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VOLUME XVIII

KEWASKUM, WIS., SATURDAY, MAR. 8, 1913.

NUMBER 26.

NEW CHILD'S PENSION BILL.

Applies to Needy Child Even Though Not an Orphan—State Support at Home at Less Cost Than in

Madison, Wis., Mar.—(Special) A child's pension bill, fashioned after that now successfully in vogue in Colorado, and one which, it is said, will be even more economical to the state than the measure proposed by Assemblyman John L. Schnitzer, of De Pere, has been presented by Assemblyman Charles D. Rosa of Beloit.

While a sincere effort to simplify the system of caring for dependent children was made in the Schnitzer measure a greater degree of simplicity will be secured through the proposed Rosa law, it is claimed. The plan of Assemblyman Rosa is almost the same as the one that is heartily O. K'd by Judge Ben Lindsey, Denver, Colo., the man of juvenile court fame.

Seventy-five thousand dollars is the maximum amount to be expended per annum for pensions by the state, according to the Rosa measure although, it is claimed, the state's share of the expense under present conditions will be much less.

As the law now reads county judges have the right to commit children to the home for dependent children at Sparta; provided that after an investigation, they deem such commitment necessary. Keeping the child at home and out of institutions is the big humanitarian motive behind all mothers' pensions and to secure this Assemblyman Rosa proposes to amend the present law to give to the county judges added authority to order the payment of a sum not to exceed fifteen dollars per month, to the parents for the maintenance of the child, providing the parents are fit people to have it in care. In the event there are more than one dependent child in a family fifteen dollars per month is allowed for the first child and five dollars per month for each additional child. By this amendment the children allowed to remain under the parental roof.

It is not necessary that the father of the child be dead to secure this allowance, the propose law taking into consideration that with the heads of the family living conditions may make state aid necessary. Judge Rosa's plan for dividing the expense of the mother's pension between the counties and the state is clearly outlined in the following extract from his proposed law:

"It shall be the duty of the county board of supervisors to annually appropriate out of funds in the county treasury an amount necessary to carry out the provisions of section 573 f (a) to 573 f (f). (The sections relating to the care of dependent children.)"

"On the first day of January of each year the county treasurer shall certify under oath, in duplicate to the secretary of state and the state treasurer the amount paid out by each county during the preceding year for aid under the preceding sections, and the secretary of state shall certify to the secretary of state certified to be due each county on the taxes due therefrom and the state treasurer shall credit said county with the said one-half of such amount in his annual settlement with said county for taxes due to the state; provided that the total amount paid out by all counties under this act as certified by the county treasurers shall exceed the sum of \$75,000 the secretary of state and the state treasurer shall pro rata the said sum of \$75,000 among the various counties according to the amounts paid out."

NOTES BY MAIL.
Judging from the number of bills introduced on voting by mail it is evident that legislation along this line has been contemplated from many quarters. Committee work along this line had not been taken up.

EXTENSION DEPARTMENT POPULAR.
A number of the farmer members of the assembly have introduced bills tending to promote and encourage the dissemination of knowledge through the extension department of the university. This is abundant proof that the efforts of this division is being appreciated by the rural districts.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.
This week has seen the legislature get down to heavy committee work. Committee hearings will be presented from now on with a vengeance. Many people from all parts of the state are flocking into the capital daily to be heard for and against pending bills. From now on is a good time for people from all over the state to visit the legislature. Some of the hearings are really more interesting than the session of the legislature.

Amusements.
Monday, March 25th.—Grand Easter dance in Groeschel's hall, Music by the Kewaskum Quintette. Come and have a joyous time. Nightly for three weeks.—The Quaker Medicine Company in Groeschel's hall. Free shows nightly. The place where the crowd goes.

Bowling Tournament at Eberle's alleys from March 23rd to April 7th. Entry fee \$1 per event. Five men, two men and individuals. All entry money goes toward prizes. Entries close March 27th.

SUPT. CARY WRITES.

Report Shows That The Kewaskum High School Is in a Very Favorable Condition—Was Inspected by Inspector Terry.

Principal Simon is in receipt of a letter from State Superintendent, C. P. Cary of Madison, in regard to the inspection of the school by inspector Terry, who visited the schools here on February 28th. The letter is dated March 1st, 1913, and reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: Inspector Terry has filed his report of his visit to your high school on February 28, 1913. Mr. Terry reports very favorably and he has no suggestions to make in regard to the work. The students seemed well prepared with their lessons and were prompt and ready in recitation, while the teachers conducted the classes well. The janitor service was good and the library will be fairly well equipped with reference books when the books now ordered arrive. The physical apparatus is very weak, but Mr. Terry understood that about \$60 worth of material has already been ordered. This should be supplemented still further next year. The school is not well supplied with maps. Both maps and a globe are needed. Mr. Simon can advise you in regard to this.

The boys' outdoor house was fairly clean, but the building was old and difficult to keep in good condition on account of poor doors, etc. I am glad to know that you have improved the school through the addition of another teacher, so that the teachers are not now overcrowded with work. Assuring you of my continued interest in the success of your school, I remain, Yours truly, C. P. Cary, state superintendent."

A BATTALION OF INFANTRY

From Fort Brady, Mich. Passed Through This Village on Special Train

A full battalion of regular infantry passed through this village over the North Western road at about 7 o'clock last week Friday evening enroute to Galveston, Texas, where they will be held in readiness to be placed along the Mexican border in case of orders from the war department. The battalion was from Fort Brady, in the northern part of Michigan.

The special train carrying the infantry was a long one, it consisted of three flat cars on which were placed the battalion wagons, six horse cars and twelve combination coaches in which were quartered the men and officers numbering about 500. The company had a full equipment. This indicates that the battalion expects to see considerable service. The order for the Fort Brady troops to leave for the frontier was received by them Saturday prior to their departure, leaving early last week Friday morning.

ST. KILIAN.

John Petri of Wayne transacted business in our burg Thursday. Andrew Strachota transacted business at Fond du Lac Monday. Jos. Schmidt and family spent Tuesday and Wednesday with relatives at Alleton.

Fred Zimmerman and Mr. Brillhard of Mayville called on Anton Wiesner here Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Anton Weisner, Kilian German and Norbert Strobel spent Friday at Mayville.

Anton Roskopf of Granville visited with the J. Schmidt and Wm. Emmer families last week. Mrs. Rose Emmer left last week Thursday for Minneapolis, Minn., to visit with relatives.

Mrs. Amalia Woelker of Chilton is visiting with the Anton Richter family since last week. The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Biegel of Emore was buried here Thursday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

Anton and Joseph Miller left Wednesday for Milwaukee to attend the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Jos. Miller, who died last Sunday. Anton Wiesner moved into his residence in the village last week Monday. Peter Wisner on Tuesday moved into the Jacob Wiesner farm, which he recently purchased.

William Emmer on last week Friday sold his 70 acre farm to Frank Day of West Bend for \$8,500. On the following day, Saturday, Mr. Day sold 60 acres of the farm to Phil. Faber for \$7,500, and the remaining 10 acres to Fred Hundertmark for \$1,600. Mr. Emmer has since purchased a 120 acre farm near Menomonee Falls on which he will soon move.

Sealed Bids Wanted.
For the erection of a brick Union School House in Joint District 1 towns of Wayne and Theresa. Plans and specifications can be seen at the clerk's office. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Fred Dissen, District clerk, R. D. Kewaskum, Wis. Adv.

LOCAL BOYS WIN, GIRLS LOSE FROM OUR EXCHANGES

The Double Header of Basket Ball Last Week Friday Resulted in a Game a Piece.

The doubleheader of basket ball played in Groeschel's hall here last week Friday evening drew the largest crowd of the season. The games proved very interesting. The curtain riser was a game between the girls of the Oakfield and Kewaskum High Schools, which resulted in a victory for the visitors by a score of 10 to 5.

The locals were both outweighted and outclassed. The visitors have not lost a game this season, and are out for the state championship. A return game was played between these two teams at Oakfield last night, Friday. The main game of the evening was that between the boys of the two schools aforesaid mentioned. It was the best game ever played on the local floor. Each team trying very hard to show their superiority. The first half resulted 11 to 7 in favor of the visitors. It was also seen in this half that the Oakfield quintette did very far to be played at. The second half was a different story the locals having average in their eyes, went into the game with a great deal more confidence with expectations of winning. It only took a few more minutes when the locals began to pile up their score, basket after basket was made until their score totaled 38.

The pass work done by both teams during this half was exceptionally good, although the locals kept their opponents dumb founded for about 10 minutes. A faster game than this never was played on the local floor. A remarkable part of the whole performance was that no rough work was in evidence. Both referees were just in their decisions. A game is being arranged for a date yet to be played at Fond du Lac in the near future. This was the last game of the season to be played on the local floor.

WAYNE

Phil. Roos lost a valuable horse Tuesday. Traveling men were pleasant callers at Kewaskum last week.

John Guenther was a business caller at Kewaskum Saturday. Jos. Wahlen of St. Kilian was in our burg on business Saturday. D. Present of Milwaukee was here delivering cigars Monday.

Henry Schmidt transacted business at Kewaskum last Thursday. Mrs. C. C. Schaefer was a Kewaskum caller last week Thursday.

Andrew Martin Jr., was at Kewaskum on business last week Friday. Frank Lehman transacted business at Kewaskum last week Thursday.

John, Lucy and Agnes Schmidt called on relatives at Knowles last week Thursday. Peter Weisner of St. Kilian transacted business in our burg one day last week.

Fred Schleicher and family of Nebraska spent last Saturday with the Guenther family. Mr. and Mrs. Gust Kuehl called on relatives at Theresa last week Saturday and Sunday.

Chas. Brandt of Kewaskum spent the forepart of last week here with relatives and friends. H. Sell of Juneau spent the latter part of last week here with his uncle, Henry Gritzschner and family.

Henry Schmidt Jr. and Arthur Martin delivered some stock to Kewaskum Wednesday for Henry Schmidt Sr.

Jacob Schlosser of Kewaskum was in this community Tuesday evening on business. The committee had a full equipment. This indicates that the battalion expects to see considerable service.

Alfalfa And Rotations.
It has often been said in print that the growing of alfalfa will interfere with the crop rotations that have proven best suited for Wisconsin conditions. Get away from this idea—there is nothing to it. It is easily demonstrable that all proper attention can be paid to rotation while growing alfalfa in Wisconsin.

Clover in the rotation is for the purpose of adding nitrogen and organic matter to the soil, and that can be done with the alfalfa every time it is plowed under, and in the meantime clover can be sown with the regular crops and plowed under with the special purpose of adding humus. This practice will not only add wonderfully to the amount of hay that will be produced on the farm but if the clover is used as suggested it will add to the yield of all the other crops.

Farms and Live Stock for Sale
One farm of 60 acres, good buildings, with or without horses, cows and all farm implements. One farm of 80 acres, good buildings, with all of stock and farming implements. One 30 acre farm of hardwood timber, no waste land. All of these farms are centrally located and not to exceed three miles from Campbellsport. For further particulars call on or address John L. Gudex, Campbellsport, Wis.—Adv.

Factory At Germantown.

South Germantown will have a new canning factory. All the capital stock has been subscribed by local business men. The incorporators are J. A. Schwalbach, John Walterlin and August Beerbauer.

There is no question but what a pickle factory can be located in the village providing that sufficient acreage is secured. Messrs. Hines and Schumacher of Milwaukee were out here last week and in an interview they assured the men interested that if 50 acres of cucumbers could be contracted within hauling distance of the village, that they would build a plant here and have it ready for occupancy in time for this summer's crop. In addition to cucumbers they would install machinery to make kraut in the fall.

This is good money to the grower of cucumbers, and from all reports the soil in this locality is Lemtat was in good condition. The firm is now located at South Germantown but would rather construct another plant in the falls, as it would do away with long hauls.—Menomonee Falls News.

Wm. Lenke Gives Up Fight.

William Lenke, the man who lived 67 days and 7 hours with a broken neck, succumbed after his long fight for life at 6:40 o'clock Saturday morning. Though aware that he could not live for several weeks, Lenke patiently waited for the end to come and in the midst of discouraging reports he clung to shreds of hope that something unexpected would turn up to give him a chance to recover.

He fell down a flight of stairs at the Wm. Hencke home in the town of Eldorado. He was born in Germany and has been a resident of this country 19 years. He has followed farm work since coming to this country and has been employed the greater share of this period at different places in the town of Eldorado.—Fond du Lac Commonwealth.

Aged Settler Passes Away.

Mr. Matthias Werner, one of the oldest settlers of Washington county, died at Neosho Saturday evening at 11 o'clock, aged 92 years, 10 months and 18 days. Deceased was born in Germany April 4, 1820, and came to this country when he was twelve years old and settled near Holy Hill. He was one of the first residents of that vicinity and was one of the pioneers who were connected with the early history of the noted shrine on Holy Hill.—Hartford Times.

Operation for Appendicitis.

Atty. E. W. Sawyer accompanied his wife to Oshkosh Wednesday where she later underwent an operation for appendicitis at a hospital by Dr. Connell, assisted by Dr. F. W. Rogers, of this city. We are pleased to state that the operation was successful and that Mrs. Sawyer is getting along nicely under the circumstances.—Hartford Times.

Sells Ox Team.

Thos. Bruders sold his ox team the only team of its kind in Sheboygan county for \$345.00 to Thos. Bichler of Decada. The team weighed about two tons and were on exhibition at the "homecoming" at Milwaukee, where they engendered considerable merriment in the parade.—Adell Correspondence, Plymouth Reporter.

HUMUS IN THE SOIL.

Wisconsin Farmers Should Decide on Plans in This Matter at Once.
The Wisconsin Advancement association is hammering away to the farmers of the state in the matter of the importance of the addition of humus to the soil.

In the past the farming fraternity has had a hozy idea of the importance of the addition, but have consented to such rotations, including clovers, as would give an added percentage of humus. They are now coming to see that this humus addition matter is one of prime importance and that it is not sufficient that there should be the addition that comes from clover in rotation, but that action should be taken to secure a still larger amount of humus.

For this purpose of increasing the humus content, it is becoming a common practice in some parts of the state to sow some clover seed with all crops in order that there may be some vegetable growth to plow under. It is found that this practice improves the water holding capacity of the soil and that the best time to sow is especially marked in dry seasons.

The answer to the complaint that clover seed is high, is found in the fact that any farmer can get enough grazing from the clover growth before plowing to well pay for the seed. This is the practice not only of the farmers who make the best yields, but also of those who take the world prizes in the great world contests. Do not neglect this important matter—and get humus in the soil.

A copy of the Statesman sent to an absent friend is better than a weekly letter. Subscribe it.

COUNTY JURY LIST

Drawn for the March Term of Circuit Court for Washington County.

The following is a list of Petit Jurors drawn Feb. 26, 1913, for the March term of the circuit court for Washington county: Addison John Rilling Hartford city C. L. Endlich Barton C. P. Leins West Bend town Bernard Hauschild Kewaskum town Christ Melius Polk Austin Snyder West Bend city Thomas H. Jordan Barton Math. N. Weber West Bend town Hy. Waechler Jr. Jackson town Joseph Fleischmann Germantown town John Lackas Polk Herman Wendelhorn Trenton Peter Nelrbass West Bend town S. S. Trivitt Germantown Adolph Schloemer West Bend city Math. Lochen West Bend city Henry Heppie Jr. West Bend city John White Hartford city Wm. Meyer Wayne Wm. Fischer Jackson town Wm. C. Schneider Germantown Joseph E. Russell Germantown George Hirschboeck Barton W. L. Beck Farmington Louis Martin Polk Anton Strin Polk W. J. Peters West Bend town Wm. Wetterau Germantown Albert Stephen Richfield J. C. J. Mertes Kewaskum village Henry Fisher West Bend town B. C. Zeigler West Bend city Wm. Stork West Bend city Fred Belger Kewaskum town Theodore Weber West Bend city James O'Neil Erin Erin

BOWLING NOTES.

The scores of the past week were as follows:
OVERLANDS.
J. Schaefer 178 203 145-526
Witzig 123 128 164-415
A. Schaefer 178 168 186-532
Blind 132 128 124-384
Olwin 155 169 192-546
Total 726 796 811-2403

EXCELSIORS.
Klumb 130 110 160-400
Endlich 145 161 189-495
Witzig 130 181 150-461
Blind 119 121 107-347
B. Rosenheimer 118 141 155-414
Total 681 730 830-2241

MARRIED MEN.
Schmidt 152 171 223-546
Wollensak 146 195 194-535
Lay 119 121 107-347
Marx 128 102 95-325
Blind 126 131 136-393
Total 671 720 755-2146

OVERLANDS.
J. Schaefer 160 167 122-449
Witzig 104 143 154-401
A. Schaefer 191 181 176-548
Blind 152 140 136-428
Endlich 138 — — — — — 138
Total 745 774 695-2315

The management of Eberle's alleys has decided upon holding the annual bowling tournament at their alleys from March 29th to April 7th inclusive. The entry fee is \$1 per man for each event. Five men, two men and individuals all enter. Money will be put up for prizes. Entries will close March 27th. Send all entries to Geo. H. Schmidt or Joseph Eberle. Why all the bowlers will enter the bowling tournament. Get busy and send in your entry.

Village Board Proceedings.

Kewaskum, Wis., Mar. 3rd, 1913. The Village Board met in regular session Tuesday evening, J. P. Klassen in the chair and all members present except Trustee Joe Mayer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read. The following bills were allowed as recommended by the Committee on Claims: K. E. L. C. Feb. Str. & Hall L \$58.15

Jac. Becker Rep. 2.15
Geo. H. Schmidt Pub. Proceedings Notices, Treas. Report, Blanks, Gasoline 64.30
N. J. Mertes Insp. Bldgs as per Ord. No. 22 6.25
John P. Klassen Pres. Salary 25.00
H. W. Krahn Trustee Sal & Telephone 15.20
B. H. Rosenheimer Trustee Sal. 15.00
John Brunner Trustee Sal. 15.00
H. W. Ramthun Trustee Sal. 15.00
Jos. Mayer Trustee Sal. 15.00
H. W. Meilahn Trustee Sal. 15.00
Ge. H. Bracht Marshal Sal. 70.00
H. Drissel M. D. Health Officer Sal. 15.00
Jos. Eberle Treasurer Sal. 125.00

Edw. C. Miller Clerk Sal. Postage, Freight, Exp. & taking care of stove in engine house 129.24
On motion made and carried the salary of the H. J. Lay Lumber Co. was laid over until next meeting. Moved, seconded and carried that three extra street lamps authorized by the Village Board be changed from Arc lamps to 500 Watt 4 light tungsten clusters.

Moved, seconded and carried that the President and the Village Clerk be and hereby are authorized to sign the contract with the L. Rosenheimer Malt & Grain Co. for the water for the pipe line, to be used for fire protection and street sprinkling.

The following Resolution presented by Trustee H. W. Krahn was adopted. All members present voting "Aye". Resolved by the Village Board of the Village of Kewaskum, Washington County, Wisconsin, that the salary of the Village Clerk for the ensuing year be and hereby is fixed at ninety (\$90.) dollars, that of the Assessor at fifty (\$50.) dollars, and that of the Treasurer at one hundred twenty-five (\$125.00) dollars.

On motion the Board adjourned. Edw. C. Miller, Village Clerk

TRAIN STALLED IN SNOW

Sunday Morning Passenger Is Delayed Over Five Hours Near Campbellsport—Had To Be Shoveled Out

The lion like actions of March, which were in evidence Saturday and which, according to all rules and traditions, means that March will depart in a week manner, were further intensified in savagery Sunday when the temperature flopped to 14 degrees below and a real blizzard swept over the state.

The blizzard made its appearance on Saturday and raged throughout the night. As a result snow was piled into deep drifts. A "cut" on the main line of North Western railroad one mile of Campbellsport became choked with snow Sunday morning and as a result traffic between here and Fond du Lac was laid up for over five hours. Passenger train No. 107, morning mail, became stalled in the drift and had to be shovelled out Sunday morning. It was due here at 8:50 had to remain at this station until after 11 o'clock it was first expected that nothing could be done with the stalled train until the snow shovelled and a

THE CAUSE OF RHEUMATISM.

Stomach trouble, lazy liver and deranged kidneys are the cause of rheumatism. Get your stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels in healthy condition by taking Electric Bitters and you will not be troubled with the pains of rheumatism. Charles B. Allen, a school principal of Sylvania, Ga., who suffered indescribable torture from rheumatism, liver and stomach trouble and diseased kidneys, writes: "All remedies failed until I used Electric Bitters, but four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me completely. Maybe your rheumatic pains come from stomach, liver and kidney troubles. Electric Bitters will give you prompt relief. 50c and \$1.00. Recommended by all Druggists."

(Advertisement)

FOR SALE.—Light house moving outfit. Inquire of P. A. Gatzke, R. D. 32, Campbellsport, Wis. 4t.

BIG BEN

HELPS RUN THE FARM ON TIME.

Is it hard for you to get the farm hands out on time? Is it hard for you to get them up in the morning? If so why not let BIG BEN do it for you. BIG BEN is a truth telling and reliable alarm clock. It's his business to get people up in the world. And he'll do it every day at any time you say. Next time you come to town come over to the store and take a look at him. I keep him in the window where everyone can see him.

MATH. SCHLAEFER

THE UP-TO-DATE JEWELER

CAMPBELLSPORT, WIS.

NO BATTERIES NEEDED TO START OR OPERATE

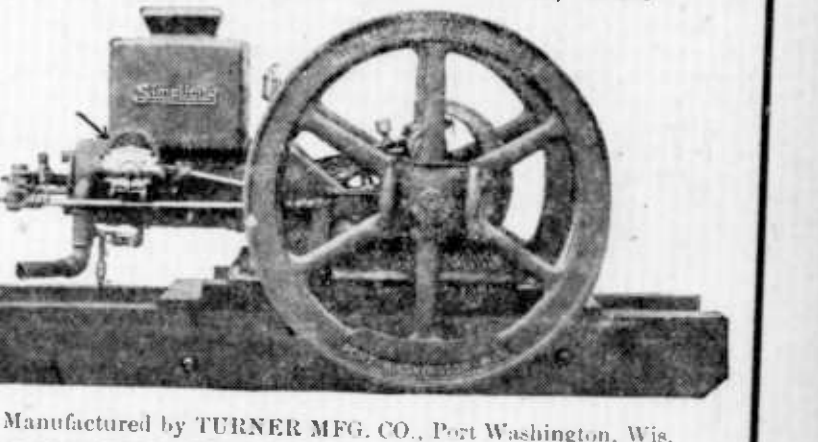
Simplicity

FARM GASOLINE ENGINES

The "Simplicity" does your power work cheaply and quickly. Get an engine that is always on the job ready to go to work. The "Simplicity" is built to stand the hard knocks. It may cost a little more, but you soon soon save the difference in cost of fuel and repairs.

Ask any "Simplicity" owner about this.

L. ROSENHEIMER, KEWASKUM, WIS.



THERE'RE MILES OF SMILES

In every nook and corner of the earth where is known the special delight of


LITHIA BEER

There's nothing but smiles in homes where LITHIA BEER is served.

PHONE 9 FOR A SMILE.

WEST BEND BREWING CO.

WEST BEND, WISCONSIN



PROBE ASKED INTO STUDENT CONDUCT

RESOLUTION BY SENATOR CULBERTSON CAUSES STIR IN LEGISLATURE.

IMMORALITY IS ALLEGATION

Measure Demands That Committee of Senators Confer With State Board of Regents on Charges Made Against University Scholars.

Madison — Senator Culbertson sprang a surprise on the senate in offering a resolution for the appointment of a senate committee for a conference with the board of university regents now in session in this city in regard to immoral practices or illegal proceedings alleged to be in vogue in Madison as regards the student life.

Excise Bills Fare Badly

On an adverse report of the committee by a close vote the bill forbidding a saloon within one mile of any incorporated village or city in the state. This bill applies even to Milwaukee, and if it had become a law would have created a dry zone just outside the limits of Milwaukee a mile in diameter.

Changes Rumored for Barbers' Board

A conference between the members of the state barbers' examining board and Gov. McGovern has been followed by a rumor that the executive had asked for the resignation of two members—President Henry Hefse of Reedburg and Secretary and Treasurer J. L. Shanks of Eau Claire.

MRS. PATZER TOPLEAD GUILTY

Charge of First Degree Manslaughter to Be Entered Against Waupaca County Woman.

Stevens Point—Mrs. Allen Patzer, who murdered her husband on the evening of January 6, by striking him on the head with a piece of stove wood, when he was seated at the table eating his supper, will be arraigned before Judge Park at Grand Rapids for sentence.

She has been in the Waupaca jail since the second week in January following the murder, but has now consented to go before the circuit and enter a plea of guilty to manslaughter in the first degree.

To Name Towns for Wilson

Madison—Assemblyman Daniels has introduced a bill providing for the creation of two new towns in Rusk county, one to be named Wilson, in honor of the president.

Short Circuit Burns Man

Kenosha—Two men were seriously burned and the entire light and power service of the city was disabled when a short circuit caused a flaming arc in the plant.

Re-thaven Will Reopen

Waukesha—Re-thaven, Waukesha's half million dollar hotel, will be given a chance to redeem itself within the next two years, it having been leased for that period by two prominent Chicago hotel men.

Pauper Freezes to Death

Janesville—The frozen corpse of James Doyle, an inmate of the county farm, was found by boys four miles north of the city. Doyle had been missing two weeks.

Find Dog Had Rabies

Neenah—Reports from Madison state that the dog causing a scare here was affected with rabies. All the persons bitten will now be forced to take the Pasteur treatment to save their lives.

WILSON SPEAKS TO THE NATION

Inaugural Address Delivered by the New President.

SEES WORK OF RESTORATION

Task of Victorious Democracy Is to Square Every Process of National Life With Standards Set Up at the Beginning.

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson's inaugural address, remarkable for its brevity, was listened to with the greatest interest by the vast throng which was gathered in front of the capitol's east portico, and at its close there was heard nothing but praise for its eloquence and high moral tone.

There has been a change of government. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The senate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice-president have been put into the hands of Democrats.

What does the change mean? That is the question that is uppermost in our minds today. This is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

Purpose of the Nation

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite purpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Democratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view.

We saw that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men.

Evils That Have Come

But the evil has come with the good, and that is not charged that this shortage was due to any fault other than bookkeeping methods used. With riches has come an excusable waste. We have squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our genius for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scornful to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient.

We have not hitherto stopped thoughtfully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of energies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming out of the mines and factories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and familiar seat.

With the great government went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fearless eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it.

There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and to be great. Our thought has been "Let every man look out for himself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves.

Things to Be Altered

We have come now to the sober second thought. The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made in our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credit; an industrial system which, like it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the opportunities of labor, and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water courses undeveloped, waste places unclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine.

Government for Humanity. Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be-neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day; to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who sought and won wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

Nation Deeply Stirred

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched, made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the Judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action.

This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here must, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us; men's duties will do us. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fall to try? I summon all honest men, all patriots, all forward-looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!

The Wheelbarrow

If you have occasion to use a wheelbarrow, leave it in the street with it, in front of the house with the handles towards the door. A wheelbarrow is the most complicated thing to fall over on the face of the earth. A man will fall over one when he would never think of falling over anything else. He never knows when he has got through falling over it, either; for it will tangle his legs and his arms, turn over with him and rear up in front of him, and just as he pauses in his profanity to congratulate himself, it takes a new turn, and scoops more skin off of him, and he commences to evolve anew, and bump himself on fresh places. A man never ceases to fall over a wheelbarrow until it turns completely on its back, or brings up against something it cannot upset. It is the most inoffensive looking object that there is, but it is more dangerous than a locomotive, and no man is secure with one unless he has a tight hold on its handles, and is sitting down on something. A wheelbarrow has its uses, without doubt, but in its leisure moments it is the great blighting curse on true dignity.—James Montgomery Bailey.

Removing the Rust From Steel

Rust can be removed from steel by covering it with sweet oil for a day, then rub it with a lump of fresh lime and polish in the ordinary way.



WOODROW WILSON MADE PRESIDENT

Many thousands Witness His Induction Into Office.

CEREMONIES ARE IMPRESSIVE

New Executive of Nation Takes Oath on East Portico of Capitol After Marshall Becomes Vice-President.

By EDWARD B. CLARK. Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey is president of the United States and Thomas Riley Marshall of Indiana is vice-president.

The instant that the oath-taking ceremonies at noon today in front of the capitol were completed, the Democratic party of this country "came into its own" again after an absence of sixteen years from the precincts of executive power.

A throng of many thousands of people witnessed the newly elected president's induction into office. Nine-tenths of the members of the crowd were enthusiastically joyful, the other tenth cheered with them, as becoming good American citizens watching a governmental change ordered in accordance with the law and the Constitution.

The Bible which during each successive four years is kept as one of the treasures of the Supreme court, was the immediate instrument of the oath taking of Woodrow Wilson. Edward Douglas White, chief justice of the United States, held the book for Mr. Wilson to rest his hands upon while he made solemn covenant to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to fulfill the duties of his office as well and as faithfully as it lay within his power to do.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to while he made solemn covenant to support the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and to fulfill the duties of his office as well and as faithfully as it lay within his power to do.

Ceremonies Simple and Impressive. Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an outdoor event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson rode together from the White House to the capitol, accompanied by two members of the congressional committee of arrangements. The vice-president-elect also rode from the White House to the capitol and in the carriage with him were the senate's president pro tempore, Senator Bacon of Georgia, and three members of the congressional committee of arrangements.

Ceremony in Senate Chamber. The admission to the senate chamber to witness the oath-taking of the vice-president was by ticket, and it is needless to say every seat was occupied. On the floor of the chamber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the floor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaving

upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate.

The president and the president-elect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States, Levi P. Morton of New York and Adlai A. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was still under its old organization. The oath of office was immediately administered to Vice-President-elect Marshall, who thereupon became Vice-President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the senate, Rev. Ulysses G. D. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and therewith the senate of the United States passed for the first time in its history into the control of the Democratic party.

Procession to East Portico. Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Supreme court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the press and by those persons who had succeeded in securing seats in the senate galleries to witness the day's proceedings.

When President Taft and the president-elect emerged from the capitol on to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense course of citizens. In the narrow line between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools, West Point and Annapolis, and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life.

On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommodation of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the press.

Mr. Wilson Takes the Oath. The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner."

Only a few bars of the music were played, and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed.

The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the president-elect, who, uttering the words, "I will," became president of the United States. As soon as this ceremony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief executive.

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, now ex-president of the United States, entered a carriage, with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while Mr. Wilson took "the seat of honor" on the right. The crowd cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occupant and which William H. Taft immediately left as one whose lease had expired.

WILSON HONORED BY FINE PARADE

New President Reviews Immense Inaugural Procession.

AVENUE A GLORIOUS SIGHT

General Wood, Grand Marshal—Veterans, National Guard and Civilians in Line—Indians Add Touch of Picturesque.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson, as ex-president of Princeton, rode down Pennsylvania avenue today, and later rode up the same avenue as president of the United States, and as the highest officer of government a few minutes thereafter reviewed the multitudes of soldiers and civilians which, with playing bands and flying flags, marched by to give him proper official and personal honor.

For several nights Pennsylvania avenue has been a glory of light. Today it was a glory of color, movement and music. There are 300,000 inhabitants of the city of Washington. Its temporary population is nearer the half million mark. The absentees from the flanking lines of the parade were mostly the policemen, who were given orders to protect the temporarily vacated residences of the capital.

Woodrow Wilson asked that "Jeffersonian simplicity" be observed in all things which had to do with his inauguration. The command for Jeffersonian simplicity seems to be susceptible to elastic construction. There was nothing savoring of courts or royalty, but there was evidence in plenty that the American people love uniforms and all kinds of display which can find a place within the limits of democratic definition. It was a good parade and a great occasion generally.

Throng Vociferous With Joy

The inhibition of the inaugural ball and of the planned public reception at the capitol had no effect as a bar to the attendance at this ceremony of changing presidents. Masses were here to see, and other masses were here to march. There was a greater demonstration while the procession was passing than there was four years ago. Victory had come to a party which had known nothing like victory for a good many years. The joy of possession

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Washington. The West Point cadets and the midshipmen from the naval academy at Annapolis, competent beyond other corps in manual and in evolution, the future generals and admirals of the army, had places in the first division.

All branches of the army service were represented in the body of regulars—engineers, artillery, cavalry, infantry and signal corps. The sailors and marines from half a dozen battle ships rolled along smartly in the wake of their landsmen brethren.

The National Guard division followed the division of regulars. It was commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, United States army, who wore the medal of honor given him for conspicuous personal gallantry at the battle of San Juan hill. General Mills is the chief of the militia division of the United States war department.

The entire National Guard of New Jersey was in line, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Maine and North Carolina were represented by bodies of civilian soldiers. Cadets from many of the private and state military schools of the country had a place in the militia division. Among them were boys from the Virginia Military institute, the Culver Military Academy of Indiana, the Carlisle school, Purdue university, the Citadel cadets and the Georgia Military academy.

Veterans and Civilians. The third division of the parade was composed of Grand Army of the Republic veterans, members of the Union Veterans league and of the Spanish war organizations. Gen. James E. Stuart of Chicago, a veteran of both the Civil and the Spanish wars, was in command.

Robert N. Harper, chief marshal of the civic forces, commanded the fourth division. Under his charge were political organizations from all parts of the country, among them being Teamsters, represented by 2,000 of its many, and Democratic clubs from Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

They put the American Indians into the civilian division. The fact that they were in war paint and feathers helped out in picturesqueness and did nothing to disturb the peace. Members of the United Hunt Clubs of America rode in this division. Their pink coats and their high hats apparently were not thought to jar "Jeffersonian simplicity" from its seat. Pink coats were worn on the hunting field in Jefferson's day and in Jefferson's state.

There were 1,000 Princeton students in the civic section of the parade. Many of them wore orange and black sweaters and they were somewhat noisy though perfectly proper. Students from seventeen other colleges and universities were among the marchers.

There was music enough for any democratic occasion. The judicious distribution of the bands prevented the clashing of tunes. There were fifty bands in line, but only one of them, the Marine band, was allowed to play "hall to the Chief," a tune which they have insisted on playing almost incessantly, to the routing of everything else known to the composers of the past.

Spectators Cheer Constantly. All along Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to a point four block beyond the White House, the spectators were massed in lines ten deep. The cheering was constant and Woodrow Wilson cannot complain that the ceremonies attending his induction into office were not accompanied by apparently heartfelt acclaim of the people over whom he is to rule for at least four years.

Every window in every building on Pennsylvania avenue which is not occupied for office purposes was rented weeks ago for a good round sum of money. Every room overlooking the marching parade was taken by as many spectators as could find a vantage point from which to peer through the window panes. The roofs of the buildings were covered with persons willing to stand for hours in a March day to see the wonders of the inaugural parade, and many of them particularly glad of an opportunity to go home and to say that after many years waiting they had seen a Democratic president inaugurated.

The parade passed the reviewing stand of President Wilson, who stood uncovered while the marchers saluted. When the last organization had marched by dusk was coming down. The hundreds of thousands of electric lamps were lighted and Washington at night became along its main thoroughfare as bright as Washington at day. The loss of the attraction of the inaugural ball was compensated for by the finest display of fireworks, it is said, this city has ever known.

Live Baby as Football. A dozen boys playing football with a pasteboard box in a vacant lot in Brooklyn sat down to rest after an hour's play. "That's a funny-looking box," said one of them. "Let's see what's inside." They untied the strings. A four-day-old baby boy, naked and to all appearance dead, rolled to the ground. A policeman took it to a hospital. Half an hour later it was crying lustily. It will probably live.—New York Sun.



Escorting the President-Elect to White House at a Previous Inauguration.

Wilson found expression in steady and abundantly noisy acclaim.

President Taft and President-elect Wilson were escorted down the avenue by the National Guard troop of cavalry of Essex county, New Jersey. The carriage in which rode Vice-President-elect Marshall and President pro tempore Bacon of the United States senate was surrounded by the members of the Black Horse troop of the Culver Military academy of Indiana. This is the first time in the history of inaugural ceremonies that a guard of honor has escorted a vice-president to the scene of his oath taking.

Parade a Monster Affair

The military and the civil parade, a huge affair which stretched its length for miles along the Washington streets, formed on the avenues radiating from the capitol. After President-elect Wilson had become President Wilson and Vice-President-elect Marshall had become Vice-President Marshall, they went straightway from the capitol to the White House and thence shortly to the reviewing stand in the park at the mansion's front.

The parade, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States army, as its grand marshal, started from the capitol grounds to move along the avenue to the White House, where it was to pass in review. The trumpeter sounded "forward march" at the instant the signal was flashed from the White House that in fifteen minutes the newly elected president and commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States would be ready to review "his troops."

It was thought that the parade might lack some of the picturesque features which particularly appealed to the people on former occasions. There were Indians and rough riders here not only when Roosevelt was inaugurated, but when he went out of office and was succeeded by William H. Taft. The parade, however, in honor of Mr. Wilson seemed to be picturesque enough in its features to appeal to the multitudes. They certainly made noise enough over it.

The procession was in divisions, with General Wood as the grand marshal of the whole affair and having a place at its head. The display, in the words invariably used on like occasions, was "impressive and brilliant."

Regulars in First Division. The regulars of the country's two armed services naturally had the right of way. Maj. Gen. W. W. Wether- spoon, United States army, was in command of the first division, in which marched the soldiers and sailors and marines from the posts and the navy yards within a day's ride of

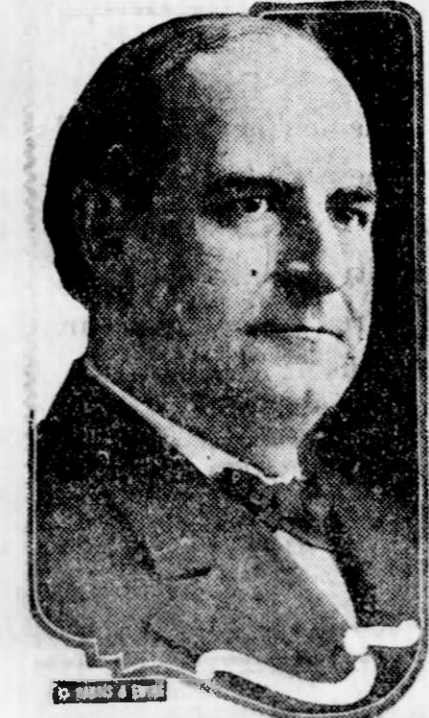
WHO IS WHO IN WILSON'S CABINET

Brief Sketches of Advisers of the New President.

BRYAN'S CAREER EPITOMIZED

McAdoo a Famous Tunnel Builder, McReynolds Skilled in "Trust Busting," Garrison a Man of Unusual Executive Ability, Others Able.

Washington, March 5.—President Wilson today sent to the senate the names of the following as the members of his cabinet: Secretary of State—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Secretary of State.

Secretary of the Treasury—William C. McAdoo of New York. Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison of New Jersey. Attorney General—James C. McReynolds of Tennessee. Postmaster General—Albert Burleson of Texas.

Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels of North Carolina. Secretary of the Interior—Franklin K. Lane of California. Secretary of Agriculture—David A. Houston of Missouri. Secretary of Commerce—William C. Redfield of New York. Secretary of Labor—William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania.

With one or two exceptions, these men have attained considerable national fame, and all of them are admittedly able.

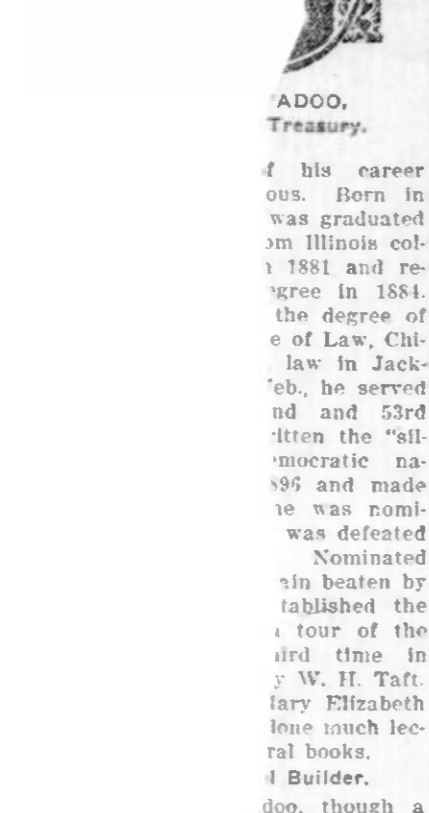
Mr. Bryan's Career. William J. Bryan has been so much in the public eye for a good many



JAMES C. McREYNOLDS, Attorney General.

years. He is a brother of Justice Charles G. Garrison of the New Jersey supreme court. He was appointed to the chancery court in June, 1904, and reappointed by Chancellor Mablon Pitney, now a justice of the United States supreme court, in 1911 for a term of seven years.

James C. McReynolds. In picking James Clark McReynolds for the position of attorney general, Mr. Wilson selected a man who has had a lot of experience as a "trust buster." He is a native of Elkton, Ky., where he was born in 1862, and a graduate of Vanderbilt university and the law school of the University of Vir-



ALBERT BURLESON, Postmaster General.

ginia. From 1903 to 1907 he was assistant attorney general of the United States. He then returned to private practice, but has been retained as special assistant to the attorney general in matters relating to the enforcement of the anti-trust laws. Mr. McReynolds is unmarried.

Albert S. Burleson. Albert Sidney Burleson already has served seven consecutive terms as

lawyer by profession, is known to most people as the builder of the great system of railway tunnels of New York city. He was born near Marietta, Ga., in 1863 and was educated at the University of Tennessee. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar.



LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Secretary of War.

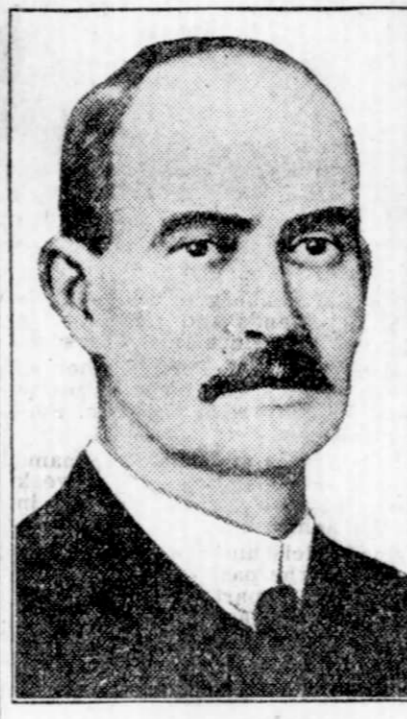
and the same year he married Sarah Houston Fleming of Chattanooga. He entered the practice of law in New York in 1882, and since 1901 has been interested chiefly in tunnel construction there. He is president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad company.

Lindley M. Garrison. The selection of Lindley M. Garrison, vice-chancellor of New Jersey, to be secretary of war is in line with President Wilson's idea that the holder of that position should be a man of unusual executive ability. He is a close friend of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Garrison was born in Camden, N. J., November 28, 1864. He is a son of Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, an Episcopal



JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

commissioner since 1905, and this experience is believed to have fitted him for the executive and judicial tasks in administering the public law of the country. Born in Prince Edward Island in 1864, he received his education in the University of California and became a lawyer in San Francisco. Prior to his designation to the commission he was a Democratic political leader in California. He was Democratic candidate for governor, being defeated by a narrow margin.



DAVID A. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture.

subsequently he was the Democratic caucus candidate for United States senator.

David F. Houston. In David Franklin Houston, chancellor of Washington university, St. Louis, Wilson has a secretary of agriculture who is familiar with the processes of advancing scientific farming and allied questions in this country. Mr. Houston was president of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college for a number of years, and has taught



FRANKLIN K. LANE, Secretary of the Interior.

in several other educational institutions. He was born in Monroe, N. C., in 1866, was educated at South Carolina college and Harvard, and received the degree of LL. D. from Tu-

lans and the University of Wisconsin. He married Miss Helen Beall of Austin, Tex., in 1895.

William C. Redfield. William Cox Redfield has just completed his first term as a congressman, but he has been prominent in the politics of New York for a good many years.



WILLIAM C. REDFIELD, Secretary of Commerce.

years. In 1902 and 1903 he was commissioner of public works for the Borough of Brooklyn. In private life he is a manufacturer of ventilating and heating apparatus and engines. Mr. Redfield was born in 1858 in Albany, N. Y., was educated in the schools of that city, and removed to New York in 1877 and to Brooklyn in 1883.

William B. Wilson. Pennsylvania's representative in the cabinet is William Bachop Wilson of



WILLIAM B. WILSON, Secretary of Labor.

Blossburg, named for secretary of labor. He was born in Blantyre, Scotland, in 1862, and came to this country in 1870. The next year he began working in the Pennsylvania coal mines, and from early manhood he has been actively interested in trade union affairs. For eight years he was international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America. He is now engaged in farming. Mr. Wilson has been a member of the last three congresses, representing the tenth district of his state. He is married and has nine children.

STORY LESSON ON ELEPHANT

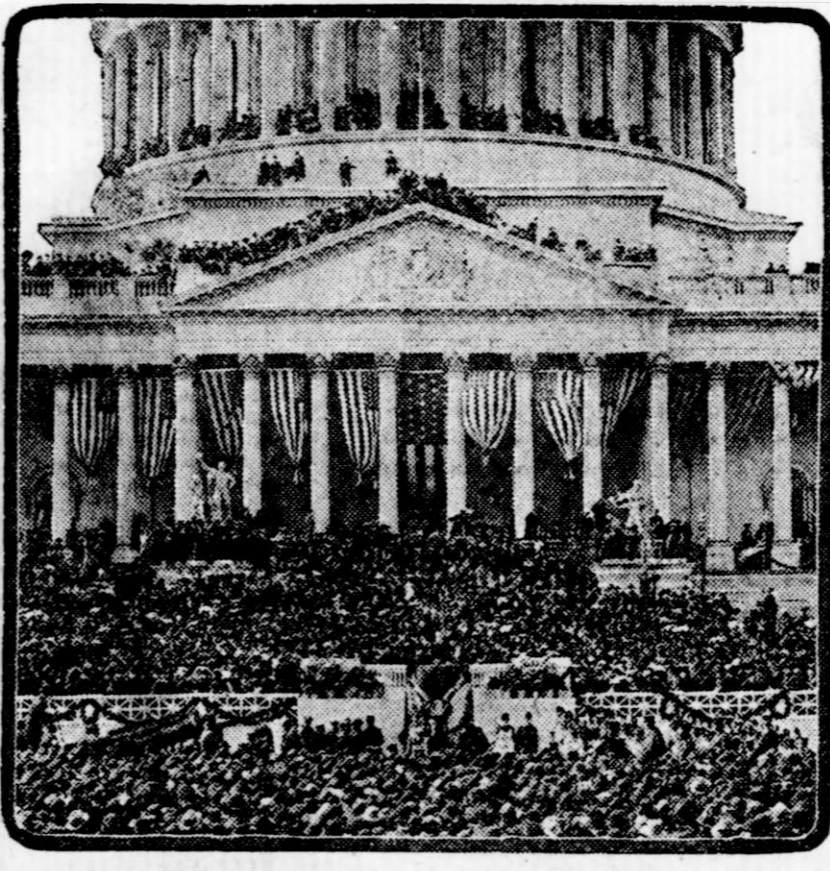
Animal Intelligence and Faithfulness Are Recounted in Story by Man.

The elephant is said to be the most intelligent of all animals; certainly few four-footed creatures have served man so ably and faithfully. How courageous and loyal they can be is strikingly shown by an incident related by H. Perry Robinson in his book "Of Distinguished Animals," says the Youth's Companion.

"A native Maharrata prince was engaged in a fierce battle with his enemies, and the struggle raged furiously about the standard-bearing elephant. At the moment when it was ordered to halt, its mahout was killed. The Maharrata forces were borne back, but still the elephant stood firm, and the standard continued to fly.

"Accordingly the soldiers of the prince, unwilling to be outdone in courage by an elephant, rallied, and in turn drove the enemy back till the title of battle went past the rooted elephant and left it, towering colossal among the slain.

"The fight was won, and then they would have had the elephant move from the battlefield, but it waited for the dead man's voice. For three days and nights it remained where it had been told to remain, and neither bribe nor treat would move it. Finally they sent to the home village on the Nerabadda, a hundred miles away, and fetched the mahout's little son, a round-eyed, limping child. Then, at last, the hero of that victorious day, remembering that its master had sometimes, in a brief absence, delegated his authority to the child, confessed its allegiance and, with slatted battle harness clanging at each stately stride, swung slowly along the road behind the boy."



LISTENING TO AN INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

TALES OF OTHER INAUGURATIONS

Incidents That Marked the Day in Former Years.

WASHINGTON'S OATH-TAKING

New York Scene of His Induction—Story of Jefferson's Simplicity a Myth—"People's Day" When Jackson Took Office.

By E. W. PICKARD.

Woodrow Wilson is the twenty-seventh man to be inaugurated president of the United States, but the twenty-fifth to be inaugurated in Washington. George Washington took the oath of office in New York and John Adams in Philadelphia. Moreover, the Father of His Country was not inaugurated on March 4.

Arriving at Elizabethtown Point, N. J., on April 23, he entered a barge rowed by 12 pilots clad in white, and passed through the Kill von Kull into New York harbor, which was full of all manner of craft gaily decorated and loaded with cheering crowds. The Spanish man of war Galveston broke out the colors of all nations, and fired a salute of 13 guns, to which the American frigate North Carolina responded.

As Washington stepped ashore at Murray's wharf the guns of the Battery roared out their salute and Gov. George Clinton and many members of congress saluted the first president. He was taken to the residence of Samuel Osgood, and for an entire week there was revelry throughout the city.

Finally, on April 30, all was ready for the inauguration. Washington was escorted to Federal hall, then the capitol, which stood on the site of the present capitol at Wall and Broad streets. The streets had been filled since sunrise with waiting crowds, and the enthusiasm was intense. In the senate chamber Washington was joined by Adams, Knox, Hamilton, von Steubena and a few others, and all of them appeared on the balcony. Robert B. Livingston, chancellor of New York, administered the oath and cried "Long live George Washington, president of the United States," whereupon there broke out a mighty tumult of cheering, bell-ringing and the noise of cannon. Returning to the senate chamber, President Washington read his inaugural address and the history of the United States under the constitution began.

Myth About Jefferson.

If you are a good Democrat, no doubt you believe that Thomas Jefferson rode unattended to the capitol on horseback, tied his horse to the fence, and was inaugurated with less ceremony than would attend the taking of office by a keeper of a dog pound. Such is the old story, but it is pure myth and is first found in a book of travels in the United States written by John Davis, an Englishman. Davis asserted that he was an eye-witness of the simple ceremony which he described, but it has been proved that he was not in Washington at the time.

The inauguration of Jefferson, which marked the defeat of the Federalist party of Hamilton, Washington, Adams and Jay, was the first to take place in Washington. The newly established national capital, then but a few months old, contained only 2,000 inhabitants, many of them negroes; the houses were mostly huts and the streets muddy roads. The big event was thus described in the Philadelphia Aurora of March 11, 1801:

"At an early hour on Wednesday, March 4, the city of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation occasioned by the addition of its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from the company of Washington artillery ushered in the day, and about one o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen with the company of artillery paraded in front of the President's lodgings. At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of congress, repaired to the capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of a plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office. He entered the capitol under a discharge from the artillery. As soon as he withdrew a discharge from the artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination."

When Andrew Jackson was elected in the fall of 1828 the people of the west and the southern elements of the

south scored a triumph and he was hailed as a "man of the people." This character was emphasized on the day of his inauguration the following March, for never before had such a huge motley throng gathered in Washington. Jackson's wife had died not long before, and he asked that the ceremonies be made very simple, but the masses were too hilarious to heed the request. The weather was pleasant and the east front of the capitol was used for the first time for the inauguration. In front of it surged 10,000 persons who were restrained only by a great iron chain. Jackson rode to the capitol on a white horse and went through the ceremonies with dignity, and started back to the White House. Then began his troubles, for the people broke loose with a vengeance.

"The president was literally pursued by a motley concourse of people, riding, running, helter-skelter, striving who should first gain admittance into the executive mansion, where it was understood that refreshments would be distributed," wrote a contemporary, Mrs. Samuel Harrison Smith. In their mad rush the crowds smashed furniture and dishes and seized the food as if they were starving. The confusion became more and more appalling. At one moment the president, who had retreated until he was pressed against the wall of the apartment, could only be secured against serious danger by a number of gentlemen linking arms and forming themselves into a barrier. It was then that the windows were thrown open, and the living throng found an outlet. It was the people's day, the people's president, and the people would rule."

Exposure Killed Harrison.

For 12 years the Democrats controlled the destinies of the country, and then the Whigs elected William Henry Harrison, who was inaugurated March 4, 1841. By this time transportation was made easier by the building of railways and the crowd that flocked to Washington was immense. It was much better behaved than that which "honored" Jackson, but it was hungry for office.

Cold, wintry blasts swept the streets of Washington that March day, and Harrison, already old and rather feeble, rode his white horse without cloak or overcoat, and with his hat off in salute to the cheering crowds. The line of march was unprecedentedly long, and so was the inaugural address, and then the president led the procession back to the White House. The exposure was too much for him and within one month he was dead.

Lincoln's First Inauguration.

Immensely dramatic was the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861. From the day of his election threats against his life were numerous, and detectives discovered and foiled an organized plot to assassinate him on his way to Washington. The big bodies of troops that had been employed at former inaugurations merely to add pomp to the occasion now were used for the protection of the president. As he rode to the capitol in a carriage he was preceded by a company of sappers and miners; a double file of cavalry rode on each side, and in the rear were infantry and riflemen. On horse tops and in windows all along Pennsylvania avenue were posted riflemen.

The Day Had Opened Cloudy, Chilly and Dismal.

The day had opened cloudy, chilly and dismal, but as the president stepped forward to take the oath from the aged Chief Justice Taney the sun burst through the clouds and shone full on the bowed head of the man who was to give up his life for his country he loved. Lincoln himself noticed this "sunburst" and drew from it a happy augury.

In Recent Years.

The inaugurations of Cleveland and Roosevelt are too recent to need telling. To the former the Democrats flocked in tremendous numbers. Washington entertained 109,000 visitors that day, and 25,000 persons marched in the parade. Colonel Roosevelt's inauguration attracted another immense throng, and was made especially picturesque by the Rough Riders and other Spanish war veterans who appeared in the procession.

If one wishes to stir the wrath of the "weather man" in Washington, it is only necessary to mention March 4, 1905, when William Howard Taft was inducted into the office of president. Every preparation had been made for an imposing ceremonial and parade, but the entire affair was spoiled by a fierce blizzard and snowstorm that swept over the national capitol. The weather bureau was caught napping, and gave no smallest hint of the coming storm. The parade was held after a fashion, but the ceremony of inaugurating the president had to be transferred from the front of the capitol to the senate chamber, where but few could gain admittance to witness them. The weather bureau will not hear the last of that blizzard in this generation.

Spring Clipping of Horses.

The modern practice among the best posted and most progressive horse owners and farmers is to clip all horses in the spring. It is done on the theory that in their natural state horses were not obliged to work, so could shed the winter coat in comfort over a period of several weeks. Since we oblige them to work in the warm spring days, the winter coat should be removed for the same reason that we lay off our heavy winter garments. Clipped horses dry off rapidly, hence they do not take cold as easily as are they as prone to be affected with other ailments as unclipped animals whose longer hair holds the perspiration for hours. Because clipped horses dry off rapidly they rest better, get more good from their food and come out in the morning refreshed and fit for work.

Since the advent of the bell bearing enclosed gear clipping machine, the work of taking off the winter coat is easy. With the machine a horse can be clipped all over in half an hour, whereas with the old two-hand clipper it required several hours to do it.

Drivers also now clip the cows all over two or three times a year. The flanks and udders are clipped every three or four weeks, so it is a joy to clean the parts before milking. This not only keeps the udder for dirt and other impurities to get into the milk.

No Place to Indulge in Small Talk.

The small son of a doctor in Kansas City father was visiting his grandparents. The sun had just come out after a long rainy season and the head of the family, in saying grace at the breakfast table, gave thanks for the bright morning and the beautiful sunshine.

"Why, grandpa?" interrupted the youngster, accustomed to a stereotyped form of worship and shocked at what he considered his grandfather's irreverence. "You must pray—don't talk to God about the weather."

Calumet Guarantees Baking Economy.

Have you ever stopped to think just what "economy" in baking really means? Some folks seem to have the idea that saving a little on the cost of the materials—the flour, eggs, etc.—is economy. Others are of the opinion that they have been economical when they buy the low-priced baking powder, and save the 25c. But both are wrong. For the real economy—the economy that counts—consists in doing away with the failures that so often waste far more than is saved in buying low-priced material.

And that beyond a doubt is the reason that Calumet Baking Powder is the favorite of millions of cooks. It absolutely prevents failures—and guarantees success—when in the end is the same thing as economy.

Calumet is unflinching—it makes every baking good—more tasty, more delicious, more evenly raised—simply because it is not only pure and wholesome itself—but so uniform in quality that you can always depend upon it. Two World's Pure Food Expositions—one at Chicago in 1893, and the other at Paris, France, in 1904—have officially pronounced Calumet the best baking powder made.

Tit for Tat.

Mr. Bacon—Do you think the education of animals is accomplished by the gift of imitation or the force of instinct, dear?

Mrs. Bacon—Oh, by the gift of imitation, of course. Haven't you noticed how the dog growls when you are around?

"Perhaps you are right, dear; for I have also noticed that the hen squawks more when you're about."

PROBABLY.

A woman, with bulging ankles seems more afraid of having them than one without their use of a hole in her stocking.

Head Bookkeeper Must Be Reliable.

The chief bookkeeper in a large business house in one of our great Western cities speaks of the harm coffee did for him. (Tea is just as injurious because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"My wife and I drank our first cup of Postum a little over two years ago and we have used it ever since, to the entire exclusion of tea and coffee. It happened in this way:

"About three and a half years ago I had an attack of pneumonia, which left a memento in the shape of dyspepsia, or rather, to speak more correctly, neuralgia of the stomach. My 'cup of cheer' had always been coffee or tea, but I became convinced, after a time, that they aggravated my stomach trouble. I happened to mention the matter to my grocer one day and he suggested that I give Postum a trial.

"Next day it came, but the cook made the mistake of boiling it insufficiently, and we did not like it much. This was, however, soon remedied, and now we like it so much that we will never change back. Postum, being a food beverage instead of a drug, has been the means of banishing my stomach trouble. I verily believe, for I am a well man today and have used no medicine.

"My work as chief bookkeeper in our Co.'s book house here is of a very confining nature. During my coffee-drinking days I was subject to nervousness and 'the blues.' These have left me since I began using Postum, and I can conscientiously recommend it to those whose work confines them to long hours of severe mental exertion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest. Adv.

s That. It tells you, olevious of people. I ain't so aut. I hate 'em; unds. They're going npter Jones. for? "floats and orn.—Chaparral.

Remodeled. "He is a self-made man, isn't he?" "He was." "Then he is." "No, the woman he married didn't like the result he had accomplished and she has made him over."

Business Suggestion. "Why doesn't that lion stand at attention?" said the young man at the military parade. "I suppose," replied his friend, the telephone girl, "it is because the lion's busy."

Early Matrimonial Experience. He—Yes; it was a burglar all right, but he didn't take anything; I frightened him away. She—Oh! Isn't that too bad? I was hoping he'd take those pink ornaments the Blanks gave us.—Judge.

Always on Time. "I suppose your husband detests New York?" "Yes, indeed. But I've never known him to miss the train when he had any occasion to go."

Three Sisters. "Mamma, who is that lady with the strange dress on?" "She is a sister of charity, dear." "Which sister, mamma—Faith or Hope?"

Artistic Perception. "Why do you invite that silly fellow to your afternoon functions?" "On account of his color harmony with it. He always looks so blue at a pink tea."

White Buck and Canvas Shoes for Easter Wear—2.50 to 4.00

BOERNERS BEST BIGGEST USIEST



The Spring Suits and Coats Are Here and we are proud of our extensive showing. We are again showing the well known "Goldstone" line of ladies' garments direct from New York. Each garment is the product of experts, thus ensuring perfection of fit and retention of shape. The values and the price are the best we have ever offered.

Misses' and Ladies' Spring Coats in all the new materials, including blue serges, in plain and fancy trimmed. Splendid values at **5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00 and 18.00.**

Spring Suits of latest style in new French serges in Norfolk style and plain, also blacks. Newest skirts priced at **12.50, 15.00, 18.00, 20.00 and 25.00.**

Mens' Tie Special—20 dozen mens' four in hand ties made to sell at 50c. Strictly new goods, pretty patterns, including plain colors with barrel ends. **35c each, 3 for 1.00.**

New Spring Arrivals—Julia Marlowe Shoes for women, Florsheim and Selz shoes for men. Holeproof Hosiery. Buster Brown Socks.

We are showing a most complete line of Spring Hats, including the new stiff hats, soft fur hats, fancy English wool mixtures, crushers, etc. All styles, all shades. **1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00**

BOERNER BROTHERS MERCANTILE COMPANY, THE SHOPPING CENTER OF WEST BEND

Grocery Specials

Choice Wisconsin corn, 10c grade, 4 cans for 24c
Whole White Flax, 10c
Oil Sardines, 3 cans for 10c
Gold Dust, large pkg., 15c
Good Broken Rice, 10c
Cooking Butter, fresh made, a pound, 25c
Lennox Soap, 8 bars for 25c

Wingold Flour, always the same, 1/2 barrel sack, **1.30**

Superlative Flour, every sack guaranteed, 1/2 barrel, **1.30**

Ardee Flour, fancy short patent, 1/2 bbl. sack, **1.40**

Every Sack Guaranteed

We have sold hundreds of sacks, but never had one complaint.

"There's a Reason"

CAMPBELLSPORT.

Chas. Nolan called here Saturday.

N. J. Thill visited at Chicago last week.

John Schneider spent Tuesday at Fond du Lac.

Jos Rodler of Oshkosh spent a few days here.

J. B. Day spent Sunday with his family at Hartford.

Robt. Adams was a County Seat caller Monday.

John Corbett was in the village on business Tuesday.

Wm. Meyers was caller at Fond du Lac Tuesday.

Jac. Bell called on friends at Fond du Lac Monday.

H. C. Scholler and son Lawrence spent Tuesday at Eden.

Dr. W. J. Connell of Fond du Lac spent Monday here.

Gust Tunn moved onto the Rob. Denz farm Tuesday.

Mrs. E. F. Messmer visited at Oakfield for a few days.

John and Albert Seefeld were Kewaskum callers Tuesday.

L. Barnabus of Milwaukee called on friends here Tuesday.

J. W. Payne of Minneapolis was a village caller on Monday.

John Schneider was at Kewaskum Wednesday on business.

Dr. M. A. T. Hoffman was a caller at Fond du Lac Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Flanagan visited at West Bend Sunday.

John Wenzel was at Fond du Lac on business last Tuesday.

Sheldon Tuttle spent Tuesday visiting friends at Kewaskum.

Wm. Warder was a business caller at West Bend Tuesday.

A. Koepke was a business caller at Milwaukee last Saturday.

Dr. R. M. Fhod of St. Cloud spent Sunday with friends here.

Ph. Guenther has been laid up with rheumatism the past week.

Mrs. T. M. Curran and daughter Mary spent Friday at Eden.

Louis Stern of Chicago spent Monday here with Fred Zacher.

Miss Lillia Beker called on friends here a few days this week.

Chas. Yankov was a business caller at the County Seat Tuesday.

Frank Beggs of Milwaukee called on his parents here Sunday.

Henry Kloke called on his sister Frieda at Fond du Lac last week.

C. E. Krahn of Milwaukee was a pleasant caller here Wednesday.

Arnold Ertzel Tuesday for a visit with relatives at Milwaukee.

Dr. P. A. Hoffman was a business caller at Fond du Lac Monday.

Geo. Johnson called on friends at Fond du Lac last week Saturday.

Geo. Fleischnan of Fond du Lac called on business here Monday.

Miss Margaret Fahrler spent over Sunday at her home at Milwaukee.

Ernst Kibbel spent last week Friday with friends at Fond du Lac.

Jas. Farrell attended to business matters at Chicago last week Saturday.

John Flynn of Marquette College Milwaukee was home over Sunday.

J. W. Schmidt of Chicago was the guest of friends in the village Sunday.

H. A. Wrucke visited his mother at Horicon from Saturday until Monday.

Mrs. Austin Sackett called on her niece, John Feuerhammer last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Warden called on friends at Fond du Lac last Tuesday.

F. Little of Chicago was a business caller in the village Tuesday.

Mr. McCullough who has been on the sick list for the past week is improving.

Mrs. J. Vetsch visited with relatives at Fond du Lac for a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Busch spent Sunday at the home of their son at North Ashford.

Ray Hendricks left Wednesday for St. Paul to spend the remainder of the winter.

Emmet Doyle left Monday for St. Louis to be employed as a traveling salesman.

H. J. Paas attended the Rexall drug dealers convention at Milwaukee Wednesday.

Henry Weiss moved into the Gust Tunn residence. He will be employed by Glass Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Armond and son Carroll of Milwaukee spent Sunday here with relatives.

Miss Gretchen Paas returned home Tuesday from a two weeks visit with friends at Oshkosh.

Mrs. Wm. Prehn of Fond du Lac spent the week here with her mother, Mrs. B. G. Romaine.

Dr. W. J. Uelmen of Milwaukee spent from Friday until Sunday here with relatives and friends.

Miss Ella Mullen of Fond du Lac was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. J. Zaccaro here last week.

Mrs. M. E. Helmer attended the Sunday School convention at Fond du Lac Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Kleinschay of Watertown visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Terlingen over Sunday.

Miss Lola Brown of Oshkosh spent from Friday until Saturday here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Lyle returned to Rockford Monday after a months visit here with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Johnson.

FIVE CORNERS

Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams spent Tuesday at Fond du Lac on business.

Wm. Ferber made a business trip to Barton and West Bend last Saturday.

Mrs. Wm. Ferber visited relatives and friends at West Bend the forepart of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kloke celebrated their wedding anniversary on Thursday evening.

WE are ready to show you the most attractive assortment of new Spring Goods ever shown in West Bend. New goods are arriving daily and the latest creations of the season will be shown each week. This store is the place to get the correct fashions and the best merchandise for the least money.

NEW SPRING SUITS AND GARMENTS

Come now and see the choicest creations in garments and suits. Beautiful new fabrics, and styles decidedly different than any previous season.

CONFIRMATION SUITS

"Quality Clothing" is what we sell—the boys need the durable, nevertheless low priced Confirmation Suits we are selling. Compare our 5.50 to 7.50 blue serge suits with any and you will decide on our quality.

RUGS FOR EASTER

We have just unpacked a large assortment of rugs in the new designs in different sizes.
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. or 9 x 12
Tapestry Brussels at.....**12.95**
9 x 12 Axminster Rugs at.....**15.00**
9 x 12 Seamless Brussels Rugs at.....**13.75**
Odd and extra size Rugs carried in stock.

NEW NECK TIES AND SHIRTS

Our beautiful Easter stocks are now on display. The neckwear is the prettiest we have ever shown. Emery and Cluett Shirts will please you, fit perfectly, patterns attractive.

WARNER'S RED FERN AND RUST PROOF CORSETS

Essential for a perfect fitting gown, guaranteed in every respect. Front lacing styles also to be had. Prices from 1.00 to 5.00.

NEW LACE CURTAINS AND CURTAIN GOODS

The opportunity of making your home beautiful has never been so near and easy as now. Come and see our book of suggestions, let us tell you about the beautiful "Colonial Draperies."

SHOES

The nobbiest style in all the new Shoes are shown here. Style, comfort and quality are the essential features of our footwear. "Let us fit your feet."

PICK BROTHERS CO.

WEST BEND, WISCONSIN

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Barley	48c 57
Wheat	70c 75
Red winter	30c 54
White	30c 54
Oats new	25c 28
Butter	30c 28
Eggs	19c
Cowhatch wool	24c
Patrons, new	23c 85
Beans	1.00 2.00
Hay	15.00 17.00
Hides (calf skin)	14c
Cow Hides	11c
Honey	10c
Apples	100 lbs 75c 1.00
Red Clover seed, per 100 lbs	11.00 12.00
White	25.00 30.00
Alfalfa	16.00 19.00
Hickory Nuts	per lb. 1.50
SIXE POULTRY.	
Spring Chickens	14c
Hens	12c
Old Roosters	10c
Ducks	15c
Geese	15c
DRESSED POULTRY	
Chickens	16c
Ducks	17c
Geese	17c

Wm. Wasenberg of Bloomer is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity since last Thursday. Master Harold Perschbacher of West Bend spent from Saturday until Monday with the Wm. Ferber family.
Rob Adams and Miss Gemma Gudek are spending the week with the Rob Adams family in North Ashford.
Chas. Fleischnan who has been spending the past few months in the northern part of the state returned home last week.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Haug spent the forepart of the week at Fond du Lac with their daughter Mary, who recently underwent an operation.

Best-Known Cough Remedy.

For forty-three years Dr. King's New Discovery has been the most reliable cough remedy. Over three million bottles were used last year. Is it this proof? It will get rid of your cough, or we will refund your money. J. J. Owens of Allendale, S. C., writes the way hundreds of others have found that Dr. King's New Discovery is the best remedy for coughs, colds that I have ever used. For coughs and colds and all throat and lung troubles it has no equal. 50c and \$1.00 at all Druggists. (Advertisement)

CEDAR LAWN.

August Schultz made a business trip to Waucousta on Tuesday. Read the farm for sale ad of John L. Gudek elsewhere in this paper.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Jaeger spent Tuesday with the former's parents at Ashford.

John Uelmen is hauling fence posts from the Van Blarcom farm in New Prospect.

Joseph Calhoun has a prospective purchaser who wishes to buy his farm and all personal property.

John L. and Samuel Gudek hauled timbers and fence posts from the Joe Polzean farm in Osceola last Tuesday.

John A. Gudek of Waukesha called on his parents here last Saturday. He spent Sunday at Fond du Lac.

W. W. Chesley of Western Iowa, who spent the past few weeks here with his father returned home this week.

Wm. Welch, who had the I. Klotz farm rented, has moved to Campbellsport, owing to the fact that the farm was sold.

John L. Gudek narrowly escaped serious injury one day this week, when a load of timber on which he rode capsized. Mr. Gudek was pinned to the ground by some of the timber.

Nic. Rimmel FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

ALSO DEALER IN

GENERAL HARDWARE

All kinds of Iron and Wood Pumps, Fittings, Bicycle and Automobile Supplies, etc. carried in stock. Bicycles and Automobiles Repaired. Galvanized Tanks made to order. Castings of all kinds made and Repairing Done on Short Notice.

KEWASKUM, WIS.

G. KONITZ

SHOE STORE

In the former Mich. Heindl Stand.

All kinds of Shoes for Men, Ladies and Children always carried in stock.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

F. J. Lambeck, M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT GLASSES FITTED

Office Hours:—10 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; Sundays 10 a. m. to 12 m. Telephone 9-2730

ROOMS THREE, MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK BUILDING, 230 WEST WATER ST., Milwaukee, Wis.

MRS. K. ENDLICH

Carpet Weaver

Kewaskum, Wis.

NEW PROSPECT.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pettes were business callers at Fond du Lac Saturday.

Dr. N. E. Uelmen of Milwaukee spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Uelmen.

R. Raymond and family of Campbellsport visited with the R. J. Romaine family over Sunday.

Our local cheese factory re-opened Monday with Anton Schladweiler of Boltonville as cheese-maker.

The Misses Ethel and Eva Romaine returned home after a week's visit with relatives in Campbellsport.

Joe Smith Jr. entertained several of his friends at his home Monday evening the occasion being his birthday anniversary.

ELMORE

Chester Keno has just recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Alvin Kleinhans visited his sister, Mrs. Beisler at St. Killian Monday.

The Ladies Aid Society met at the home of Mrs. E. Reinhardt Thursday.

Jos. Schlaefler of Campbellsport laid hardwood floors for Albert Struening last week.

Charles Fleischnan, who spent the winter in the northern part of the state, returned home this week.

Mrs. Emil Phiel and children who visited here for some time left Monday for her new home at Whitewater, Wis.

Mike Weiss, Geo. Scheid and Wm. Geidel assisted Henry Weiss in moving his household goods to Campbellsport, where he will reside in the future.

A very pleasant gathering was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kloke last Thursday evening, when several friends and neighbors tendered them a surprise in honor of their wedding anniversary. A dainty lunch was served at midnight, after which the guests departed wishing Mr. and Mrs. Kloke many happy returns.

THE LEADING FURNITURE STORE

PRICES RIGHT

EDW. MILLER Undertaker and Embalmer

"Feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic on Three Months Test at Our Expense."—Dr. Hess & Clark.

John Marx, Kewaskum, Wis.
Dear Sirs—We want every stock raiser that comes into your store this Fall to go home with a package, sack or pail of DR. HESS STOCK TONIC. This is asking a good deal perhaps, but if you will read the conditions of this request we believe you will agree with us that there is not a single, solitary farmer in your whole community that would not avail himself of this opportunity. Here is the guarantee:—
"Mr. Feeder—Take home from your dealer's store a package, sack or pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, feed it to your horses, cows, hogs, etc., all Winter and Spring. It costs less than a cent a day for a horse, cow or steer, and 8 cts. a month for the average hog. If, after it is used you are not satisfied with the extra profit it has made you, in increased growth and milk production, besides keeping your animals healthy and free from worms, take back the empty packages and your dealer is compelled to refund your money."
We authorize you to make the same iron-clad guarantee on DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-ACEA, to make hogs lay, to shorten the moult period.
INSTANT LOUSE KILLER we guarantee to destroy lice on horses, cattle, sheep ticks, etc.
Refund every cent if these preparations fail and we will reimburse you. Very truly yours,
DR. HESS & CLARK.

To meet the demand of this guarantee, we have a large stock of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, Poultry Pan-aceas, Etc. on hand. Come in and take home any quantity you desire. We will have more goods on the way, so we can supply every customer.

JOHN MARX, KEWASKUM, WIS.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING

WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS, CUT GLASS, JEWELRY, ENGRAVING

Glass Eyes Said to Blue Eyes

"Suppose we double up And go through life together, Like the Sauter and the Cup?"

I know that I can save you A lot of wear and tear; I'll be faithful in your service And keep you bright and fair."

MRS. K. ENDLICH, "The Leading Jeweler"
Kewaskum, Wisconsin

DRY CLEANING

MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
FOND DU LAC, WIS.

EASTER IN 1818

Not in ninety-five years has Easter come as early in the season as this year.

The eventful day will soon be here and you will need to spruce up a bit for the occasion. Begin by having your suit, dress or skirt dry cleaned. That's our business—We do nothing but launder, dry clean and press ladies' and gentleman's clothing and our services are just at but small cost.

Send your work to our agent.

Model Laundry Co. 2 Mary St., Kewaskum, Wis.

Peter Mies, Kewaskum, Wis.
Basket Leaves Tuesdays and R.

AGENCIES:
Stockbridge—Jas. Fowler
Eldorado—E. W. Kemnitz
Green Lake—Chapel Bros.
Horicon—Fret & Schart
Iron Ridge—A. Schwarz
Janesville—L. W. Schaefer
Princeton—E. Kidman
Kewaskum—Peter Mies
Malone—Pickert Bros.
Mayville—Wm. Jauer
Mt. Calvary—Math. Ahler
Oakfield—T. J. Crago
Plymouth—W. Feldman
Waup
Red Granite—Chas. Weiland

Consult Leisring

ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT

Will be at
REPUBLICAN HOUSE, KEWASKUM, WIS.

Every 2nd Wednesday of Month
9:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.

Wm. Leisring 222 Grand Ave., Milwaukee
EXPERT OPTICIAN
At Home Office every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Frank W. Bucklin
LAWYER
Opera House Block, West Bend

In Kewaskum
—Read the Statesman, it will interest you.

JOS. I PROBI BOWIE

ALSO PI

Farm
BOARD BY GOOD
Dealer in W
CIG
KEWASKUM.
—The Statesman that makes a medium—
—Advertise

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The only Baking Powder made from
Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

Makes delicious home-baked foods
of maximum quality at minimum
cost. Makes home baking
pleasant and profitable

Time Table—C.&N.W.R'y

NORTH BOUND	
No. 200	3:34 p.m. daily except Sunday
No. 113	12:18 p.m. daily except Sunday
No. 113	9:06 a.m. daily except Sunday
No. 107	8:23 p.m. daily
No. 143	7:52 a.m. daily
No. 141	8:49 a.m. Sunday only
SOUTH BOUND	
No. 206	9:52 a.m. daily except Sunday
No. 210	12:38 p.m. daily except Sunday
No. 214	2:34 p.m. daily
No. 216	3:55 p.m. daily except Sunday
No. 108	7:25 a.m. daily
No. 24	11:13 p.m. Sunday only
No. 230	7:26 p.m. Sunday only

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

—Every one should Boost his Home Community.

—Jos. Oppenorth was at Barton on business Monday.

—H. W. Meilahn was at Milwaukee on business Thursday.

—Emerson Olwin was a Fond du Lac visitor on Sunday.

—Wm. Krahn was a business caller in the village Monday.

—Miss Esther Ramthun spent last week with Olga Ramthun.

—G. Konitz transacted business at the Cream City last Monday.

—N. J. Mertes had a telephone installed in his residence recently.

—Aug. Bilgo, wife and son Aug. were at Fond du Lac on Tuesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Rosenheimer were Milwaukee visitors over Sunday.

—Emil Seigel attended to business matters at West Bend on Monday.

—LOST.—Near the depot, a cloth cap. Finder please leave at State-street office.

—Dr. Wm. Klumb spent from Saturday until Monday at Chicago on business.

—Fred Belger of Boltonville is spending the week here under the parental roof.

—John Ockenfels was a business transactor at the County Seat last Tuesday.

—Mrs. Wm. Raether attended to probate matters at the County Seat Tuesday.

—John Schmidt of Allenton called on friends in the village last Saturday.

—Fred Schief of Milwaukee spent over Sunday here under the parental roof.

—For particulars of the Boltonville school fire read Boltonville correspondence.

—Sam Grossen of Campbellsport was a business caller in the village on Monday.

—Peter Wunderle of Milwaukee called on his mother and sister here last Sunday.

—Newton Rosenheimer spent the latter part of last week with relatives at Antigo.

—Mrs. Eugene Haessly and daughter Lucile were West Bend callers Thursday.

—Henry Regner of the West Bend News was a business caller here on Thursday.

FOR SALE.—Cedar fence posts. Inquire of Jacob Honeck, Kewaskum, Wis. R. D. 2.—Adv. 3t.

—Wm. Martin, Wm. Stagy and John Klein Jr. were at Newburg last Saturday on business.

—Jos. Hutter, the contractor from Fond du Lac was in the village on business Monday.

—Miss Mayme Volm returned to Milwaukee after spending two weeks under the parental roof.

—Hannah Heisler of Milwaukee spent the week here with her family.

—Mrs. Schmitt visited the week with relatives at Ashford.

—Mrs. Martin was called to Sunday on account of her daughter.

—Confirmation at Miller Studio. Call and get prices.

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to you receive free with every order for confirmation photos.

—The Miller Studio is offering absolutely free with every order of confirmation pictures, one large size photo, ready for framing.

—August Kunrow and wife spent the latter part of last week with their son-in-law, Otto Bamme and wife at Ft. Atkinson.

—P. J. and Jacob Haug were at Fond du Lac last Sunday to visit their sister, Mary, who underwent an operation at the St. Agnes hospital.

—S. W. Schmidt and Mrs. Fred Prange of Wells, Minn., and Mrs. Christ Schaefer were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Demarest Tuesday.

—A number of young folks surprised Miss Emma Belger at her home last week Friday evening, the occasion being her birthday anniversary.

—NOTICE.—Regular monthly meeting of the Kewaskum Advance-ment Association next week Thursday evening. All members are requested to be present.

—FOUND.—Five bags of ground feed on the Wayne road. Owner may recover same by calling at this office and pay for this advertisement.

—Albert and Annie Schneider of West Bend and Joe and Anna Koller of St. Michaels were the guests of the Mrs. Nic. Mayer family here last Sunday.

—Remember that the large size photo that the Miller Studio is offering free with every order for confirmation pictures sells regularly at \$1.50.

—William H. Wesenberg of Bloomer, Wis., arrived here last week Friday for a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Wesenberg and other relatives and friends.

—Mrs. Hannah Burrow returned home from Milwaukee Monday. She was accompanied by her niece and nephew, Dorothy and Norman Guth, who will visit relatives here for a few days.

—A clipping from the Evening Wisconsin of March 4th, Judge A. C. Backus, municipal court, filed nomination papers with the county clerk Monday morning, being the first candidate to qualify. Although the judge was required to file only 2,000 signatures under the law, his friends turned in nomination papers with 8,000 signatures.

—John Kimla of Myra, agent for the New York Life Insurance Company was in the village on Tuesday. While here Mr. Kimla delivered a check to Mrs. August Koch, amounting to \$1,500, for in-terest on an insurance policy held in the company by her deceased husband. One peculiar coincidence of this policy is that it was a \$1000 ordinary life policy and if the deceased would have lived until last Tuesday, March 4th, it would have been only worth \$498.

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Several from here attended the basket ball game at Kewaskum last Friday evening.

Edgar Romaine of New Prospect was a guest of Ruben Frohman last week Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brazelton entertained a number of friends last Saturday evening.

Miss Floa Reysen finished learning to sew at Miss Kraetsch's dressmaking parlors last Saturday.

Mrs. Blust returned to her home in Iowa this week, after spending a month with her father, Jas. A. Bolton and family.

Nic. Gross is busy these days hauling logs to the saw mill, for which will be used to erect an addition to his barn this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stautz wish to extend their sincere thanks to their neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted in saving their residence from the threatening flames on the night of the fire.

W

The SABLE LORCHIA

By HORACE HAZELTINE

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SYNOPSIS.

Robert Cameron, diplomat, consultant Philip Clyde, newspaper publisher, regarding anonymous threatening letters he has received. The first promises a sample of the writer's power on a certain day. On that day the head is mysteriously cut from a portrait of Cameron, while the latter is in the room. Clyde has a theory that the portrait was mutilated while Cameron was unoccupied and the head later removed by means of a string, unnoticed by Cameron. Evelyn Grayson, Cameron's niece, with whom Clyde is in love, finds the head of Cameron's portrait nailed to a tree, where it had been used as a target. Clyde pledges Evelyn to secrecy. Clyde learns that a Chinese artist living nearby, had borrowed a rifle from Cameron's lodgekeeper. Clyde makes an excuse to call on Murphy and is repulsed. He pretends to be investigating alleged infractions of the house laws and speaks of finding the bowl of an opium pipe under the tree where Cameron's portrait was found. The Chinese boy is found dead next morning. While visiting Cameron in his dressing room a Nell Grayson mirror is mysteriously shattered. Cameron becomes seriously ill as a result of the shock. The third letter appears mysteriously on Cameron's sick bed. It makes direct threats against the life of Cameron. Clyde tells Cameron the envelope was empty. He tells Evelyn everything and plans to take Cameron on a yacht trip. The yacht picks up a fisherman found drifting helplessly in a boat. He gives the name of the Chinese captain just before Cameron disappeared. Johnson is allowed to go after being closely questioned. Evelyn takes the letter to an expert in Chinese literature, who pronounces them of Chinese origin. Clyde seeks assistance from a Chinese fellow college student, who recommends him to Yip Sing, most prominent Chinaman in New York. The letter promises to seek information of Cameron among his countrymen. Cameron's letters to Yip Sing are found on one Addison, who speaks of seeing Cameron in Peking. Cameron had never been in China. Clyde calls on Dr. Addison.

a word with him. To my amazement he not only denied having been in Peking, but in the Chinese empire at all. When we met in London, the following spring, and I recalled the matter, asking why he had refused to admit what I knew to be the truth, he became telly indignant; and that was the beginning of the end. If I had conceded the possibility of mistake on my part, all might have been well, I suppose; but there was no such possibility. I had known Cameron for twenty-odd years, and I could not have made an error. I had seen him distinctly, clearly, at midday in the open. It was he beyond all peradventure, and from that time to this I have been unable to conceive why he lied to me, and why he chose to end our friendship rather than admit what was a doubtful fact.

His explanation finished, he reached for a pen, and, as he dipped it in the ink, he added:

"I trust you will pardon me, Mr. Clyde. I have detained you."

"You have interested me," I assured him. "And that more than I can tell you." Which was quite true; yet I was even more perplexed than interested. To the maze of circumstances there was now added another baffling feature.

Dr. Addison handed me the prescription he had written.

"After meals, and at bedtime," he directed, with a return to his professional manner. "If you do not find yourself much better at the end of a week, come in again."

On the sidewalk I tore the little square of paper into bits which the wind carried in a tiny flurry across Madison avenue.

Shouldn't take you very long to hear what Mr. Yip has to tell, should it? I shall be expecting you to call me up between ten and half-past, or by eleven at the latest; so don't dare to go for supper first."

"As if I could think of supper," I said, looking at her in a way I had, "when I might be hearing your voice!"

Could I have foreseen what the night was to bring forth? I certainly should have discouraged her waiting for my message. But the power of persuasion is given to few of us, and of those few I am not one.

Assuredly I had no misgivings as, after dining at the University club that evening, I stepped into an electric hansom and gave the driver the address of the Doyers street restaurant. Whatever it may have been in the past, I believed the Chinatown of the present to be, outwardly at least, a reasonably law-abiding section of the borough of Manhattan. And was not it that night the guest of one of its most honored citizens? What, therefore, had I to fear?

On the contrary, as we turned from the Bowery into that little semicircular thoroughfare which is perhaps the most characteristic of Chinatown's three principal streets, I was pleasantly interested. This was quite a different place from that which I had visited the afternoon before. Then, a sort of brooding quiet reigned over what was so ordinary as to be scarcely distinctive; for that part of Mott street which the Yip Sing establishment is located, I have since learned, is merely one of the gates of the real Chinatown, of which Doyers street is the heart and center—and which awakens only after nightfall.

Narrow the place was alive and alight. Narrow roadway and still narrower sidewalks were thronged with a combination of denizens and sightseers. Shop fronts and upper windows glowed with varying degrees of brightness. From the Chinese theater on the left came a bedlam of inharmonious sounds: the brazen crash of cymbals, the squeaking of raucous stringed instruments, the resounding clangor of a gong. Voices high-pitched and voices guttural, mingled with hoarse and strident laughter, echoed from wall to wall of the street's encroaching squalid buildings.

Before the least unpretentious of all these structures, my hansom stopped, and as I stepped to the curb I got a glimpse of its banner and lantern strung balcony, giving to the street a touch of color that helped to lift it into an atmosphere which, if not Oriental, was at least vividly un-American.

Finding now that I had anticipated my appointment by something like ten minutes I chose to watch further the kaleidoscopic scene without, rather than pass the time waiting at a table within; and to this end took up a position of vantage on the restaurant's low step.

Whether I am more or less keenly observant than the average man I do not know. Probably any one as fascinated by the general scene as I was, I would have noted as closely its individual elements. I am not sure. But the truth is that in a very few moments I had acquired a mental photograph of the opposite side of the street, in so far as it came within my direct vision. In other words every detail of the background of the moving picture before me was indelibly printed upon my mind's retina. There was the playhouse, with its plain, rectangular doorway, unadorned, save by a quartette of rude signs; two above, slanting outward, and one on either side, all announcing "Chinese Theater," and one giving the current attraction in Chinese characters, with the added notice, "Seats reserved for Americans." To the left of this was a quick lunch restaurant, with white painted bulk window, beneath which a pair of cellar doors spread invitingly, one of them resting against a conventional American milk can. On the theater's right was a laundry, dim and evil-looking, two pipe-smoking celestials decorating its low step. And beyond this was the wide opening to a basement, above which, in white Roman lettering, stood a black ground, I read the legend: "Hip Sing Tong."

Again and again my gaze persisted in returning to this sign and the dimly lighted cavern beneath it. The place held for me the inexpressible, unathomable charm of the mysterious racket of the theater across the way, the sinister aspect of the dismal laundry and its pair of pipe-smoking guardians, even the constantly changing procession of varied types in roadway and on sidewalks, exerted but meager allure.

From time to time dark, silent figures glided vaguely into view only to disappear within this maze of mystery. Once, while I watched, I had seen a figure issue forth to be lost again instantly in the distant gloom of the curving street. Now, reverting once more to this magnet, after a moment's truce, my eyes were rewarded by sight of another slowly emerging form, silhouetted nebulously against the dusk.

At the head of the steps it paused, uncertainly, and then, instead of gliding swiftly away in the direction of the street as did the other, it turned in my direction, passing almost at once into the comparatively glowing radius of the street lamp opposite.

I saw then that it was a man, thin to emaciation, round-shouldered, and crooked limbed. Whether some one jostled him, or a voice from the roadway startled him, I don't know. But for some reason he turned his head suddenly, and the light from the lamp

fell full upon a face, stubble-bearded, deep-lined, and repellent, the face not of a Chinaman but of a white man; a face into which I had looked but twice, and then but for a brief moment; yet a face as indelibly fixed in my memory as were the grim fronts of the buildings now behind it—the face of Peter Johnson, the pretended castaway.

I think I must have had it in mind to pluck him up bodily and carry him away with me that I might by inglorious torture wring from him a confession. Otherwise I should have adopted a less eager and more subtle method of bringing the miscreant to book than that which I rashly attempted. Before I considered the situation I was across the street and at his heels. My finger tips, indeed, were at his shoulder. In the fraction of a second I should have had him scripped and have been hustling him through the crowd as my prisoner. But at the instant of seeming success, he eluded me. In some strange way he caught alarm and, shrinking beneath my hand, darted sinuously off, between this pedestrian and that, with the flashing speed of a lizard.

But, though he escaped my clutch, my eyes were more nimble. With them I followed him until I saw him drop between the cellar doors which gaped beneath the white bulk window of the quick lunch room. And where my eyes went, I went after. Another brief moment and, without thought or heed, I was plunging in pursuit down that short, steep flight of steps—plunging from a lighted, peopled, noisy public street into the cold gloom and grim silence of a low underground basement.

And, as misfortune would have it, I must needs catch my heel on the edge of one of the treads, and go sprawling on my hands and knees; while a poignant pain, shooting cruelly through my ankle, told me that a sprain was added to my mishap.

For a minute I lay as I had fallen, prone and motionless; and in that space I realized the foolhardiness of my whole course of action. My very intrepidity had contributed to disaster. Instead of accomplishing a capture I had cast myself, disabled, into the mesh of the enemy.

The inky darkness and profound silence of the place augmented, of course, my apprehension. In vain I strained my eyes to distinguish an object, my ears to detect a sound, yet I knew that the uncanny creature I had followed must be close to me; lurking, possibly, with raised or pointed weapon to mete out my fate once he made sure of my position.

The minute—it could hardly have been more, though, as I think of it, it seemed infinitely prolonged—ended in a sound above and behind me. Very softly, carefully, some one was closing the cellar doors. Steadily muffled though it was, the faint creaking of the hinges shattered the spell which held me, and in spite of my tortured ankle, I managed to gain my feet. But by now the silence reigned once again and in the engulfing blackness I lost all sense of direction.

The suspense of the moment was unendurable. To stand there waiting, not knowing when or from what quarter I should be set upon, was nervous torment so hideous that in sheer desperation I plucked my match box from my pocket, drew forth a match, and struck it to a blaze. As it flared forth,

routing the shadows in a d d d d d but temporary, retreat, I made quick searching survey of my dungeon. To my amazement I was apparently quite alone.

Relieved, in a measure at least, I employed another match and still another, hobbling painfully about the grim, low-ceiled basement, in diligent inspection. My first thought was that Johnson was in hiding, and having located me by my own lighted matches, waited now only an opportunity to throw himself upon me from behind. But I very soon discovered that he had fled. Evidently he had retraced his steps up the rude ladder to the street, closing the doors after him to check my further pursuit.

The place into which I had followed him was evidently a Chinese candy manufactory and cake bakery. To the right of the entrance were rows of shelves containing jars of what I recognized as sweetsmatters peculiar to the celestial. In a large bowl on a rough table or counter was the granulated flour with which these confections are invariably powdered; and here, too, were boxes of round, jumble-like cakes. I saw now that the space upon which I had fallen was so restricted that I wondered how it was possible for my quarry to have reached the steps and descended without touching me or at least acquainting me with his movement. And I marveled, too, that twisting my ankle as I did, I had not plunged at a slant and struck my head upon one or another of the crowding tables and boxes with which the cramped basement was furnished.

My third match disclosed a narrow door in the broad partition at the rear, and fancying that perhaps the elusive Peter Johnson had escaped by that means while I was getting to my feet, I lost no time in seeking to investigate what was beyond. I was somewhat surprised to find the door unfastened. Once open, it revealed a smaller and more crowded room, warm and fetid into which were packed no less than half a dozen barrels of raw and cooked peanuts, arranged about a low stove or which a peanut-billed cauldron was slowly steaming.

Curiously interesting as all this would have been under ordinary circumstances, I experienced only a surprised relief, for with my injured ankle I was in no fettle to cope with even the weakest adversary. Indeed, now that this easement was afforded me, my sprain suddenly asserted itself with renewed exacerbation, and sharp twinges of pain shooting to my knee and demanding instant relief.

In front of the low stove I had no choice but to sit, and for this I groined with the eagerness of the drowning man after a straw. To my joy I laid hands upon it, and drawing it nearer sank down with a sigh of gratification comparable only to that with which a Marathon victor drops to earth after a hotly-contested race.

Gradually, now that my weight was removed, the pain lessened, and a sense of comfort ensued. Contentment enfolded me, which, if I thought of it at all, I attributed, I suppose, to the reaction from the agony which I had just been suffering. I remember thinking that I would rest a few minutes and then take my departure as I had entered, for I realized that cellar doors are fastened only from within, and that there could, therefore, be no impediment to my going when I chose.

I distinctly recall that I was conscious of a certain strange incongruity of situation, but could hardly comprehend in just what the incongruity consisted. I knew only that I felt pleasantly warm and drowsy; and my sprained ankle had ceased altogether to pain or annoy.

And then, I was sailing in an open boat in midocean, and Peter Johnson in oilskins, sat at the helm, with a saturnine leer on his face, and tugged at brief intervals, always longer and stronger upon what seemed to be the sheet, which had become wrapped around my throat and chest and which, by degrees, was crushing my windpipe and lungs, so that my breath came only in sharp, shuddering, aching gasps.

Rheumatism Backache and PILES

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We do not ask you to buy—just send your name and address and receive a sample bottle free.

Z-M-O penetrates to bone thru skin and muscles and removes pain 5 minutes after you apply it.

You may not need Z-M-O today, yet tomorrow pay any price to relieve pain.

FREE BOTTLE

If you have Rheumatism, Backache or Piles write M. R. Zepfel & Company, 901 Main Street, Sheboygan, Wisconsin and receive a free bottle of Z-M-O by return mail. At drug stores, 25 cts.

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

"This isn't anything like beriberi, is it, doctor?" I began. My ideas of the disease I mentioned were of the haziest character. I knew, however, that it was common in the Orient, and thither I would lead him.

"Oh, no, Mr. Clyde," he answered, "beriberi is a name for multiple neuritis. You haven't a neuritis or you would know it. I saw a great deal of beriberi in China and on the Malay peninsula."

"Do I remember to have heard Cameron say he contracted it in the east?" I asked, plunging for a connection.

"I don't recall that Cameron ever had it," was his response. And then his brow grew thoughtful. "Are you sure he told you that he had; and that he was attacked while in—In Asia?" I noted his hesitation over fixing the place, and wondered. At all events I had arrested his interest. Purposely I adopted a tone of uncertainty.

"N-no. I can't say definitely. But I had an impression that—And there I paused. When I continued it was with the direct question: "Do you happen to know, doctor, whether Cameron was ever in Peking?" It seems to me it was—

"I do know that he was in Peking," he interrupted, almost savagely. "He was in Peking, in September, 1903. To be exact, he was there on the fourteenth day of that month. I have reason to know it—a particular reason to know it."

After all, how easily the information I craved had come to me! And yet I would have been glad to hear the contrary; for Cameron had assured me, in all solemnity, that he had never been in China, and it jarred upon my conception of the man's character to discover that he had tried to deceive me. I could only conclude that his purpose was not finished.

"Tell me!" he was demanding, eagerly. "Tell me! I have excuse for asking. Has he ever admitted to you that he was there?"

"Now I come to think of it," I returned, "he hasn't. But I had the information from some one, I am pretty sure."

With an effort the physician commanded himself. When he spoke again he was comparatively composed.

"Mr. Clyde," he said apologetically, "I am not given to discussing personal matters with my patients, but the fact that you and Cameron are friends, and the fact that this subject has come up, make it almost imperative, I suppose, that I should explain briefly the feeling I have just exhibited. Five years ago Bob Cameron and I were about as near counterparts of Damon and Pythias as ever existed. While Cameron was in Europe, I had an opportunity to go around the world with a patient. We dawdled a good deal, and you understand how uncertain correspondence is under those circumstances. I never knew just where I should be at any given time. Consequently, a number of letters were missed by both of us. I was still thinking of Cameron as in England on the European continent, when lo and behold, I saw him one morning, hurrying along the principal street of the inner city of Peking. I don't know whether you have ever been there or not, but if you have, you know what that thoroughfare is. It was all bustle and activity that day, and about as crowded as Broadway at the noon hour, but with much more picturesque and contrasting currents of individuals and vehicles. I was in a carriage, myself, and Cameron was afoot, walking in the opposite direction. As we passed each other, he did not seem to see me, though I called to him loudly. This, however, did not surprise me, for there was an exceedingly racket in progress. Instantly, I had the carriage turned about, but before I could overtake him, he was lost in the crowd. I was leaving Peking that afternoon, and so had no chance to look him up. I wrote him afterwards and told him of the incident, and how I regretted having to go away without exchanging at least

CHAPTER XIV.

The Dark of Doyers Street.

At one o'clock that day, Evelyn Grayson joined me at luncheon at Sherry's. She had been in no mood to wait any longer than was absolutely necessary for tidings of my visit to Dr. Addison; and, moreover, she had news of her own which she was anxious to convey to me.

"I often wondered why it is that you hold you so passionately in inherent in all women. There are those who manage to control it with admirable success under average circumstances, but sooner or later, even the most courageous battlers against this maternal heritage succumb, and indulge in a sort of disguised oratory of reproach.

Evelyn might have told me, for instance, that Captain MacLeod, after careful investigation, had been unable to discover either hair or hide of Peter Johnson in Gloucester or elsewhere, and stopped there. That is what a man would have done. But, altogether admirably though she was, the eternal feminine was strong within her. Therefore it was incumbent upon her to add:

"It doesn't surprise me, Philip. When you told me how you picked that man up, I was confident that he was floating out there in your path just for that very purpose."

I had no inclination to dispute the point with her. That was the most painful part of it. I knew that she was right—that in putting Peter Johnson ashore, instead of in Irons, I had committed an error that might prove irreparable. But why couldn't I see that I realized it, and was smarting under my own condemnation, and so have spared me this added torture of hers? Why? Because she was her mother's daughter. That is the only answer.

As for my interview with "Pythias" Addison, we discussed it in all its phases, without reaching anything like a definite conclusion. Taking everything into consideration the evidence certainly seemed convincing that Cameron, in spite of his denials, had been in China in 1903. And yet we could not reconcile this with that almost fanatical love of truth which we knew to be his.

"Couldn't Dr. Addison have been mistaken?" Evelyn asked.

"It is possible, of course," I answered. "Yet Cameron's face and figure are not of a common type. Besides, I do not believe in doubles. I have heard of so-called wonderful likenesses, but I have never seen any that would deceive a friend of twenty years' standing."

A little later she inquired whether the detective engaged to shadow Palmetus Murphy had furnished a report.

"Yes," I told her, "it came in my morning's mail. Murphy is still at Cos Cob. He didn't leave his bungalow all day yesterday, and he had no callers."

"I'm crazy to know what you learn tonight from Yip Sing," she went on, eagerly. "Oh, how I do hope it will give us some hint! It seems terrible to think of Uncle Robert in the hands of those unconscionable Chinamen. And, Philip, don't you think you had better take some one with you? I suppose Mr. Yip is to be trusted, but at the same time, you must remember you are going into the enemy's camp, and you should be careful."

But I laughed at the notion of taking a body-guard.

"I'm to meet him at nine o'clock," I told her, "in a public restaurant. Besides, there'll be a crowd of those 'Seeing New York' people down there about that time, and Chinatown will be on its best behavior. So never fear, little girl. Do you want me to telephone you when I get uptown? You know I'm going to stop tonight at my rooms in the Loyalton."

"Of course I want you to telephone me," she returned, emphatically. "It

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Centenary of the Trouser

It was Napoleon's Victorious Legions Who Brought That Garment Into Fashion.

As nearly as can be ascertained it is a hundred years since Napoleon Bonaparte's soldiers introduced the old-new style of leg wear which speedily secured recognition as the distinctively masculine garment of civilians throughout two continents.

In 1814—the year before Waterloo—it was related as a current news item of some importance that the great duke of Wellington had been refused admittance to Almack's in London, because he presented himself wearing trousers instead of the conventional breeches which the dress regulations then in vogue demanded.

As a matter of historical fact trousers have been worn by various races and by both sexes in all the ages of which any authentic records exist. Generally speaking, trousers were regarded in ancient times as symbolical of inferiority or effeminacy. In the triumphal processions of the Caesars, for example, prisoners of war wore them as a sign of defeat, while the sturdy legs of Roman's victorious legions were bare below the bottom of the skirted or kilted coat of mail.

For the last hundred years or thereabouts trousers have been widely recognized as the garments of authority, the outward and visible sign of the stronger sex, says the American Tailor and Cutter. But that position has not been won or maintained without a struggle. Many attempts have been made to trample down the tyranny of trousers, as their rule has been called; many times has their superiority been

challenged. But so far their position remains secure.

Woman Bank President.

Mrs. Elizabeth Davidson has the distinction of being the only woman bank president in the state of Maine and the fourth in this country. The bank was founded 19 years ago and for 13 years continued under the same management and in the same small rented room. The first president dying, the directors elected Mrs. Davidson to take his place. It was such a small matter that they were willing to trust it to a woman. Mrs. Davidson went into the business with such vim that the deposits increased from hundreds to thousands and tens of thousands. From one rented room the bank quarters increased steadily, and a short time ago it was moved into a fine new building erected for it. Mrs. Davidson attends every meeting of the directors and keeps in close touch with every detail of the business.

Truth About Proud Man.

"When a woman gets frightened at night she just pulls the bed clothes over her head, says she is terrified out of her wits, and goes to sleep," says one who knows, "but with a man it is different. He says he is not afraid, pushes the clothes down and lies trembling awake for two or three hours, straining his ears at every sound."

Not Again.

Hias (who has been punished several times for malicious mischief reading on the fire-alarm box, "Break the glass!")—"No, no! You can't fool me!"—Flegende Blaetter (Munich).

SHE WASN'T SKEPTICAL.

"He is the most disagreeable man I know!"

"Yes, he told me he had to ask you three times for five dollars you had borrowed."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

In some circles men are like pianos—if square they are considered old-fashioned.

The best of men are sometimes worsted—and that no yarn.

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Family physicians for real, both and electrical treatments. No hospital air obtrudes. One gets well under the advice of one's own physician cooperating with the medical managers of the "Cure." Very moderate inclusive charges per week. For booklet address: The Pennoyer Sanitarium, Kenosha, Wisconsin

"Mebby youse wouldn't believe it, ma'am, but I come up purty good stock."

"Oh! I don't doubt it. Anyone can see that it has never been watered"

SUFFERED FOR 25 YEARS.

Mr. R. M. Fleenor, R. F. D. 39, Otterbein, Ind., writes: "I had been a sufferer from Kidney Trouble for about 25 years. I finally got so bad that I had to quit work, and me any good. I kept getting worse all the time, and at last turned to inflammation of the bladder, and I had given up all hope, when one day I received your little booklet advertising your pills, and I resolved to try them. I did, and took only two boxes, and I am now sound and well. I regard my cure as remarkable. I can recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to any one who is suffering from Kidney Trouble as I was." Write to Mr. Fleenor about this wonderful remedy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

Too Well Known.

"Have you a speaking acquaintance with the woman who lives next door to you?" we asked an east end lady, just to make a little conversation.

"A speaking acquaintance?" echoed the lady, opening her eyes wide. "Why, I know her so well that I don't speak to her at all!"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

His Favorite Paper.

"What is your favorite illustrated paper?" asked the Cheerful Idiot.

"Then ten dollar bill," replied the Boob.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and purify the stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, 41c. granules, easy to take as candy. Adv.

Many a slow man develops into a sprinter when he has a chance to run into debt.

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CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFY CO. Write for free catalog of most modern line of home clipping and news gathering machines.

PATENTS

INDIAN RELIABLE
W. N. U. MILWAUKEE

Rogers Silver Galvanic Soap

Actual spoon regular six inch length.

Galvanic Soap These teas that you'll They are Rogers' silver base. mou wit

Here is the Offer

For each teaspoon desired send us one two-cent stamp and twenty Galvanic Soap wrappers (front panel only) or coupons from Johnson's Washing Powder.

Special Offer for Six Teaspoons

Send 100 Galvanic Soap wrappers two-cent stamps to pay postage; w you a set of six Teaspoons ABSO!

GALVANIC SOAP IS 'The Famous Soap'

It's a white Soap and the easiest lathering soap you ever used. It's the best for your next washing day. Write for it.

B. J. JOHNSON MILWAUKEE

Dr. Hartman's Plain Talk to Young Men

My plain talk to young men in my fast article recently brought out many responses from young men. I take this means of answering them briefly, for the benefit of other young men who did not write me. One writer says:

"I was greatly interested in your talk to young men. I wish I was strong and well as you describe yourself to be. I am going to begin at once and follow your advice and take care of myself as I ought to. I will quit the use of all stimulants, tea and coffee, go to bed early. I will take the cold water towel bath every morning. I want to live to be old and useful, like you. And I shall also keep Peruna at hand, in case of slight ailments as they may arise. I thank

Some Hope.
Man (making rescue)—He may not be dead yet.
Small Girl—I don't think he is, mister. He was the slowest kid in the neighborhood—Puck.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of W. W. QUININE. Cures a Cold in One Day, Cures Grip in Two Days. Etc.

Anyway, the man who follows your advice always has some one to blame if he fails.

And some men are too lazy to indulge in guesswork.

TAKE FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
For Backache Rheumatism Kidneys and Bladder Contains No Habit Forming Drugs

140 EGG \$650 INCUBATOR

Come to Texas
and be Prosperous With Me

Why don't you sell your high-priced land and come to Texas where the climate is just what you need, where good rich land is abundant, where you can REALLY LIVE and make money 12 months in the year.

Everything Grows in Texas—Alfalfa and cotton, wheat, peas, cotton, cane and cabbage, rice and all kinds of fruits and garden truck. Areas hold no better country for corn, wheat, oats, cattle, hogs and horses.

Come now before the best chances are gone.

Be Sure to **Katy** the best and most dependable line direct to the best part of Texas. Special LOW RATE excursions SEE OUR AD.

The First and Third Tuesdays of each month—leave St. Louis, Mo. through trains from St. Louis and Kansas City—those connections with all trains from the east, north, and southwest—touring, sleeping cars.

Your local agent will sell you a ticket over the **KATY**. Write for booklet and full information. Address:

W. S. GEORGE, Gen. Passenger Agent, 222 Water Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Bowels Get Weak As Age Advances

The First Necessary is to Keep the Bowels Gently Open With a Mild Laxative Tonic

Healthy old age is so absolutely dependent upon the condition of the bowels that great care should be taken to see that they act regularly. The fact is that as age advances the stomach muscles become weak and inactive and the liver does not store up the juices that are necessary to prompt digestion.

Some help can be obtained by eating easily digested foods and by plenty of exercise, but this latter is irksome to most elderly people. One thing is certain, that a state of constipation should always be avoided as it is dangerous to life and health. The best plan is to take a mild laxative as often as is deemed necessary. But with equal certainty it is suggested that cathartics, purgatives, physics, salts and pills be avoided, as they do but temporary good and are so harsh as to be a shock to a delicate system.

A much better plan, and one that thousands of elderly people are following, is to take a gentle laxative- tonic like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which acts as nearly like nature as is possible. In fact, the tendency of this remedy is to strengthen the stomach and bowel muscles and so train them to act naturally again, when medicines of all kinds can usually be dispensed with. This is the opinion of many people of different ages, among them Mr. O. P. Miller, Baroda, Mich., who writes: "I am 80 years old and have been constipated for many years. Once receiving your simple bottle I procured two 50c bottles and find that



POLYGLOT.
"How many foreign languages can Jones talk?"
"Well, he says he understands everything his baby says."

ECZEMA IN RED BLOTCHES

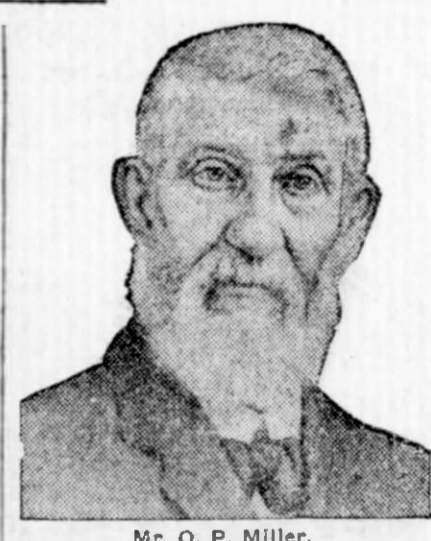
205 Kanter Ave., Detroit, Mich.—"Some time last summer I was taken with eczema. It began in my hair first with red blotches, then scaly, spreading to my face. The blotches were red on my face, dry and scaly, not large; on my scalp they were larger, some scabby. They came on my hands. The inside of my hands were all little lumps as though full of shot about one-sixteenth of an inch under the skin. Then they went to the outside and between and all over my fingers. It also began on the bottoms of my feet and the calves of my legs, and itch, oh, my! I never had anything like it and hope I never will again. The itching was terrible. My hands got so I could scarcely work. "I tried different eczema ointments but without results. I also took medicine for it but it did no good. I saw the advertisement for a sample of Cuticura Ointment and Soap and sent for one. They did me so much good I bought some more, using them as per directions, and in about three weeks I was well again. Cuticura Soap and Ointment entirely cured me." (Signed) Ben. Passage, Apr. 8, 1912. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Taking a Lesser Chance.
A government inspector was conducting an oral examination for marine engineers. Said he to one: "If you had tested your gauge cocks, had looked at your water glass and had found no water in the boiler, what would you do?"
"I would jump overboard."

Not at All Inspiring.
Friend—How did your sermon go off? Was the congregation inspiring?
Rector—"No, she snored."

Pa's Explanation.
"Why did Diogenes go around with a lantern, pa?" "I suppose the automobile law required it."

Mrs. Wintlow's Soothing Syrup for Children
teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, soothes the throat, and cures a host of ailments.



Mr. O. P. Miller.
It is the best remedy I ever used and does just what you claim for it to the very letter. I can not recommend it too highly.

A bottle can be bought of any druggist at fifty cents or one dollar. People usually buy the fifty cent size first, and then, having convinced themselves of its merits they buy the dollar size, which is more economical. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded. Any elderly person can follow these suggestions with safety and the assurance of good results.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 203 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE

CALL STONES Home Remedy (No. 10) for 50 page Liver-Gall Book FREE

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR EYES

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

SENATOR HOKE SMITH



Senator Smith has been urging the extension of scientific agricultural education.

MARKET REPORT.

Milwaukee, March 6, 1913.

Butter—Creamery, extras, 35c; prills, 36c; firsts, 32@33c; seconds, 27@29c; renovated, 26@27c; dairy, fancy, 32c.

Cheese—American, full cream, new made, twins, 16@16½; Young American, 16½@17c; daisies, 16@17c; longhorns, 17c; limburgers, 17c; brick, 16½c.

Eggs—Current receipts fresh as to quality, 17½@18½c; reconded, extras, 22@23c; seconds, 14@15c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 15c; roosters, 8½c; springers, 16c.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 90c; No. 2 northern, 88c; No. 3 northern, 84c; No. 1 velvet, 89c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 48½c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 32½c; No. 4, white, 32c.

Hay—No. 3, 56@59c; Wisconsin, 59@59c.

Rye—No. 2, 58@60c.

Cattle—Butchers steers, 6.50@8.25; cows and heifers, 4.60@6.00; feeders, 5.85@6.10; calves, 9.00@10.00.

Hogs—Good heavy butchers, 8.50@8.45; fair to best light, 8.25@8.50; pigs, 7.00@8.00.

Sheep—Lamb, 7.00@8.50; ewes, 3.00@5.00.

Chicago, March 6, 1913.

Cattle—Beeves, 7.10@9.25; stockers and feeders, 6.25@8.15; cows and heifers, 3.35@7.00; calves, 6.75@10.50.

Hogs—Light, 8.30@8.55; heavy, 8.10@8.50; rough, 8.05@8.25; pigs, 6.50@8.15.

Minneapolis, March 6, 1913.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 86c; No. 1 northern, 85c; No. 2 northern, 84c; No. 3 yellow, 46c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 31c.

Rye—No. 2, 53@56c.

Flax—1.29.

News Notes of Wisconsin.

Milwaukee.—Arrusted in Los Angeles, Cal., for a series of small forgeries, A. J. Heinn, founder and former president of the Heinn company, a loose leaf book manufacturing concern in Milwaukee, sought out both of his eyes in self punishment. "I do not believe in suicide," explained Heinn. "I want to die a natural death. But I never shall see daylight again or forge another check and I am more at peace than I have been for some time." Heinn mutilated himself with a small penknife which had fallen into the lining of his coat and was overlooked by the police who searched him.

Janesville.—Edward Ryan, an employe of the Northwestern railroad, was found in an unconscious condition near the depot. Ryan died before he could be removed to the hospital. Louis Belden gave himself up to the police later, saying that he was Ryan's assailant. He says the two had an altercation in a saloon and that Ryan had intimated that he could whip Belden. He told the police that he only acted in self-defense.

Madison.—The state board of agriculture has contracted for the great Cheyenne show, which gives reproductions of roundups, buffalo hunts and other western scenes for the major attraction for the state fair this fall.

Washington.—The senate adopted an amendment to the omnibus pension bill increasing the proposed pension to Mrs. Mary MacArthur, widow of Gen. Arthur MacArthur, to \$100. No vote was cast against it.

La Crosse.—By a revision in the insurance rates in La Crosse a reduction of from 25 to 50 per cent will be made in assessments.

Fond du Lac.—Two Persian cats valued at \$100, each came from Janesville society women through the mail for the Grafton hall fund.

Sheboygan.—Thomas M. Blackstock, president of the Phoenix Chair company and one of the best known republicans in the state, died at his home in this city of pneumonia. Mr. Blackstock had been a republican ever since that party was born and had always taken a leading part in local and state politics, having been mayor of this city for three terms, member of the city council for seven terms, member of the legislature, candidate for governor, delegate to state and national party conventions and a member of the state central committee.

Madison.—Senator Kileen has proposed in a joint resolution to extend to the people of Ireland congratulations upon the passage by the British parliament of the Irish home rule bill.

Beloit.—George Crowley, who was bidding in a lot of corn at the Bennett Bros. auction sale, dropped dead of heart disease while the bidding was at its height.

La Crosse.—An engagement of fifty years will result in the marriage of John Knight, 70, and Lydia Reed, 66, in La Crosse. The couple became engaged in 1861.

WESTERN CANADA'S PHENOMENAL DEVELOPMENT

ITS PERMANENCY VERY LITTLE QUESTIONED.

There have been booms in almost every civilized country and they were looked upon as such, and in the course of time the bubble was pricked and they burst. But in no country has the development been as great nor as rapid, whether in city or in country, as in Western Canada. There may sometimes be found one who will say "Can it last?" Winnipeg, today, stands where Chicago stands as far as being the base of the great commercial and agricultural country lying a thousand miles back of it. It has an advantage that Chicago did not have, for no country in the world's history has attracted to its borders a larger number of settlers in so short a time, or has attracted so much wealth in a period of equal length, as have the Canadian prairies. Never before has pioneering been accomplished under conditions so favorable as those that exist in Western Canada today.

The provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have the largest area of desirable lands on the North American Continent, and their cultivation has just begun.

Even with a two hundred million bushel wheat crop less than eight per cent of the land is under the plough, four per cent being in wheat. Less than five years ago the wheat crop was only seventy-one million bushels. It is a simple calculation to estimate that if four per cent of the available cultivable area produces something over two hundred million bushels, what will forty-four per cent produce? And then look at the immigration that is coming into the country. In 1901 it was 43,749; 17,000 being from the United States. In 1906 it was 189,064, of which 57,000 were Americans, and in 1912 it was about 400,000, of which about 200,000 are Americans. In the three years prior to 1912, there were 358,859 persons who declared themselves for Canada, who brought into Canada in cash, bank drafts, stock, implements and effects over \$350,000,000. Why have they gone to Canada? The American farmer is a man of shrewd business instincts, and when he finds that he can sell his own farm at from \$100 to \$200 per acre and move into Canada and homestead 160 acres for himself, and similarly for all his sons who are adults and of age, upon lands as rich and fertile as those he had left, and producing, indeed, several bushels to the acre in excess of anything he has ever known, it will take more than an ordinary effort to prevent him from making the change. He can also purchase good lands at from \$12 to \$25 per acre.

And, then, too, there is the American capital following the capital of brown, muscle and sinew, following it so as to keep in touch with the industrious farmer with which he has had dealings for years back. This capital and the capital of farming experience, of which is no small matter in the building up of a country.

Will Western Canada's development continue? Why not? The total area of land reported as available for cultivation is estimated as 218,000,000 acres; only fifteen per cent of this is under cultivation. Nothing is said of the great mineral and forest wealth, of which but little has yet been touched.—Advertisement.

The Count at Home.
"Yes," remarked the returned tourist, with a reminiscent smile, "I was continually bumping into old friends and acquaintances while abroad. Went into a fashionable barber shop on the Rue de Saint Gerard, in Paris, and whom do you suppose I met there?"
"Oh, I'm no good at guessing," said his friend. "Who was it?"
"The Count de Pompadour, who cut such a swell at Atlantic City last year."

Let's see—you and the count didn't mix very well. Did he condescend to speak to you?"
"He certainly did. The moment I entered the tonorial parlors, he caught my eye and bowed and smiled and said, 'Monsieur is next.'"

Nervousness Explained.
The young man entered the president's office and stood first on one foot and then on the other. He dropped his hat, handed his hat to an umbrella. Altogether he was a highly developed case of nervousness.
"Well, well," said the employer. "Out with it!"
"I have come, sir," said the young man, and then began to stammer.
"Well, speak up. Have you come to ask for the hand of my daughter or a raise in salary?"
"If you please, sir," stammered the young man, "it's both."—Exchange.

Solvent.
A certain man found himself in the possession of \$11,000,000. But he did not lose his head. On the contrary, "I will pay only so much for a car," he firmly declared, "as will leave of the \$11,000,000 a sum sufficient, if prudently invested in the funds, to defray the cost of having the thing ground."

And though in that resolution he paid a little for a car that his wife would scarcely speak to him, his sense of financial solvency was his ample reward.—Puck.

Bright Work.
"I have here a handy article that sells for 10 cents," began the caller.
"Don't want it," snapped the woman.
"I didn't think you would buy it," said the caller as he turned to go.
"The lady across the street told me your husband never gave you any money."

"She did, eh?" exploded the woman.
"Give me five of those things you are selling. My husband gives me no money in a day than that old cat gets in a month."—Exchange.

Onto It.
Blobs—Skinnum is trying to promote a new mining company. Did you fall for it?
Blobs—No; I tumbled.

No inventor has been able to produce a noiseless flat wheel as yet.



Straighten That Lame Back!

Backache is one of Nature's warnings of kidney weakness. Kidney disease kills thousands every year. Safety is only certain if the early warnings are heeded while help is possible. Doan's Kidney Pills have helped many thousands to get rid of backache, strengthen weak kidneys and regulate bladder and urinary disorders.

Don't neglect a bad back. If your back is lame in the morning, if it hurts to stoop or lift, if the dull aching keeps up all day, making work a burden and rest impossible—suspect the kidneys. If the urine is off color and shows a sediment; if passages are irregular, too frequent, too scanty, or scalding, this is further proof. There may be dizzy spells, headaches, nervousness, dropsy swellings, rheumatic attacks, and a general tired-out, run-down condition.

Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that is publicly recommended by 100,000 persons in many different lands. Doan's act quickly, contain no harmful nor habit-forming drugs and are wholly harmless, though remarkably effective.

"When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name" DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
At all Dealers or by Mail. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Record Breaker.
"I hope you like your work, my lad," said a benighted elderly person to an errand boy as they waited to cross a street. "Men who take pride in their work are the men who succeed."
"Oh, I'm a record-breaker, the manager says."
"That's the way for a boy to talk. Tell me how you do better than other boys."
"I take longer to carry a message than any of them."

Winner.
"Did you get any of that bargain ribbon?"
"Yes," answered the college girl proudly. "I bucked the line for ten yards."—Purple Cow.

To Women
Do Not Delay
If you are convinced that your sickness is because of some derangement or disease distinctly feminine, you ought at once bring to your aid

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription
It acts directly on the organs affected and tones the entire system.
Ask Your Druggist

Your Liver Is Clogged Up
That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have No Appetite.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature

Allen's Foot-Ease
The Man Who Put the Eas in Feet
Look for This Trade-Mark Picture on the Label when buying ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE
The Antiseptic Powder for Tetter, Athlete's Foot, Itching Feet. Sold every-where. Sample FREE. Address: ALLEN S. OLIMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

Milwaukee Directory
The Best Film Service
All makes of Moving Picture Machines and everything else in theater supplies can be secured through

The Western Film Exchange
Enterprise Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
The largest film exchange in the U. S. We handle Film Supply and Mutual Programs comprising the best products in the world. Write for information.

RAT-EXIT
Most Economical and Effective Remedy. In Self-sealing boxes, convenient to handle. At all druggists, 15, 25 and 75c. Manufacturers Milwaukee, Wis.



MISANTHROPE.
"Is Robinson a sociable sort of chap?"
"Well, you can judge. I heard a small boy ask him to help tie a tin can to a dog's tail, yesterday, and he didn't even stop to listen."

She Married Him.
In a well-known colored school in the south the lesson in general history one day was on the life of Queen Elizabeth.
"Thomas, did Queen Elizabeth ever marry?" asked the teacher.
"Yes, ma'am, I thing she did," replied Thomas.
"Are you quite sure?"
"Yes, ma'am, the book says she did."
"It does? Will you please find it?"
Whereupon Thomas opened to the lesson and to the great amusement of the teacher read the statement that "Queen Elizabeth was married to her realm."
"There," said he, triumphantly, "doesn't it say she was married?"
"I don't exactly know who the gentleman was, but it certainly says she married him."

Its Negative Virtues.
"I wish you'd get rid of that absolutely worthless poodle."
"Absolutely worthless?"
"That's what I said! Absolutely—absolutely worthless! What does it do that makes it good for anything?"
"I was thinking of what it doesn't do."
"Oh-h, what it doesn't do!"
"Yes. It doesn't chew tobacco, smoke a pipe, fight booze or use profane language."

Why, the Mean Thing!
"There's a sad case," said Mrs. Jones, as she laid the paper on her knees and wiped her spectacles. "A bride struck dumb after leaving the altar, and by last accounts she hadn't recovered her speech."
"It's the way of the world my dear," said old Mr. Jones, with a sigh. "It's the way of the world. Some men have all the luck."—P. I. P.

Daily Thought.
Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes error a fault, and truth discourtesy.—George Herbert.

Some hotels are like the place where the pavements are made of good intentions—no fire escapes.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES
Color more vividly and faster than any other dye. One life package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY, Quincy, Ill.

Polliteness Ignored.
A Virginia farmer was driving a refractory cow down the road one morning. The cow and the driver came to a crossroad. The man wanted the cow to go straight ahead, but the cow picked out the crossroad.
A negro was coming along the crossroad.
"Haid her off! Haid her off!" yelled the driver.
The negro jumped about the road and waved his arms. The cow proceeded calmly on her way.
"Haid her off! Haid her off, nigger!" yelled the driver.
"Ise a tryin'!" replied the negro.
"Speak to her! Speak to her and she'll stop!"
"Good mawrin', cow—good mawrin'!" said the negro politely.

Eccentricities of Musicians.
A scientist says that the bassoon player is always cranky and the drummer generally lacks humor.

It isn't always the most attractive woman who attracts the most attention.

CONSTIPATION
Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are unlike all other laxatives or cathartics. They coax the liver into activity by gentle methods, they do not scour; they do not grip; they do not weaken; but they do start all the secretions of the liver and stomach each in a way that opens pores these organs in a healthy condition and corrects constipation. Munyon's Paw-Paw Pills are a tonic to the stomach, liver and nerves. They invigorate instead of weaken; they enrich the blood instead of impoverishing it; they enable the stomach to get all the nourishment from food that is put into it. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

Get a Canadian Home
In Western Canada's Free Homestead Area
THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
has several New Homestead Districts that afford rare opportunity to secure tracts of excellent agricultural land FREE.

For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising
this province has no superior and in profitable agriculture above an unbroken period of over a quarter of a century.
Perfect climate; good markets; low taxes; excellent schools; and a large and growing population.
For further particulars write to GEO. A. HALL, 123 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis. Canadian Government Agents, or address Superintendent of Emigration, Ottawa, Canada.

FRANKLIN MEDICINE CO.

AT GROESCHEL'S HALL, KEWASKUM, WIS.

For Three Weeks - Beginning March 4th

Come and bring the folks for an evening of instruction and good honest fun.



BRO. EDWARD
Lecturer

Come and See the Old Time Favorites
THE FAMOUS
Edw. - ARMOND BROTHERS - Wm.
ASSISTED BY
JOE RAY

The Cleverest of all Irish Entertainers and the Great Laugh Producer and a
Talented Company of High Class Entertainers

This Company also carries Thirty Thousand Feet of
Beautiful Moving Pictures portrayed by one of Edison's
Latest Improved Picture Machines.

FREE SHOW
NIGHTLY

8 O'CLOCK SHARP



BRO. WILLIAM
Lecturer

THE GREAT EXPERT DENTIST

during the visit of the Franklin Medicine Co., will do all kinds of Dental work, including complicated and difficult extractions, and removing **Absolutely Without Pain**, teeth and roots that all other dentists have failed to remove. Publicly, this grand man will demonstrate his marvelous skill in extracting teeth Free From Any Pain: as each night he will extract, Free of Charge, a few teeth on the stage before the audience. \$100.00 for any tooth he cannot successfully extract. Gold crown skillfully fitted and made on the spot. NOT SENT AWAY TO A SHOP TO BE MADE, all gold crowns made by this man are seamless, all one piece of gold, no seam that gives away like Some Dentists make, and all bridgework, single and double plates, are also made and guaranteed by this skillful Expert Dentist to be made of the finest quality of material. Have you a plate that does not fit? If so, see this man and remember he saves you from one-third to one-half of what it costs you elsewhere. Experience and practice, together with talent, are the reasons why one dentist is superior to another. The Expert Dentist has had vast experience and practice which has made his work perfect and has placed him at the head of an army of competitors. Mal-formation of teeth, Fillings of all kinds and Dental work required by ladies, gentlemen and children carefully and scientifically done.

Fully Equipped Dental Office Has Been Arranged at the Opera House.

Lady and Gentlemen Attendants in Reception Room.

Office hours daily from 10 to 11:30 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; Evenings 7 to 8.

We Carry A Complete Line of Everything In
FURNITURE
Beds and Bedding
Pianos
Sewing Machines
Graphophones
and Records
In fact, everything for the Home
UNDERTAKING and EMBALMING
Lady Assistant When Desired

MEILAHN & HAUG
Kewaskum, - - - Wisconsin



JOE RAY
Irish Comedian with the
FRANKLIN MEDICINE CO.
DUNDEE

Joe Leher of Fond du Lac called here last week.
Paul Seefeld transacted business at Plymouth last week.
Miss Emma Wittenberg is visiting relatives at Milwaukee.
Jim Hodge of Campbellsport transacted business here this week.
The auction held by Chas Baetz and H. Butzke were both largely attended.
Viola Hennings of Kewaskum spent last Sunday with her parents here.
Mr. and Mrs. Christ Hergis visited with relatives at Campbellsport last week.
Dr. Wolfgram of Lyons was here attending the funeral of his father last Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller of West Bend are visiting with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Schmidt.

(Advertisement.)
State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface of the system. Send for testimonial, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for stipitation.

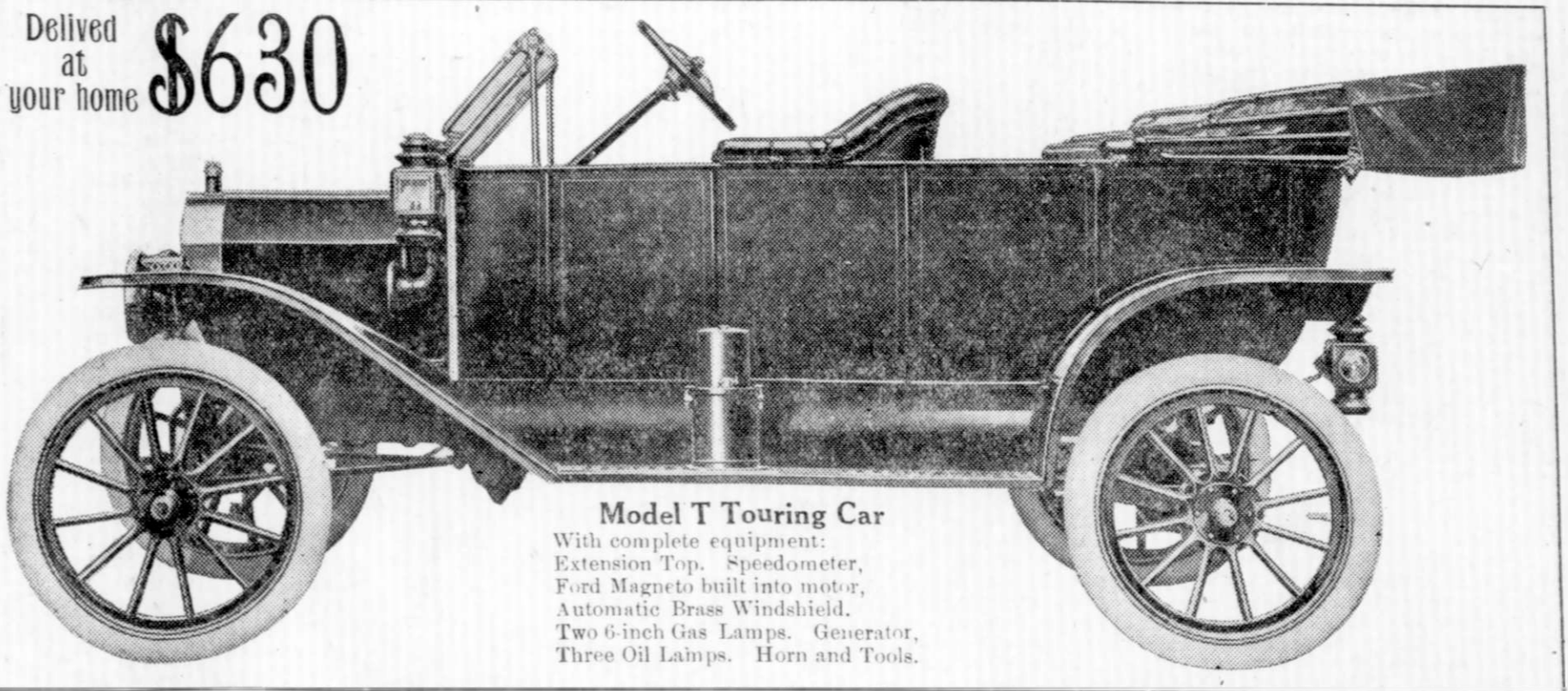
FORD CAR

The Motor Car with a Record in all parts of the world, for useful and satisfactory services

Ford Model T, the motor car which delivers expectations without any disappointments. Lower in price and higher in quality

The lightest weight 4-cylinder car in the world, size, power and capacity considered—60 pounds for every horsepower. If heavy weight is valuable in a motor car, why do not the makers of the heavy cars advertise the fact? There is a reason.

Delivered at your home \$630



Model T Touring Car

With complete equipment:
Extension Top, Speedometer,
Ford Magneto built into motor,
Automatic Brass Windshield,
Two 6-inch Gas Lamps, Generator,
Three Oil Lamps, Horn and Tools.

THE FORD MODEL T is fully ten per cent. better in quality than ever before. Not because there have been any changes in design, but simply because of added refinements and conveniences.

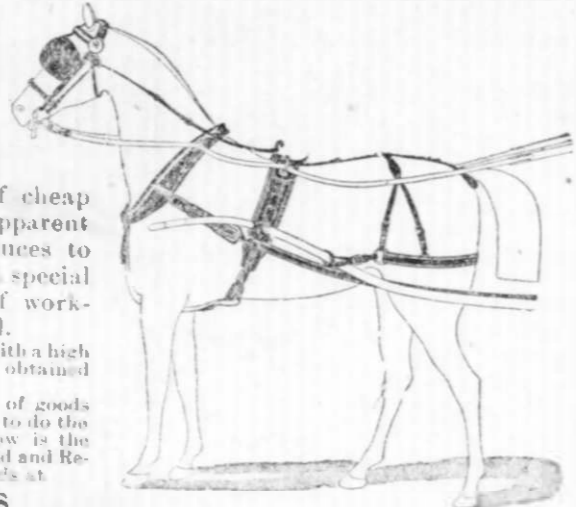
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GEO. KIPPENHAN, District Agent, Kewaskum, Wisconsin

NO GREATER mistake can be made than imagining that it is economy to buy the cheapest Harness and Saddlery Goods because the price seems low. The shoddy character of cheap goods takes away all apparent saving and always conduces to dissatisfaction. I make a special point on the character of workmanship and all material. The lowest price consistent with a high standard of excellence always obtained at my place. I earnestly invite inspection of goods and prices. I positively mean to do the best I can by my patrons. Now is the time to have your Harness Oiled and Repaired and get your Horse fresh at

VAL. PETERS
KEWASKUM, WIS.



Colds, Weak Lungs, Coughs, Weak Throats.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Sold for 70 years.
Ask Your Doctor.

Are You Constipated.

If so, get a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, take them regularly and your trouble will quickly disappear. They will stimulate the liver, improve your digestion and get rid of all the poisons from your system. They will surely get you well again. 25c at all Druggists.

(Advertisement.)
—Highest price paid for Cast scrap iron at Remmel's foundry of

(Advertisement.)
—If you want to buy a farm or if you want to sell a farm call on or write to J. B. D. ay or Adolph Rosenheimer the local real estate men.

Saturday, March 22, 1913.

BUILDING A BIGGER AND RICHER STATE

Some Facts About Wisconsin Resources Bearing Upon the Need for Greater Publicity.

By A. D. CAMPBELL, Former Commissioner of Immigration

The question: Whether the Wisconsin State Board of Immigration should be given a larger fund, is dependent upon the position taken on the various phases of the work it is now doing, or, it might be said, with its small fund, it is attempting to do. Some of these questions are:

- Do we wish to continue as a partially developed state?
- Do we wish to abandon the people in the partially developed counties who need neighbors?
- Do we wish to have people leave this state while we yet have the best of lands lying idle?
- Do we wish to see the cost of living continue to increase?
- Do we wish to have our people invest their savings in projects at a distance while there are better and safer opportunities prevailing in Wisconsin?
- Do we wish to have developed the many other resources prevailing in the now undeveloped portion of the state, that in the natural order of things will not be until that portion of the state is agriculturally developed?

If we are content with the situation as it now is with reference to the above points, then there is no need for an increased fund for the State Board of Immigration, nor even need for the present fund. If, on the contrary, it is believed that we should have a greater and richer state, if it be thought that the conditions in the now partially developed portion of the state should be made better by more complete settlement, if we prefer to keep our people within the state so long as we have fertile unoccupied lands, if we wish to check the increasing cost of living in Wisconsin cities as far as it can be done through the development of our unimproved lands, if we wish to have our people invest their capital in institutions at home instead of in distant projects (too often financial sinkholes), if we wish to develop our many other natural resources that prevail within the area of unoccupied lands, and if, further, we wish to add largely to the state's taxable assets—perhaps double them—then we should favor a liberal fund for the State Board of Immigration. This board is the natural agency for the performance of all work calculated to accomplish the objects above set forth. No other department of the state can do this—at least not with less expense—and if to do so were attempted, the department undertaking it would be encumbered with work with which it is unfamiliar. We urge that this work should be done by the Board of Immigration and that its efforts be judged by results without complication or any opportunity for shifting or division of responsibility.

Our Land Resources

There are approximately 10,000,000 acres of agricultural lands in their unimproved state at this time in the state of Wisconsin. The land area of the state is 35,363,840 acres; the land in farms, according to the 1910 census, is 21,060,066 acres, leaving an unimproved area of 14,303,774 acres. But some of the land in all portions of the state never will be made into farms for the reasons of roughness or rockiness or other conditions and should be deducted. It is probable that nearly all the counties in the southern portion of the state have practically all their available lands in farms. The census shows that in 54 of the southern Wisconsin counties the acreage not included in farms aggregates 868,202 acres, or an average of 25,535 acres in each county. Owing to the facts that the area occupied by cities is included and that there are some areas in all these counties utterly unfitted for farming, it is probably well to consider all the farm lands taken in these counties. Deducting this total of 868,202 acres from the total acreage of the state and subtracting the total acreage in farms in the state, determines that there are in the other 37 counties a total of 13,435,572 acres of unoccupied lands.

Land area of the state, acres.....	35,363,840
Land NOT in farms in 34 southern counties, acres.....	868,202
After deducting apparently unsuited lands, acres.....	34,495,638
Total land in farms in the state, acres.....	21,060,066

Unoccupied lands in 37 upper counties, acres..... 13,435,572

Allowing 3,435,572 acres for lands unsuited for farming and for timber and cities, we have a net 10,000,000 acres that may reasonably be expected in time to be added to the farms of the state.

That these lands are productive is shown by the fact, disclosed by the 1910 United States census, that in all the farm crops they produce a larger yield per acre than the average of the United States. The yields of 25 of the uppermost counties,

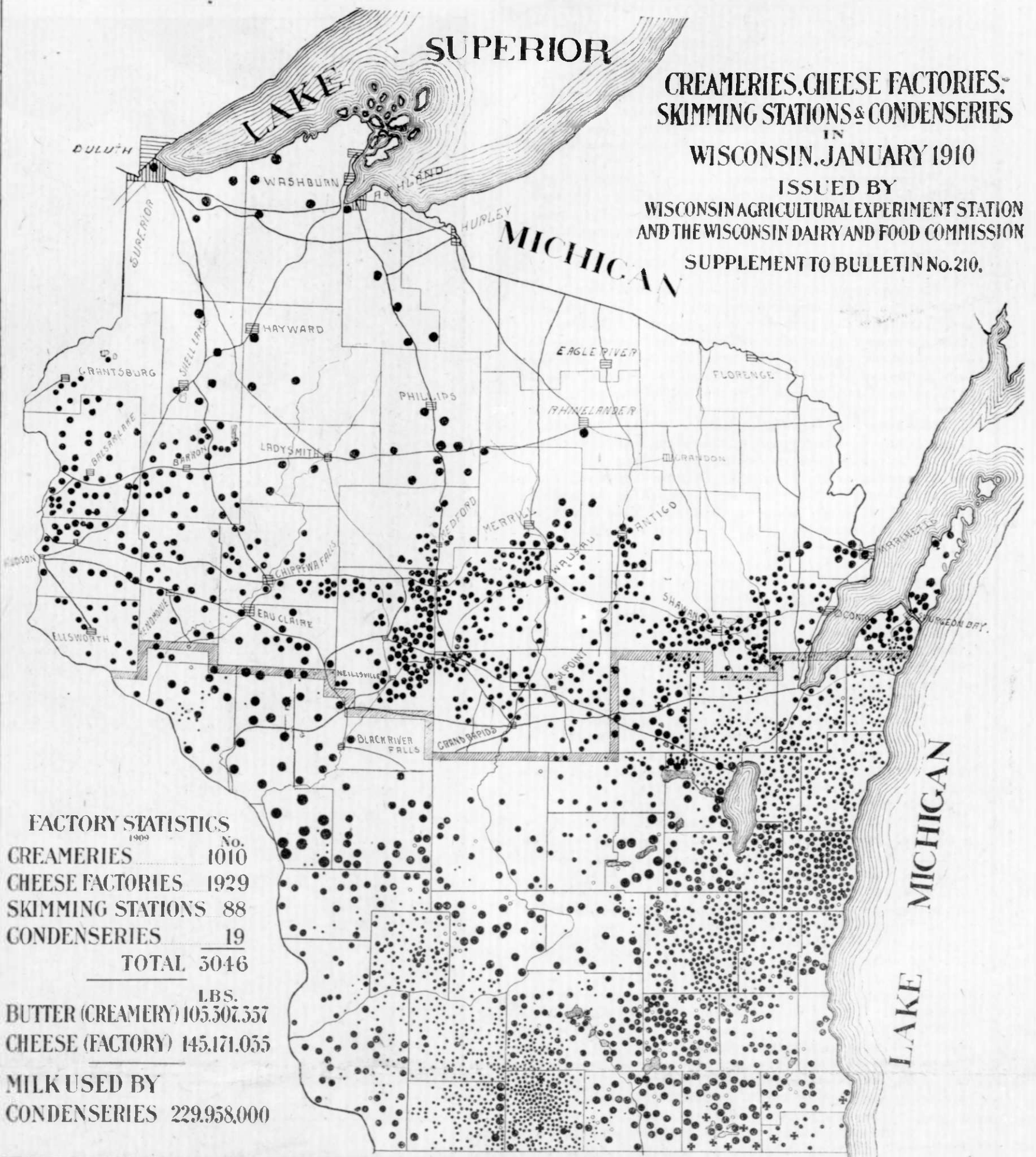
WISCONSIN COMPARED WITH SOUTHWESTERN STATES.

1910 U. S. Census Figures Showing Average Yields Per Acre and Amount Expended for Commercial Fertilizer.

	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Fertilizer.	Cost of
Upper Wisconsin	31.3	32.0	18.0	17.7	114.6	\$	27,098
Texas	14.7	16.0	7.9	8.1	61.9		505,393
New Mexico	13.5	21.4	15.5	11.3	47.4		25,371
Oklahoma	15.9	27.3	12.0	8.7	58.8		29,092
Kansas	19.1	24.6	13.0	9.3	71.5		75,902

The annual use of purchased fertilizer decreased between 1899 and 1909, 56.6 per cent in Wisconsin; increased in Texas, 377.4 per cent; increased 750.9 per cent in New Mexico; decreased 71.3 per cent in Kansas; no figures for Oklahoma.

MAP SHOWING WISCONSIN CREAMERIES, CHEESE FACTORIES, ETC.



FACTORY STATISTICS	
	No.
CREAMERIES	1010
CHEESE FACTORIES	1929
SKIMMING STATIONS	88
CONDENSERIES	19
TOTAL	5046
LBS.	
BUTTER (CREAMERY)	105,507,557
CHEESE (FACTORY)	145,171,055
MILK USED BY	
CONDENSERIES	229,958,000

Fields of World's Champion Prize Takers A Distinction of Which Wisconsin Should Be Proud



Barley—1912 Crop That Took Championship at New York Land Show and National Corn Exposition.



35 Acre Oat Field—Crop from Which Sold for \$2,800 After Reserving 90 Bushels for Seed.



Clover Grown for Pasturage and Green Manure—One of the Secrets of Above Successes.

that of the state as a whole and of the United States, were as follows:

	25 Upper Counties.	Wisconsin.	United States.
Corn	31.3	33.7	25.9
Oats	32.0	33.0	28.6
Wheat	18.0	18.8	15.4
Barley	26.6	27.1	22.5
Rye	17.7	14.1	13.4
Potatoes	114.6	110.2	106.1
An acre each	240.2	236.9	211.9
Average per acre	40.0	39.5	35.3

When we take into consideration that in a considerable portion of the country farms cost \$150 to \$300 per acre and that in other large portions the farmers pay out large amounts for purchased fertilizer and irrigation labor and expense, the excess of nearly five bushels per acre in upper Wisconsin over the average of the United States speaks strongly for the fertility of our undeveloped counties. And when we consider, too, that in many of these Wisconsin counties the farmers were just starting, and that many of them had stumps to contend with, the situation is still more striking. As farm lands are valued in the older states, this excess in yield means a difference in land value in upper Wisconsin over the average of the United States sufficient to clear the lands of brush and stumps.

Are We Going Ahead in Agriculture?

The 1910 United States census shows that during the decennial period covered by the figures, Wisconsin increased in population 12.8 per cent, that the land in farms increased 6 per cent and the improved land in farms increased 5.9 per cent.

During this time the improved land in farms in 25 of the most southern Wisconsin counties decreased more than 60,000 acres (largely absorbed by cities and parks), while in the 25 most northern counties the improved land in farms increased nearly 500,000 acres. The total increase in improved lands in farms in the state was 660,634 acres. Without development in the northern half of the state there would have been an actual decline in the improved acreage of the state.

When we consider the fact that in many of the northern states east of the Mississippi there is a constant decline in the improved acreage in farms and that in all of them the population is increasing much more rapidly than the improved acreage, and that on the whole the population of the states mentioned is

WISCONSIN COMPARED WITH SOUTHEASTERN STATES.

1910 U. S. Census Figures Showing Average Yields Per Acre and Amount Expended for Purchased Fertilizer.

	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Fertilizer.	Cost of
Upper Wisconsin	31.3	32.0	18.0	17.7	114.6	\$	27,098
Virginia	20.6	14.1	11.7	9.2	100.9		8,292,445
North Carolina	13.8	12.2	7.0	5.8	74.1		12,292,553
South Carolina	13.3	17.7	7.2	7.0	91.0		15,162,107
Georgia	11.6	15.1	8.1	4.8	74.0		16,860,149

The annual use of purchased fertilizer decreased between 1899 and 1909, 56.6 per cent in Wisconsin, and increased in each of the above states as follows: Virginia, 88.3 per cent; North Carolina, 173.8 per cent; South Carolina, 237.3 per cent; Georgia, 193.8 per cent.

increasing at a tremendous rate—when we look at these facts we get a clearer idea of the food supply question of the future. We are at a point of becoming an importing nation in food supplies, and when we reach that point, if we may judge from the actions of the people of England at the time of the Corn Law agitation, we may look for a condition which we would all be pleased to avoid. Any agricultural extension that we can hope to have will only partially check the advance in the price of foodstuffs—for the remainder we must look to increased yields on the lands now under cultivation.

We can, however, place tens of thousands of people on good land to the vast enrichment of the state, betterment of times in the state and an improvement of the condition of the pioneers that have opened farm settlements in the northern counties.

Settlers Desire Neighbors

The people who are making homes in the hundreds of settlements in the upper counties need neighbors. They are good people, and the fact that they went into this upper country when it was new and started settlements that make it easy for present settlers, shows that they were home lovers. They want more people and they are entitled to the consideration of the state as to means of getting them. All they ask is that publicity be given to the opportunities in these upper counties. We had \$50,000 for the Perry celebration, have we not an equal amount to inaugurate the development of this magnificent area of our state? The people there are looking for a message—shall it be one of progress, or one of retreat? Are we interested in this new and growing portion of the state—shall it be developed or abandoned? It should be one or the other. Make it a region of magnificent homes and fields, or convert it into haunts for the rabbit and the woodchuck.

Heretofore we have had detractors of this fertile area in the upper counties, but facts have been published in recent years that have put a stop to detraction. No one longer has the effrontery to say that these acres are not productive. But the agents for lands elsewhere and the susceptible to prejudice, the faddists to whom practical proposals are unwelcome, still oppose that action upon the part of the state that is needed for the prompt and proper settlement and development of this upper region. The state tax commission rates the farms of several of the only partially developed upper counties higher per acre than those of several of the oldest counties in the state, and it is in these upper counties that the assessment is being hoisted from year to year in no other portion of the state—the golden goose of the state's tax budget that would be ruthlessly killed if the opponents of development could have their way.

But the work of the Wisconsin State Board of Immigration is not at all limited to the settlement of the upper counties. Its work is statewide. It has placed before the progressive people of several states the seed grains, the production of which is already enriching the state more than a half million dollars per year over what the same grains would bring if sold in the ordinary market. Nor, perhaps is this as important as its work in showing Wisconsin people that it is better to invest their money at home than to dump it into the financial sinkholes of outside grafters who come to Wisconsin for their victims for the sole, simple and sufficient reason that Wisconsin people have the money the frenzied financiers want. The millions, yes, hundreds of millions of dollars that have thus left the state would, if here now, give an impetus to business throughout the state that would be pleasing even to the opponents of development. The field of usefulness of the State Board of Immigration is as wide as human genius and its work is the most valuable that is being done in the state today. Give the State Board of Immigration funds commensurate with the greatness of its mission and its work will pay dividends on the expense.

TAXES IN THE FUTURE

Wisconsin's Requirements Are Rapidly Increasing and Total Tax Must Be Greater.

The future tax budgets of Wisconsin will have to be much greater as time passes if we are to continue building better plants for our state institutions and extend our educational and other state departments.

It follows that we must either increase our taxable assets or increase the rate of taxation. That an increase in taxable assets would be the more agreeable solution goes without argument, and raises the question: How may this be done?

We have in Wisconsin many counties that are only slightly developed. Their full agricultural and industrial development will add thousands of millions of dollars to the tax rolls of the commonwealth, with a vast increase in the state's income. Development has really just started in the northern counties, yet in the ten years, 1902 to 1912, the State Tax Commission records show an increase in assessments of 167.8 per cent in the 25 most northern counties against 68.4 per cent in the 25 most southern counties, as follows:

Twenty-five Northern Counties.			
	1902 Assessment.	1902-1912 Increase.	
Ashland	7,100,770	6,832,982	
Barron	5,488,777	13,715,064	
Bayfield	9,111,074	4,635,155	
Chippewa	9,644,555	14,479,217	
Clark	9,729,664	15,124,501	
Douglas	20,481,384	22,241,504	
Dunn	8,180,525	11,122,857	
Florence	2,002,505	1,967,903	
Forest	2,997,085	8,056,989	
Iron	3,764,711	3,163,469	
Langlade	4,025,044	12,257,310	
Lincoln	4,501,192	10,522,586	
Marathon	11,224,966	30,217,927	
Marinette	10,674,218	10,223,967	
Oconto	6,390,149	11,596,869	
Oneida	5,794,054	5,118,808	
Polk	5,230,980	11,654,079	
Price	3,254,625	7,966,050	
Rusk	2,641,502	7,462,413	
Sawyer	2,512,349	6,886,127	
Shawano	6,741,771	16,799,247	
Taylor	4,308,831	7,326,545	
Vilas	2,538,975	5,332,462	
Washburn	2,165,557	4,359,651	
Wood	7,558,410	16,438,854	
Total	158,263,703	265,582,326	

WISCONSIN COMPARED WITH SOUTHWESTERN STATES.

1910 U. S. Census Figures Showing Average Yields Per Acre and Amount Expended for Commercial Fertilizer.

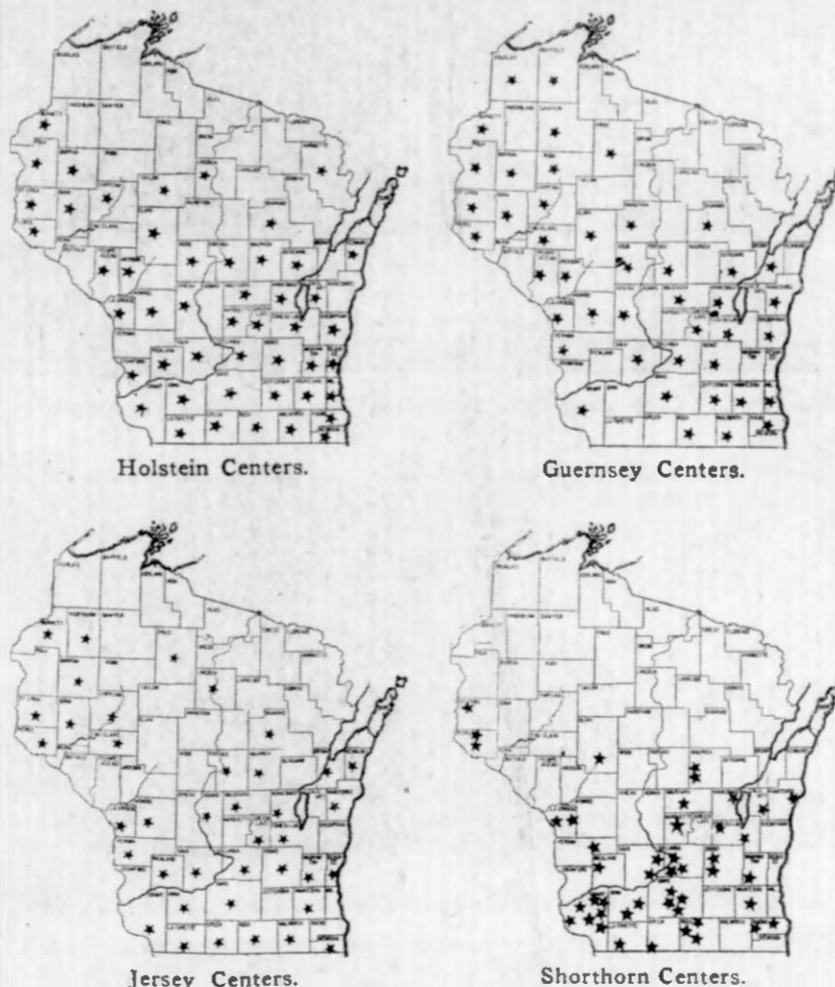
	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Cost of Fertilizer.
Wisconsin	33.7	33.0	18.8	14.1	110.2	\$ 127,753
Texas	14.7	16.0	7.9	8.1	61.9	595,363
New Mexico	13.5	21.4	15.5	11.3	47.4	25,371
Oklahoma	15.9	27.3	12.0	8.7	58.8	29,092
Kansas	19.1	24.6	13.0	9.3	71.5	75,602

The annual use of purchased fertilizer decreased between 1899 and 1909, 56.6 per cent in Wisconsin; increased in Texas, 277.4 per cent; increased 780.9 per cent in New Mexico; decreased 71.8 per cent in Kansas; no figures for Oklahoma.



Wisconsin Leads in Pure-Bred Cows

BREEDING CENTERS OF SOME OF THE VARIETIES



Some Fine Stock in Their Wisconsin Paradise.

Twenty-five Southern Counties.

	1902 Assessment.	1902-1912 Increase.
Walworth	31,078,088	17,683,810
Rock	40,889,770	24,540,830
Green	20,045,814	18,205,300
Lafayette	15,959,782	18,804,510
Grant	23,481,886	22,117,075
Crawford	4,283,692	7,156,462
Iowa	14,107,825	19,014,143
Dane	57,266,795	57,591,983
Jefferson	28,182,252	17,432,174
Waukesha	35,402,137	11,384,577
Iacline	29,682,321	25,315,321
Kenosha	15,701,319	18,244,685
Milwaukee	285,032,456	141,186,134
Ozaukee	12,676,671	7,103,855
Sheboygan	19,520,460	10,680,866
Washington	34,022,858	15,931,372
Dodge	41,615,979	27,772,255
Columbia	21,278,849	16,537,355
Sauk	17,483,364	19,994,976
Richland	7,188,478	11,985,622
Vernon	9,867,792	14,007,469
Monroe	9,830,250	13,391,947
La Crosse	25,307,828	4,797,668
Manitowoc	23,962,738	23,047,776
Green Lake	10,767,132	8,243,022
Total	835,815,946	572,181,227

Ten Active Counties

The following comparison includes 10 northern counties similar character as to proportion of rural and urban population: where development has been active and 10 southern counties of Ten Northern Counties.

Ten Northern Counties.			
	1902 Assessment.	1902-1912 Increase.	
Price	3,254,625	7,966,050	
Rusk	2,641,502	7,462,413	
Taylor	4,308,831	7,326,545	
Lincoln	4,501,192	10,522,586	
Marathon	11,224,966	30,217,927	
Forest	2,997,085	8,056,989	
Langlade	4,025,044	12,257,310	
Polk	5,230,980	11,654,079	
Sawyer	2,512,349	6,886,127	
Burnett	1,405,129	3,823,387	
Total	42,101,733	106,193,413	

Ten Southern Counties.			
	1902 Assessment.	1902-1912 Increase.	
Columbia	21,278,849	16,537,355	
Dodge	41,615,979	27,591,983	
Washington	19,520,460	10,680,866	
Waukesha	35,920,137	11,384,577	
Ozaukee	12,676,671	7,103,855	

WISCONSIN COMPARED WITH THE GULF STATES.

1910 U. S. Census Figures Showing Average Yields Per Acre and Amount Expended for Purchased Fertilizer.

	Corn.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Cost of Fertilizer.
Upper Wisconsin	31.3	32.0	18.0	17.7	114.6	\$ 27,908
Florida	11.6	14.0	13.7	6.1	100.7	3,690,853
Alabama	11.9	12.6	8.3	8.5	77.9	7,630,052
Mississippi	13.1	13.1	11.9	12.0	77.3	2,703,271
Louisiana	16.4	14.1	7.5	10.0	60.2	2,004,919

The annual use of purchased fertilizer decreased between 1899 and 1909, 56.6 per cent in Wisconsin, and increased in each of the above states as follows: Florida, 379.3 per cent; Alabama, 193.6 per cent; Mississippi, 190.0 per cent; Louisiana, 80.2 per cent.

Jefferson	28,181,252	17,432,174
Walworth	31,078,088	17,683,810
Rock	40,889,778	24,549,839
Sheboygan	34,022,858	15,931,372
Fond du Lac	33,219,982	26,024,518

Total 298,404,054 173,921,320
 Increase, 25 most northern counties 167.8 per cent
 Increase, 25 most southern counties 68.4 per cent
 Increase, 10 active northern counties 240.8 per cent
 Increase, 10 average southern counties 58.3 per cent

Who will say that he does not want the assessment rolls of the state to grow? Who will say that there is a better way to raise the money needed to supply the increasing wants of the commonwealth than by increasing the assessable assets of the state? Who will prefer the alternative of an increase in the rate of taxation? Minnesota gives her State Board of Immigration \$25,000 per year and each of the three candidates for governor of that state last year spoke in favor of an increase. What would a good business man do if he had large assets that could be made to pay dividends on ten times their present value? Shall we say to the 40,000 farmers in the upper portion of the state—40,000 farmers who want more neighbors—that we have no interest in them? Shall we announce to the farmers of 25 upper counties who contributed \$18,000,000 to Wisconsin's agricultural output during 1909 that we do not appreciate their endeavors, and that their farms had better be the haunts of the coyote and porcupine? Shall we say to the more than one-fifth of the state's population that live in the upper counties that their interests are none of our concern?—and that we regret that they did not go to Canada?

Other Resources

There are two great resources in the upper counties, the development of which must go hand in hand, or follow agricultural development. They are the water powers and the granite deposits—each of its kind the finest in the land—yes, the finest in the world. If these resources are to be developed we must first have agricultural development—for industries requiring large amounts of skilled labor will not go into an undeveloped section. If anyone doubts this statement, let him make the most superficial investigation, and he will not long be a doubter. The records of the commercial clubs of the north are full of proof of this fact.

The great value of the water powers of the upper country is in the manufacturing institutions that will use the power if we ever reach a point inviting to them. Powers requiring a very moderate outlay for their hydraulic development require plants and payrolls of millions—and all this is added to the wealth and assessment rolls of the state. The water is going to waste over the rapids while Nero fiddles. Economic use of these powers demands plants to use them and those plants should be close to the source of power. Only those who have gone into the subject appreciate the cost and waste of long distance transmission.

Our granites are the finest in the world—there are none better. Some day we will have the greatest granite industry in all the states—but we will not get it by sending our people to Canada. The first essential is the development of the north—the next is in learning that we have some good things at home. This last remark is inspired by a knowledge of the fact that our granite product is sold almost everywhere save in our own state.

The full development of these two resources will add millions to the annual output of the state and thousands of millions to the assessment rolls of the commonwealth. Again, we are attempting to smother the goose of the golden eggs.

Which Way?

States, like individuals, go forward or backward, there is no such thing in human affairs as a static condition. Without these upper counties we would have been going backward in improved acreage in the decade 1900-1910. The same spirit of progress that is pushing agricultural extension to our northern limits is working for increased yield in the older portion of the state, and, per contra, the same lethargy that constitutes the brake on the wheel in the one direction personates the rocks in the road of better farming. The footprints of each are seen on the sands of time.

Give the Wisconsin State Board of Immigration a sufficient fund, one consistent with the greatness of the state and the immensity of the task, direct it to work for the extension and betterment of agriculture and the conservation of Wisconsin's capital and people, and the investment will pay dividends. The future will see the assessment rolls vastly increased, the pay rolls of the state greatly enlarged and a degree of prosperity well befitting the wonderful resources we have and the energy and intelligence of the people of the state. Take a step backward and more of our people and capital will depart for the land of the frenzied financier. The situation is plain.

The Alternative

If we are not for development of our own state, we are either negative or we must be for the development of some other section. If our people, who in the present circumstances are headed for other sections, are not worth inviting to look for opportunities in Wisconsin—then we should bid them adieu in advance. If they are worth conserving, then such an expenditure as Minnesota and other states make for publicity purpose is the least that we should consider.

Would those who are opposed to publicity work on the part of the state rather have Wisconsin money invested in the dry lands of crop failure than in the sure crop sections of cheap lands in our own state?

Would these who oppose publicity work prefer to have Wis-

THE COMMERCIAL ORCHARD INDUSTRY.

Certain Wisconsin Counties Compared with Advertised Sections in Far West.	Bearing Trees.	Bushels.	Value.
Manitowoc Co., Wis.	84,252	140,724	\$0.85
Washington Co., Wis.	64,089	90,908	.85
Sheboygan Co., Wis.	100,182	140,252	.85
Shawano Co., Wis.	42,863	48,897	.85
Pierce Co., Wis.	24,199	35,564	.85
Fond du Lac Co., Wis.	91,859	136,859	.85
Hood River Co., Oregon	195,592	122,423	.81
Douglas Co., Oregon	115,195	93,952	.81
Clackamas Co., Oregon	140,676	144,329	.81
Iane Co., Oregon	127,206	98,157	.81
Linn Co., Oregon	134,503	95,993	.81
Marion Co., Oregon	174,454	153,183	.81
Union Co., Oregon	154,671	127,979	.81
Chelan Co., Wash.	421,809	543,757	1.09
Clark Co., Wash.	104,374	67,690	1.09
Spokane Co., Wash.	418,556	209,817	1.09
Whatecom Co., Wash.	102,777	90,774	1.09
Whitman Co., Wash.	267,768	251,882	1.09
Yakima Co., Wash.	386,537	321,546	1.09
Missoula Co., Mont.	94,661	81,505	1.00
Ravalli Co., Mont.	355,789	300,364	1.00
Flathead Co., Mont.	94,108	66,211	1.00

WHAT ALFALFA MEANS TO WISCONSIN.

We Should Have \$2,500,000 Acres Devoted to This Wonderful Crop.

Wisconsin has over 3,000,000 acres devoted to the various forage crops. This is largely timothy and clover mixed and timothy alone. Practically all this acreage should be devoted to alfalfa, in other words the acreage devoted to alfalfa should be at least 2,500,000 acres.

According to the experience of more than 500 farmers, whose results were determined by a recent census, this would add \$100,000,000 to the agricultural output of the state—add that amount in the value of the raw material. But when handled as forage is handled by Wisconsin farmers, that is, turned into milk or meat, it means that the 2,500,000 acres of alfalfa would increase the state's agricultural output nearer \$200,000,000 per year.

Ten years ago, when the writer first began to advocate alfalfa as a future Wisconsin crop, every manner of objection was raised. Men who should have known better, said, first that we could not raise it, and second, that we should not. The latter objection was based upon a hazy idea that it would interfere with rotation of crops. These objections gradually faded until the 1910 U. S. census dissipated them.

Now, the fact is that all the benefits of clover in rotation can be secured by using it as a catch crop and plowing the growth under. This can be done at a cost of about one dollar per acre, while the alfalfa grower is gaining twenty to forty times that amount. Besides, when once well established, it is not necessary to leave the land long in alfalfa. It can practically take its place in the rotation.

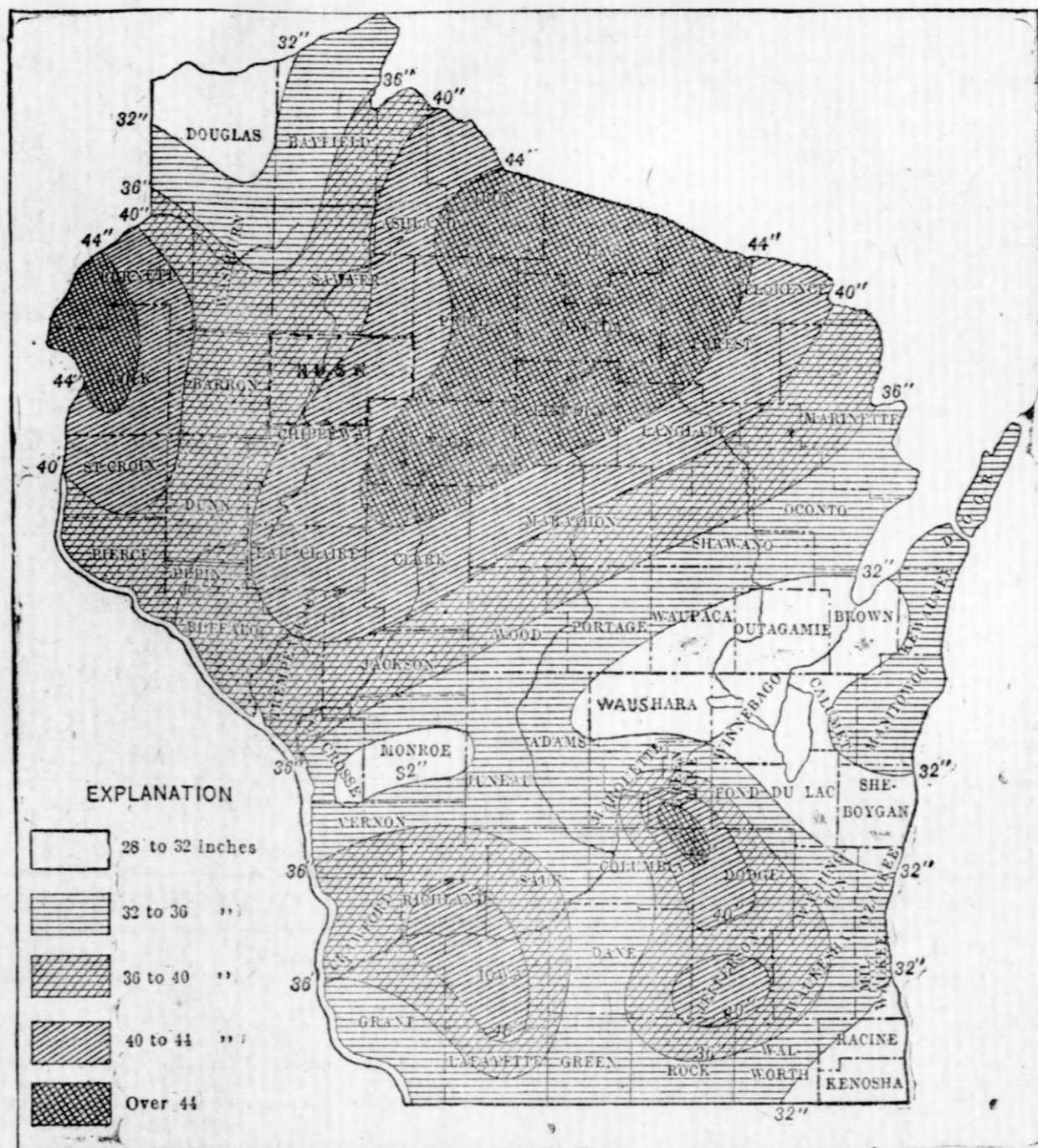
In view of the past I am elated over the 4.4 tons per acre shown by the recent census of 500 farmers and the capture of the world's championship award by St. Croix county in the upper portion of the state.

A. D. CAMPBELL,
 Manager Wis. Advancement Assn.,
 Milw.

"Building a Bigger State" should be the slogan of all Badgers, and it will be a matter of profit as well as pride.

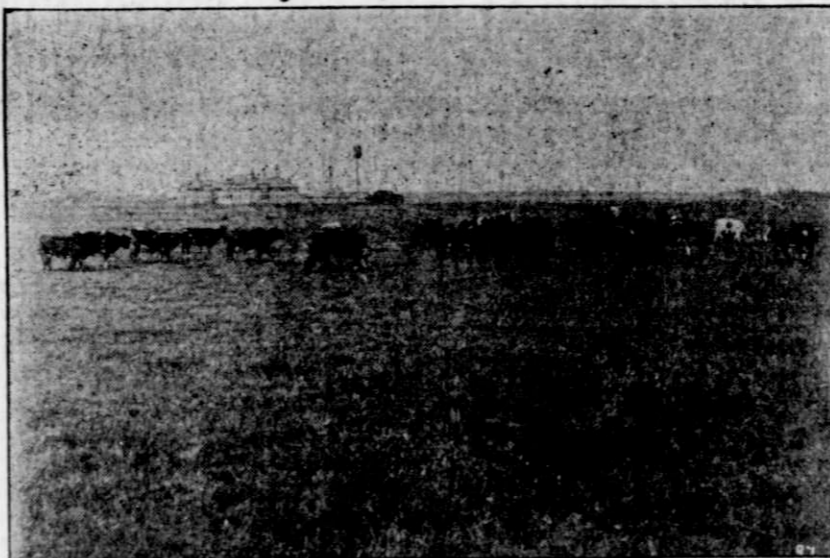
RAINFALL CHART OF WISCONSIN

Showing fall per year in various portions of the state.



In Wisconsin's Partially Developed Area

HERE THERE IS ROOM FOR 125,000 EIGHTY-ACRE FARMS



Live Stock on Douglas County Asylum Farm.



An Oat Field in the Partially Developed North.



Not Necessary to Go Elsewhere to Grow Melons.

consin money invested in western apple orchards, where profits are consumed in freight charges, than that it should be invested in Wisconsin orchards at the backdoor of a great market?

Would the opponents of extension of agriculture in Wisconsin prefer that such extension should be in Florida or some other state in the active South?

Would the opponents of state publicity prefer that Wisconsin people should invest in the wildcat schemes, with the agents of which the state is filled, than in legitimate ones in our own state?

We should either give publicity on these matters to the people of this state, or we should take the position of absolute indifference as to the welfare of the public. Publicity is the order of the day. Wisconsin is filled with the agents of every illegitimate scheme that is abroad in the land seeking him whose earnings they may devour. There is no middle ground in this matter—we are either in favor of the protection of our people, the conservation of our capital and energy, the development of our latent resources and greater prosperity in the state, or we, either actively or in our lethargy and indifference, are in favor of the prosperity of other sections.

Map Showing Land Suited to Farming



The above chart was prepared by Profs. A. R. Whitson and S. Weidman of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. The larger figures show the percentage of improved land in each county. The smaller figures are estimates of the percentage that will finally be improved.

WHERE MANY BADGERS HAVE GONE.

And How They Fared There in Comparison with Upper Wisconsin.

Many Wisconsin people have gone west and south. Here is what the U. S. census says about some of the sections involved:

	Upper Wisconsin Counties.	4 Colo. Texas.	Can. Ore.	Cent.
Corn	31.3	12.5	7.8	16.8
Oats	32.0	18.4	10.0	24.7
Wheat	18.0	9.7	5.8	15.4
Barley	26.6	14.4	—	24.3
Rye	17.7	11.0	—	10.5
Potatoes	114.6	54.0	35.0	90.0
Acre each	240.2	120.0	—	181.3

WISCONSIN AT THE FRONT — SOME REASONS WHY —

Investigators have long since noted the facts that the state of Wisconsin has remarkably consistent yields of all crops, that the quality is such that at all the great national and international contests Wisconsin grains carry off the bulk of the awards, that Wisconsin cattle are in demand in all states and foreign countries, that of all the states having a static population Wisconsin's mortality is the lowest. These and many other facts showing Wisconsin at the front have been briefly stated by many, but few, if any, have given attention to—the reasons why.

And yet some of the reasons are not hard to discover. In the first place Wisconsin has the men. Why? A moment's reflection recalls the fact that the countries in every continent, on both sides of the equator, that have moved the world along the lines of progress are located in climatic zones similar to that of Wisconsin, and this fact is modified here in that Wisconsin is a comparatively young state whose development has come at the time when the world-mind is at the zenith of its activity. Thus we have favorable conditions for the greatest mental activity.

It is also a matter of knowledge upon reflection that the greatest vigor and perfection in animal and plant life prevail in similar climates and for similar reasons. It is a worldwide fact that the warmer climes need an influx of northern people, animals and plants in order to keep up to standard and that this influx of northern vitality must be perpetual or the purpose fails of accomplishment.

With this brief introductory, the purpose of this folder is to point out some of the reasons why plants do better both in quantity and quality in the northern than in the southern climates.

Native Fertility. It is probably true that in the beginning, away back in the misty past, there was little difference in the fertility of different sections of the world. It is true, however, that conditions are always changing. The principal elements of fertility comprise certain minerals that go into plant production, some of which are very soluble. It is apparent therefore that regions of great rainfall (and where the ground seldom, if ever, freezes) will lose much of its fertility in the drainage waters. This supposition is supported by the actual facts as shown both in yields of crops and chemical analysis of soils in the north and the south. This is shown by Bulletin No. 55 of the United States Bureau of Soils.

Loss of Manures. The same theory (and results of investigation) applies to the loss of manures through leaching. It is not practical to apply just the amount of manures that can be used by the crop of the current year—nor would all the elements of plantfood contained in the manures become available during the same year. In the south with its heavy winter rainfall on the open soil, the unused fertility is largely washed away, while in the north it remains for succeeding crops. Recognizing these facts, our southern people are using what is termed acidulated fertilizers (notwithstanding their great cost) because they are more quickly available as plantfood.

Results of Freezing. Few of us realize what a legacy we of the north have in the cold weather of our winters. Let us look carefully into this matter:

Feeding Room. It is well known that soils generally have a tendency to become hardened when not disturbed with tools of the farmer. This is the case in all regions where the soils do not freeze and it is one of the difficulties encountered in irrigation farming. The cold weather of such states as Wisconsin freezes the ground to a considerable depth, heaving and loosening it so that each year the plant roots have a newly prepared feeding ground. Demonstration has proven that all the farm crops feed as deeply as the conditions of the soil will permit their roots to penetrate.

Water Holding Capacity. Here is one of the greatest reasons why the northern countries secure so much larger yields than are common in the warmer regions. The loosening of the ground through freezing enables it to take in the water to a great depth and hold it until the time when it will come back by capilarity and be available to plant growth. Plants must have their food in soluble form. It requires from 400 to 1,000 pounds of water to produce a pound of dry vegetable matter. The vast importance of this increased water-holding capacity is too apparent to need argument. In the north we have 30 to 40 inches of rainfall that goes largely into the soil; in the south 50 to 60 inches, most of which runs away because of the packed condition of the soil below the plow line—the one promoting fertility, the other carrying it away.

Aeration. It is essential that the air be admitted to the soil. Oxygen of the air is the element that plays a greater part than any other element in changing the chemical conditions, thus shaping the destiny of all plant, animal and human life. The supreme importance of the aeration of the soil is too vast for full discussion here, but it is apparent that where the soil is annually loosened aeration it will prevail to the greatest depth, and to an extent that is impossible where the ground does not freeze. The value of aeration and oxidation (the action of oxygen) will be treated in a future publication.

Bacteria. The subject of bacteria is one of modern development. It is now known that bacteria are existent in every form and avenue of life. It is likewise known that they are necessary and that, controlled, they are as beneficial as, uncontrolled, they may be injurious, to the health, progress and prosperity of the human race. In agriculture there are many species of bacteria, but we are now concerned only with those who inhabit the soil—those that form chemical combinations and those that in connection with the legumes take nitrogen from the air and fix it in the soil for the use of plants. These bacteria must have certain conditions, among which are proper moisture and a sufficient amount of oxygen upon which they live. It will readily be seen that the conditions above outlined as prevailing in the north are agreeable to bacteria activity—a fact which experience and investigation amply prove.

We use manures for two purposes—to add plantfood and to create a condition under which the plants may secure the fertility already in the soil. The second purpose needs a word of explanation. It is fully established that, no matter how much fertility there is in the soil, it must be soluble in water before the plants can use it. In nature nearly all the mineral plantfoods are not soluble in water. Dr. Hopkins has stated that it requires excellent conditions to make available one per cent of the phosphorus and one-fourth to one per cent of the potash in the plowed soil, and that herein lies the principal limitation of crop yields. Decaying manures develop carbonic acid which acts upon the mineral soils and brings them to a soluble condition, so that we have the double benefit of the added plantfood and change in the elements already in the soil to a form in which the plants can use them. These changes are a slow and continuous process and it is necessary to have climatic conditions that will preserve these elements of fertility until the plants can avail themselves of them. The portion that washes away does not produce plants.

The Opposite Trouble. On the other hand, regions of too little rainfall—and this includes irrigated regions—have trouble in the opposite direction, in that certain injurious salts (mainly sodium) remain in the soil and give rise to alkali when water is applied either as rain or irrigation water. Sodium is very soluble and is drained out of the humid belt, going to the seas and causing them to be salty. It is thus seen that regions of moderate rainfall and closed winters are dependable.

Conservation of Soil. It is now too firmly established to need argument that plants remove from the soil certain elements (mainly nitrogen, phosphorus and potash), which must be replaced or the soil will become infertile. This fact has been fully demonstrated in western Europe where crop yields have been doubled—not, however, without tremendous cost. It follows, then, that the less the elements removed the less will be the needed additions of plantfood. Climates like Wisconsin are suited to the dairy industry—and in this connection it is well worth remembering that 100 bushels of wheat take from the soil plantfood which it will cost \$23.58 to replace, while 400 pounds of butter removes plantfood to the value of only 14 cents. A ratio of 178 to 1.

Green Manures. The north (Wisconsin especially) is suited to the production of the clovers, alfalfa and other legumes, which fill the soil to a great depth with roots, which with the sod turned under in crop rotation, keep the ground well filled with humus, making it loose and agreeable to plant development, while performing the many other functions already mentioned. Thus in Wisconsin nature works directly and indirectly for the production of maximum yields while maintaining fertility for future use.

A study of the appended tables made from data contained in the 1910 United States census, will, we think, give the reader a very clear and satisfactory conclusion on the whole subject.

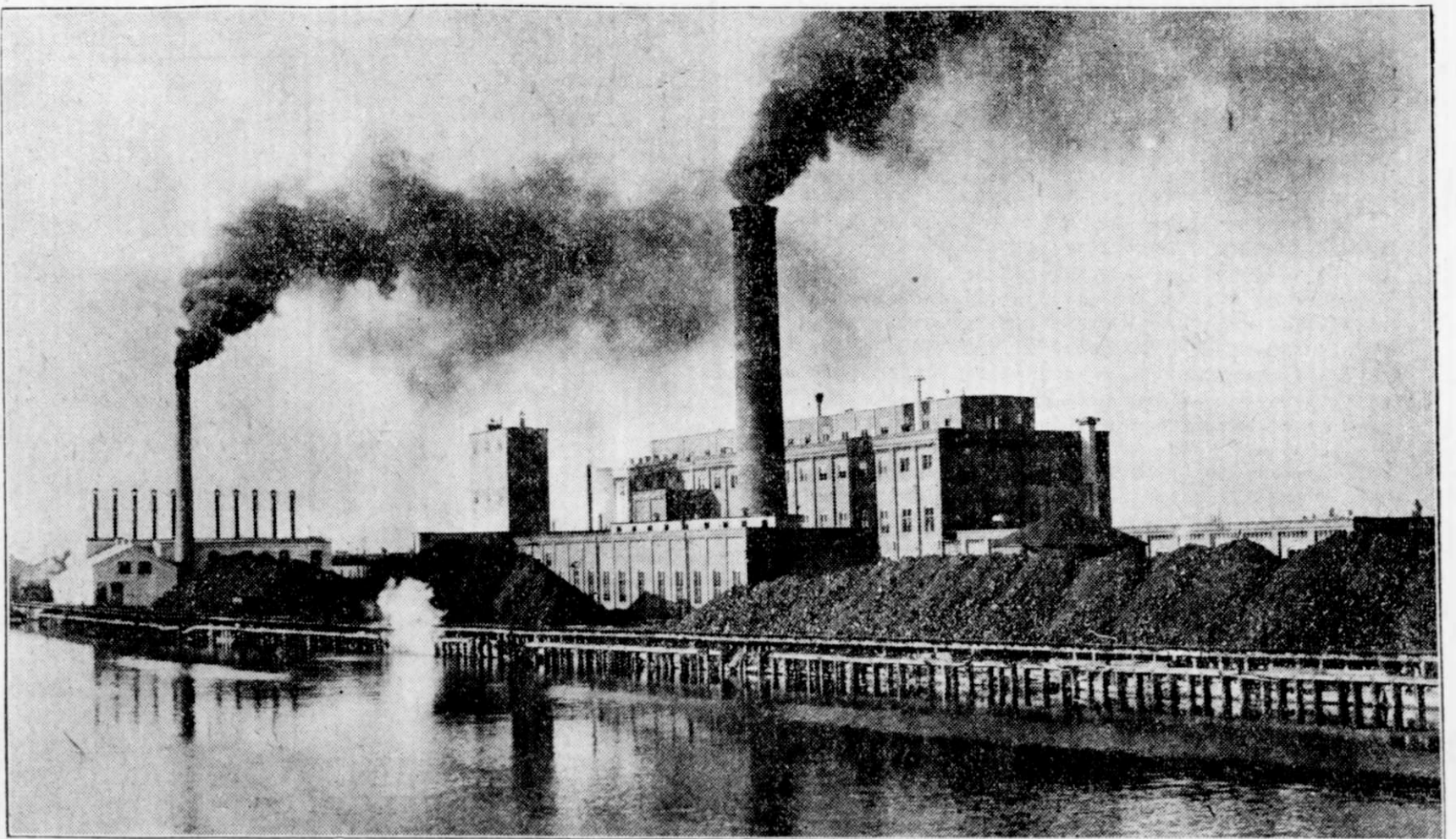
The use of commercial fertilizer in the south has assumed astounding proportions and should be considered in studying the figures on crop yields.

SOME "DRY FARM" COMPARISONS.

19,065 new farms were opened in 14 western Kansas counties between 1900 and 1910. The census shows the yields produced in comparison with 25 upper Wisconsin counties, as follows:

	14 Kansas Counties.	25 Wisconsin Counties.
Corn, bushels per acre.....	143	31.3
Oats, bushels per acre.....	21.0	32.0
Wheat, bushels per acre.....	7.6	18.0
Barley, bushels per acre.....	14.0	26.6
Potatoes, bushels per acre.....	45.2	114.6
Ad acre of each.....	205.1	222.5

ONE OF WISCONSIN'S IMMENSE BEET SUGAR FACTORIES



Located on an Island in the Menominee River

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ON WISCONSIN

EXCERPTS FROM A PAMPHLET ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AT WASHINGTON.

CLIMATE.

Wisconsin ranks twenty-fourth in area and thirteenth in population among the States. The State has an excellent climate. In northern Wisconsin it is singularly clear and dry, the temperature being modified by the high altitude of that part of the State. Hay fever and similar troubles are unknown in northern Wisconsin. The winter's snow begins about the 1st of December and lasts until the middle of March. While the winters are cold, the weather is never so severe as to cause woodsmen to suspend work in the timber. The winter season is continuous and snowfall so ample that there is seldom a day after the first snow that the roads are not in excellent condition. The ample snowfall prevents the ground from freezing except to a very slight depth, and frost speedily disappears when the snow melts in the spring. The summers are warm and pleasant. There are few cloudy days. The plentiful rainfall comes in showers, followed by clear weather. The days are often as warm as 90° or more in the shade, and range about 80°. The nights are comparatively cool. In the southern part of the State the climate is similar, except for the lower altitude and somewhat greater rainfall.

The average rainfall of the State is 33 inches per year. This is so near the amount of the very best States in the Union that it may be said to be normal to crop growth; but in the distribution of this rainfall during the various seasons Wisconsin is specially favored. Crop failure or pasture failure because of drought has never been known in northern Wisconsin.

SOIL.

The soils of Wisconsin are nearly all highly productive. A few portions in the northern part of the State are not productive. These are sandy soils occupying narrow armlike strips extending into the productive areas. The productive soils may be divided into three general classes: Clayey loams, sandy loams, and red clays.

The clayey loams occupy much the greater portion of northern Wisconsin. They are composed of clays, covered with the molds formed of the decayed leaves that have been falling upon them from the forest foliage of centuries, making a deep, workable soil. The clayey loams are extremely productive. They are the natural home of the clovers and other grasses. All conditions indicate that the area covered by this soil will be a dairy section where butter and cheese of the highest order will be made. All grains and root crops grow in great abundance on this soil. Corn is being raised with excellent success. Tobacco is becoming a staple crop in portions of this area. This soil is rich, fine grained, and very workable.

The sandy loams are a warm, workable soil of great productiveness. This soil grows clover and timothy excellently. Good corn crops are grown every year, and all grains are produced in abundance. This soil is particularly good for potatoes and small fruits. The sandy loam and the clayey loam sections have many valuable features peculiarly their own.

The red clays are found along the Lake Superior shore. This is the finest soil for growing grain in the northern part of the State, and although it is not as workable as some of the other soils it has other features of value and under proper management is capable of remarkable production; grasses of all kinds do well on it. The same kind of soil sells for high prices in the older portion of the State. Many fine farms are found in this area. Orchards are being planted by experienced fruit men.

A conspicuous physical feature of Wisconsin is the numerous small lakes to be found in nearly every county, together with countless streams or creeks and springs of cold drinking water, providing an excellent and never-failing supply of clear water for man and beast.

PRINCIPAL CROPS.

After discussing the general farm crops, the statement continues: Few sections excel the northern half of the State for the growing of garden produce of all kinds. In size and quality, the northern-grown product, as a rule, excels that from the southern localities. The prices paid for such produce are higher in the northern markets than at Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Paul or Minneapolis. As yet the demand for vegetables is much greater than the home supply. The bulk of garden produce consumed by the rapidly growing cities of Superior and Duluth is shipped in refrigerator cars, and the same is true of the towns in the iron-mining country tributary to the head of the lakes. There are splendid opportunities for market gardens near Superior.

For small fruits the whole northern half of the State is well adapted, but there are favored sections where these crops grow and mature to greater perfection than in others. One of the regions where strawberries are exceptionally profitable is the country adjacent to Lake Superior, extending from the Minnesota to the Michigan boundary. The average net yield per acre from Wisconsin cherry orchards is from \$50 to \$400, and the yield from the State's apple orchards is nearly as great. In 1911 the fruit exchange of Door County, Wis., marketed 46 carloads of strawberries and 21 carloads of cherries—all from one little corner of one county—and the fruit business is only in its infancy.

The settler who comes to the new portion of Wisconsin becomes a pioneer in a very modified way. He has the satisfaction of starting at the bottom, and has the benefit of virgin and fruitful soil. If he has the means, he can hire his house made of cheap lumber; if he has not means, he can build it of logs that cost nothing. His well of purest water is a matter of a few days' work. He need not locate far off the graded roads; he has no occasion to locate farther from railway stations than he cares to. He can have his children in a near-by school during the full school year; he can locate within daily reach of the mails, and need not live beyond the sound of his church bell. In many sections he may have the service of the farmers' telephone lines. No matter where he settles, he is certain of opportunities to build a home where land will in the future be of highest value, as is always the case in a dairy country.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

The timber of northern Wisconsin is maple, birch, elm, and basswood, with more or less hemlock, oak, ash, spruce, balsam, poplar, and a small amount of other timbers. Scattered through this timber growth is a sprinkling of pine, and there are smaller areas entirely covered with pine. This growth of hardwoods forms the first crop which the home seeker harvests when he begins the home-building process. The millmen have already removed most of the saw-log timber, in which the home maker is little concerned. The home builder finds that the timber in which he is interested, and in which he can make wages and a profit while clearing his land for a farm, is suited for cordwood, pulpwood, railway ties, heading and stave bolts, and material for

shingles and lath. He will also find building material left on the land in most cases for either log or frame buildings. Many millmen furnish lumber for home building on long-time payments.

This timber is an assurance to success to every home maker in northern Wisconsin. Its value, when prepared for market, is surprisingly large. The price of railway ties has steadily advanced in recent years. Wood for fuel is always in demand at all stations. The pulp mills within or adjacent to this hardwood area use upwards of 1,500 cords per day for pulp alone. The mills are anxious to secure stave and heading bolts, while shingles and laths are common articles of manufacture. The value of this timber when prepared will frequently pay for the land and its clearing. It enables the home builder to make a good living while earning his farm. Deposits of granite and limestone for building purposes are abundant and well distributed.

Many Germans and Scandinavians have settled in Wisconsin and have helped build up the State to its present position of prosperity.

The public schools of Wisconsin are almost unsurpassed and are well distributed through the rural districts. The State University at Madison is one of the best educational institutions in this country and takes an active interest in the agricultural and dairying problems and development of the State.

Northern Wisconsin is certain to be a manufacturing district of great importance. The question of power is becoming one of more and more importance as fuel becomes more expensive. In the development of water power this State has made great progress in the past 30 years, yet the next 30 are destined to show much more progress. The development of the State's water power means manufactures, employment, and markets. It means better markets, higher prices for products of the farm, and, finally, higher-priced land.

For further information, address The Commissioner of Immigration, Madison, Wis.

SECRETS OF WISCONSIN'S PROSPERITY

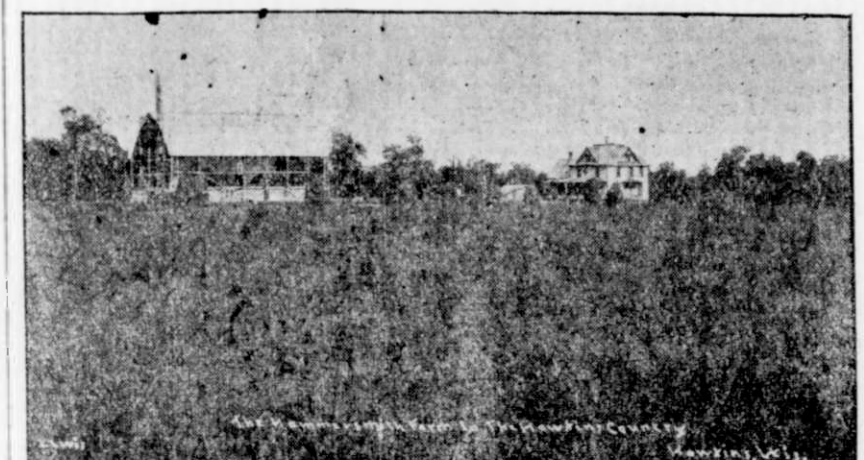
Production of Wealth and Fertility Conservation Combined



Within an Hour's Drive of Lake Superior.



Fine Stock on Wisconsin Cheap Land.



A Wisconsin Farm Home.