks or blunders, one young officer who had been wounded in the head and left hand with shrapnel and whose life had been saved by one of the British army's so-called "tin hats," replied:

"Oh, yes, there were checks and blunders, all right; only they weren't on our side of the fence. They were all on the other side of the 'granite wall,' Mister Hindenburg's side, you know. I guess he will be issuing another order to his armies, as he did over the December show at Verdun, demanding stricter training and regretting faulty morale. All those guns, you know, and the thousands of unwounded prisoners, and the German barrage that didn't get going until our fourth wave went over the parapet. They'll have to vamp up something a bit more convincing to soothe the fatherland over this show, won't they?"

Care of the Dead.

One little man, who had tried conclusions with a German grenade and had left the ground with fourteen wounds, but in remarkably high spirits, expressed the conviction that the German grenade was "not a bloomin' patch on ours." He and a comrade told a story of visiting a "cave of the dead," so circumstantial in its details as to leave no doubt of its truth. While exploring a huge shell crater they discovered a cavity leading out of one side of it, and, entering the hole, found it led to what once had been an exceptionally large and deep dugout, probably a battalion headquarters.

By the light of their electric torches they explored the dugout and became convinced that one of the British heavy shells must have penetrated it and exploded therein. The floor of the dugout, they asserted, was positively crowded with dead Germans, of whom a large number were officers. None of the huddled bodies showed any signs of a wound. The terrific concussion of the great shell exploding in that confined space apparently had killed all of them. One German had a telephone receiver in his hand.

One Takes Four.

A Canadian corporal, whose story was confirmed by an officer who figured prominently in the incident, described how four men captured 100 Germans in a dugout after the British advance had passed beyond them. The corporal, who was wounded, first dropped a bomb into the dugout, and then, hearing no response, led the way down a long flight of steps leading to a considerable cavern. Hearing voices in the darkness, they dropped a couple more bombs while on the way down, and, on entering the cavern, lighted a candle.

At this a murmur arose from a group of Germans huddled at the far end of the dugout, standing with their hands above their heads. The candle went out and the British officer shouted that if any man moved he would "bomb them all to glory." The candle was relighted and one man of the four Britishers was sent to the entrance to the dugout while he ordered the Germans to advance in groups of three and pile up their arms, warning them that he would hurl a bomb into the crowd if any made a hostile move.

By threes they were all marched up into daylight and dispatched to the rear, the orderly at the entrance keeping watch of them to see that they moved in the right direction and warning them that he would shoot them if they undertook to escape. In the end the whole lot of prisoners was safely dispatched on the road to more certain captivity.

Startling.

Colonel Henry Watterson, who makes a collection of queer ads, and typographical blunders, says that one of the oddest transpositions of the types that ever came within his observation was in a New York paper that used to print its shipping news on the same page with the obituaries. One morning a long list of respectable names were set forth under the heading, "Passed Through Hell Gate Yesterday."—New York Times.

THIEVES GROW RICH OFF BRITISH ARMY

Organized System of Robbery Costs English Government Large Sums of Money.

MUCH LOOT IN TRANSIT

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, April 30.—The annual loss to the British army through petty thievery and pilfering of stores and supplies has been estimated at $25,000,000. Some account of the manner in which this huge sum disappears is given by the auditor general of army accounts.

The supervision of the auditor-general does not extend to cases in which waste has occurred through carrying out some approved policy. He is concerned only to point to the leakages which occur in matters carried out contrary to or without proper sanction. He is therefore touching only the fringe of war office waste, but the cases he cites cover a wide field.

Sulphur Kills Horses.

A lot of horses mysteriously disappeared at Abbassia, leaving a deficit of $30,000. A civilian foreman at Romsey carelessly gave thirteen horses an overdose of sulphur and the horses died—loss $4,000.

Pistols worth $1,750 were lost on the way to Egypt. Troops smoking in a barn in France set fire to the barn and destroyed $2,000 worth of straw.

Scores of cases are cited where the mysterious disappearance of blankets has cost the army thousands of dollars. Condensed milk worth $1,000 disappeared from a cargo between Alexandria and Sollom, owing to pilfering by the mercantile marine crews on board. Since the appointment of conductors to accompany ships these losses have virtually ceased.

Military clothing worth $1,000 was sent to Winchester, where someone who signed himself "Corporal Barnes" took it over. The consignment was lost at this point and so was Corporal Barnes.

The Royal Highlanders show a deficiency of $14,500 which was erroneously paid to them while at Dundee. Eleven thousand empty petrol tins and cases were lost in transmit between France and England, with a loss of $8,500. An over-issue of pickles to Indian troops is responsible for a loss of $1,700.

Failure of the war office to properly circulate a notice as to the fees of doctors for examining Derby recruits cost $50,000.

There is naturally a heavy loss shown on stores sent to Gallipoli, but the accounts have been "accepted as rendered", because it has been impossible to check the stores, which were removed to any ship that was ready.

Omaha's War News

Guy Miller, elevator man in the First National bank building, has served time in one of the cavalry units of the country, having seen service on the Mexican border. When mustered out he went onto the reserve list and since then has been following a peaceful occupation.

Miller, however, is now going back into the service. When and where, however, he does not know. Friday he received instructions from the War department to be ready to respond to the call to arms, the instructions indicating that he would receive his billet during the next ten days. He is an Omaha boy.

At the Omaha naval recruiting station there were 141 enlistments last week and all of the men have gone to the Great Lakes training station. While the enlistments for the period were not up to the record, they were satisfactory.

The naval enlistment week commences Friday morning and ends the following Thursday night. Few of the men remain here long after enlistment. Usually as soon as they sign up they are furnished transportation and on the first train out, going to the station at Chicago.

Two applicants for enlistment in the marine corps arrived yesterday, Harry W. Montgomery, Marion and Leo Neigeio, Chicago. They passed the examination and were sent on to Port Royal, N. C., where they will go into training.

It is contended that Uncle Sam's work in the marine corps is lighter than that required of men in the navy. The marine corps men man the smaller boats and are frequently called upon to do duty on land.

W. C. Brown, Treasurer Of Iowa, Dies Suddenly

Des Moines, May 12.—W. C. Brown, state treasurer of Iowa, died at his home here today. He was taken ill suddenly yesterday in his office. Heart disease and kidney trouble are believed to have caused his death.

POULTRY and PET STOCK

POULTRY

Anconas.

SINGLE-COMB mottled Ancona eggs for hatching. Winners at Omaha. Write for mating and price list. Emil Pallas, 4836 McKinley St., Benson, Neb.

MOTTLED ANCONAS—THE GREAT EGG producers. Mrs. M. J. Gallatin, Ashland, Neb.

ANCONAS, SINGLE COMB—OMAHA AND Kearney State show winners; eggs, $1.75, $250 setting. J. D. Pope, Lindsay, Neb.

Langshans.

PURE BLOOD BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, $1.50; $5.50, 100; large Toulouse goose eggs, 25c. Mrs. Hiram Krum, Arlington, Neb.

PURE-BRED white Langshans eggs, $1.50 per 15. Edward Pates, Creighton, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. JAKE Herrick, Wahoo, Neb.

FINE BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels for sale. Margaret McClure, Wallace, Kan.

Leghorns.

SINGLE Comb Buff and White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, Buff Orpington, Silver and White Wyandotte eggs $5 per 100. Express prepaid balance of season. Egg records up to 286. Missouri, Storrs & Newark contests. Not at Home! O. E. Hennings, Mead, Neb.

EGGS—FROM SINGLE-COMB WHITE Leghorns, bred to lay, prize-winning stock; prices reasonable; express prepaid. Mrs. Chas. Cross, Sextonville, Wis.

BARRON'S WORLD'S BEST LAYERS; English White Leghorn eggs reasonable. Andy Mikkelson, Utica, Neb.

FOR SALE—Rose-Comb White Leghorn eggs, $4.50 per 100. Mrs. Anna Nelson, Genoa, Neb., Route No. 3.

YOUNG'S STRAIN SINGLE - COMB White Leghorns; 15 eggs, $1; 100 eggs, $5. Harold Long, Nelson, Neb.

ROSE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—$4.50 per hundred. Mrs. Anna Nelson, Genoa, Neb. Route 3.

A TRIO of thoroughbred single comb White Leghorns. Write Anton Bachora, 2322 61st Ave., Benson.

ROSE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—75 cents per setting, $4.50 per hundred. F. L. Hayek, Linwood, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $4.50 per hundred; 85 per cent guaranteed fertile. J. H. Plettner, Exeter, Neb.

FULL-BLOOD SINGLE-COMB BROWN Leghorn Eggs—$1, 15; $5, 100. Mrs. Oscar B. Boydston, Neligh, Neb.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, RANGE flock; 15, $1; 50, $3; 100, $5; mated pen, 15, $1.50. C. O. Lundeen, Harvard, Neb.

EGGS—Buff Leghorn, $4.00 105; Buff Rocks, $1.50, 17; $5.00, 105. Pen, $3.00, 17. Albert Nagengast, Howells, Neb.

Minorcas.

SINGLE-COMB BLACK MINORCAS—Eggs, $6 per 100. Chas. Dee, Genoa, Neb.

Orpingtons.

PURE-BRED eggs, S. C. Buff and White Orpington, White Leghorn; excellent layers, $5 per 100. White Pekin ducks, 12 for $1.25. Mrs. John Witten, Kirkman, Ia.

SINGLE-COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, $6 per 100. Mrs. Henry Martin, Eddyville, Neb.

S. C. BUFF Orpington eggs; the big, heavy-boned kind; nothing but clear Buff. 15 for $1.50; 50 for $4. J. D. Pollock, Bloomfield, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE ORPINGTON eggs; fifteen, $1; fifty, $3; hundred, $5. J. A. Russell, Corning, Iowa.

SINGLE-COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 for 15, $5 per 100; Pennington strain. F. M. Blakeslee, Wahoo, Neb.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING from choice selected stock, $1, 15; $5, 100. Mrs. Harry Overturff, Libertyville, Ia.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE ORPINGTON eggs, $1, 15; $4.50, 100; Kellerstrass strain. William Havekost, Hooper, Neb.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, 100 EGGS, $5.00; 50, $3.00; 15, $1.25. Helene Pierce, Greenwood, Neb.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 5 CENTS each. Hens weigh as high as eight pounds. Mrs. Tockey, Silver Creek, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—50, $3; 100, $5. Jos. Konicek, Clarkson, Neb., Route 1.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE ORPINGTON eggs for hatching, $1.25 per 15, $6 per 100. Wm. Langhphn, Avoca, Ia.

BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, fancy stock, 75c dozen. Red 5300.

BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, 75c dozen; fine stock; winter layers. Red 5300.

BUFF Orpington eggs for setting. Phone Douglas 5268, 2124 Douglas.

BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, 60c dozen; fine stock, winter layers. Red 5300.

Rhode Island Reds.

HARRISON'S Non-sitting Single-Comb Reds (250-egg strain). Mating list gives facts—free. Harrison, "The Redman," Stromsburg, Neb.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—ROSE AND single-comb eggs, $5 per 100; also some special matings at $2 per setting. P. G. Fleselman, Box 1, Hickman, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs for hatching; $1.50 for 15, $5 per hundred; farm range; good laying strain. Clara S. Lansing, Eddyville, Neb.

THOROUGHBRED ROSE-COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels. Eggs, $1.50 setting. Claude Musselman, Lyons, Neb.

EGGS FROM CHOICE DARK RED AND heavy-boned Single-Comb Reds at $2 and $3 per 15. H. R. Schaefers, Howells, Neb.

ROSE-COMB REDS—EGGS, $1.50, 15; $2.50, 30; $5, 100. Dark red. J. Burton, Fairfield, Neb.

ROSE-COMB REDS—EGGS FROM BEST pens, $2 per 15; flock, $4 per 100. Glen Wilson, Blair, Neb.

DARK ROSE-COMB RED EGGS, FOUR mated pens; range flock, $6 per 100. Esther Nelson, Phillips, Neb.

EGGS—ROSE-COMB REDS, $4.50 PER 100, utility stock, farm range. Mrs. Edd Dilley, Friend, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB RED EGGS FROM FINE laying strain; rod color. Prices reasonable. Allen Ely, Elkhorn, Neb.

SINGLE-COMB RED EGGS—SELECTED pen, $1.50 per 15; flock, $4, 100, from Pioneer Reds. Mrs. John Hall, Valley, Neb.

TOP-NOTCH SINGLE-COMB RHODE Island Reds—Eggs, $4 per 100, $2.50 per 50. W. E. Briggs, Springfield, Neb.

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Eggs, $2.50 per 50, $4.50 per 100. F. M. Shave, Bruning, Neb.

POULTRY

FINE winter laying Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching. Call Webster 1297.

R. C. REDS eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Theo Tredit, Orleans, Neb.

Rocks.

EGGS FROM IRVIN'S INVINCIBLE Barred Plymouth Rocks, big-boned, narrow-barred kind that won the blue ribbons at the Nebraska State shows 1916 and 1917. Eggs, $3 and $5 per 15, from fine matings. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. Irvin, Wilber, Neb.

WHITE ROCKS, large, vigorous, farm-raised, good layers; eggs, $1.50 setting, $6 for 100; satisfaction guaranteed. N. E. Bailey, Hornick, Ia.

EGGS—Barred Rock, Bradley strain, well barred, large-boned, laying strain, $1.25 per 15, $5 per 100. Mrs. Chester Dahlof, Kirkman, Ia.

BARRED ROCK eggs from top-notch quality stock, $1.50 for 15, $6 for 100; nothing but the best. Ahlquist Bros., Box G, Florence, Neb.

CLASSY Barred Rocks, farm range bred to win and lay, $5, 100; $3, 50; $1.25, 15. Few settings from pen, $2.50. Mrs. C. F. Seatock, Neola, Ia.

HILLCREST Barred Rocks (Bradley strain). Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks. Eggs, 100, $5; setting, $1. D. T. Gantt, Crete, Neb.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET BARRED Rock eggs, $4, 100; pen, $1.50, 15; cockerel mated, large type. E. E. Royer, Dal'ts Center, Ia.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR hatching; also Silver-Spangled Hamburg eggs, at $3 per hundred. Chas. Voss & Son, Hubbard, Neb.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FROM high scoring stock (Fishels), farm range; 100, $5; 50, $3; 15, $1.50. C. I. Shaw, Plainview, Neb.

BARRED ROCK eggs, extra good, healthy, farm flock; pen, 15, $1.50; per 100, $6. M. S. McCollister, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

BARRED ROCK eggs, $1, 15; $2, 30; $3, 50; $5, 100. Satisfied customers 12 states. Mrs. George Schulz, Yutan, Neb.

THOMPSON strain Barred Rocks, best pen eggs, $1.50 per 15, $6 per 100, prepaid. T. H. Kaldenberg, Pella, Ia.

FINE stock Barred Rock hens and cockerels, also setting hens with 15 eggs for $2. 3522 Cass St.

WHITE ROCK eggs from prize-winning stock, $1.25 per 15; $5 per 100. Louis Wilken, Route 1, Columbus, Neb.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR hatching—the better kind—$3, $5 and $8 per 15. Dr. Filippin, Stromsburg, Neb.

WHITE ROCKS—BLUE-RIBBON WINners in four states. Send for mating list. Williams Poultry Farm, Cedar Bluffs, Neb.

WHITE Rock eggs—pure-bred, good layers, $1.50 per 15, $5 per 100. Fr d Kroeger, Carroll, Ia.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—PEN HEADED BY prize-winning cockerel, $3 per 15; farm flock, $1.50 per 15, $5 per 100. B. F. Maxwell, Liberty, Neb.

HIGH-QUALITY BARRED ROCK EGGS, $4 per 100; good laying strain. Ben Johnson, Fairfield, Neb.

FABY chicks, pure-breds; White Rocks, 15c each; Barred Rocks, 12c. George Wolcott, Central City, Neb.

EGGS—Fancy Barred Rocks—Winter layers, $1.25 and $2.50 setting. Clyde Karel, Clarkson, Neb.

Wyandottes.

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS, Aristocrat strain. Two settings, $1.75; fifty eggs, $2.50. Mrs. Henry Drenguis, Scribner, Neb.

GREEN LAWN POULTRY FARM, REGal White Wyandottes, pen 1, 15 eggs, $2.50; pens 2 and 3, $1.50, or $5 per 100. Henry Keil, Fairmont, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM HAS EGGS for hatching from some of the best White Wyandottes in America. Oscar L. Bock, Council Bluffs, Ia.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST SILVER WYandottes, Barred Rocks or White-Crested Black Polish, breeding stock or eggs, write to William Neiers, Box C, Cascade, Iowa.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $1.50 for 15; $8 for 100. M. D. Van Hoosen, Stromsburg, Neb.

IMPERIAL WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from selected pen, $2 for 15, $6 per 100. M. Mogensen, Fullerton, Neb.

ROSE-COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, $6 hundred, 75 cents fifteen. John H. Horst, Wisner, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS, $1 PER 15, $5 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Diekmann, Edgar, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, $1 SETting, $4.50 hundred. Mrs. John Briggs, Glenvil, Neb.

BUTTERCUPS—YOUR OPPORTUNITY. BOOKLET.
WM. FREISE, LA CROSSE, WIS.

BLUE WYANDOTTES—Eggs for hatching. Write Jasper A. Gauntt, Vincennes, Ind.

Miscellaneous.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—54 VARIETIES, chickens, Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red turkeys; Toulouse, Embden, African China geese; Pekin, Rouen, Runner, Muscovy ducks; Guineas; catalogue free. Theodore Frunz, Box 11, Mankato, Minn.

EGGS FOR HATCHING; MATING LISTS free. Single-comb Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Peter Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

DARK and White Cornish eggs. P. Q. Halen, Table Rock, Neb.

CYPHERS incubator and hover for sale. Walnut 2974.

EGGS—48 VARIETIES. FREE BOOK. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb. Box 2.

40 CHICKENS AND 10 geese for sale. 2617 N. 52d. Mrs. Lind.

Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Etc.

28 BREEDS OF DUCKS, CHICKENS, turkeys. Catalogue free. Poultry Judge Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—EGGS FOR sale, good stock, reasonable prices. Write me your wants. Ed Crosier, Oakdale, Neb.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS. MRS. Henry Moecke, Lindsay, Neb.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK

PIGEONS.

Squab Journal—Treats on feeding, marketing and general management of pigeons for squab raising. Illustrated. Published monthly. Sample 10c. Four months' trial, 25c. American Squab Journal, Dept

FOR SALE—Mated Carneaux pigeons. Get my prices. Benj. Owens, Blair, Neb.

TWO cream colored Angora cats for sale, one male and one female, full grown.

Son of Former President Taft Enlists as Private

Washington, May 12.—Charles P. Taft, the 19-year-old son of former President Taft, has enlisted as a private in the artillery.

Facts for Poultry Raisers

Green food is greatly relished by all kinds of poultry. It is valuable, not so much for the food nutrients contained, but as an aid in keeping the digestive tract in good condition. Green food also gives color to the egg yolk.

So far as possible green food should be grown on the poultry runs. For summer feeding the sowing of the runs to wheat the previous fall and oats in the spring, followed by rape, buckwheat or soybeans, gives good results. In winter succulent food can be supplied by various means. Cabbage and large beets are perhaps the best, when prices will permit, but steamed clover or alfalfa can be utilized. Some people get a heavy stand of rye in the fall, cut this in the winter when the chickens are not permitted to run, and feed it in the pens. Ensilage, chopped very fine, is also used. Other forms of succulent food are carrots, turnips, onions and potatoes (boiled), when the prices of these vegetables are sufficiently low. Turnips and onions are said to flavor the egg. Soaked beet pulp can be used as a green food.

A popular source of green food is sprouted oats. It requires considerable labor to keep the flock supplied with sprouted oats. The sprouting is done by the use of trays two or three inches deep, with holes in the bottom for drainage. The trays should be kept in a room at a temperature of 70 degrees. A half-inch of earth should be placed in the bottom of the trays. A half-inch of oats which have been soaked in warm water over night is placed on the earth. The oats should then be covered wtih a half-inch of sand and the trays kept moist. When the oats are three inches long they should be fed. As a green food sprouted oats cannot be excelled, and the only objection to their use is the great amount of labor required and the necessity of having a satisfactory room in which to do the sprouting.

Use Common Sense With Incubator Chicks.

Plenty of fresh air and an unlimited amount of exercise with the application of a little common sense will do much to overcome the prejudice against the incubator chick.

The tendency to consume large quantities of food probably causes the death of more incubator chicks than any other one thing. When first hatched they possess ravenous appetites and a faculty for eating everything that is injurious. In the natural state they discover their food frequently, but in small quantities.

Another cause of disappointment and disaster with the incubator chick is a lack of sufficient warmth. The yolk of the egg, which is nature's method of supplying the newly hatched chick with nourishment, is absorbed slowly during the first few days of life. If for any reason the chick becomes chilled this process of absorption is checked and the yolk sours, causing a condition very similar to white diarrhea.

The incubator chick has much to learn and he has no mother to teach him. But if he is handled carefully he soon learns where to find food, water and warmth. He learns to scratch for himself and to select his food properly. It is said that one of the hardest things for the motherless chick to learn is to come in out of the rain.

Keep Eggs As You Would Milk.

Gather eggs often and keep them in a cool, dry place all the time until they are sold.

To produce first class eggs all conditions must be right. Eggs, like milk, should be cooled just as soon as possible after being produced, should be kept cool and should be marketed as soon as possible. Like milk and butter, eggs become tainted by odors, and should be kept away from onions, turnips, kerosene, or anything else having a heavy odor.

Hints on House Construction.

Four square feet of floor space should be allowed for each hen.

Have from eight to fifteen inches of roosting space to each hen.

Allow one nest to every four or five hens.

Where muslin is used for ventilation purposes, one square foot of muslin should be placed on the south side for every fifteen square feet of floor space, if the house is fifteen feet wide. If the house is ten feet wide, on the south side use one square foot of muslin to every twenty square feet of floor space and if the house is twenty feet wide, on the south side use one square foot of muslin to every ten square feet of floor space.

The foregoing rules will also apply in the use of the shutter front method of ventilation.

The height of the tops of the windows, if placed on the south side, should be a little less than one-half as high as the house is wide.

Glass should be placed in the house at the rate of one square foot to every fifteen square feet of floor space.

If the chickens are yarded, 150 square feet of yard space should be allowed for each bird.

The square house is the most economical to construct.

Capon Industry on the Increase.

The capon industry is sure to develop rapidly owing to the prevailing scarcity of meat-producing animals.

From the standpoint of meat production it is just as important to make a capon out of a cockerel as it is to make a steer out of a bull calf, or a barrow from a young boar. It is pure waste to allow the young rooster to become staggy.

Caponizing has the same effect upon the disposition of the male chicken that castration has upon the stallion. It renders him more tractable; less nervous and excitable, and so easier to handle from every standpoint. The true capon will seldom crow or fight, takes kindly to confinement and will even brood chicks.

The performing of this simple operation also affects the amount and quality of the meat. The capon makes more rapid gains than the rooster, and makes them more economically. At the same time his flesh remains as soft and palatable as when he was a two-pound "spring."

The operation necessary to produce capons is simple and can be performed by anyone after a little practice. The necessary instruments may be purchased from any poultry supply house or veterinary instrument company at from $2 to $5 a set. Full instructions for performing the operation may be had free of charge from the poultry department of any agricultural college.

Where capons are raised in large numbers it is now possible to ship them direct to large cities where there is a ready market.

Disinfect the Incubator.

The incubator should be disinfected after each hatch. Often after a hatch which shows no symptoms of disease, the contamination left in the machine under a temperature of 103 degrees will develop a culture of bacteria which will destroy the following hatch.

Any disinfectant, such as kerosene or other oils, should be avoided. The most common method of disinfecting machines is to use a 3 per cent solution of any popular stock dip or crude carbolic acid. The interior of the machine should be saturated with this solution, the lamp should then be lighted and the door closed so that the fumes will penetrate all parts of the machine.

In disinfecting the machine a common whisk broom can be used. By this method the solution can be thrown into the corners and against the back of the machine. When formaldehyde is used as a disinfectant it is necessary to air the machine thoroughly before setting the eggs. If possible the machine should be placed in the sun for a few hours, so that the sun can shine directly into the egg chamber, as sunshine is one of the best germicides that can be found.

Ducklings Need Little Care.

Young ducklings need little attention if given a dry roosting place and the right kind of feed.

The less ducklings are handled the better. Their chief requirements are plenty of green grass, sand and fresh water.

As a rule it is not advisable to set duck eggs in an incubator. They require more moisture and ventilation than hen eggs. The recent rage over the Indian runner duck has caused the neglect of the meat producing type.

Up Jumps the Onion.

No longer is an onion breath plebeian.

And if a neighbor talks of having had corned beef and cabbage for dinner, do not think the less of him. For onions, with cabbage and potatoes, have gone sky high. Incidentally, sauerkraut and pigs' feet no longer are "common" fare.

Cabbage has gone up 1,000 per cent. Onions have gone up 1,200 per cent (in two years) and sauerkraut 400 per cent, though commission men say they are not able to obtain quotations. The Irish potato is quoted from $2 to $2.20 a bushel to jobbers against $1.10 to $1.15 last year and 45 to 50 cents in 1915.

Cabbage last year at this time sold at $13 to $15 a ton, but now has reached a top price when a small lot is sold on a basis of $150 a ton.

Sauerkraut last year sold for $2.50 a barrel. This year it is quoted at $19 a barrel, but brokers have defied any one to buy it at that price.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

United States Government's Opening of Indian Land in Southeastern Oklahoma

HAVE YOU EXERCISED YOUR GOVERNMENT RIGHT?—500,000 acres of rich agricultural grazing and timber lands in the greatest undeveloped oil territory in the United States to be thrown open to the public.

IMPORTANT POINTS—You do not have to live on the land. You do not have to improve the land. The land is close to railroads and market towns. No irrigation necessary, 40 inches of rainfall. You may acquire 160 acres of this land. It's your last big land opportunity. You obtain this land direct from the government. You must act now. Car here few days Only.

Pullman Car With Demonstrator Will Arrive

Monday Morning, May 14th

Government Indian Land Demonstration Car No. 10

Under supervision of McAlester Exchange from McAlester, Oklahoma, is here to give you free information regarding the land and the method you pursue to exercise your rights. This opportunity is limited and immediate action is necessary.

Pullman car equipped with maps, plats, agriculture and geological reports and displays of products in charge of skilled demonstrators, now on track at Great Western freight house, 16th and Mason Sts. Hours 9 a. m. to 12 m., 1 p. m. to 5:30 p. m., 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

Get This Free Garden Book.

A fifty-page illustrated booklet on the planting and care of the home vegetable garden will be sent free to any reader of The Bee. This book is an official publication of the United States government. It covers the garden from artichokes to turnips. It tells you what to plant and how to plant it, gives cultural hints and a planting table for more than fifty of the most important vegetables for the home garden, tells you all about the proper tools, fertilizers, etc., etc. Contains diagrams showing how to lay out your garden. You need this book to do your share in the big campaign for raising more food.

THE OMAHA BEE INFORMATION BUREAU,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosed find a two-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, The Garden Book.

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POULTRY PROFIT —"THE LEE WAY"

The "Lee Way" is a systematic way of handling poultry for best health, growth, productiveness, and a profit every month of the year. It consists in following a few simple rules and in the use of the following time-tested poultry helps. It costs two cents per hen per month to follow the "Lee Way." One extra egg pays the cost.

THE LEE LIBRARY The "Lee Way" is fully described in the Lee Library of five booklets put up in a neat package and distributed free by Lee Supply Dealers or mailed postpaid for 5 cents stamps.

LEE'S LICE KILLER is one of our profit makers and savers. Applied to roosts, etc., (a liquid) it quickly gets rid of lice and mites; also scaly leg. No handling of fowls. On the market 22 years.

LEE'S EGG MAKER is a meat-food, tonic condiment. It supplies all needed elements aside from grain, green food, grit and water and it does bring more eggs. Many California ranches have used it steadily for 15 years.

GERMOZONE is a tonic and bowel regulator; a remedy for colds, roup, canker, bowel disorders, chicken-pox, etc. Best thing for chick diarrhea; prevents contagion from fowl to fowl through the drink; kills in the crop, germs picked up with the food.

EGG-O-HATCH applied to eggs during incubation makes better hatches of stronger chicks. A fifty-cent package treats 600 eggs.

EGG-O-LATUM is the best egg preserver. Eggs coated with Egg-o-Latum in April or May cannot be told from eggs under a week old the following January. Easily applied and simply kept in egg case or carton in cellar. Jar sufficient for 50 dozen eggs, 50 cents postpaid.

There is a dealer handling Lee Poultry supplies at most every city or town. If not at yours, write for full particulars, delivery terms, prices, egg book, etc. State if you can handle agency. Geo. H. Lee Co., 602 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.