

# Reflector Cooking School

## April 7 and 8

Free Admission May Be Had by the Women Patrons of the Reflector Who Take Advantage of the Double Coupons in Today's Paper Which Are Exchangeable for Season Tickets

This school is entirely free to the women of Abilene and vicinity. Mrs. Julia Wiley who is here from Topeka to give local women the benefit of her experience, is one of the best cooks in the west and her reputation is national. As the result of her instructions Abilene women should be able to cook better food at less expense.

**Be Sure and Cut Out the Coupon Today and Trade It for a Season Ticket**

In Topeka, Lawrence, Salina and other Kansas towns where the school has been held the women have been unable to get in the halls so great was the demand for instruction. In tonight's paper you will find two coupons. One of these you can use yourself and the other you can give to some friend. There will be a complete change of program every day and you will be given instructions in cooking everything from soup to cake. Don't neglect presenting this coupon and getting a season ticket. If you wait too long the tickets will be exhausted.

**Present This Coupon at the Reflector Office**

### Cooking School Coupon

Please FILL THIS OUT and present at the Daily Reflector office and receive a Season Ticket to the Cooking School FREE OF CHARGE.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

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### WHAT LAW-MAKERS DID FOR KANSAS FARMERS.

The legislature which has just adjourned is to be praised for the goodly amount of constructive and progressive legislation it enacted in the interest of agriculture and the rural schools.

Kansas ranks second highest in literacy. Every school district in the state will hereafter be required to maintain a full seven months' term of school. To aid sparsely settled districts upon which this length of term would be a serious burden, the state will help the support of the school and the legislature made an appropriation of \$100,000 for this purpose. When one realizes that the vast majority of the school children of Kansas are attending the rural school, the importance of this forward step cannot be overestimated.

### Agriculture in the Schools.

The new teachers' certificate law requires all teachers of the graded and rural schools of the state to pass an examination in the elements of agriculture and thus be prepared to teach this subject in their schools. This is the first step toward the introduction of industrial and vocational subjects into the curriculum of every public school in Kansas.

Denmark, agriculturally and commercially one of the most successful countries in the world, considering her natural facilities, requires book-keeping, business methods, dairying, stock feeding and crop production in all her public schools, in addition to the ordinary subjects. Moreover, this country, only one-fifth the size of Kansas, maintains 29 agricultural colleges, with a total attendance of 6,000 students. As a result of this universal education in agriculture nearly 65 per cent of her people live on the farm, while the United States, so recently settled, and yet so undeveloped, has not more than 35 per cent of her people on the farm. In Denmark, approximately 80 per cent of the farmers own the farm they till, while in this country, with Uncle Sam still giving away farm lands, four out of every 10 farms are occupied by tenants.

Were Kansas as densely populated as is Denmark, we should now have over 9 million people, instead of less than 1 1/2 million. Denmark supports this vast population and exports \$9 worth of foodstuff for every acre of land under cultivation. With a better soil and a more favorable climate, does Kansas, with its limited population, export this much foodstuff?

**Agriculture in High Schools.**  
An appropriation was made to support the teaching of agriculture and domestic science in the normal training high schools. That is to say, the high schools of the state, seeking to prepare teachers will now be helped by an appropriation of \$25,000 to train these teachers so they may give instruction in agricultural and domestic science. This is another move toward the introduction of the industries into the grades and rural schools.

A vast majority of the farmers of the country enter upon their occupation between their 15th and 18th years. To reach them with instruction that will make of them better citizens and more successful husbandmen and business men, means

that they must be reached before they leave the rural school. Moreover, a large majority of those who go into the industries find their places in the shops as operators or apprentices before they are 18 years old, and these must be reached with instruction in drawing, manual training, commercial law, economics, etc., in the grades, if at all.

### Other Important School Laws.

Another important and far-reaching step in the improvement of the public schools was the law providing for the consolidation of rural schools when a majority of those living in a district express a desire through their votes to have such consolidation, and making the transportation of pupils mandatory in such districts when they live beyond 2 miles from the school.

Another law was enacted giving district boards, as at present organized, authority to transport pupils living 2 1/2 miles or more from school. This applies to all classes of districts.

A law was enacted providing for free tuition in high schools to all pupils in counties having a population of less than 10,000, and in which such provision does not already exist.

Other important legislation was enacted in the interest of the city schools; making one date for the annual school meeting throughout the state; permitting two or more counties to join together for the conduct of a normal institute; making persons eligible for county superintendents who do not live in the county; authorizing the annexation of territory for school purposes to all of the larger cities, and authorizing the establishment of township high schools in rural communities.

A thoroughly first-class road law was enacted. The benefits to be derived from the use of the drag were recognized, and failure to drag the roads is punishable by fine. The road tax is made payable in cash. Unfortunately, the house failed to enact into a law the bill which the senate had passed almost unanimously, giving more authority to the highway engineer in designing the bridges, etc.

Of much importance in portions of the state is a carefully adjusted system of drainage laws adapted to Kansas conditions.

Laws in relation to the control of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock were completely revised and modified and put into more workable form than ever before.

### A Study of Kansas Soils.

Under the provisions of a bill introduced by Mr. Barrier of Greenwood county the Agricultural college is required to begin a systematic survey of the soils of the state, and an appropriation of \$5,000 a year for the next two years was made for this purpose. The cooperation of the United States department of agriculture in this matter has already been secured, and the government will contribute as much money as the state is putting into this work.

It is proposed to make a detailed survey, including a physical and chemical analysis of limited areas in different parts of the state, and a study of the adaptation of each soil to different crops. Thus is the state taking account of its permanent capital. The greatest asset of Kansas is the plant food in the soil. It is of the utmost importance that we know how much we have, how long it will last, how it may be conserved, to what crops it is best adapted and how we may use it with the greatest good to ourselves and to those who are to follow.

Illinois has this task almost completed, and her farmers are getting increased returns from their land at the same time that they are conserving fertility more completely than ever before.

### Irrigation in Western Kansas.

Under the provisions of a bill introduced by Senator Robinson, the Agricultural college was authorized to undertake experiments in irrigation in the western part of the state, in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture. Here, again, the government will meet half the expense. It is proposed to study the methods utilization of windmills and other cheap methods of pumping water, to see to what extent the rainfall may be in this way supplemented, and intensive agriculture supplant extensive farming.

### Experiments in Every County.

The state appropriation to the experiment station was increased \$7,500 each year, with the understanding that a major portion of this increase is to be used in the conduct of what may be termed outlying experiments, or experiments away from Manhattan. It is proposed to begin by making a test of the different varieties of corn in every county in the state. The same test will be made with wheat, beginning this fall. Later, experiments in growing alfalfa on

areas not now considered to be adapted to this crop will be made. In the western third of the state a careful study of the sorghums will be instituted. Already a feeding experiment is under way at Manhattan to test the value of sorghum, milo and kafir seed in comparison with corn for growing and fattening hogs. This is to ascertain to what extent these drouth-resisting crops may be utilized in the support of a livestock industry in that portion of the state where the rainfall is least, and where milo and kafir are more reliable crops than corn. It is expected that some systematic experiment will be conducted this year in every county in Kansas.

The millers of the state had introduced, through Senator Hunter, a bill in the senate which has become a law, requiring the college authorities to make a systematic study of wheat in the different parts of the state, with a view to determining what varieties will produce not only the largest yield, but wheat of the highest milling quality, as well. It has been said of nearly every wheat state that sooner or later "the wheat quality has gone out of the soil." That means that for some reason, both the yield and quality decline. To bring both the yield and the quality above the standard of former years is the purpose of this new duty imposed upon the college.

### Increased Institute Work.

The largest increase in the appropriations to the Agricultural college was to the extension department for farmers' institutes, movable schools, in domestic science and agriculture, etc. This is the taxpayers appropriating to their own use a part of their own money. It will mean that more and better institutes will be held, a larger number of sewing and cooking schools will be conducted, attended by high school girls and women in the villages and from the farm. It will mean more and better work in helping the farmers to plan and build silos, in order that they may save their alfalfa crop in spite of the rain, or their corn crop in spite of drouth and hot winds. It will mean further the development of the dairy industry of the state, upon which the future of Kansas must ultimately rest, the industry which both feeds the farmer and fattens the soil.

### WARMTH ENCOURAGES HEN.

Eggs Are Cheaper Now Than They Have Been in Four Years.

Eggs are cheaper now than they have been at this season of the year for four years. Thirteen cents, and 12 1/2 cents a dozen, in trade, are the prices quoted for eggs at the stores. In contrast to this, figures furnished local poultry houses show that during the month of April last year eggs were bought by the produce men for 19 cents a dozen, and that during May they sold at 17 cents a dozen. It was only during the hottest part of the summer that the price was much lower than it is now.

The egg output is said to be unusually good this year. Whatever harm the mild, dry winter may have been to other products which are related to agriculture, it has been very favorable to the poultry industry.

The fact that eggs were so high last year has also tended to force the price down, so produce men say. The high price lessened the egg consumption and because of this the number of eggs kept in storage was greater than usual.

There is another peculiarity about the egg market of this season. Hens began laying earlier than usual. As a result the percentage of increase in March was very slight, because a great many of the hens that had commenced laying in February had quit setting and had become broody. It is said by the produce men that as a result a great many eggs were set early and that this argues for early broilers this season.

### Woodbine Elects Officers.

Woodbine, April 5.—Politics is rather quiet in this little city. Last Monday the city election took place in our town and the following were elected: S. W. Kuennenmayer, who was mayor the last two years was elected on an independent ticket by a good majority which showed that he has many warm friends in our town who wanted him in office again. L. C. Westrup, C. H. Koepke, H. W. Mitchell, A. G. Krause and John Shank as councilmen and H. W. Fuller as police judge.

### New Farm Lost at Salina.

Salina, April 5.—C. B. Kirland has been re-elected mayor of Salina by two hundred and fifty majority. The women's vote was smaller than usual and a lack of interest in the election caused a light vote in every ward. The commission form of government proposition was beaten about 3 to 1.

Dever Mayor at Junction.  
Junction City, April 5.—Thomas Dever was elected mayor at yesterday's election by about 100 majority.

Billard Wins in Topeka.  
Topeka, April 5.—J. B. Billard was elected mayor over Tom McNeal by 164 majority.

White Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching, 15 for 75c, \$4 for 100. Mrs. C. H. Howland, R. F. D. No. 4, Abilene. Brown phone 1250, 134w-3mos.

(First published in Abilene Weekly Reflector April 5, 1911.)

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.  
In the District Court of Dickinson county, Kansas.

CARRIE M. ROSE, Plaintiff vs. WILL E. ROSE and PEARL M. ROSE Defendants.

No. 5933.

To Will E. Rose and Pearl M. Rose, of parts unknown:

You are hereby notified that you have been sued by the plaintiff, Carrie M. Rose, by her petition filed in said court on the 31st day of March, 1911, in which she prays judgment against you in the sum of \$400 with interest on \$300 at six per cent from May 15, 1910, and interest on \$100 at ten per cent from December 15, 1910; that plaintiff has caused an order of attachment to be issued out of said court and levied upon your undivided one-eighth interest in the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of lot four (4) in Lebold's addition to the city of Abilene, Kansas, thence east to the center of the channel of Mud Creek, thence down the center of the channel of Mud Creek to a point where the center of said channel intersects the west line of lot eight (8) in Lebold's addition to the city of Abilene, Kansas, thence south to the north line of Lebold's second addition to the city of Abilene, thence west four hundred forty-two and 5/8 (442 and 5/8) feet to the southeast corner of the Dickinson County Fair grounds, thence north to the place of beginning.

You are further notified that you must answer the petition filed in said case by the 15th day of May, 1911, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment as above described will be rendered against you and said real estate will be ordered sold and the proceeds thereof applied to the payment of said judgment.

W. J. HOWE, Clerk of the District Court. MOORE & HUMPHREY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

## RECIPROCITY ONLY IN THE MESSAGE

President Taft Wants Quick Action by Congress.

THE PEOPLE HAVE APPROVED

The Executive Believes the Public Desires to Open up a Way for Increased Trade Relations With Canada.

Washington, April 5.—The message of President Taft to the Senate and House of Representatives follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmitted to the Sixty-first Congress on January six last the text of the reciprocity trade agreement which had been negotiated under my direction by the secretary of state with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada. That agreement was the consummation of earnest efforts extending over a period of nearly a year, on the part of both governments to effect a trade arrangement which supplementing as it did the amicable settlement of various questions of a diplomatic and political character that had been reached would mutually promote commerce and would strengthen the friendly relations now existing.

Purely Commercial. The agreement in its intent and terms was purely economic and commercial. While the general subject was under discussion by the commissions I felt assured that the sentiment of the people of the United States was such that they would welcome a measure which would result in the increase of trade on both sides of the boundary line, which would open up the resource productive resources of Canada to the great mass of our own consumers on advantageous conditions and at the same time offer a broader outlet for the excess products of our farms and many of our industries. Details regarding a negotiation of this kind necessarily could not be made public while the conferences were pending. However, the full text of the agreement with the accompanying correspondence and data explaining both its purpose and its scope became known to the people throughout the message transmitted to Congress. It was immediately approved that the hoped-for fruits of the cordial labors of the commissioners met with widespread approval. The approval

has been strengthened by further consideration of the terms of the agreement in all their particulars. The volume of support which has developed shows that its broadly national scope is appreciated and is responsive to the popular will.

Blocked in the Senate.

The House of Representatives of the Sixty-first Congress after the full text of the agreement with all the details in regard to the different provisions had been before it, as they were before the American people, passed a bill confirming the agreement as negotiated and as transmitted to Congress. This measure failed of action in the senate. In my transmitted message of the 26th of January, I fully set forth the character of the agreement and emphasized its appropriateness and necessity as a response to the mutual needs of the people of the two countries, as well as its common advantages. I now lay that message and the reciprocal trade agreement, as integrally a part of the present message, before the Sixty-second Congress and again invite earnest attention to the considerations therein expressed.

Early Action Requested.

I am constrained in deference of popular sentiment and with a realizing sense of my duty to the great masses of our people whose welfare is involved, to urge upon your consideration early action on this agreement. In concluding the negotiations the representatives of the two countries bound themselves to use their utmost efforts to bring about the tariff changes provided for in the agreement by concurrent legislation at Washington and Ottawa. I have felt it my duty, therefore, not to acquiesce in relegation of action until the opening of the Congress in December, but to use my constitutional prerogative and convene the Sixty-second Congress in extra session in order that there will be no break of continuity in considering and acting upon this most important subject.

WILLIAM H. TAFT, The White House, April 5, 1911.

Lansing, Mich., April 4.—That the profit in operating steam railroads in Michigan has not fallen off under the two-cent fare law is shown by reports to the state railroad commission, comparisons of passenger earnings under the three-cent fare in 1909 and under the two-cent fare in 1910 show increased revenues on all roads.

Under the higher rate in 1909 the Michigan Central turned an average of \$1,523 a mile, against \$4,394 a mile in 1910, when the two-cent fare was charged. Figures for other lines are: New York Central, \$1,600 and \$1,300; Ann Arbor road, \$7,700 and \$1,300; Grand Rapids & Indiana, \$2,100 and \$2,100.

## Real Estate Goes Cheap

Talk about cheap prices. Can you beat the following bargains I have for you?

For \$1000—6 room house, Sand Springs water, good barn, cement sidewalk, close to town, lot 50x150 ft.

For \$1750—5 room house, lot 50x200, high ceilings, fruit trees, good outbuildings, city water, new cement sidewalk, owner leaving town, former price \$2250.

For \$2800—7 room house, new bath room, electric lights, city water, furnace heat, shade and fruit trees, lot 50x200 ft., owners asks \$3500, will sell for \$2800.

**DONT MISS THIS**  
Cash Buyer wants 40 acres of land near Abilene or house on large lot. Can you suit him. Tell me and I'll sell your real estate for you.

Have you a house to rent? Let me know. I have three renters who will pay rent in advance.

I want a list of city properties and farms. If you want a sure sale let me know.

**PAUL S. JOLLEY,**  
At Reflector Office