

GUIDE BOOK ON ALFALFA ISSUED BY UNCLE SAM

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The increased interest in varieties of alfalfa and the need for the farmer to know whether a certain variety is suitable for his neighborhood, have led to the publication of United States department of agriculture Farmer's Bulletin 757, Commercial Varieties of Alfalfa. In this bulletin of 24 pages, the authors, R. A. Oakley and H. L. Westover, of the bureau of plant industry, discuss in detail the characteristics and habits of the nine fairly distinctive commercial strains of alfalfa now recognized in the United States, together with their adaptation to climatic conditions. Some give the best results in the north and northwest, while others succeed only in the south and southwest where the winters are mild. Wherever possible, the authors have indicated methods of distinguishing the seed of one variety from another.

Common Alfalfa.
"Common alfalfa" is a term that is used to include all of the alfalfas that are not clearly of hybrid origin or that do not have distinct and uniform varietal characteristics, such as Peruvian and Arabian varieties. Numerous strains are coming to be recognized in the "common" group. They are often designated by the geographic name of the locality where known, as Kansas-grown alfalfa, Montana-grown alfalfa, and many others, or by some term descriptive of the conditions under which the crop has developed, such as dry-land alfalfa, irrigated alfalfa, and non-irrigated alfalfa.

Strains developed in the south usually produce larger yields than those developed in the northern states, but they are less hardy. The "dry-land" alfalfa seed offered on the market has, so far, failed to show any noticeable superiority in ability to resist drought over that grown with an abundance of moisture.

Native Strains Best.
The commercial Turkostan alfalfa has been tested quite thoroughly in all parts of this country, and in nearly every case has proved inferior to American-grown strains.

The leading commercial strains of variegated alfalfa are the Grimm, the Baltic, the Canadian variegated, and sand lucern. With the exception of sand lucern, they have been found more resistant to cold than other commercial varieties or strains and are therefore recommended for sections where winter killing occurs frequently.

Peruvian alfalfa is not resistant to severe cold and can be grown successfully only where the winter temperature is comparatively mild, as in the southern and southwestern states. Under favorable conditions it out-yields any other commercial strain.

Good and Poor Seed.
As a result of numerous experimental tests the adaptations of the various varieties and strains of alfalfa have been quite definitely determined.

It is highly advisable that the farmer should learn to distinguish good

from poor seed. Plump seed of an olive-green color almost invariably germinates well, while shriveled or brown seed generally germinates poorly. The presence of any appreciable quantity of weed seeds or other impurities indicates a poor quality of seed.

Owing to the fact that alfalfa does not produce seed satisfactorily under humid conditions, there is little use in trying to grow it for seed in the eastern states.

Breeding work with alfalfa offers great possibilities, but the time and expense involved are so great that a farmer can not afford to undertake it.

REICHSTAG TALKS OF PRISON CAMPS

BERLIN, Oct. 13.—Discussion of the situation as regards German prisoners of war and interned civilians was continued today in the main committee of the reichstag. According to the Overseas News agency's report of the proceedings, the chancellor was asked by a member to obtain an agreement with the French government along the following lines:
"Women and children and men over 45 years of age who are still detained by the French government in spite of the convention of January, 1916, shall be repatriated."
"The age limit for men to be repatriated shall be lowered from 55 to 45 years."
"The scandalous abuses in several of the French prison camps, especially that of Chartreuse, shall be abolished."

FARM LOAN USED TO DEFRAUD FARMERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Seeking to head off what they believe is developing into one of the greatest financial frauds in the United States has known, the federal farm loan board today asked the aid of the department of justice.
Clear across the continent, in a strip of states from Virginia to California, the board reported to the justice department, organizations, either deliberately fraudulent or at best, illegal, have sprung up, for the purpose of defrauding farmers through the latter's ignorance of the new rural credits act. In one single instance, it is said, the farmers have been victimized to an aggregate of \$350,000.

Governors of states and members of congress have been made unwitting parties to some of these illegal operations, it is said, the promoters taking advantage of them as well as of the farmers.

SALEM, Or., Oct. 13.—Mrs. C. M. Matlock of this city was instantly killed and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. M. Matlock of Dallas, and the latter's 2-year-old daughter were injured here today when their automobile collided with another machine. The injured woman and child will recover. The collision occurred in a dense fog.

BERLIN DENIES DUTCH STATEMENT

THE HAGUE, Oct. 13.—The special correspondent in Berlin of the Nieuwe Rotterdamseche Curant telegraphs as follows:
"I have been authorized by competent naval authority to say that the submarine commander cannot have made a statement to the captain of the Bloemerdijk that all ships which had to touch at British ports would be sunk."

A Rotterdam dispatch on October 10, quoted from a report to the Holland-American line, owners of the steamer Bloemerdijk, which was sunk off the New England coast during the German submarine operations of last Sunday, that the submarine's commander "informed the Bloemerdijk's captain that he would sink any ship bound by way of an English port."

The steamer was on her way from New York for Rotterdam with a cargo of grain for the Dutch government, but was expected to touch at Kirkwall en route.

FOREIGN CRUISERS HUNT SUBMARINES

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—A fleet of foreign cruisers and destroyers is off the American coast, according to Captain Linderoos, of the Russian steamship Hesperos, which arrived here today from Huelva, Spain. The pilot who boarded his vessel, Captain Linderoos reported that a "lot of cruisers and destroyers" passed his vessel off Cape Sable Wednesday, heading southwest.

After being held here since the submarine raid off Nantucket Sunday, three British steamers went out last night and today, the Lord Cromer and the Marengo prepared to sail.

The Kansas of the American-Hawaiian line, under charter to the France and Canada Steamship company, and laden with war munitions, and hoses for the allies, was expected to sail today for St. Nazaire, France and Genoa.

The Kansas was the first steamship to encounter the U-boat Sunday, but was allowed to proceed after examination of her papers.

WILSON TO SPEAK IN NEW YORK CITY

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 13.—President Wilson today accepted an invitation to speak in Buffalo on October 30 and in New York October 31. Both meetings will be arranged under non-partisan auspices. These two trips and those on October 19 to Chicago and October 26 to Cincinnati are his only remaining campaign journeys before election day. He will, however, make a number of porch speeches at Shadow Lawn.

ITALIANS CAPTURE STRONG FORTRESS

ROME, Oct. 13.—In the Pasubio region of the Trentino, Italian troops have taken strong Austrian positions between Ette Crocio and Monte Roite, says the official statement issued by the war office today. Austrian attacks in the same region were beaten back, it is added. Italian troops, the statement says, also have made considerable progress on the Carso plateau, where there has been heavy fighting during the past few days.

TALKING FOR HUGHES HURTS LABORS CAUSE

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The following telegram from Paul Seharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, to Miss Maude Younger, San Francisco trade unionist and suffrage worker, was made public today:
"The organized workers of California believe you are doing positive harm to woman's suffrage and progress generally by supporting Hughes."
Miss Younger is now in Nevada campaigning for Hughes and bearing the credentials of the California State Federation of Labor.

POINDEXTER TO WIN

(Continued From Page One).
The big meeting and the banquet were distributed to the Humphrey following, while the friends of Poindexter listened to the applause and the rattle of knives and forks from the rainy curb-stone.

Poindexter and Wilson, of course, Poindexter and his

TO DARKEN HAIR APPLY SAGE TEA

Look Young! Bring Back Its Natural Color, Gloss and Attractiveness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, streaked or gray. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get a 50-cent bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound at any drug store all ready for use. This is the old time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients.
While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant.
This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite and is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

friends are for Hughes. They are back in the republican party, and that means that all good progressives and republicans must stand together to lick the democrats.
I have met one prominent progressive, who is a heavy bettor and who never loses an election bet, who is putting his money on Poindexter and Wilson.

About the only thing in the way of a straw vote that may be regarded as significant is the one taken at the annual eastern Washington state fair at Spokane. Here, three turnstiles were provided, one for Hughes, one for Wilson and one neutral. Thus, about 45,000 persons were polled. The result gave Wilson a plurality of approximately 5,000.

Washington is normally a republican state, but it is also a notoriously independent one. Four years ago Roosevelt received 113,698 votes, Wilson 86,840, and Taft 79,445. The socialists cast 49,134.

Campaign Complicated.
The republican managers have a simple way of showing that Hughes will win—just add the Roosevelt and Taft votes together and give it to Hughes. But that will not happen. As in California and Oregon Wilson has the labor vote solid. He will poll a large woman vote, owing to his peace policies. He will get those independents who regarded Roosevelt as the most independent and progressive candidate and who, now, consider Wilson more independent than Hughes. The latter will get the republicans who were republicans because their fathers were republicans, and he will get some people who believe he will extend a magic wand and touch the lumber industry into greater life.

The campaign in Washington is additionally complicated by the fact that state offices are being filled. A semi-progressive republican, Henry McBride, is running against the present governor, Ernest Lister. The latter has a fair record and is rather popular. Wilson is handicapped by having on the democratic ticket a candidate for United States senator an old-

time standpat Bourbon democrat. If the election were held today, I think Wilson would carry the state; but much may happen in a month.



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Children will not be admitted unless accompanying parents

New Home of BUTTER-NUT and PAN-DANDY BREAD