

# Kewaskum Statesman.

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VOLUME XXI

KEWASKUM, WIS., SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1916.

NUMBER 40

## CORRESPONDENCE

### NEW PROSPECT

Frank Gatzke was here on business Monday. Walter Engelman was here on business Monday. Fred Heidrich, Dundee was a caller here Thursday. Robt. Buettner was here on business Monday afternoon. Alma Seifert of Beechwood spent Thursday with Dalia Bartelt. Herman Bartelt of Waucoasta was here on business Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Lade of Auburn called on friends here Friday. M. S. Peck and son Edw. of Fond du Lac were Sunday callers here. Emil Spradow and daughter Emma drove to Kewaskum Saturday. Wm. Gatzke of Beechwood spent Tuesday evening here with friends. Geo. Gahagan and Geo. Harvey of Parnell were callers here Thursday. Edw. Guth, Jos. Honeck and friends were pleasant callers here Sunday. Ig. Klutz and Glen Hill of Campbellsport autoed here Thursday on business. Mr. and Mrs. Tunn autoed to Campbellsport Sunday with Coral Romaine. Mr. and Mrs. J. Glander called here Thursday, while motoring to Kewaskum. Frank Enfelt was a Thursday caller here, while on business to Beechwood. Mr. and Mrs. F. Bowen and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Meyer. Frank Scholtz and A. Zimmerman of Beechwood spent Saturday afternoon here. Mr. and Mrs. J. Sook of Auburn spent Saturday afternoon with J. Tunn and family. Dr. Gazeal and friends of Plymouth autoed here Sunday and called at J. Walsh's. Mr. and Mrs. M. Kohn and family and Mrs. Wm. Bartelt autoed to Fond du Lac Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Vangilder and daughter visited relatives in this vicinity the past week. Wm. Claborn of Auburn hauled a load of lumber from Kewaskum Saturday for M. Kohn. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Janssen, Chas. Fromm and family motored with Adolph Glass Thursday on a business trip here. J. Hecker and Chas. Schneider of New Fane were village callers here, while enroute to Campbellsport with stock Monday. Frank Siles of Grand Haven, took Joe Hecker and family of New Fane for an auto trip and made a pleasant call here. F. Heffling and L. Biersdorf of Campbellsport, while motoring with A. Kraemer to Beechwood on business. J. Van Blarcom, J. Deckliver, A. Schaefer and H. Krahn and brother Earl celebrated their birthday for a joy ride and made a pleasant call here. Mrs. P. Uelman called on Mrs. Walsh Saturday, her face looked familiar, she returned to Campbellsport with Mr. Uelman in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Feurhammer and son of Campbellsport gave Mr. and Mrs. H. Bauman and family a pleasant ride Thursday in their new auto. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Romaine took Mr. and Mrs. Ben Romaine on a pleasure trip Sunday to Beechwood, Batavia and Dundee. Geo. likes to see the boys turn fast as well as other autoists. F. Heffling, Leo Frusting and L. Biersdorf of Campbellsport motored with Otto Dickman and sons to Plymouth and Sheboygan Sunday. The boys said they were going faster than their shadow at times. J. Van Blarcom motored to Fond du Lac with Mr. and Mrs. H. Scholtz and daughter. Herman was an 18 inch smile when he returned, he liked the Oakland. We think he's got a notion by the motion. Oscar Koch, John Horning and brother Jake, A. Zimmerman, H. Hoog, A. Glass, R. Bettman, F. Kaiser, L. Krach, Edgar and F. Hintz all of Beechwood motored here Sunday, to dance an Irish jig and sing a German song for the pleasure of the people here. Geo. Kilkoyne, Herman, John and Aug. Krueger, Edgar, Romaine, and Leo Vangilder motored to the village Sunday afternoon, had a short delay and returned home although Herman is one of Dundee's hustling merchants, he does not forget his home friends. Philip Koch, who has spent several months with his brother, Harry here left Sunday for Minneapolis. Philip was a young man of excellent principles and was both kind and courteous to the young and old, we regretted to see him leave, but wish him health and fortune on his trip. H. Jandre, Lynn Ostrander and brother Earl celebrated their birthday anniversary by inviting their relatives and friends to join them at J. Tunn's hall Friday evening. Everybody enjoyed themselves in dancing after music furnished by F. Bowen, Ralph Vera and Edgar Romaine. A delicious lunch was served by Mrs. J. Jandre and Mrs. L. Ostrander. Oscar Koch and little nephew, Edgar Sauter motored to Ben Romaine's on business Tuesday. Although he could scarcely reach the wheel, he told his uncle to let him run the car, as he knew more about it than he did. Oscar obeyed and the little fellow acted like a real chauffeur. The last we saw of him the car was moving right along. "Can you beat it?" Paul Koenig, H. Paas, Joe Farrel,

## COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES HELD

School Clerk, L. D. Guth, Delivers Diplomas to The Graduates

The commencement exercises held last week Friday evening in the Opera House were well attended. This marked the closing of another successful school year. The program for the occasion was well arranged. All partaking did justice to their part. The class of young people who have finished their high school course can now go forth equipped with knowledge that will enable them to solve the problems of life or enable them to enter higher institutions of learning.

The diplomas were presented to the various members of the class by clerk of school, L. D. Guth. After the presentation of the diplomas Principal A. L. Simon gave a very well chosen address bidding farewell to the class.

The program as rendered was as follows:

Music: Orchestra Song High School Salutatory President's Oration Carl Schnurr Class History Loretta Orissel Class Emblem Germaine Paas Song Girls' Glee Club Class Prophecy Ruth Wollensch Class Poem Louella Schnurr Class Momentos Dorothy Orissel Class Presentation Alfred Seefeldt Class Song Class of 1916 Valedictory Lydia Guth Junior Response Hulda Quandt Presentation of Diplomas L. D. Guth, Clerk Farewell to Class A. L. Simon Song High School

### Married

Miss Nellie McCullough, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCullough of this village and Fred Buddenhagen of Milwaukee were united in Holy Bonds of matrimony by Rev. Blackwell at the parsonage of the St. Thomas church, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The witnesses were Miss Katie Byrne and James Gorman.

Soon after the wedding ceremony the young couple left on a honeymoon trip to Grand Haven, Michigan and other points in Michigan, after which they will go to house-keeping at Milwaukee.

The bride is a very accomplished young lady from this village She has a large circle of friends who at all times think very highly of her. The groom is a fireman for the C. & N. W. Ry. He is a very ambitious young man. His acquaintance in this village and the surrounding country is very large.

The Statesman together with their many friends extend hearty congratulations and best wishes for a very happy and prosperous married life.

### WILL MY CHILD TAKE DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY?

This best answer is Dr. King's New Discovery itself. Its pleasant sweet syrup, easy to take, it contains the medicines which years of experience have proven best for Coughs and Colds. Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery longest are its best friends. Besides every bottle is guaranteed if you don't get satisfaction you get your money back. Buy a bottle, use as directed. Keep what is left for Cough and Cold insurance.

Women who are big meat eaters and drink much coffee, usually have coarse, florid skins—your stomach needs extra help; you've got to clean the bowels, purify the blood or your complexion gets bad. Buy a bottle of Rocky Mountain Tea is what you need once a week—Edw. C. Miller.

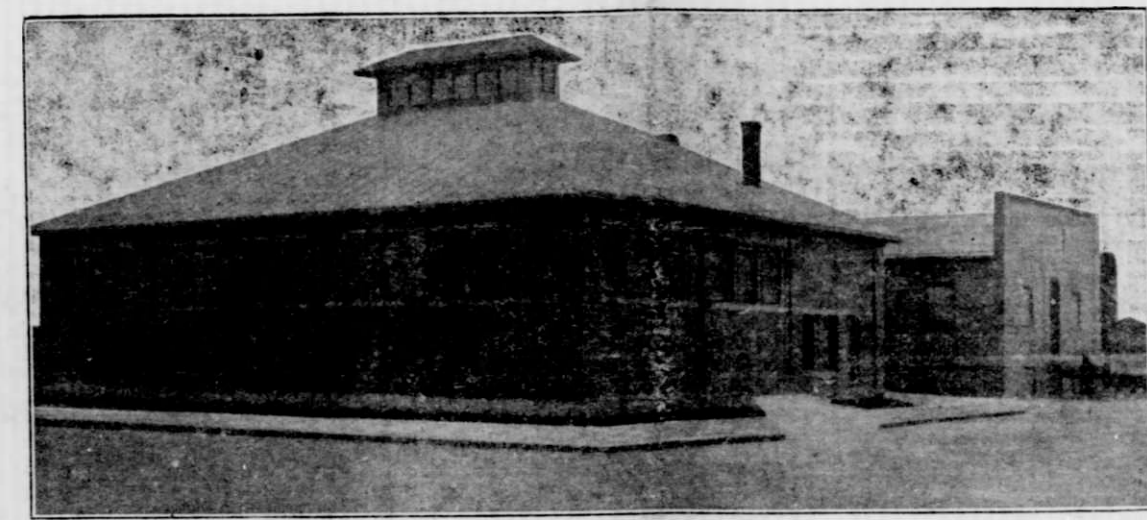
### Forethought.

People are learning that a little fore-thought often saves them a big expense. Here is an instance. "I do not believe that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced keeping house years ago. When we go on an extended visit, we take it with us." For sale by Edw. C. Miller.

H. Kloke and Ray Wenzel came motoring along Sunday evening when everybody was thinking of retiring, a terrible exclamation of "Put me on the right road to Campbellsport" was heard and on looking out of the window we could see that the boys got off the Main St., and really were bewildered, now remember boys the next time you come that the business street runs exactly east and west but you were welcome callers just the same.

Fritz Andrae, B. Demarest, Alex. Klug and Art Hinkel of Kewaskum were early Sunday morning callers and would have been still earlier, but for Barney having to be called so many times. At 2 a. m. he was a true fisherman anyhow, as he grabbed his shoes in the darkness and never looked but slipped them on and arriving at J. Walsh's he found his Sunday shoe on one foot and the other did not seem to track and on examining it closely, found it was mink's heel, but he fished at Long Lake just the same.

## What Makes Land Valuable?



Farmer's Co-operative Creamery at Staley which paid farmers \$100,000 last year

The pioneers who settled this region came by ox team or with horses and wagons along almost impassable trails. The only market for their produce was at Milwaukee or some other distant lake port. It required a week to make a trip to market with a load of wheat or a load of dressed beef. The railroads came in later years and gave value to the land. But without the improved transportation facilities of this day, these lands would be of doubtful value. In upper Wisconsin, the railroad has preceded the settler. There has been a big industrial life in this region for nearly a half century. The men behind this development required railroads and they built them or compelled some body else to build them. The railroad mileage of the upper half of Wisconsin probably exceeds that of the lower half notwithstanding the fact that agricultural development has only just begun. There are trunk lines with their respective systems of feeders from Ashland and Superior to Chicago and from both these places to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Milwaukee to Chicago.

Using the Stanley Country as an

illustration. It is penetrated by the Chicago Soo Line, the greatest trunk line west of Chicago, giving incomparable train service to Chicago 335 miles away. To Milwaukee, 237 and to St. Paul and Duluth about 100 miles respectively. The Stanley Merrill & Philips Railway forms a junction with the Soo at Stanley and runs north 35 miles to Jump River forming a junction with the Superior Soo Line at Polley with the Omaha at Hannibal. The best wild lands in the state are found along the S. M. & P. Line within easy distance of one or more of several good growing manufacturing towns and when you consider what you get with the land, they are offered at a ridiculously low price. In addition to the choice of three railroad systems with the mail, passenger, freight and express service equal to any old settled region of the state, the settled portions are already covered by free mail delivery and the rural telephone. The taxes paid on these lands by the owners through a long term of years has been honestly expended in good roads for the benefit of future settlers.

There are more good wagon roads in upper Wisconsin than there are in the southern half of the state. Good roads and other transportation facilities are an important consideration to one choosing a home in a new country. They are what give both a sentimental and a material value to the land and every improvement which you place on the land. But the prospect which offers you a piece of virgin land at wild land prices with all the advantages of a residence close to market is at once unique and interesting.

It goes without saying that the best of these opportunities will be the first taken and one of these days a lot of people who call themselves good sensible business men are going to be surprised to discover what they allowed to slip through their fingers by allowing somebody to get there first. Land located within two or three miles of two or three different lines of railroad and within a night's ride of the food markets of ten millions of people is sure to be valuable in the not very distant future. A word to the wise is sufficient.

### Village Board Proceedings

Kewaskum, Wis., June 5th 1916. The Village Board met in regular monthly session with President L. D. Guth in the chair and all members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The following bills were allowed as recommended by the Committee on Claims: K. E. L. Co., May Str & hall light, \$73.15 Jos. Strachota, Str., Comm. \$39.60 Sal. Western Bros, labor 75.00 Carl Urban, labor 2.28 John Urban, labor 2.00 Fred Belger, labor 3.00 Chas. Grosschel, labor 3.00 Wm. Quandt, labor 39.00 John Andrae, labor 19.40 Fred Meilahn, labor 22.35 Wm. Pirks, labor 22.15 Art. Eichstedt, labor 2.40 Edw. F. Miller, hanging signs on bridge .50 Edw. F. Miller, mattress & quilt for cell. 4.35 G. B. Wright, painting Str., sprinkler & sign 17.32 H. Neidecken, Village minute book. 7.62 Geo. H. Schmidt, Election ballots. 3.75 John Weddig, cleaning and packing engine 2.50 Carl Meinecke, plank 1.75 Hannah Casey, rent for sprinkler 2.50 In motion made and carried the bills of John Keizer and Otto Ramthun for burying dog allowed each at \$1.25. On motion made and carried the approval of the appointment of A. L. Simon by the Village Board as a member of the Library Board for a term of three years was laid over until the next meeting of the Board.

On motion the Board adjourned until 7:30 P. M., June 19th., 1916, for granting local liquor license. Edw. C. Miller, Village Clerk

### CEDAR LAWN

The town board of Eden was here on business last Monday. Adolph Ulrich looked after business at the County Seat last Monday.

Justice Gudex made a business trip to the County Seat Wednesday. Richard Hodge the mail carrier on route 33 has resumed his duties after a week's layoff.

Eight graded five year old cows and six brood sows and pigs are offered for sale by John L. Gudex. Mrs. Majera and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gudex visited the John Uelman family near Golden Corners last Sunday.

The farmers delivered stock to Farrell and Meixensperger at Campbellsport last Monday, who shipped two car loads.

Seefeld Bros. are making arrangements for some decided improvements about the buildings on the farm which they recently purchased.

Twelve German emigrants who are hired by the Menomonee Sugar beet company to work the sugar beets in this neighborhood, moved into the Joseph Calhoun house last Tuesday.

## INITIATE A LARGE CLASS

M. W. A. Last Tuesday Increased Membership, A Large Number of Neighbors From Campbellsport Present

At the regular meeting of the local camp of Modern Woodmen last Tuesday a class of sixteen were initiated as members. The initiation work was done by Deputy George Wetzel of Sheboygan. A large delegation numbering about thirty from Campbellsport were present. After the initiation ceremony an enjoyable smoker together with a light lunch was indulged in. The local camp now boasts of having the strongest fraternal organization in the village. And from appearances it will not take long before they will have over one hundred members.

### AUBURN

Peter Terhinden held a barn raising here Friday. Miss Elsa Sook of Waucoasta is the guest of Alex Sook and family Otto Teschendorf of Fond du Lac is visiting with relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wessenberg of Kewaskum spent Saturday with John Gatzke and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kleinschay of Watertown spent over Sunday with the Peter Terhinden family.

Misses Johanna and Clementina Breyman of Campbellsport spent Sunday with the Otto Dickmann family.

Mr. and Mrs. John Koch and daughter of Chicago are guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Koch and family.

Miss Olive Terhinden of Mondovi and Miss Meta Terhinden of Oshkosh returned home Tuesday, where they will spend their vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jens of Fond du Lac, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Ablard of Ashford and Peter Senn and family visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Dickmann and family.

### Amusements

Friday evening, June 16—Grand dance in Wittenberg's hall at Dundee. Music by the Kewaskum Quintette. Refreshments of all kinds served. Everybody is invited.

Sunday, June 18—Grand dance in the South Side Park hall. Music by the Kewaskum Quintette. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

## KEWASKUM'S NEW BANK ORGANIZES

Chr. Schaefer Jr. is Elected President. Elwyn Romaine Cashier. To Commence Building

At the stockholders meeting of the newly organized Farmers & Merchants Bank held last Saturday afternoon the following directors were elected: Christ Schaefer Jr., Herman W. Meilahn, Emil C. Backhaus, A. L. Simon, Elwyn M. Romaine, Louis D. Guth and Geo. M. Romaine, and August Heberer of the town of Auburn, Arthur J. Koch of Beechwood, Jos. Umbs and Philip H. Jung of the town of Wayne. At this meeting the By-laws were also adopted. Soon after the stockholders meeting, the newly elected directors held their meeting and elected the following officers, namely: President, Christ Schaefer Jr.; Vice-president, L. D. Guth Cashier, Elwyn M. Romaine. A building committee has also been appointed to investigate different plans for a building and will report to the Board of Directors at a meeting to be held next Tuesday evening, when it is expected some plan will be adopted. It is also the intention of the directors to rush the work of the building, so that it will be ready for occupancy about October 1st.

### ROUND LAKE

Earl Johnson visited his parents here Sunday. Geo. Beuhner was a caller at Dundee Wednesday.

Miss Cecelia Calvey spent Friday in Campbellsport. Richard Hodge and family autoed through here Sunday.

Mrs. M. Calvey spent Thursday with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Henning. Mr. and Mrs. Dan Calvey and family called at Campbellsport on Friday.

Miss Gladys Ford of Eden is spending a few weeks at her home here. And, White spent Sunday afternoon with a lady friend, Miss Gladys Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dilly of North Fond du Lac visited relatives here Sunday. Mrs. and Mrs. A. Bauman visited the Jake Bauman family at New Prospect Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Gariety and family of Nasbro spent Sunday afternoon with relatives here. Mr. Pat. Wahlen and daughter Sadie of Ashford spent Monday afternoon with Mrs. Jake Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Ramthun and family of New Fane spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Ramthun.

There will be Mission at the Sacred Heart church at Dundee, starting June 11th, Sunday evening at 7:30, continuing for one week.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Krueger and children Rueben and Mildred and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henning were entertained at the M. Calvey home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ramthun and family and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ramthun attended the party of Miss Emma Krawald held at her home Sunday evening.

Those who were entertained at the Jac Johnson home Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wickman and family of Sheboygan, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Stanton, Mrs. Elsie Haskins and Miss Nellie White.

Misses Cecelia Della and Vincent Calvey attended the birthday celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Jandre and Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Ostrander, held at New Prospect Friday evening. Music and dancing were enjoyed during the evening and at midnight a delicious lunch was served to about eighty friends and relatives. All had an enjoyable time.

### BOLTONVILLE

Matt Thill and family visited the N. Krell family last Sunday. Mmes Maercklein and Miller of Milwaukee are visiting their mother, Mrs. Wendel.

Mrs. Albert Duncan and daughter Cora spent Sunday with the Wm. Albright family. Walter Ryan fractured his left leg recently and is under the care of Dr. Urkard of West Bend.

Albert Pietschman and wife are the proud parents of a little daughter. We congratulate. Miss Sophia Kraetsch, Ben Woog and wife and Wm. Brazleton and wife spent Sunday at Sheboygan.

The wedding of Miss Amanda Kleehn to Mr. Ed. Reul occurred at the Fillmore Luth. church last Saturday evening. A celebration followed at the M. W. A. hall in this village which was very largely attended. The young couple will reside on the farm of the groom's parents south of this village. We wish them success and happiness through life.

### Governor Philipps Operated

Last Sunday at his home in Milwaukee Governor Philipps was suddenly stricken with an attack of appendicitis and it was found necessary to operate upon him for the removal of the appendix, which was successfully done Monday morning. The Governor from reports is rapidly recovering, but it is thought it will be several weeks before he will be able to resume his duties at Madison.

—Did you ever enjoy a hearty laugh? If not be sure to see the big seven reel Triangle program at the Movies Sunday evening. It will surely drive the blues away.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### FIVE CORNERS

Mrs. Peter Becker visited Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ferber and family. Mr. and Mrs. Elvir Rauch called on Wm. Bohlman who is seriously ill, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Schaefer of Kewaskum called on Mr. and Mrs. C. Hall Saturday evening. Mrs. C. H. Litscher and children of Shoreline visited relatives at Sunny Hillside Saturday and Sunday.

Joe Mahlbarg of Fond du Lac and the R. Hirsig family were guests at the Perry Nigh home Sunday.

Mrs. Chas. Fleischman and daughter Edna of Waukegan visited with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rauch Sunday. Mrs. A. G. Perschbacher of West Bend attended the commencement exercises at Campbellsport Friday evening and also called on relatives at Sunny Hillside.

The following visited with Chris Hall and wife Sunday: Wm. Hall and wife, Nic Stoffel and family of Ashford and Wm. Jaeger and family of Campbellsport.

Mrs. C. Litscher and children of Shoreline, Miss Rose Schleitf and Ray Hendricks of Campbellsport autoed to West Bend Sunday afternoon, where they called on the A. G. Perschbacher family.

A very pretty wedding took place Saturday afternoon, June 3, at 2 o'clock at the Lutheran St. Lucas Ev. church at Kewaskum, when Miss Louise Wornard and Mr. Charles Potter of West Bend were joined in the Holy bonds of matrimony. Hilda Wornard, sister of the bride, acted as flower girl, wearing white silk embroidered net and carrying a basket of sweet peas and lilies of the valley. The bride wore a gown of silk embroidered net over Puss Willow taffeta and carried bridal roses, her veil being caught with lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Linda, a maid of honor, who wore embroidered voile and carried pink carnations, and by Alvina Eggert as bridesmaid, who wore blue crepe de chine, also carrying pink carnations. The groom was attended by his cousin, Arthur Clapham, as best man and Theodore Wornard, brother of the bride as groomsmen. After the ceremony at church the bridegroom and about one hundred invited guests repaired to the home of the bride's parents, where a sumptuous wedding dinner was served and the reception was held. Those from afar who attended the reception were: Mr. and Mrs. Ben Triebel of Milwaukee; Mrs. Peter Beschta and daughter Olive of Appleton; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kannenberg and family of Germantown; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Potter, Mrs. Engelman, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Piek and family, Mrs. Large, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Backus, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Katan, Joseph Bohn, Misses Vina Techtman, Marie Eggert, of West Bend and Mrs. Emma Rourke of Chicago.

### BEECHWOOD

Mrs. D. Reysen visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Van Blarcom and family spent last week Saturday in Fond du Lac.

A. W. Butzke and Martin Krahn were to Kewaskum on business Tuesday.

Henry Becker and Oscar Muench were Campbellsport callers Sunday evening.

Mrs. John Held and Mrs. E. Koch spent Sunday evening with Mrs. John Seil.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Hintz of Marion are visiting several weeks with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Art Krahn visited Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Herman Krahn.

Mrs. Oscar Muench and daughters visited Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bleck.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hintz visited last week Sunday with the Herman Hintz family at Batavia.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Heberer and son Walter of New Fane visited the J. H. Reysen family Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Krahn returned last week from Clark Co., where they spent two weeks visiting with their son Herman and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Janssen and son Wilmar and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Janssen attended the shower given to Miss Laura Fromm in the town of Barton last Saturday evening.

To Recommend Re-Organization A special meeting of the Joint Fire Department was held at the Village hall for the purpose of taking up whether or not the Department was in favor of re-organization. After a general discussion took place it was voted by a vote of 23 to 3 that the Department be re-organized and that the village board that a re-organization should be made. This recommendation will be made to the village board at their next meeting.

People who are always constipated which brings on headaches, sallow color, foul breath, poor appetite should not delay a minute but take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea Now. You will wonder at its results. 35c.—Edw. C. Miller



## TRouble MAKER SURRENDERS JOB

BOSS TAILOR BUYS OFF DISTURBER HE COULDN'T FIRE FOR \$125

## CLAIMS SHOP WAS DEMORALIZED

Things Demanded Which Astonished Associates and Employer Couldn't Sleep

New York—Abraham Malenki was a shirtwaist maker in the shop of Louisa Adler at 1239 Broadway. Malenki, while he worked philosophized on the troublesome life of a ladies shirt waist maker, and duly considered the best means whereby a part of the hardship might be transferred to the shoulders of his employer. Today Abraham no longer works; he simply philosophizes and considers how best to spend the \$125 which his employer gave him in return for an immediate withdrawal from the shop.

Mr. Adler gave the details of the transaction, in the course of which he paid more than a hundred dollars to get rid of an employee who was doing good work.

"It's worth \$3,000 to me," said Mr. Adler, "this realization that no more do I have to come here to my place of business and argue with that Malenki over something he has thought up in the night to bring about the transformation of the entire shop and his continual threats to call in the union over this or that change which he deems best that I make."

It seems that about four years ago Abraham Malenki, who had not long left the village of Zesia, in Portland, applied for work at Adler's. A bright and ingratiating smile proclaimed the energetic workman and hid the philosopher. Malenki was employed.

Soon he had mastered the technique of the shop and had joined the union. He was earnest and sincere in his relations with his fellow workers and speedily became shop chairman and head of the Price Committee in Adler's shop. He was active in the drawing up of the protocol between the Manufacturers' Association and the union.

It was the right to hire was given to the employer and the right to "fire" was given to the union. Then trouble for Mr. Adler began.

Scenes began to be frequent in his shop, and Abraham Malenki was usually in them on behalf of the workers. He demanded things which astonished his associates, and the way he made these demands aggravated Mr. Adler until he was hardly able to sleep at night.

As was said in the shop yesterday, Malenki became to his employer's mind very like the small boy who makes the paper pellets for his fellows to throw, and does this without getting actually caught and without doing any of the throwing. The shop became demoralized. Mr. Adler said, and he pondered long and deeply on how to get rid of "Malenki the troublemaker," as he called him.

On Tuesday morning the climax came. Clerks from the Manufacturers' Association and the union were present at the shop on a complaint of the union. Malenki, in a burst of oratory, asked the question: Why should not the piece workers be given more pay for time lost in chattering thread, when the waist under construction has a blue collar with a white body? Even the most radical laughed at this and Malenki grew dumb at the facility at trying to impress his superhuman thoughts on finite minds.

Mr. Adler stood listening all the while, wondering whether he would ever be freed of Malenki. He also wondered whether he or Malenki could be the first to have to cry quits. Then the unexpected happened.

Shortly after four o'clock in the afternoon the arguments were becoming hot and heavy and Malenki turned to his fellows for an instant and said, feelingly, "I wish I could get out of it all and rest."

Mr. Adler sprang up with a gleam of hope.

"How much will you take to quit?" he asked.

"One hundred dollars," replied Malenki, and in less time than it took to speak the words a \$100 bill had been handed to him. He demurred a moment as to whether he should not stay the week out, but this intention was quickly settled by Mr. Adler's paying him a week's salary of \$25 to keep away for that week. Then Malenki departed.

"It wouldn't go through such a thing as that again," said Mr. Adler yesterday, "for the whole shop. The next time I get a man like Malenki I am going to give him the place and go to work for him myself."

## Boasts of Two Headed Turtle

Mullins, S. C.—Ever see a living animal with two heads? No? Then you should see Engine Smith's turtle. It was caught in the Pee Dee swamps and has two well developed heads, each separate and distinct from the other. Smith declares that the turtle eats with both heads. The turtle is not much larger than a silver dollar and is very active and heavy. Smith is asking \$1,000 for it.

The youth who is unwilling to toe the mark usually remains at the foot

## Flickerings from Filmland

Interesting to the Movie Fans.

### OFF THE SCREEN.

Charles Clary has joined the Fox Company working in an eight-reel feature under the direction of Raoul Walsh.

Nance O'Neil has finished her Lubin contract and is now in New York reading plays and scenario scripts. She is reported as controlling the rights to a number which she will have screened.

Lloyd Brown and Donald Crisp, who provided "Ramona" for the public, are now beginning to do a picture version of Harold Bell Wright's California effusion, showing goodness by badness, "The Eyes of the World."

Temperament is very mixing. Universal's "Peg o' the Ring" serial started out with Francis Ford and Grace Cunard. Something happened; they quit along after several episodes. Enter Ruth Stonehouse with serial altered to fit her needs. Return the Ford-Cunard combination, which necessitates another alteration.

The story of "God's Country and the Woman"—well, that is a James Oliver Curwood effusion, which explains it for most folks. It is hectic melodrama, weirdly improbable in theme, but wonderfully well handled by the director, Rollin S. Sturgeon. He sustains suspense, wins sympathy for a most unpleasant situation, and

### PREPAREDNESS FOR THE CANNING SEASON.

By Mrs. Christine Frederick.

Even now berries and small fruits are beginning to appear so plentifully that we can think seriously of plans for canning and preserving. It is, indeed, not too early to plan for that time when we shall do more or less wholesale putting up of food for winter use. All indications point to a good crop of peaches, fruits and vegetables alike, so preparedness should be the order of the day in this as in things military.

Canning is often found a laborious work because the right equipment is not used. For those who plan to put up a quantity of fruit or vegetables the most valuable aid will be found in a steam cooker. This is familiar to many, and consists of a compartment in which hot water generates into steam. Even a small cooker will hold twelve jars, and this method of steaming is far preferable to the laborious method of the "open kettle," from which the boiling liquid and sirup are poured into each jar.

For instance, with the use of the steam cooker it is possible to pack strawberries, peaches, string beans, beets and indeed, every food directly into the jar. The desired amount of liquid sirup or water is filled in the jar, which is then set with cap hauled in the steamer. It is there sterilized for the required amount of time and needs no attention from the house wife other than that the supply of water must be kept filled.

Along with other articles which are mounting in price owing to the European war, we learn that both glass and sugar are "up," and, as sugar has always been boosted in price during the busy canning season, it would be an economy for those who have space to purchase now an advance amount and store in readiness. Just an additional five pounds bought each week will go far toward having everything in readiness when the busy season is on.

The jar which helps to make successful and easy canning is not the mason jar, whose cap is likely to get out of shape from being untwisted. The better sort is that glass jar which has a glass top fitted with a rubber and spring and whose mouth is wide enough to allow a whole peach or tomato or even the hand to get comfortably within it.

There is also a can with a patent metal top which can be used only once, but which, owing to its suction, makes the easiest kind to use. A funnel which is also a filler is another helpful item in canning. Be sure that you have a preserving kettle in readiness, earthenware spoons and measures, as tin should never be used in the preparation of any food, owing to its danger of contaminating when touching acids.

The department of agriculture at Washington is offering every aid to encourage more canning among the housewives to cut the cost of living and also to encourage the producers to raise more fruit, etc. Farmers' bulletin No. 559, Canning Vegetables in the Home, and No. 207, Canned Fruit, Preserves and Jellies, are sent free on application. Other good books are "Canning, Preserving and Pickling" by M. H. Nell, and "Canning, Preserving and Jelly-making," by J. M. Hill.

### HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

It coarsens and thickens the skin to be tanned year after year and it will acquire stronger methods to restore it. To prevent tanning use a face cream and a good face powder before exposing the face to the sun. Always use cleansing creams instead of water to wash the face when you are at the shore or mountains.

To make the hair stand out prettily around the face, dry it hanging over

manages every point without one distasteful detail.

Specially creditable is the handling of the villain's attack on the mother. It is very good to have directors realize that the public can get an idea without seeing the clothes torn off and such other bits of realism. And now that as a public we are so well educated to the significance of slight things, we like to have our intelligence catered to. The director who understands the meaning to be conveyed by a single gesture, a minute of special grouping, is blessed among directors.

Mr. Sturgeon is one of these. With all the interest of the story, the spell of the great woods dominates. There are mighty trees, and snow-capped hills; there are real snow storms that sweep in gray clouds; there are stretches of water, and glimpses of tree-stenciled sky—making for beauty of an unfamiliar type. All this was secured up in the San Bernardino mountains.

Nell Shipman, who is the trouble-tossed Josephine, is an excellent camera subject. And she has a sense of the fitness of things. By her quiet womanliness and forceful reserve, where many a star would have gnashed her teeth and torn her hair, she reduces the wild improbability of the thing to the semblance of reality, by introducing into it naturalism of behavior. She should be seen many times in pictures. Others in the cast share her merit.

the face instead of down the back. Lie face down across a bed and let the hair drop over your face down to a clean towel laid on the floor. Pluff the hair around the face with the finger tips.

To whitening the teeth dampen a piece of absorbent cotton with hydrogen peroxide and rub them gently inside and out.

Before and after a long tramp rub the limbs with olive oil. Rub the back parts of the thighs, the knees and the calves thoroughly. Soak the feet in hot water and rub the soles with lemon.

Red noses are not attributes of beauty, and are brought about by a variety of causes, such as poor circulation, tight clothing, bad digestion, alcoholic stimulants, etc. In all cases the cause must first be determined before a cure can be effected.

A doctor is quoted as saying that a handful of peanuts eaten before retiring will quiet the nerves of the stomach. The same authority also claims that a few peanuts eaten after each meal will aid the digestion, provided they are freshly roasted.

A frequent footbath is not only soothing and refreshing but is beneficial to the health of the feet and that of the entire system. The foot is an excretory center and by keeping the pores clear and free the waste matter of the system is removed. A good footbath for nightly use is composed of water as hot as it can be borne in which a little powdered boracic acid has been dissolved. Let the feet soak for five minutes, wash them off in cooler water and finish with a good brisk rubbing of cold cream.

Tomatoes are so beneficial in their effect on the liver that they have been aptly styled the "vegetable cod liver oil." Celery is an excellent nerve tonic and is good for people suffering from heat-stroke. Watercress is credited with having tonic properties. We have all ways known that persimps and carrots are good for the complexion. The reason for this is that both vegetables contain arsenic, which has an almost magical effect on the skin. Onions are supposed to be without an equal as a nerve tonic, blood purifier and general cleanser of the system. Lettuce is conducive to sleep because it contains opium. Parsley is excellent for the stomach and aids digestion.

### TO CLEAN MICA.

To clean the mica in stove doors rub with a cloth dipped in equal parts of vinegar and cold water.

### BIGGEST AND BEST.

My friends come back from the building breaks, and talk of the things they've done, with their poles and reels, and their lines and hooks, tell the setting of the sun. And each at the end remarks, "I wish I had had good luck to-day; but the biggest fish, and the finest fish, was the fish that got away." I have heard that yarn for a hundred years, and I'll hear it till I die, and when a fisherman holds up a fish, I leave him a sob and sigh; for I know full well he will stand and dish the story that's old and gray, of the biggest fish, and the finest fish, and the fish that got away. It's the freckled boy with the old time bait, and the fishlike course and start, who sits him down by the hook in wait for a bit from the monster trout; he gets the bite, and his pole goes, "Swish!" Eureka and boom-boom! He has caught the fish, the world-famous fish that so often got away!

—Walt Mason.

## WOOD ASHES AND BONE MEAL

Contain all the Necessary Constituents of a Complete Fertilizer

The recent great advance in the price of potash because of the German embargo on exportation and the price of acid phosphate because of the increased use of sulphuric acid for nutrition purposes, naturally stimulates interest in all home sources of fertilizer materials. Such sources can not be expected to furnish a large supply, but any materials which are available should be preserved and used. In this connection attention should be drawn to wood ashes and bones.

Wood ashes prepared by burning the wood in the air, contain an average 5 to 10 per cent of potash. The content of potash is determined by the species of plant, the soil upon which grown, and the portion of the plant burned, whether root, stock or branches. The potash is in highly soluble form, and unless the ashes are protected from the weather will leach away and be lost. Potash must, however, be in this soluble form to be of value for fertilizer purposes, and wood ashes properly cured for are therefore a valuable source of supply. Farmers who use wood for fuel should store all the ashes produced in a weather tight place, since by so doing they may assure themselves of at least a small supply of fertilizer ingredient otherwise almost unobtainable at present.

Bones are another source of fertilizer materials which should not be overlooked. Ground bone has long been recognized as a valuable fertilizer material, and a source of phosphoric acid. Its use antedates that of phosphate rock. Raw bones contain from 20 to 25 per cent of phosphoric acid and 5 or 6 per cent of nitrogen. There are many methods of treating bones, but probably the simplest and most satisfactory for the small operator is to reduce them to bone meal. They should first be thoroughly steamed, say in a boiler such as is used for producing lime sulphur, after which they should be dried and ground to meal in a bone mill. Such a mill can be secured at small expense and may be used for other operations on the farm. The bone meal so produced may be applied direct, or in combination with wood ashes. The application of wood ashes and bone meal to the soil furnishes the necessary constituents of a complete fertilizer—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash.

A method of composting wood ashes and whole bones, which is said to have originated in Russia, is as follows:

In a trench 3 or 4 feet deep, wood ashes and whole bones are piled in alternate layers, each about 6 inches deep. The lowest and the uppermost layers are of ashes, and each layer of ashes is saturated with water as soon as it has been laid. Upright stakes are set in the trenches at intervals of about 2 feet at the beginning, and they are withdrawn after 8 or 10 days' time. Into the holes which the stakes have left enough water is poured to saturate anew the ashes. At the end of two months, when the bones have become considerably softened, the heap should be thrown over, moistened, and allowed to ferment anew. This process should be repeated at intervals as often as necessary. Five months and three turnings should be sufficient.

### What is Farm Management

Farm management as a branch of agricultural science is defined as follows in an address recently delivered in New England by one of the department's specialists:

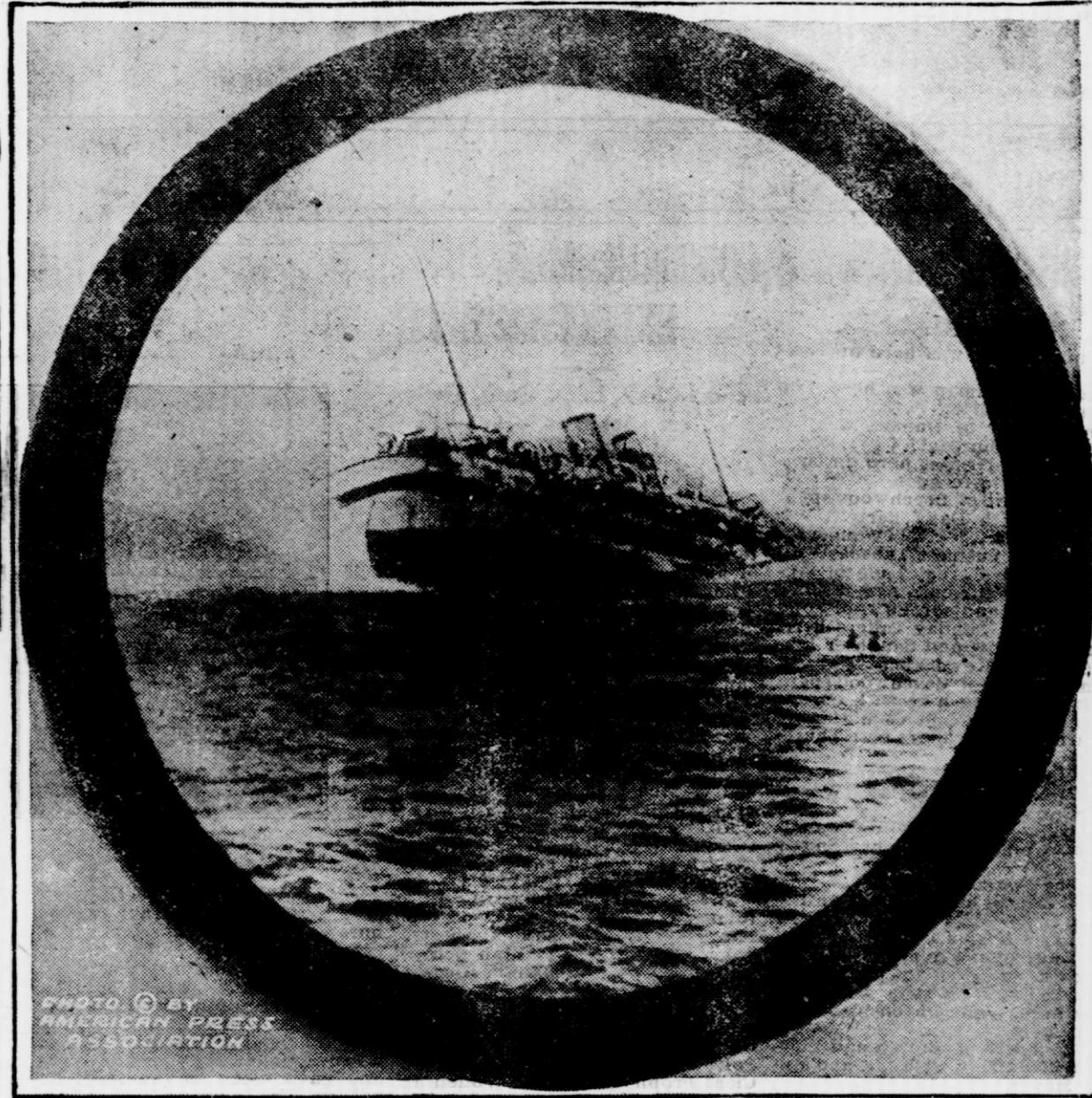
"The farm management investigator gets his information direct from the farmer. The solution of many of the practical problems of agriculture are found to have already been solved generations ago by large groups of farmers; particularly it is true of farm management and organization. Every farmer is of necessity more or less of an experimenter. The results of thousands of such experiments gathered by the farm management investigator, classified and interpreted in their bearing on the community's problems and on individual farm's problems, yield not only many fundamental broadly applicable principles of farm organization, but also show in more or less detail in just what respect a successfully operated farm differs from one which is a failure or only moderately successful.

"In previous decades the agricultural investigator largely concerned himself with the study of how to accomplish certain ends. How best to feed a pig or a cow; how best to raise potatoes or fruit. The farm management investigator is concerned with determining whether to keep cows or pigs, whether to raise fruit or potatoes, and if an industry he found to be desirable, to what extent it should enter into the farm organization, and what with intensity it should be pursued. All of these problems have in aggregate been solved by the farmers. Farm management is merely a science for classifying and interpreting the collective experience of the farming people as to what constitutes business efficiency in farming.

"Farm management considers farming as a business. It attempts to analyze the various factors having to do with the success or failure of that business as it is found conducted on the individual farm, and in so far as possible to determine the broad outstanding factors for efficiency which admit of general application for a region."

Lep told the ration of all kinds when the horses are doing little or nothing. They are too much like a man to stand heavy feed while lying still.

## SURMARINE PERISCOPE SHOWS ANGLIA SINKING



This unusual picture of the English hospital ship Anglia sinking was taken by an officer on the German submarine which sank her. It shows how vividly those inside the submersible can view the destruction they cause.

## Dictates of Fashion

Blazer and awning stripes are in favor in wash fabrics.

Four of the best dark greens are ivy, mint, forest and myrtle.

Favorite materials for afternoon gowns are taffeta and faille.

The new fashion of the fichu makes the large quilt brooches effective.

White chinillas, wool velours and velvet fabrics are in favor for sports coats.

There are washable buttons of white suede to accord with the leather trimmings.

White sateen petticoats will be good for wear under this cotton frocks which demand opaque undershirts that are not too cumbersome.

Deep Georgette crepe sailor collars are printed in a combination of colors and the designs edged with fancy machine stitching in colors.

A pastel colored frock shows mauve and turquoise stripes on a dark cream colored ground. Georgette crepe matches the ground color for sleeves and collar, and turquoise silks make the grade and trimming bands.

### GRAY TAFFETA, 1860 MODEL.

One of the latest models is a copy of 1860, both in its silhouette, color and trimmings. It is of pliable gray taffeta delicately embroidered in blue—that soft blue that we see on the surface of purple grapes—and the slender lines of its silhouette, despite the fullness, give it a frail grace which we associate with the Dresden china ladies of our grandmothers' youth. Particularly in this dress is noticed the exquisite hand work of which this season is prodigal, again recalling less elegant but possibly more painstaking days.

The frills at the sleeve tops and at the hips give honeycombed and at the same time restrain the voluminous fullness. The bodice is cut fairly long, but much of its apparent length is due to the slender bands of tucked taffeta, piped with the silk, which cover the bodice's bias seams and overlap the skirt to be finished by dainty silk buttons, carefully embroidered in the blue tints. The collar is of white organza and is in the form of modified revers, giving the one tailored touch to the gown—if tailoring can be associated with cobwebby cotton and such bound surfaced old taffeta.

Wholly different in character but wholly charming is a gown of white crepe de chine. It is made on frankly Greek lines, falling from the round neck to the feet quite simply to be tucked up in a trousers hem lest the lines end too heavily. The waist is twice girded by narrow silver ribbons and silver ribbon outlines the neck and ties the drapery that forms the long sleeve, once at the elbow and again at the wrist. Although the sleeve is long, it is slit its entire length at the back, revealing glimpses of the upper arm and forearm in careless, graceful fashion.

Another model is of beige faille. Its

bodice is cut simply with elbow length kimono sleeves and a surplice closing without an effect of fullness. The bodice is in two sections joined at a low yoke line below the bust and finished in scallops four inches below the waist line. To this yoke the skirt attaches in big box plaits. The hem ends in quaint scallops of blue embroidery and a cord of matching blue outlines the surplice neck opening crossing below the bust and again at the back to tie the waist snugly at one side.

Beige and blue, or some combination of the two, are the most popular colors just now, and we are told that there is a reason for their popularity in the shortage of dyes. However true this may be, there is such a wide variety of moles and so many shades and tints of the blue and the beige that the results are far from monotonous.

### BLUE SERGE AND TAFFETA.

To combine the effect of the breast-plate of a coat of mail with soft, silken panniers and ribbons reminiscent of grandmother's girthing and to achieve an up to date mode, captivating and charming in consequence, is one of the late achievements. The styles show a frock with a touch of the military mode carried out in blue serge combined with blue taffeta. In addition to the severe cut of the small basque, the coat of mail idea has been further emphasized in a narrow metal decoration of brass eyelets set in the cloth, outlining the edges of the serge and giving a novel trimming. The shirred, fine, white net above the serge makes a charming neck opening and the interesting study in contrasts is further shown in the full piped sleeves of transparent blue crepe, ending in severe long cuffs.

The straight, full skirt, joining the lower edge of the basque, has insets of taffeta in a matching shade, set in big scallops. A metal threaded belt of brass has its color repeated in the pivot edges of the wide blue grosgrain ribbon that falls over it in loops at the sides.

The hat is a new version of the tam o'shanter that possesses smart angles in whatever way the head is turned or tilted and is of all black, shining luster. The upward lines of its brim becomes the new hairdressing.

One new mode of expressing one's love of country is in the silk suit handkerchief which comes in all the colors of the allies and for neutrals there are plain silk squares in solid color—purple, cerise, emerald, garnet, and vermilion—which, manfully tucked in a chest pocket, give a chic contrasting note of color or match some decoration at collar or belt.

The hat for cockades still continues to flourish on an occasional otherwise sober parade or severely tailored hat. Lacings are much used this year and vary from small silk cords with fringed, tasseled ends for organic color to the wide lacings of black velvet that hold together the edges of a silk corsage. In many of these lacings the eyelets themselves are the feature, being effectively made from brass or silver. Indeed, one suit recently seen has for trimming a series of small brass eyelets a quarter inch in diameter, set in the serge to resemble decorative buttons.

### BAKING POTATOES

Potatoes baked in their skins will always come out dry and mealy if a small piece be cut off and set to allow the steam of the potato to escape in the cooking.

### DRESS EXPERT KNOWS.

The woman who would make a success as a dress expert must study her patrons tactfully, but thoroughly, and must insist that she needs a free hand—subject to suggestion, of course—if she is to give satisfaction. Then she must work hard and work well.

She must know when she sees a woman with a tiny head in a huge hat that a toque would look smarter on that particular type. She must know that the dumpy little woman who wears rounabout stripes would gain dignity and bearing in a plain, navy blue broadcloth for the street. She must know that each woman should study her mirror, her individuality, rather than the fashion sheets. After a woman knows all about her own looks, she may think about the clothes she is to buy.

This expert must also know much about color, for color is almost as important as line and cut in determining the becoming quality of clothes. She must know that certain shades of red hair look best when their owner dresses in dark blue or black. Other shades can stand brown. She must know which type of blond can wear bright colors, which type looks better in dull and light shades. She must realize what tone of skin as well as color of eyes are their counts in the color scheme of a woman's dress.

### MAKING DISHWASHING AN EASY TASK.

By Mrs. Christine Frederick.

"That same old task of washing dishes—how I hate it," and indeed dishwashing seems to be the task disliked of all women, and most typical of the world drudgery. But even this most unpleasant work can be simplified by the use of better methods and a few more improved tools.

Not all of us live in houses that are perfect, and we live in a rented home we may not care to go to the expense of making a large alteration. But here is given the ideal condition which will make dishwashing less of a bugbear:

1. Deep sink, set thirty inches high.
2. Stacking surface to right of sink on which to lay soiled dishes.
3. Draining surface to left on which to drain dishes.
4. Shelves or closets to left of drain in which to put away china and utensils.
5. Square dishpan on raised feet with plug in base for convenient washing.
6. Wire drainer fitting into galvanized drip pan holding dishes separate so that they do not need to be wiped.
7. Two sizes string dishmop, one for dishes, one for glasses.
8. Soapshaker.
9. A bath spray fitted to the faucet (if there is running hot water available).
10. A wooden plate scraper for the thorough removal of waste from dishes.

The first step is thoroughly to scrape the dishes and stack them. Second, to make a very hot suds and use the dishmop. Third, to lay dishes in rack, and, last, spray them with scalding water, when they will drain themselves and be ready to lay away without hand wiping.

There are mechanical dishwashers for home use on the market, but out of a test conducted recently at the Appliance experimental station only one washer out of six was found to be thoroughly satisfactory.



# Hopkins' Choice

By Flora Newman

La Grange, Indiana

PRIZE STORY No. 10

(Continued)

On the way home the young people planned for a ride every fair morning and a ride in the country. Jack said he knew a place where they could breakfast, miles from the city, and they could have lunch, and spend the afternoon at a lake resort several miles away. He tried to plan entertainments for several days ahead, but Tom Brant and several others. June's time was likewise full. Jack was disconsolate until they reminded him of the mornings and the day they had planned. Still he was not happy, for Esther did not seem very friendly. She flirted with Tom Brant at all times, until Jack's heart felt like lead. But he remembered the day to be spent in the country. To his disappointment the girls decided that Mrs. Norris must go along to the country. He did not think she could ride, but the girls declared that she could. The morning of the memorable ride came. Mrs. Norris told him confidentially that he would be given a chance to propose that day, so he must keep his wits along. That compensated him for the lady's presence.

"It is time you knew which you wanted, and it might be a good thing to know what the lady thinks of you," she told him.

"Yes, I know. These two weeks have given me ample time to find out. Esther doesn't seem to like me very well, but I may be deceived," he answered.

He rode on, thinking how he might win her, if she refused him. Suddenly one sentence of his uncle's instructions came in mind. He was to kidnap the lady of his choice, if she would not consent otherwise. It was on the way home he had the opportunity to talk with Esther. June and Mrs. Norris had stopped to talk with some friends in a passing automobile. Esther and Jack rode on slowly around a bend in the road. Out of sight of the others, Jack guided his horse nearer the girls; he told her he loved her, and wanted her to marry him, but she looked very regretfully at him as she answered that she couldn't possibly.

"Are you sure you don't love me?" he asked wistfully.

"Yes, I am sure; and I don't see how you are sure you love me. We have known each other only two weeks."

"Well, I was sure of it nearly the first time I saw you. I wish you would consider me, anyway. Take as long as you wish, only so it isn't too long."

"How long a time can I have?"

"Three or four months," he answered hopefully.

"All right. I'll tell you in four months. That will be in August. The thirty-first. Ask me again then, and I'll tell you. Don't expect me to change my mind, for I seldom do."

"You will though. I am sure of that."

"Why so?"

"Because I have such confidence in my will-power," and he grinned.

She laughed, and that relieved the tension a little. Mrs. Norris and June rode up, then, and at the former's look of enquiry, he shook his head.

A week later June told Jack confidentially that she was to marry Harry Brant, Tom's brother. He congratulated her, telling her that he guessed he was out of the running.

"Oh, but you are to marry Esther," she said, surprised.

"How do you know? Has she told you?" he asked amazed.

"She told me you had asked her, and that she was to tell you in four months. Tom Brant has proposed, too, and he is refused with five months' grace. I think she likes you best. If she won't marry you of her own will, kidnap her. She always enjoys adventure stories, and I really believe that she would enjoy being kidnaped."

Jack looked thoughtful the remainder of the month the girls were to stay. The day they left, he told Esther that he was coming to see her every week. She laughed, saying that he would keep Tom company. He was a little angry, but he remembered the kidnapping stunt.

The next day, when Jack saw Tom he gave him a calling down. "Heavens, man, if I don't marry Esther I lose a million or two. Your brother has cut me out with June, so it is Esther or none. Anyway, I want her, money or no money. I'd marry her if I had to work for a crust the rest of my life. You are unfair. You promised to help me win her, you know you did."

"Oh, no, I didn't. I promised to help entertain the girls. It may complicate matters for you if I win her, but it will not hurt you to work any more than hundreds of others. Well, best man wins."

Jack was rather morose until the time came for his weekly pilgrimage to Faxon, New Jersey. Quite often Harry Brant went with him. The four months passed quickly for Esther, but Jack thought that time never had gone so slowly. He had asked his lady to marry him before the four months had passed, but she did not want to hurt his feelings any sooner than necessary, she said.

At last the appointed time came. He motored to Faxon in his racing car, leaving instructions with his chauffeur to follow in the larger machine. Harry Brant was to come along. At Faxon he and June did so much mysterious planning that Esther was quite provoked. She almost threatened to cancel her engagement to try his new racer with him the next afternoon. The morning of his ride with Esther, he had the machine filled with gas and oil, and extra oil cans fastened on the back for emergencies. He gave the chauffeur parting instructions, and a carefully prepared road-map.

That afternoon he drove to the Fairfax home, where Esther was waiting for him. They had gone several swift miles before he spoke. At last he drove more slowly, and turned to the girl at his side.

"Well, my dear, I am ready for my answer. You have known me four months, two weeks and one day. I gave you the extra day of grace because I thought you might prefer to answer me out here where we would be free from interruption. Have you decided to marry me?"

"No, I am not going to marry you."

"You are not engaged to anyone else?"

"No."

"You don't like anyone else better than you like me, do you?"

"No, I don't."

"Then why don't you care to marry me? I hope you have a good excuse."

"Because I don't want to marry a man who is so good natured. I want a man with some will-power and force of character. Then, too, I want some adventures before I am married, and have to quiet down. I never expect

any adventures, so I don't expect to get married."

"You would marry me, if I gave you a really good adventure?"

"I suppose so."

"All right. You will marry me before we get back home."

"Oh, I will. I'd like to know how you are going to marry me against my will."

"Oh, well, I have some determination even if you think I haven't. When you are married to me, we will go back to Faxon; until then we will keep driving."

"What is this—kidnaping?"

"No, wife-kidnaping."

She looked at him speculatively. "But you will have to stop at a gas station once in a while, then I'll get out and go home on the cars."

"There is enough gas and oil along to last from here to Chicago; we won't come in sight of any town, either. And if we have an accident, so much the better. I am keeping on unfrequented roads."

"Well, I always wanted a good, long ride. I can ride as long as you can drive."

They were silent for a half-hour, then he again asked her to marry him, but she answered that he must not talk as she wanted to enjoy the ride; so nothing was heard but the purr of the engines for another half-hour. Then he asked her again, and she refused rather shortly. So it went on every half-hour. He asked, "Will you?" and she answered, "No." Hours passed. It grew dusk; they had met no one in all that time; he was indeed on unfrequented roads. Some time after dark, they came to wooded hills, where the machine had hard work climbing. Involuntarily Esther shivered at the loneliness of it.

"This is strange. I did not know there were such hills for miles around the city."

Jack glanced at the speedometer. "We have come nearly two hundred miles, and it is ten o'clock. Have you decided to marry me?"

"Certainly not."

For nearly two hours they drove on. Nothing was said except Jack's half-hour query and her no. Then something went wrong. The machine stopped.

"Why don't you do something?"

"Can't work in the dark. Wait for daylight."

"Oh! Why, it is twelve now. It won't be daylight for nearly five hours and we can't get back till late tomorrow—today, rather. What will mamma say. We must get somewhere. Do something, please."

"Oh, well, when you marry me, we will go back to Faxon and no one can say anything."

"Oh, you beast!" Esther was on the verge of tears. Jack whistled under his breath.

Nothing was said for a long time, then Esther said, "We might as well talk some."

"All right. What shall we talk about?"

"Well, you might tell me why you stared at me so when you were introduced."

"Wait and you will see." Jack brought her pictures Mr. Norris had given him from his pocket. "I had seen those first, then when I saw you, I was surprised." She looked at the pictures by the foot-light. She laughed.

"Your uncle came to Faxon last summer and had those taken. I wonder why he had us look so ugly."

"A joke, I suppose. Have you decided to marry me?"

"Oh, Jack! Don't be mean."

Another silence for a long time. Finally a small voice said, "Jack."

"How can you marry me out here in the hills when the engine is balky?"

"Promise to marry me and I'll show you."

"Very well. I suppose I'll have to."

Rather unexpectedly Jack kissed her. "Do you love me?" he asked, his arms around her and his lips near hers.

"I— I— I— yes, Jack." And he kissed her again. Then he blew two shrill blasts on the horn.

"Oh! What's that for?"

"The preacher," he answered, as soon as his lips were free to tell her. Just then another machine came panting to a stop alongside. June's voice called:

"Hello, Esther, dear."

Then Tom and Harry Brant called: "Hello, Jack, old man. We've got the parson here."

"Oh, you awful people. How did you get here?" Esther cried.

"Followed you," Tom answered. "And such a chase. I thought Jack would never bring you to terms. The parson is in a hurry, so we must see you married, then hustle back to town. It's nearly an hour's drive."

"Jack, you said it was over two hundred miles."

"No, dear, I said we had come that far. We have driven around Faxon," Jack answered.

So they were married in the middle of the road, in the middle of the night. During congratulations Harry announced that Tom was engaged to a girl in Baltimore. "I brought him along so he could see what he will have to do some day."

Jack nearly hugged Tom. "You rascal, I thought you were trying to win Esther from me."

"Oh, we wanted to see if you had any force of character."

"Humph! Force of character. Glad you have discovered my possession of force of character. You worried me nearly to death."

"Yes, I am very well satisfied. To-morrow you must interview lawyer Norris about that million or two."

"Million or two?" Esther screamed.

"Yes, he gets that by marrying you," and Tom told her about it. At

the end she laughed as she said: "Well, Jack, you have given me a good adventure, so I'll forgive you this time."

So then returned to Faxon. (Finis.)

## EARTH ROADS IN SPRING

Drains and Side Ditches Should Be Kept Open—Road Drag Most Useful

The cardinal essential in spring maintenance of earth roads, especially those on heavy soils, is good drainage. So long as the water can be kept from penetrating deeply into these roads they will remain at least fairly passable. To accomplish this on average earth roads, however, is far from easy. During the early part of this season of the year rains are often of long duration and tend to saturate the soil. Water from melting snows is perhaps even more penetrating than long continued rains, while alternate freezing and thawing of the wet surface tends to increase the porosity of the soil and permit even more ready access of water into the foundation.

The chief attention of the road man must therefore be directed toward getting and keeping the water away from the road. So long as the foundation can be kept dry, even a heavy freeze followed by a rapid thaw will do little or no real damage to the road surface. A dry soil does not heave. The foundation will therefore still be solid, and the road will be able to sustain the traffic without serious rutting. On the other hand a saturated soil expands greatly on freezing, and when it thaws out has not only lost practically all power of sustaining the weight of traffic, but also is in an ideal condition for taking up or absorbing still more mud. The spring maintenance of earth roads requires, therefore, first, preventive measures, which must be taken the previous fall or summer, so that the road will go into winter properly graded, well compacted, and with good provisions for drainage; and, second, timely, continuous systematic, and intelligent attention throughout the winter and spring.

It is true that the only sensible and really economical thing to do with earth roads on which the traffic has reached a certain volume is to hard surface them. But the larger part of our earth roads must remain such for a long time to come. These roads, however, need not become impassable mud lanes every winter or spring. A certain amount of timely and intelligent attention during the late winter and early spring will yield results commensurate with the cost. We must also learn that it requires as great, if not greater skill and experience to maintain an earth road properly as to maintain any of the high class pavements. The fundamental principles of earth road maintenance are few and not difficult, but to carry out these principles under the almost infinite variations of conditions with which the road man finds himself confronted requires a high degree of intelligence, skill, and experience. Not until we realize these facts and put them into practical application will we have the earth roads which it is possible for us to have.

During the early part of the season, as long as the weather is very rainy or there is melting snow on the ground, it will pay to have the road man go over the road daily to see that the drains and side ditches do not become clogged and to note the need of any necessary repairs. A few minutes work with a shovel may prevent a serious washout or damage which, if not promptly checked, might make the road practically impassable.

The road drag or some other similar device finds its greatest usefulness during this season. It may be used to good advantage to clear the roadway of slush and melting snow and so prevent this water from soaking into the softening the subgrade. To fill ruts, smooth the surface, and maintain the crown of the road, the drag is unexcelled when in the hands of a skilled operator. An unskilled man may do more harm than good. Furthermore, the actual condition of the road during this period will depend very largely on the knowledge of the road man as to just when to drag, as well as his skill in the operation of the implement.

In addition to the maintenance provision should be made for doing all necessary grading or earth work as early in the spring as possible in order that it may become thoroughly consolidated before the dry weather of summer. If the work is done too late, the road will not only probably become very dusty in dry weather but will need additional attention later in the fall. Where the soil is a heavy clay or gumbo the condition of the road may be very materially improved by adding sand from time to time as that already on the road is worked in by the passing traffic and the drag.

Only rarely do our earth roads, even when neglected, become equally bad over their entire length. Most frequently the really bad places are confined to comparatively short sections, while the remainder of the road is fairly passable. An examination of the worst—ill usually show that the drainage, either surface or underground, is seriously at fault. The trouble can be remedied by providing the necessary drainage, and in nearly every case could have been prevented by a comparatively small amount of timely and properly directed attention. The lesson is obvious. Systematically organized and properly directed maintenance throughout all seasons is our only guaranty of fairly passable earth roads during the spring of the year.

Some men sow cents and reap dollars.

## MEXICAN OFFICERS VISIT U. S. CAMP



Chief of arms of Casas Grandes visits headquarters at Colonia Dublin. Left to right: Lieutenant Colonel Trefilio Davila, Mexican; Lieutenant N. W. Campenot, Colonel De R. C. Cabell and Lieutenant Shillerberger, Americans; and Lieutenant Leopold Coronado, Mexican.

### DO'S AND DON'TS FOR POULTRY MEN.

Study the conditions about the poultry yard, and note where improvements can be made.

Before putting the growing chicks in the colony houses see that these are clean and that they have been properly disinfected. Have these colony houses rat proof, as rats will sometimes go after chicks which are almost half-grown.

It is a good plan to cover the floor of the colony house with sand. Sand will help to keep the house sanitary, and when this is used it is easily cleaned.

It is a good plan to take the males away from the hens as soon as the breeding season is over.

Milk is an excellent base for the dressing. Those who are in a position to obtain this commodity readily should feed it to the growing stock freely. But al-

ways see to it that the vessels are perfectly clean before putting the milk therein.

To develop your growing flock properly you must feed good feed, correctly balanced.

Don't forget the dry mash; it is very important, both for the youngsters as well as the old stock.

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For fifteen years Japan has had a school for the study of China. Recently this school secured land in Shanghai for this purpose. Diplomas have been granted to about 900 young Japanese in all.

Despite the war the number of automobiles licensed in Canada showed a great advance in 1915 over the figures for the previous year.

Russia has sold to an American syndicate 250 platinum gold mines in the Ural mountains.

### SELECTING A STANDARD.

Doubts Which Beset the Young Man in the Business World.

A great many young men who go out into the world of business from school or college or from the influence of a retired home are often puzzled to hear experienced men say that there are all right in their way and in theory, but that in practical life in the rough-and-ready game of business, or in the profanity, the somber young men get rid of much of their "blue-sky nonsense" the younger they will succeed, says the Philadelphia Ledger. What is a young man to say to that sort of talk? "If he is such and disposed to be 'blue-sky practical,'" and of an unbusiness character, and with only a veneer of education spread thinly upon him, he will bearken to the calls of the world and do as he does, becoming hopelessly vulgarized. If he have the framework of character, he will simply say that if that be the way of the practical world, the world is wrong, and that there is a better and higher view and way for him. How far would the world advance if its ideals were based on the opinions of the most necessary and common of the people? It would retrograde. How much progress upward and upward would a young man make if he were to key his existence and conduct to the ordinary pitch fixed by the low average of those with whom he comes in daily contact. He would be ashamed to own a home if that he had fixed such a standard for himself. The right standard to take is to choose the best, and to try to the utmost to live up to that standard.—Philadelphia Ledger.

### Store Clothes in Mexico.

This city has for some years past been a cosmopolitan one and it is becoming more so every day, says the Mexican Herald. Even the common people and the poorer classes are learning to behave with the indifference to what is strange and novel in costume and manners, characteristic of the residents of a great metropolis. Not so long ago the sight of the outlandish in dress on the streets used to excite wondering attention. A Chinaman or an Arab in his national garb was followed down the chief thoroughfares and was the center of a somewhat gauche curiosity, though the rudeness of the crowd never went to the length of pulling the Celestial's queue, an indignity which has been inflicted on Chinamen by the hoodlums of New York. But at present people in strange dress may appear in public and receive but a languid and passing attention. Perhaps here and there in the less central thoroughfares a small group of gamins may follow the oriental in flowing robes for the short distance, but this curiosity is as a rule passive or quiescent and certainly never goes to offensive lengths.

### Marriage, Health and Longevity.

Marriage is an institution highly conducive to the health of both husband and wife. Statistics prove that among married men over 20 years of age and women over 40 the mortality rate is far less than among those who remain single. Among the widowed and divorced the mortality is exceptionally great. Suiicides among the unmarried are much more numerous than among the married.

The matrimonial state promotes temperance in every form. Furthermore, the probable duration of life of a married man of 30 exceeds that of his unmarried brother by five years, and the wife may expect to live one year longer than a single woman of the same age.

### Dancing Men in England.

Men who can dance are apt to be viewed with suspicion by their own sex; and at public schools—the nursery of so many of our insular foibles and prejudices—a dancing boy is almost as much "rotted" as a boy who speaks French with a Parisian accent.

I have met many a man who can jump seventeen feet, dance a "shuffle" or a cakewalk, run a three mile race, play with twenty pound dumb-bells, vault, walk, ride and swim, but who cannot dance a waltz, and doesn't seem to want to. The Englishman regards dancing as effeminate and "foolish"—and foots it accordingly; and the girls he meets at dances have to dance to his humor.

### Mustache Compulsory.

Vendors of hair lotions and other mustache producers in the Punjab should be coming in for a busy time. The Lieutenant general of the northern command says that he has "noticed that, contrary to regulations, many officers are in the habit of shaving the upper lip." He has requested division and brigade commanders to "take measures to have this practice stopped."—Lahore (India) Gazette.

### Wettest Place in the World.

The wettest place in the world is Cherrapunji, in Assam. Its average rainfall for the last 10 years has been nearly 37 feet. Next to this come the environs of Bombay, with some 21 feet annually, though the single station of Debanduscha, in Kamerun, has had for several years an average of 34 feet, chiefly in summer.

### Here's Candor.

"I like to be complimented once in a while and I enjoy being flattered," says the editor of the Howard Courant, "but there's one old girl around here making me mighty tired by claiming me as one of her old boys."—Atlanta Constitution.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS!

We want your help! Will you do this for us?

WE are anxious to tell all of your friends and relatives about the kind of a town we have here, and the good things we are doing to improve it. We want you to fill out the blanks below with the names and addresses of people whom you know that have at one time been residents of this place, or have a number of friends and relatives living here at the present time. We will send each of them several copies of this weekly paper absolutely without charge, and we will greatly appreciate your kindness.

You may mail this to us or hand it in at our office. This little service will help boost our town and we feel sure that every resident will be willing to help. Thank you.

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If there is anyone in your neighborhood who is not taking this paper, we would also ask you to send his name and address.



## Hopkins' Choice

By Flora Newman

La Grange, Indiana

PRIZE STORY No. 10

(Continued)

On the way home the young people planned for a ride every fair morning, and a ride in the country. Jack said he knew a place where they could breakfast, miles from the city, and they could have lunch, and spend the afternoon at a lake resort several miles away. He tried to plan entertainments for several days ahead, but Esther had engagements with Tom Brant and several others. June's time was likewise full. Jack was disconsolate until they reminded him of the mornings and the day they had planned. Still he was not happy, for Esther did not seem very friendly. She flirted with Tom Brant at all times, until Jack's heart felt like lead. But he remembered the day to be spent in the country. To his disappointment the girls decided that Mrs. Norris must go along to the country. He did not think she could ride, but the girls declared that she could. The morning of the memorable ride came. Mrs. Norris told him confidentially that he would be given a chance to propose that day, so he must keep his wits along. That compensated him for the lady's presence.

"It is time you knew which you wanted, and it might be a good thing to know what the lady thinks of you," she told him.

"Yes, I know. These two weeks have given me ample time to find out. Esther don't seem to like me very well, but I may be deceived," he answered.

He rode on, thinking how he might win her, if she refused him. Suddenly one sentence of his uncle's instructions came in mind. He was to kidnap the lady of his choice, if she would not consent otherwise. It was on the way home he had the opportunity to talk with Esther. June and Mrs. Norris had stopped to talk with some friends in a passing automobile. Esther and Jack rode on slowly around a bend in the road. Out of sight of the others, Jack guided his horse nearer the girls; he told her he loved her, and wanted her to marry him, but she looked very regretfully at him as she answered that she couldn't possibly.

"Are you sure you don't love me?" he asked wistfully.

"Yes, I am sure; and I don't see how you are sure you love me. We have known each other only two weeks."

"Well, I was sure of it nearly the first time I saw you. I wish you would consider me, anyway. Take as long as you wish, only so it isn't too long."

"How long a time can I have?"

"Three or four months," he answered hopefully.

"All right. I'll tell you in four months. That will be in August. The thirty-first. Ask me again then, and I'll tell you. Don't expect me to change my mind, for I seldom do."

"You will though. I am sure of that."

"Why so?"

"Because I have such confidence in my will-power," and he grinned.

She laughed, and that relieved the tension a little. Mrs. Norris and June rode up, then, and at the former's look of enquiry, he shook his head.

A week later June told Jack confidentially that she was to marry Harry Brant, Tom's brother. He congratulated her, telling her that he guessed he was out of the running.

"Oh, but you are to marry Esther," she said, surprised.

"How do you know?" Has she told you?" he asked amazed.

"She told me she was to marry Harry Brant, Tom's brother. He congratulated her, telling her that he guessed he was out of the running."

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"You would marry me, if I gave you a really good adventure?"

"I suppose so."

"All right. You will marry me before we get back home."

"Oh, I will. I'd like to know how you are going to marry me against my will."

"Oh, well, I have some determination even if you think I haven't. When you are married to me, we will go back to Faxton; until then we will keep driving."

"What is this—kidnaping?"

"No, wife-snapping."

She looked at him speculatively. "But you will have to stop at a gas station once in a while, then I'll get out and go home on the cars."

"There is enough gas and oil along to last from here to Chicago; we won't come in sight of any town, either. And if we have an accident, so much the better. I am keeping on unfrequented roads."

"Well, I always wanted a good, long ride. I can ride as long as you can drive."

They were silent for a half-hour, then he again asked her to marry him, but she answered that he must not talk as she wanted to enjoy the ride; so nothing was heard but the purr of the engine for another half-hour. Then he asked her again, and she refused rather shortly. So it went on every half-hour. He asked, "Will you?" and she answered, "No." Hours passed. It grew dusk; they had met no one in all that time; he was indeed on unfrequented roads. Some time after dark, they came to wooded hills, where the machine had hard work climbing. Involuntarily Esther shivered at the loneliness of it.

"This is strange. I did not know there were such hills for miles around the city."

Jack glanced at the speedometer. "We have come nearly two hundred miles, and it is ten o'clock. Have you decided to marry me?"

"Certainly not."

For nearly two hours they drove on. Nothing was said except Jack's half-hour query and her no. Then something went wrong. The machine stopped. Jack said "darn," but sat still.

"Why don't you do something?"

"Can't work in the dark. Wait for daylight."

"Oh! Why, it is twelve now. It won't be daylight for nearly five hours and we can't get back till late tomorrow—today, rather. What will mamma say. We must get somewhere. Do something, please."

"Oh, well, when you marry me, we will go back to Faxton and no one can say anything."

"Oh, you beast!" Esther was on the verge of tears. Jack whistled under his breath.

Nothing was said for a long time, then Esther said, "We might as well talk some."

"All right. What shall we talk about?"

"Well, you might tell me why you stared at me so when you were introduced."

"Wait and you will see," Jack brought her pictures Mr. Norris had given him from his pocket. "I had seen those first, then when I saw you, I was surprised." She looked at the pictures by the foot-light. She laughed.

"Your uncle came to Faxton last summer and had those taken. I wonder why he had us look so ugly."

"A joke, I suppose. Have you decided to marry me?"

"Oh, Jack! Don't be mean."

Another silence for a long time. Finally a small voice said, "Jack."

"How can you marry me after two weeks?"

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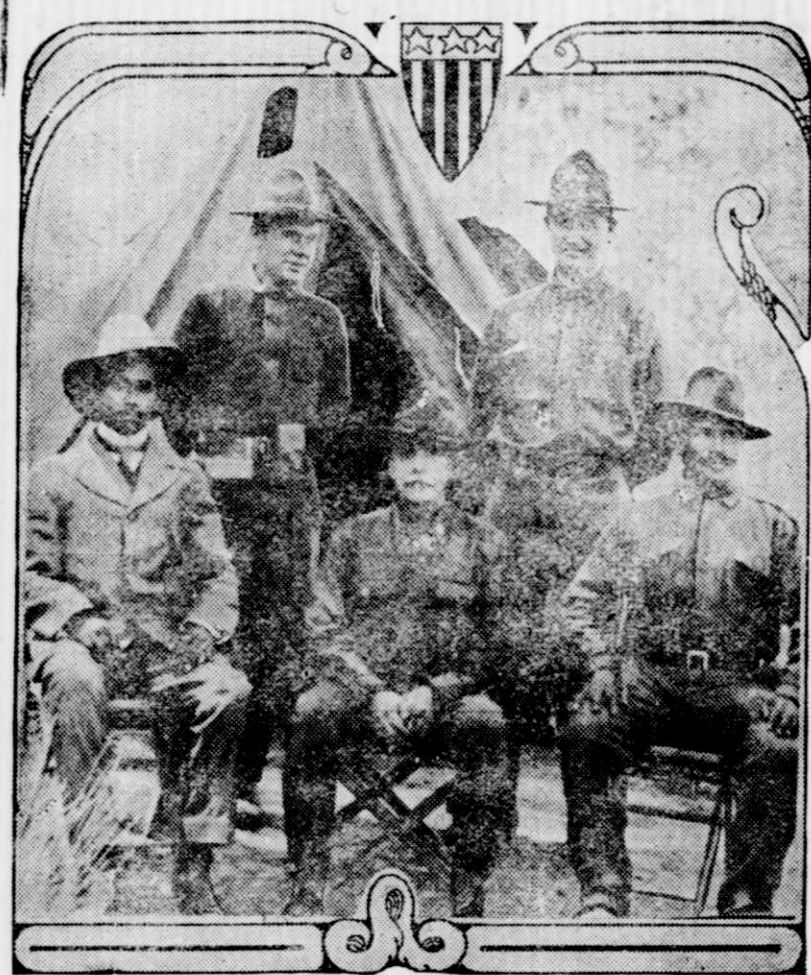
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You may mail this to us or hand it in at our office. This little service will help boost our town and we feel sure that every resident will be willing to help. Thank you.

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Some men sow cents and reap dollars.



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Men's and boys' sailor and soft straws, special values at 50c, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00.

**Sport Shirts for Young Men.** Finest line in town, all sizes and patterns at 50c and 75c. Ide and Silver brand shirts, sport style and dress shirts. None better at any price—1.50 and 1.00.

**Summer Underwear.** B. V. D. Union Suits, all sizes 1.00. Nainsook union suits at 50c. Light weight knit union suits, short and long sleeves, 50c and 1.00. Mesh and Nainsook union suits for boys' knee lengths, no sleeves at 25c.

**Bathing Suits** for men and boys 25c, 50c to 2.00.

**Khaki Auto Suits,** one-piece. They keep you clean—a suit 2.00.

Call for your July Delineator.

**The Poull Mercantile Co.** West Bend, Wisconsin

**Auto Veils** in the popular green, tan and other colors at 1.25 and 1.50.

**Auto and Sport Hats,** very popular styles, all colors 50c and 1.00.

**Ladies' Summer Vests.** About 50 dozen in all styles, regular 15c values, special for this week 11c.

**New Bed Pillows.** Made in fancy pattern ticking, priced at 63c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25 and 2.00.

**New Line of Quilts.** These cool evenings you can make use of them. 1.10 to 3.00 each.

**Hammocks.** New assortment of hammocks just received. Folding hammocks for camping and picnics. 1.00, 2.00 and up to 5.00.

## Grocery Specials.

- 13c choice pink salmon, a can.....9c
- 10c Spaghetti or macaroni, a pkg.....8c
- West Bend Tender Peas, 2 cans for.....15c
- 7 Rolls Toilet Paper for.....25c
- 10c Toilet Paper, 1500 sheets in roll, 3 for.....25c
- 10c Egg Noodles, a pkg.....8c
- 25c Santos Coffee, 5 lbs. for.....1.00
- 15c Van Camp Baked Beans, 2 cans for.....25c

## MARKETS

Milwaukee, June 5, 1916.  
Butter—Creamery, extras, 29c; prints, 30½c; firsts, 28½c; seconds, 28c; Process, 26½c; dairy, fancy, 28c.

Cheese—American, full cream, new made twins, 14½c; Daisies, 15c; 13½c; Young Americas, 15c; longhorns, 14½c; Limburger, fancy, 2 lbs., 15c; 16c.

Eggs—Current receipts, fresh, as to quality, 19c; reconded, extras, 19c; seconds, 15c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, general run, 17c; roosters, old, 12c; springers, 18c.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 1.13@1.14; No. 2 northern, 1.11@1.12; No. 3 northern, 9c@1.06; No. 2 hard, 1.00@1.02.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 39c; standard, 41c; No. 4 white, 39c.

Barley—No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 71c; Wisconsin, 74c.

Rye—No. 2, 85c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, 18.50@19.00; No. 2 timothy, 14.00@15.00; light clover mixed, 15.00@15.50; rye straw, 9.00@10.00.

Potatoes—Wisconsin or Minnesota, white stock on track, 95c@1.00; red stock, fancy, 80c@90c.

Hogs—Prime, heavy butchers, 9.55@9.65; fair to best light, 9.00@9.10; pigs, 7.50@8.00.

Cattle—Butchers' steers, 7.85@10.10; feeders, 6.50@8.25; cows, 4.10@7.60; heifers, 6.35@8.69; calves, 10.00@11.00.

daughter Florence of Hartford visited with relatives here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ruplinger of Allenton visited with Mr. and Mrs. John Steger Sunday afternoon.

Geo. Wiedmeyer and Frank Hefter were to Wauwatosa Thursday to visit the Frank Wiedmeyer family.

Miss Lena Wolf returned from West Bend last Thursday, when she visited with her sister for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Greiner and children of Theresa visited with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moser Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Mick Pesch who have been visiting at Hartford for a few days last week returned Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Van Beck and children and Rose Schmitt, all of Allenton were pleasant callers here last Friday evening.

The following from here were Theresa callers Sunday afternoon: Alfred Becker, Cora Setzer, John Johannes, Monica Hefter, George Paff, Tillie Hefter, Josephine Zingheim, Edgar Wolf, Genevieve Zingheim, Edwin Dwyer, Ray Hefter and Joe Wolf.

### Stomach Troubles and Constipation.

"I will cheerfully say that Chamberlain's Tablets are the most satisfactory remedy for stomach troubles and constipation that I have sold in thirty-four years." Alfred Becker, Cora Setzer, John Johannes, Monica Hefter, George Paff, Tillie Hefter, Josephine Zingheim, Edgar Wolf, Genevieve Zingheim, Edwin Dwyer, Ray Hefter and Joe Wolf.

### CASCADE

John Meilahn has purchased a new Studebaker car.

Dr. Hoffman and family spent Sunday at Sheboygan Falls.

Mrs. Aug. Bartel entertained the Social Club on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. F. Spieker entertained the Frauenverein on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Kennedy of Sheboygan Falls spent a few days in Cascade this week.

New electric street lights have been put up on Main street in Cascade.

Mrs. H. G. Salter spent a few days the past week with relatives in Milwaukee.

Mrs. Bartel of Cedarburg was a guest of the Miske, Moll and Lat families last week.

Mrs. Mabel Suemnicht spent the past week helping her aunt, Mrs. Tracy of Mitchell.

Miss Mabel Hague is spending a few days helping Mrs. James Doherty at Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. Gunn and daughter Evelyn spent last Saturday and Sunday with J. Kelley and family.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Moll and daughter Ruth and Miss Laura Abel motored to Sheboygan Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Ott of Hiogham are rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter born one day last week.

Rev. Halbarth and family entertained at supper last Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Moore and the Misses Lucile Dreury and Ruth Yates of Waldo.

Geo. Ballhorn and Gust Buchen of Appleton are among the speakers for the home coming June 23, 24 and 25th.

The class play "The Time of His Life" by the Senior class of Waldo high school was given at Alcox's hall on Wednesday evening and was a success in every way.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Gibbons to Joseph Long was solemnized at St. Michael's church on Wednesday, Marie Gibbons and Mr. Skelton of Madison attended the bride and groom.

### KOHLVILLE

Philip Schellinger spent Tuesday at Fond du Lac.

Misses Elsie and Amanda Gutjahr spent Tuesday at West Bend.

Arnold Meyer of Silver Creek is visiting with the Wm. Brockmann family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Metzner of West Bend spent Sunday with relatives here.

Wm. Pahl and family of Mayville visited with the Herman Bartel family Sunday.

The Frauenverein of the St. John's church met at the home of Wm. Lucke Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Jagow spent Sunday afternoon with the John Hess family at Allenton.

Rev. and Mrs. Freytag Sr.,

and Mrs. Romeis and son spent last Friday afternoon with Mrs. Hugo Volke.

Mrs. Adam Kahut and daughters Anna and Mrs. Katie Emmer of Ashford were village callers Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Cryderman and daughter of Milwaukee spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buddenhagen.

Misses Rose and Sophia Strobel and brother Leo of St. Kilian spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kleinhaus.

Mrs. Anna Flasch of St. Kilian and Mrs. Bertram Zehren of Chicago spent Sunday with the John Schrauth family.

Mr. and Mrs. Amandus Scheurman and family visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Gust Utke and family at Campbellsport.

Mrs. Manz left for her home in Paynesville, Minn., after visiting a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Bohland and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Struebing and daughter Aneta and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Boerl spent Sunday evening with the Geo. Brandt family at Kewaskum.

J. H. Kleinhaus and family of Campbellsport, Miss Josephine Hess of South Elmore and Miss Helen Mathieu and Roland Schroeder of Milwaukee spent Sunday with the Frank Mathieu family.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Fritz and son Elmer of Woodhull, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Schaefer and daughter Hazel of Fond du Lac, And. Beisbier and family of St. Kilian, Norman Kleinhaus and Mike Kohn and family of New Prospect spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kleinhaus.

### To the Public.

"I have been using Chamberlain's Tablets for indigestion for the past six months, and it affords me pleasure to say I have never used a remedy that done me so much good."

Mrs. C. E. Riley, Illion, N. Y. Chamberlain's Tablets are for sale by Edw. C. Miller.

### NENNO

Rev. Joe Gabriel visited at Milwaukee Tuesday.

Joe Nennig and family autoed to Holy Hill Thursday.

Mrs. John Pfeifer is visiting at Milwaukee since last week.

Ang. Lefter and family of Byron visited with relatives here Sunday.

M. F. Gehl of Hartford was a business caller here one day last week.

Wm. J. Gehl of Hartford was a pleasant caller here Thursday afternoon.

Arthur and Alex Wolf visited with friends at Theresa Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Thos. Pfeifer and son Clifford visited at Milwaukee Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. L. P. Newburg visited at Milwaukee and Hartford Sunday and Monday.

Joe Kirsch and family of Allenton were business callers here Sunday evening.

Ph. Schmitt and family of St. Hubert were visiting relatives here last Thursday.

Mrs. J. Hefter and son Philip visited with the John Hefter family at Theresa Sunday.

Max Hoepfner and family were business callers at Beaver Dam last week Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Zimmel of Theresa were pleasant callers here Sunday evening.

Misses Marie and Monica Bath and brother Herson visited at Knowles Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bath of Mayville visited with the Louis Gundrum family Sunday afternoon.

Miss Mary Gundrum and brother Joe were to Milwaukee Tuesday to attend the Heft-Gundrum wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Roll Jr. of Theresa visited with the latter's parents here Thursday afternoon.

Gust Ritger and children and Rose Ritger of Allenton were business callers here Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pfeifer and

# SUMMER PASTURES

are the problems in the numerous dairy sections.

## Not So in the Clover Belt

Our 100,000 Acres provide the

## Green Pastures

Write for descriptive booklet and maps

# NORTHWESTERN LUMBER CO.

LAND DEPARTMENT

Geo. H. Hipke, Mgr. Box T Stanley, Wisconsin



## "RED SEAL LYE"

### BEST SOAP MAKER

Water-Softener, Disinfectant and Washing Fluid Maker.

RED SEAL LYE is packed in the original SIFTING TOP CAN making it the most convenient to use for household purposes, and on the farm.

RED SEAL LYE is the BEST thing known for cleaning milk cans, churns, and for general purposes around the dairy.

Your dealer has RED SEAL LYE, or can get it from any wholesaler, or by writing to us.

Please send us your name and address on a postal, and we will send you FREE, one of our Books of Valuable Information. One trial will convince you that Red Seal Lye is the best lye you have ever used, and YOUR SOAP will be BETTER by using this brand. ASK for RED SEAL LYE and accept no substitute.

**P. C. TOMSON & CO.,**  
222 N. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.

**ELMORE**  
Frank Volz of Five Corners was a business caller here Monday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Becker and sons of New Fane were callers here last Thursday.  
And. McGovern of Barton spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buddenhagen.  
Misses Anna and Lottie Johnson of North Ashford were village callers Saturday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Mike Weis and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Geidel and family.  
Mrs. Christ Guntly was called to her home at New Holstein on account of the illness of her father.  
Miss Agnes Schill of Ashford finished a three months course of dressmaking at Mrs. Helen Schill's Saturday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Rusch spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geidel and family.  
Mrs. Paul Krueger and children spent Sunday afternoon with the Mike Krueger family.  
Mrs. Charles Reinhardt of Milwaukee is visiting here with her mother, Mrs. Jacob Guntly.  
Mr. and Mrs. Mike Weis and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Geidel and family.  
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# PICK BROTHERS CO.

WEST BEND, WISCONSIN

## Save 33 1/2 Per Cent on SUMMER MILLINERY

Here is your chance to get a new hat at a big saving. Remember that our Millinery is the most attractive and of highest quality. Why not get a new hat at our now low prices?

## A Fishing Reel FREE.

With every pair of boys' shoes Thursday, Friday and Saturday. A real Reel that attracts the fish—built strong enough to pull out the biggest fish. Has a real click. Come and see the reel

## Summer Dress Goods.

Our large and attractive assortment with our low prices is making this store famous for its Summer Goods. Let us show you what we have.

Buy a Warner Lace Front Corset.

# PICK BROTHERS COMPANY

Bulletin No. 3

## Why Not Face the Facts About Armor Competition?

To the People:  
The policy of the United States Government for many years has made real competition in armor-making ineffective.

The Government might have asked the three armor plants for bids and let the entire tonnage to the lowest bidder. That would have made competition effective.

The result of such a course would have been to drive two of the three manufacturers out of business, and leave the country with facilities of only one plant in time of need.

The Government in fact has always asked for bids from the three manufacturers, but no matter what the price quoted, each year's business was divided among them.

Armor makers serve but one customer—the Government, just as a public utility serves but one customer—a community.

The solution of the public utility problem is regulation of rates.

The solution of the armor problem is for the Government to fix the price.

We voluntarily agree to accept any price fixed by the Federal Trade Commission. Isn't acceptance of that offer better than the destruction of an industry built solely to serve the Government?

CHAS. M. SCHWAR, Chairman  
EUGENE G. GRACE, President

Bethlehem Steel Company

## LITHIA BEER

You will find this delightful beverage at all leading hotels and cafes and in most of the homes. If you haven't a case in your home, better phone. Phone No. 9.

WEST BEND BREWING CO.



**DAIRY MARKET.**  
Plymouth, Wis., June 6—On Plymouth call board on Tuesday 17 factories offered 2019 boxes of cheese. Sales as follows: 120 boxes square grits 14c, 601 boxes square prints 14c, 135 boxes twins 14c, 40 boxes daisies 14c, 225 boxes daisies 14c, 81 cases Young Americas 14 5/8c, 36 cases Young Americas 14c, 85 cases longhorns 15c, 525 cases longhorns 14c.

**MRS. K. ENDLICH**  
**Carpet Weaver**  
Kewaskum, Wis.







### Pasteurized Milk.

That there is no valid objection to pasteurization when properly performed and that the process makes safer milk is the most carefully studied and inspected milk, is the conclusion of a new professional paper of the Department of Agriculture, in which are set forth the most recent conclusions of scientists in regard to this matter. It seems probable says this paper, that within the next two years a large proportion of the milk supply in the large cities will be pasteurized. There is already a marked tendency in this direction.

Before the value of pasteurization as a hygienic measure was as well recognized as it is today, it was practiced in secret by a number of milk dealers as a means of preserving milk and preventing it from souring. Its commercial value in this respect is undoubtedly great, but its chief function is the destruction of disease-producing organisms. Proper pasteurization should destroy about 99 per cent of all the bacteria in the milk, although when the bacterial count of the raw milk is low the reduction may be somewhat smaller. The efficiency of the process, it is pointed out, can not be based on the per cent, but rather on the character of the bacteria destroyed.

The kinds of bacteria that remain alive after pasteurization depend on the temperature to which the milk is heated and the species of bacteria which are in the raw milk. Three processes of pasteurization, known respectively as the flash process, the holder process, and pasteurization in the bottle, are now practiced in this country. In the flash process the milk is raised quickly to a temperature of about 160 degrees F. or more, held there for from 30 seconds to a minute, and then cooled quickly. In the holder process the milk is heated to a temperature of from 140 to 150 degrees F. and held there for half an hour. When pasteurization in bottles is practiced, the raw milk is put into bottles with water tight seal caps, which are immersed in hot water and held for from 20 to 30 minutes at a temperature of 145 degrees F. In this way the pasteurized milk is not subjected to any danger of reinfection.

On the other hand the seal caps must be absolutely tight and this involves increased cost. In general it may be said that the holder process is coming into greater favor than either of the others. This process permits of the use of lower temperatures which, for various reasons, is highly desirable. Another method of pasteurization, or rather a modification of the present holder process, suggested by the Department investigators is that of bottling hot pasteurized milk. The process consists of pasteurizing milk by the holder process at 145 degrees F. for 30 minutes, then bottling it while hot in bottles steamed for 2 minutes immediately before filling. After filling, the bottles are capped and may be cooled by any of the systems in which the caps are protected. The bottles are sprayed with water or cooled by forced air circulation.

When milk is held at 145 degrees F. for 30 minutes, all the disease-producing bacteria, so far as can be ascertained are completely destroyed. At the same time a larger percentage of the bacteria that cause milk to sour and a smaller percentage of those that cause it to rot are left than when a higher temperature is employed. Pasteurized at a low temperature, milk undergoes no change which affects its nutritive value or its digestibility. Subjected to a temperature of 170 degrees F. or more, however, does result in certain chemical changes. Finally pasteurization at low temperatures is more economical because the expense of heating and cooling is less.

**Planting Distances for Various Fruits**  
As a rule trees and plants are set too close rather than too far apart. When they are small there seems to be plenty of room, but if planted too close it will be difficult to cultivate them when they become, or in the case of tree fruits, they will crowd each other so that they will grow tall and thin, and will be too high to spray well, and the fruit cannot be obtained to advantage.

The following planting distances are those commonly prescribed for average conditions. Some varieties grow larger than others and this may be taken into account in planting commercial orchards. For example, Northern Spionkop should never be planted closer than 40 feet, and 45 feet would probably be better. Kings of Wagoners on the other hand, may be planted as close as 22 feet. For the home orchard these differences need hardly be taken into consideration.

**Table of planting distances.**  
Tree Fruits.  
Apple (each way) 22 to 40 ft.  
Apricot (standard) 10 to 12 ft.  
Apricot (dwarf) 15 to 25 ft.  
Peach (dwarf) 15 to 20 ft.  
Peach (standard) 22 to 30 ft.  
Plum 15 to 20 ft.  
Cherry (dwarf) 15 to 20 ft.  
Cherry (standard) 20 to 25 ft.  
Cranberry 15 to 20 ft.  
Grape and Raisin 25 to 30 ft.

Small Fruits.  
Raspberry (each way) 5 to 12 ft.  
Cranberry 4 by 6 ft.  
Blackberry 3 by 6 ft.  
Blueberry 4 by 6 ft.  
Strawberry 1 by 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 ft.

The berries from each row is worth from 25 to 50. Don't let it waste.

## The McDuff's of Kentucky

A Story of Seventeenth Century American Pioneering

By Dr. A. J. Woodcock, Byron, Illinois.

PRIZE STORY No. 11

One of my intimate college friends was a young Kentuckian. He often spoke to me of an old dairy (kept by a remote ancestor of his) which had been a heirloom in his family for years. At my earnest request he sent for it; and its time-worn and yellowed pages furnished the data for the following story:

In the spring of 1783—upon the head waters of the Licking River—in the heart of the "dark and bloody ground"—a hardy Scotch pioneer—McDuff by name—erected a substantial block house. It was a neat erection of hewn logs and stood upon the bank of the river, in the edge of the virgin forest, near a large natural meadow. Its loop-holed walls, massive doors, and the stockade which surrounded it, gave it more the appearance of a fort than a dwelling. He moved his family from Boonesboro on the Kentucky River, early in the fall, into their new home.

Donald McDuff was a wealthy highlander and came to America in 1765, settling in Virginia, where he married the daughter of a planter. Their only son, Robert, was now a lad of thirteen years. Scipio, the servant of the family, was a herculean negro, upwards of six feet in height and an adept in the use of the ax, the rifle and well skilled in the pleasing mysteries of woodcraft.

The attraction of the beautiful and fertile lands of this region, added to a genuine love of a pioneer's life, had impelled Mr. McDuff to brave the dangers of the great "Wilderness Road" and to seek a home in Kentucky.

He arrived at Boonesboro late in 1781, and was present at the Battle of the Blue Licks, which was fought in August of the ensuing year. Three years passed and beneath the skillful touch of the energetic Scotchman the scene was changed. The meadow became a waving field of corn, a drove of pigs was fattening upon the abundant mast of the forest, while cattle and horses fed in a lush blue-grass pasture. Robert was now a burly lad of sixteen and the happy possessor of an ax, a flint lock rifle, an Irish wolf-hound (Roger by name) and a hunting pony.

A few more silver threads were upon the elder heads, but time sat lightly upon them. At this time no settler ventured twenty rods from his cabin without his rifle. Their food consisted largely of the game of the forest, which Robert under direction of the negro ("Scip," the family called him) had become very expert in procuring.

One beautiful October afternoon Robert, Scip and Mr. McDuff, were at work in the meadow field. As they neared the forest on the far side of the field, there was a sudden crash of muskets, and Mr. McDuff and Scip fell heavily upon the ground. Before the report of the guns had died away in the distance the war whoop of the Indians rang out in the timber and an instant later three of the barbarians, brandishing their tomahawks and scalping knives, rushed from the forest. Robert unslinging his rifle and sent a ball crashing through the body of the foremost Indian. Scip whipped out his knife and cut the strap (bandolier) which held his rifle, and he shot the second savage. This warning reception daunted the remaining Indian and he turned and fled. Before he could make the timber a flash of gray light shot past Robert, and Roger, leaping upon his running game, struck side-wise as the wolf strikes, throwing the Indian to the earth and an instant later set his long, cruel fangs deep in his victim's neck. There was a crunching of bones, a short convulsive shudder, and the shade of the red man passed to his happy hunting ground.

The agonized boy rushed to his father's assistance. Placing his fingers upon the pulse he felt the thrill of the life current beneath his touch, tore open the clothing and found that the ball had passed through the shoulder, the shock of which, and the sudden loss of blood, had caused him to faint. Robert then ran down to the river and filling his coonskin cap with water, returning he dashed it into his father's face and chafed his temples and wrists. This treatment soon restored him. He now checked the flow of blood by plugging the ball holes with rags. Scip had dragged himself up near his master and Robert now turned his attention to him. A ball had passed through his leg above the knee, missing the bone and blood vessels but paralyzing the limb. Robert now assisted his father to the house, leaving Roger to guard the faithful negro. Returning with his pony Robert found that Scip had crawled over to one of the dead hawks and scalping knife with which he was about to scalp his former owner. This Robert absolutely interdicted, reminding Scip that they were Christians and not barbarians, and that a Christian never mutilated a dead enemy. Assisting Scip to mount the pony he led the little horse to the house. The boy and his mother now cared for the wounded men, dressing their wounds as well as they could. Young McDuff was now the mainstay of the family.

Three months slipped quickly by during which the wounds of McDuff and Scip healed kindly; Robert cared for the stock and attended to the growing crop—making one trip to Boonesboro for supplies.

The great "Warriors Path" ran within five miles of the McDuff dwelling, which as stated before was a log shack of better construction than average pioneer home of the period. This old Indian trail ran in almost a northerly course from Cumberland Gap across eastern Kentucky, striking the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Scioto. The Indians traveled back and forth upon this path from their towns on the Mianis and Scioto Rivers, when hunting south of the Ohio or worrying with the tribes below.

McDuff and Scip were now able to attend to the unvarying round of the daily duties. One morning McDuff called his son to him and said: "Robert, would you be afraid to make another trip to Boonesboro alone?"

The answer came promptly: "No, father, I should not. I rather like the responsibility, and thoroughly enjoy these long rides through the wilderness."

"Well, then, my son, take this horse, it contains fifty pounds in gold, go to my old friend, John Wilson, tell him to send me five good, true men and their families, and the more brassy noses they have the better. Tell him to fit them out well, and send with them a strong force of men, that we may be able to establish them comfortably before the winter sets in. If Wilson is out in the wilderness making meat and trading with the natives—then go to Daniel Boone himself. I am afraid, my son, that living here upon the great Warrior's Path, as we do, that some day a large war party will drop in on us, lay our bones in ashes, and sweep well the good Lord only knows what would become of us. Forewarned, my son, is forearmed. Do as I bid you, and be careful to avoid all unnecessary danger on the way, returning to me as soon as you can."

Bidding his mother good-by, Robert saddled his pony, carefully loaded his rifle and pistol, whistled to Roger, strapped his possible sack behind the saddle, mounted, and waving his hat to his father was soon galloping southward upon the Warrior's Path. He followed the track to the point where the Wilderness Road, after having followed the path northward from Cumberland Gap about fifty miles, branches off and then followed this road, which ran a little west of north, to Boonesboro.

Robert found Wilson at home and in ten days' time had the new settlers en route for the head waters of the Licking River. McDuff met and welcomed them as they filed into his stockaded yard. There now ensued three months of ceaseless activity, at the end of which time the first permanent settlement on the head waters of the Licking River was established, and McDuff's station was prepared for almost any eventuality of the wilderness.

One morning late in the fall, as Robert went to an outlying enclosure, into which cattle and horses were nightly driven to protect them from the attacks of wild beasts, a sad sight met his gaze. A fine yearling heifer and a sucking colt lay dead upon the ground. Their badly clawed and partly eaten bodies, a ration being gone from each, and the great eat like footprints packed into the ground here and there where the deadly struggle had occurred, proclaimed the midnight depredators to be a pair of panthers.

Placing his thumb and finger in his mouth, the boy sent forth a piercing whistle, and a little later the great wolf-hound crashed into the enclosure. As soon as he caught the warm scent of the panthers every hair on his body seemed to stand erect; his eyes flashed fury and he gave vent to a smothered growl of rage. Roger now began sniffing around and soon struck and followed the trail to the place where the panthers had leaped upon the fence in making their get away from the enclosure. Returning he fearlessly and anxiously looked up into his young master's face, as much as to say: "Shall we go?" Robert loosened the hunting knife which hung in his sheath, at his side; looked well to his rifle and pistol; and resolutely walked out of the great cattle pen, leaving the gate open as was his usual custom.

The dog seemed to know what his young master intended to do and bounded away on the trail of the panthers. On reaching the woods he stopped and awaited the approach of his master. Robert entered the woods, keeping the dog well in hand and but a short distance in front of him. In this manner they followed the trail through the timber half a mile when it ascended to the top of a high ridge which it followed for a couple of miles, and then descended to the bottom of a deep gulch. Robert paused here and again looked well to his weapons. Both flints and hammers were all right and the pans were full of clean, dry powder. The young pioneer, with all his senses keenly on the alert, followed the slowly moving hound to the bottom of the gulch. The actions of the intelligent animal showed plainly that the great cats were not far distant; and he kept but a pace in front of his master.

Rounding a bend of the gulch, a low cavern came into view about four rods distant; upon its floor crouched for a deadly spring, was a monster panther. The courageous dog trembled with excitement. His young master raised the rifle to his shoulder and as the sights, in true alignment, (the fine bead of the

true rifleman) rested upon the center of one of those large wicked looking eyes, the trigger was touched; and the whip-like crack of the rifle reverberated against the walls of the gulch. The great body of the cat sprang wildly forward, but the vital force which controlled and animated it had left it forever; and it fell an inanimate mass of broken passion upon the bottom of the gulch.

To drop the rifle and draw his knife and pistol, was but the work of an instant. As he stood contemplating the body of the great sneak cat, another but smaller panther leaped from the cavern upon the bottom of the gulch and stood broadside to him, as if undecided whether to spring upon the dog or bound away up the gulch. Robert raised his pistol and with a half muttered prayer that for once in his life he might shoot straight, cut loose at the big old yellow cat. The ball found its billet in the body of the panther far back of the seat of life, and it dropped to the ground with its hind-quarters paralyzed. It attempted to get at the hunter and his dog by drawing itself along with its powerful fore-legs and claws. Roger was now determined to take a hand in the fight, and it was all that his master could do to prevent him from flying upon the wounded panther. Although he could kill the largest timber wolf, or pull down a ten pronged buck, Robert well knew that he had no business with a wounded panther. Retiring down the gulch a few rods the boy reloaded his weapons and advancing within a few steps of the wounded beast, sent a ball through its body, the point aimed at being a spot the size of an orange just back of the elbow and but an inch or so above the lower line of the body, and of course it had gone directly through the heart, for Robert had learned in gralloching and cutting up his game, that the very life of all big game such as bear, deer, wolf, raccoon, fox and all animals of the cat kind lies exceedingly low at the place described above.

Robert now removed the pads and claws from one of the forefeet of the largest panther and took the back trail for home. On his way he met his father and several of the settlers, in search of him. He showed them the trophies of his morning hunt and described the killing of the panthers. Upon arriving at home he entered the house, threw his trophies on the hearth, and again related his morning adventure. During the recital, his mother sat swaying to and fro and at its close said: "Oh, Robert, Robert, my son, how could you? Suppose that poor nerve or your aim had failed you. I cannot bear to think of it." Mr. McDuff soothed her, and then turning to Robert said: "My son, you are unquestionably a brave boy, but rashness is worse than cowardice. You will do well to never forget it. It may save you trouble some day."

Scip and one of the settlers, taking Roger with them to show the way, departed for the scene of the kill, and a few hours later returned with the hides of the panthers. These hides were afterwards tanned and dressed and made into coats for the boys.

In 1787 Mr. McDuff sold the station which he had established on the Licking River and moved to Lexington, where he established the Kentucky Gazette, the first newspaper printed west of Pittsburgh. He sent Robert to Oxford, England, then as now one of the most justly celebrated seats of learning in the world, to take the course of study prescribed by that university.

In 1792 Kentucky was admitted into the Union and became a state. Mr. McDuff represented his district in the first Kentucky State Legislature. From advice received from his brother, a prominent merchant of Glasgow, Scotland, he determined in the following year to visit his native land, returning through England by way of Yorkshire and the Vale of Pickering, and from there to import into this country some of the hunting and thoroughbred horses for which that vale has been noted for the last two hundred years.

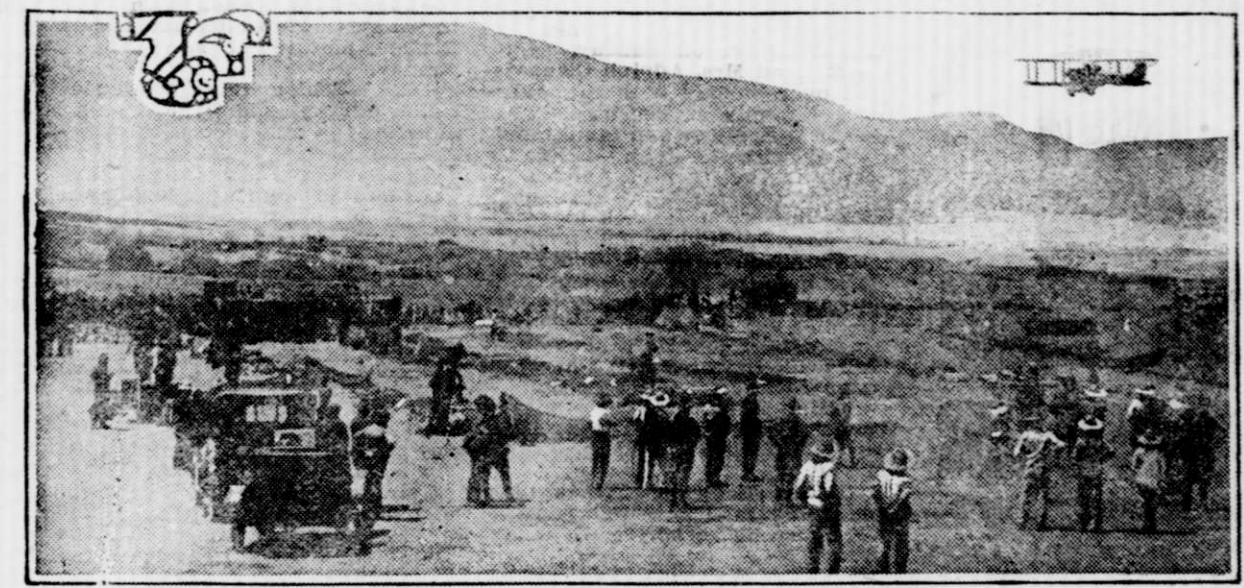
The tedious overland journey and ocean voyage were successfully accomplished. On his arrival in England Mr. McDuff went first to Oxford, where Robert had just graduated with honor, near the head of his class. Father and son were overjoyed to meet again after their long separation. A few days later they left Oxford, en route to Glasgow, where Mr. McDuff visited his boyhood home and the friends of his youth.

The time for setting out upon the long homeward journey soon came, the Vale of Pickering in Yorkshire was visited and twelve thoroughbred horses purchased, to be delivered at the sea-board. Three of these valuable horses were lost on the homeward voyage, the remainder went through Kentucky and from this original breed has descended that stock of horses for which Kentucky is so justly famous. Robert entered upon a merchantile life at Louisville and today some of his descendants are carrying on the business begun at that early day by their remote ancestor, Robert McDuff, the Kentuckian, who pioneered with Boone, Kenton and Sevier away back in the Seventeenth Century, in that howling American wilderness, which in all its beauty and glory stretched in its savage inhospitality from the Allegheny glade lands to the mighty Father of the Waters of the North American Continent south of the Ohio River.

Entered in the "Story Contest" of Albert L. Hall & Co., and fifty other rural newspaper firms and editors (et idem genus) by one who sabbes their game and has a sneaking fondness for all sorts and conditions of his fellow-men, and especially newspaper people—at the request of his wife Helen L. Woodcock.

A white lie doesn't travel far before it gets a black eye.

## AVIATOR LEAVING CAMP IN MEXICO FOR BORDER



The primitive Mexican natives are intensely interested in the maneuvers of our army aviators, who, besides other work, make frequent trips with messages to the United States.

### REVIVE US AGAIN.

Annie C. Robinson, Cleveland, O.

The sun was shining so brightly into the room, and the bird was singing so cheerily in its cage, that it was like a bolt from a clear sky to hear my mild-tempered, white-haired friend say, "I went down to church the other night and I never was any madder in my life."

I looked at her in astonishment, wondering that church-going should have such an effect on anyone, and saw she was biting viciously on the pins she held between her teeth.

"Why, what in the world happened in church to make you feel like that?" I asked and then she told the whole story.

"You see they have a revivalist down at the People's Church where I belong but I didn't go for a week and then when Sunday evening came, I went down. An old man named Tyler was the revivalist. He is 73 years old. I know he is because he said so. Of all the mean, contemptible, degrading things he said he had done, there seemed to be no end. He has been guilty of every wicked deed on the calendar except murder, and maybe that too, only he was afraid to say so."

"He stood in that pulpit and told all those things about himself and how wicked he had been for so many, many years, and then in the twinkling of an eye, with one terrible convulsion, his life was changed, he was converted and his soul was saved."

"You would think he held a reserved seat ticket in the 'city not made with hands.' What inducement is it to people to lead a decent, respectable life always, when they can carry on for years, as this man says he did, and then be so sure of perfect happiness in the world to come? What kind of an example is Mr. Tyler to the young people to whom he was talking? Why cannot they say, 'I'll go out and have one glorious big time, even as he has done, and then reform and get just as much salvation as the people who have struggled against wrong and who have tried to help others all their lives, will get?'"

"He didn't act as if he were ashamed of his wrong-doing at all. He almost bragged about how wicked he had been."

"Then they had an experience meeting and one woman stood up and told how she had gone the way of the world until she was thirty. She was gay and happy and careless until one night she attended a revival meeting and left with a greatly disturbed mind. All night she was in distress and just at the breaking of day, a great peace came to her and she knew she was converted and saved. She joined the church and had been trying to do right ever since."

"Another woman followed with a similar story and then the minister said 'Amen' in a very loud voice and gave out a hymn. After the singing a man spoke, I wanted to turn around and see who it was but did not, as it might embarrass him. He said he had been trying to do right ever since he could remember and had never willfully wronged anyone. He joined the church when he was young and ever since he had given the best he had in service and money, but he never had experienced any such torment followed by peace, as the two sisters had just described. What he wanted to know was whether he had ever been converted."

"The minister gave out another hymn and another experience followed and no attempt was made to answer the question put by this man who had worked so faithfully."

"That made me madder than ever and I thought I would never go back to that church again, but the next Sunday morning found me there. My cousin, Irving Dixon and his wife being long there and they took me home to dinner with them."

"We had finished dinner and drawn back a little from the table still talking of the revival meetings and the revivalist. I told them how the minister had acted in not answering the man, and how ashamed I thought Mr. Tyler ought to be of his former wickedness instead of telling about it night after night before all those young people. I told them that four years ago, I joined that church, I had always tried to do right before that and had just kept on trying ever since. I didn't feel any different when I joined the church and I have not felt any different since and I, too, would like to know if I am converted."

"No one said anything for a few

### ODDS AND ENDS

USE FOR A BRICK.

When ironing it is a good plan to get a clean brick, a white one if possible, as stand. The iron will retain heat much longer than if an open iron stand be used.

TO REMOVE TAR.

Tar may be removed from the hands by rubbing with the outside of fresh orange or lemon peel and drying immediately. The volatile oils dissolve tar so that it can be rubbed off.

WHEN ENCLOSING STAMPS.

When enclosing stamps do not stick one corner to the letter. Put them in loose. They can't get out of a sealed envelope.

PACKING FLOWERS.

Flowers that are sent long distances will arrive in perfect condition if wrapped in a wet newspaper with a few pieces of ice enclosed.

A FIRE PREVENTIVE.

When the chimney takes fire throw three or four handfuls of salt on the fire. A better preventive is to employ the services of a chimney-sweep once every year.

A SAFE MATCH HOLDER.

Do not leave matches in the box in which they came from the store, but put them in a glass jar with a screw top. You will then be sure that there is no danger.

PLASTER BREAKS.

Holes in walls can be stopped with plaster of paris, but mix this with vinegar instead of with water or it will harden so quickly that it will be difficult to manipulate.

Latest in Railroads.

Hochstaufen, near Bad Reichenhall, in Germany, will soon have one of the most peculiar railways in the world. It will run up a steep mountain side, and will be operated by a balloon. The mountain is so steep that no ordinary way of locomotion would do, so it has been planned to hitch a balloon to the car that makes the up trip, and have it practically lift the car to the top of the hill. But the car will be held to the earth by clamps that will retain the wheels close to the rails, and the upward tendency of the balloon will furnish the power. The big bag of gas will be 67 feet in diameter, and will have a lifting capacity of about 10,000 pounds.

Unearthed Roman Pottery.  
In the course of the operation for restoring the foundations to the cathedral at Winchester, England, the excavators discovered some interesting relics of the Roman occupation. Thirteen vases and lamps were unearthed. One piece was an excellent specimen of pottery, intact and in perfect preservation. The lamps are of the type known as "the lamp of learning" and resemble in shape a gray bust with a spout at one end, from which the wick protrudes, and a handle at the other. The vessels are made of iron and though discolored with age are unbroken and in an excellent state of preservation.

Trade in Switzerland.  
England was represented in Switzerland last year by fifty-three commercial travellers; Germany, which enjoys the lion's share of the Swiss import trade, employs an army of nearly five thousand "drummers," and is followed by France, with 3,386 of these enterprising agents, who annually sell \$40,000,000 worth of French merchandise.

Height of China's Great Wall.  
China's great wall was recently measured by an engineer, the height being given as eighteen feet. For 500 miles the wall goes over plains and mountains, every foot of the foundation being of granite and the rest of the structure solid masonry.

The Publishers Co-Operative Co.  
501 S. Dearborn St., Chicago  
No. 24



## ARMY AUTO TRUCK GETS STUCK IN MEXICO



The auto truck has proved invaluable to our punitive force in carrying supplies to Pershing. Mishaps such as this must naturally be expected along the way because of the heavy rainfalls reported.

### MANGOS GROWN IN AMERICA

Should Prove Good Commercial Fruit, as the Blight Affecting It Has Been Successfully Combated by Spraying With Bordeaux Mixture.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has received a good sized shipment of Florida mangos that were raised under adverse conditions, but were kept free from blight by the use of a Bordeaux mixture spray. This is a most encouraging sign for the Florida mango industry. The blight which has attacked the fruit during recent years has seemed almost impossible of control until now. If properly used it seems that the Bordeaux mixture spray will in the future assure the grower of a crop free from disease.

The mango is a fine-flavored fruit that soon may vie in popularity with another recent tropical introduction, grapefruit. The mango is easily prepared for the table, is attractive in appearance, and makes a refreshing dessert. There are almost as many varieties of mango as there are of the apple. These varieties have distinctive flavors, varying from a mild, delicate taste something like that of the banana, to a rich, mellow flavor suggestive both of the peach and the muskmelon.

Four varieties, originally from India, are among those which have just been received, and which were successfully treated with the Bordeaux mixture. These grow on trees given a number of years ago to a representative of the Department by a Parsee millionaire named J. N. Tata, in Bombay. The mangos represent the best in his large collection. Another of the successful varieties came from Salgon, in Cochinchina, and two are from the West Indies (from Jamaica and Trinidad, respectively).

### What Makes Milk and Butter Yellow

That the rich yellow color demanded by the public in dairy products is primarily due to the character of the feed is demonstrated by recent experiments carried on by the department in co-operation with the Missouri State Experiment Station. For some years dairy experts have been studying this question. Their conclusion is that, although to some extent a breed characteristic, the intensity of this yellow color may, within certain limits, be increased or diminished at will by changing the animal's ration.

Chemical tests show that the yellow pigment in milk consists of several well-known pigments found in green plants. Of these the principal one is carotin, so called because it constitutes a large part of the coloring matter of carrots. The other yellow pigments in the milk are known as xanthophylls. These are found in a number of plants including grass but are especially abundant in yellow autumn leaves.

These pigments pass directly from the feed into the milk. This explains the well-known fact that fresh, green grass and carrots increase the yellowness of butter, the only standard by which the average person judges its richness. On the other hand, a large proportion of these pigments is deposited in the body fat and elsewhere in the cow. When the ration is changed to one containing fewer carotin and xanthophyll constituents, this hoarded store is gradually drawn upon and in consequence the yellowness of the milk does not diminish so rapidly as it otherwise would. This yellowness increases, however, the instant the necessary plant pigments are restored to the ration.

Green grass is probably richer in carotin than any other dairy feed. Cows fed on it will therefore produce the highest colored butter. Green corn, in which xanthophylls constitutes the chief pigment, will also produce a highly-colored product. On the other hand, a ration of bleached clover hay and yellow corn is practically devoid of yellow pigments and the milk from cows fed upon it will gradually lose its color. It is, of course, indisputably true that the breed does influence the color of the milk fat, but vary the ration and there will be a corresponding variation in the color of the milk fat in each breed.

In cows of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds the body fat is frequently of such a deep yellow color that some butchers and consumers look with disfavor upon beef from these breeds. For this prejudice there is absolutely no justification. The yellowness of the fat springs from the same causes as the yellowness of the milk fat, and there is no reason for objecting in one case to the very thing that is prized in the other.

### Telephones in the Vatican

The Pope has adopted the telephone habit. The Vatican is now as elaborately wired as any great financial institution or hotel in the United States—house, local and long-distance telephone in every room. The long-distance telephone most often used by the Pope is the wire connection with Venice, his old place of residence and useful activity. From Venice comes stories of all sorts of people who are occasionally called up by the Pope for a moment's chat for some personal instruction.

### Bishops' Families

The Bishop of Ripon has eleven children and the late Bishop of Exeter (the father of the new Vicar of Leeds) had fifteen children. The Bishop of Beverley has seven children while the Bishop of Norwich has probably achieved a record in episcopal families, having not only fifteen children, but only fifteen years difference in the ages of the oldest and the youngest.

Among the receipts in the French colonial budget there figures a sum of four lacs of francs, equivalent at the present time to about \$143,135, paid by the British Indian government. This money is paid annually in virtue of a treaty made in 1815, by which France conceded to England the exclusive right to buy the salt manufactured in what remained of the French possessions in India.

### A Butler's Presence of Mind

At a dinner party where there were twelve covers one of the courses consisted of scalloped oysters in silver shells. The set of shells was broken—there were only eleven. The mistress, therefore, told the butler that she would not eat any oysters.

When the oysters came, he placed before his mistress one of the shells. To his horror she did not decline it. She took up the fork and was about to plunge into it, when the man flew to her side. "Pardon me, madam," he murmured, "but you said I was to remind you that the doctor forbade your eating oysters on any account."—Exchange

### Longevity in Europe

A German statistician notes that the increased longevity in Europe within the last fifty years is more conspicuous among women than men.

### WHAT AMMONIA WILL DO.

Ammonia in warm water will revive faded colors, and it will remove grease spots on rugs and carpets like magic.

### MAKE YOUR OWN WATER FILTER.

A good filter that will find favor with those who find it necessary to procure pure water from streams has been devised by a French scientist.

An ordinary tin box is soldered to the bottom of a metal water pail. The floor of the box is perforated with rows of holes which extend through the pail bottom. A coiled spring attaches the cover of the box to the bottom and is made to pass through a tin tube in the center of the box. Alternate layers of powdered charcoal and well-packed cotton wool are now placed in the box and the pail is suspended in a stream.

Gradually, as a result of air pressure, the pail will fill up with filtered water. Then, by loosening the chain, the spring cover drops back on the box, and the pail, full of water, may be lifted out of the stream. The water may be further sterilized by adding a few crystals of potassium permanganate.

### TALLEST SAND DUNE TO GO

Mount Tom, Landmark Near Gary, Ind., Will Be Cut Down

Gary, Ind.—Mount Tom, the highest spot in northern Indiana and the most imposing peak in the sand dunes east of Gary is to be destroyed.

Jacob Sansibar, a Chicago contractor, purchased the dune and intends to mine sand there. A Government survey station is located on top of Mount Tom.

Wanted "Value Received" "Ben" said the customer in the tonorial parlor, "what are you doing? I fall to hear your scissors at work on my hair."

"But, sir," the barber apologetically replied, "you see, you have—ahem—you have very little hair on your head, sir."

"Well, what of it? I pay you my money, don't I?" "I hope so, sir."

"Well, then, rattle the scissors over the bald spot. It's the only comfort I've got left."

### His Mother-in-Law Did It

Friends—So you and your wife have separated? Bouttown—Yes. My mother-in-law is to blame. She was always making trouble between us.

"I shouldn't wonder." "Yes, every time I told my wife anything that wasn't the exact truth that mother-in-law of mine would find it out and tell her."

### His Headlight Behind

The lightning bug is a beautiful bird. But hasn't any mind; He dashes through this world of ours With his headlight on behind.

## GIRL WORKED IN MINE AS A MAN

DONNED REGULAR ATTIRE OF AN ITALIAN LABORER AND NOT SUSPECTED

### DID MORE THAN A MAN'S WORK

Now Employed as a Domestic in Pittsburgh and Happy in Her New Life.

Dubois, Pa.—Each morning at 7 o'clock for three years a youthful coal digger went down into the mines at Fyler, Clearfield County, clad in overalls, a blue shirt and miner's cap and lamp. Throughout the day, until it came quitting time at 4 o'clock this young miner labored hard with pick and shovel, doing more than the average man's work.

The young miner was known as "Joe Ricatone," from sunny Italy. Bright and happy of face and disposition, always ready to engage in a frolic or in a fistfight if occasion demanded, "Joe" won a place in the hearts of the other miners, and was not only regarded as a good fellow, but a friend whom they trusted and admired.

Clean cut and handsome, broad of shoulder, deep of chest, powerful, yet graceful, and with a voice of deep Italian sweetness, "Joe" was a figure of interest in the little mining town.

Rather suddenly, one day recently, "Joe" decided to give up the mining life and try something else. There were brothers to be consulted, and after a family council it was decided that "he" should don a woman's wig and feminine attire and go to Pittsburgh to find some other kind of employment.

For "Joe" is a girl. She is a beautiful girl too. She had come to America to win her fortune, and the lure of \$2.50 a day in the mines was too strong for an ambitious girl of her physique. To carry out her plans, she donned the regulation attire of the Italian laborer and applied at the mines for work. She got it readily enough, and during the three years in the mines she did the regular work required of the men by her side, and at no time was her sex suspected.

During her leisure hours "Joe" loafed with the men and was a regular patron at the local saloon, where she drank her glass of beer across the bar, smoked cigarettes with the ease of long practice and chatted, laughed and made herself generally agreeable. "Joe" was regarded as a "regular fellow," and that she was not a boy was farthest from everyone's thoughts.

"Joe's" peculiar position led to many situations in which she was often obliged to use her ingenious tact, and sometimes she became the victim of a humorous circumstance. Once she is said to have become the guest for a few nights of a woman who was possessed of only one bed.

"Joe" could not afford to apprise the woman of her sex, and consequently she was directed to sleep all night in a chair. This was all right with "Joe" the first night, and also the second and third nights, but when the fourth evening came she decided she might as well have a comfortable bed, so she took the woman into her confidence.

"Joe's" real name of course, is Josephine. She is 26 years old and is now employed as a domestic in Pittsburgh, and is contented and happy in her new life as a woman. She still wears her wig, but her hair is growing fast, and soon she will be able to appear in her natural way. As a "boy" she was handsome, and as a girl, she is also of good appearance, though her hands are those of a man and the muscles of her arms are like a blacksmith's.

However, she seems to be none the worse for her three years in the mines, and she looks back upon her time spent there as the happiest days of her life. She weighs 155 pounds, and is built like an athlete.

### KEPT APPLE FOR 48 YEARS

Stuck Cloves in it, Says a Philadelphia Woman

Philadelphia, Pa.—The record of a York woman in preserving apples for 29 years has been exceeded by Mrs. Ida Cooper of this city.

Mrs. Hewson has an apple that is 48 years old, she says. It was given to her when she was 5 years old by her mother, Mrs. Maggie Glen. It is in a state of splendid preservation, due, it is said to cloves.

Mrs. Cooper explains the curiosity in this way: As a child she was fond of sticking pins in apples. Her mother persuaded her to use cloves, so she began filling this particular apple, she says, with the cloves.

She kept this up until the apple was covered with cloves. Then she put it away, and it has been in the family ever since.

### Triplets Added to Fifteen

Gainesville, Texas.—Triplets were born to Mrs. Mae Ellis, a resident of Gainesville for several years. She already was the mother of fifteen children, all living and healthy. The triplets are healthy and will live. The mother is about 40 years old and the father several years older.

## MONEY IN TURKEYS

Grain and Stock Farms Well Adapted to Turkey Raising—Cost is Small and Profits Large.

For those who are favorably situated for raising turkeys, a more profitable side line can hardly be found. Given plenty of range where the turkeys can find grass-hoppers and other insects, green vegetation the seeds of weeds and grasses, waste grain, acorns and nuts of various kinds, the cost of raising them is very small and the profits large. Grain and stock farms are particularly well adapted to turkey raising, and it is on such farms that most of the turkeys are found. Little has ever been done in the way of raising turkeys in confinement, and where it has been tried the results have been discouraging. Plenty of range is essential to success in Turkey raising.

In selecting turkeys for breeding the most important factors to be considered are vigor, size, shape, bone, early maturity and color of plumage. The body should be deep and wide, the back broad, and the breast round and full. The head should be of good size and of clean healthy appearance. A strong well made skeleton is shown by thick, sturdy shanks and straight, strong toes. It should be the aim of every turkey raiser to have a flock of pure bred turkeys, even though they are sold at market prices. The male at the head of the flock should be all means be a pure bred of the best type obtainable. The male is one half the entire flock, and by continually selecting the best females of a similar type and mating these with a pure bred male, one can soon have a flock of uniformly large, early maturing, strong bodied, long and deep bodied turkeys of the same color.

Fifteen turkey hens can safely be mated to a vigorous tom. If 25 or 30 hens are kept, two toms should be allowed to run with them at the same time, but one should be confined one day and the other the next. When two toms are allowed to run together during the mating season, they fight badly and the stronger does practically all of the mating.

Turkey hens are wont to steal their nests in hidden places, such as a patch of weeds, tall grass, or thick brush, and often wander a half mile or more from home before they find locations that suit them. To find these stolen nests often proves to be a long and tedious task, the usual method being to follow each turkey hen as she separates from the flock and starts toward her nest, care being taken that she does not know she is being followed. A much easier and quicker method than this is to confine the hens early each morning after they have come down from roost and let them out late in the afternoon. Those that are laying will then head for their nests in order to lay the eggs they have been holding.

If many turkeys are kept the use of a breeding pen will be found a great convenience. This pen should cover a sufficient area to allow the turkeys some exercise, an acre for fifteen birds being none too large. A hog light wire fence 3 feet high will hold most turkeys and if any persist in flying out, the flight feathers of one wing should be clipped. Nests should be scattered about the pen, those which turkey hens take to most readily being barrels turned on their sides and nested shaped in them with straw.

Turkey hens, chicken hens, and incubators are commonly used to incubate turkey eggs. During the early part of the laying season it often happens that one has on hand a number of eggs that should be incubated before any of the turkey hens are thru laying their first litter and become "broody." In such case and also when it is desired that the turkey hens lay more than one litter, some of the eggs have to be incubated under chicken hens or in an incubator. About a week before the poulters are due to hatch turkey hens enough should be allowed to sit to take all the poulters hatched. The incubator or from under the chicken hens and allowed to hatch the poulters themselves, or at night a newly hatched poult can be slipped under each turkey hen that is to be given a brood of poulters and by morning she will be glad to take them.

If the weather is warm and dry no shelter is required, as the poulters do better in the open. Should it be rainy, however, they need to be protected, for nothing is more injurious than for them to become wet and chilled. The most satisfactory plan is to confine the mother turkey hen to a coop and allow the poulters to run in and out whenever rain does not prevent. This coop should be placed in a field where they can run out and find grasshopper, green vegetation and other feed. The coop should be moved to fresh ground every day.

Improper feeding combined with close confinement, has been the cause of many failures in turkey raising. Given free range on the average farm the poulters can easily pick up their own living, and one light feed a day for the purpose of inducing them to come in at night is sufficient. If the mother hen is confined to a coop and the poulters allowed to run in and out, three times a day is often given to feed, and very little should be given at a time. The poulters should always be ready to eat; if given all they will clean up several times a day, indigestion will be the result. If there is little or no feed outside the coop for the poulters to pick up, then they should be fed about five times a day, feeding on

by a small quantity at a time. A good feed for the first few days is stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry. Corn-bread crumbs and clabbered milk or cottage cheese is also quite often fed and with excellent results. Green feed and grits should be on hand at all times. As the poulters grow older the ration should gradually be changed to grain.

### TEST ROAD MATERIAL

Hardness, Toughness, and Binding Power of Road Building Rock Should Be Determined

Counties or communities intending to build water-bound macadam roads run considerable risk of failure unless they have the rock they are to use tested for hardness, toughness and binding power. These are the qualities, in the opinion of the engineers of the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering of the department, which experience has shown to be most essential to the endurance of a road. In a recent technical paper designed to assist engineers in making accurate laboratory tests of road material, the road specialists define these qualities as follows:

"Hardness is the property a rock should possess in order to resist successfully the abrasive action of traffic, especially iron-tired vehicles, which tend to grind to dust the individual fragments of rock forming the wearing course of the macadam road.

"Toughness is the property a rock should possess to resist successfully fracture under the impact of traffic.

"Binding power, or cementing value, as it is more frequently called, is the ability which the dust of a rock should possess or develop by contact with water, so as to bind or cement the larger rock fragments together and prevent their displacement under the shearing action of traffic. This property is especially valuable in water-bound macadam construction, since it is depended upon to maintain the integrity of the wearing course as the road surface is worn off by traffic."

The use of rock suited to withstand the wear of traffic is regarded as so important that the department offers to test samples of road building brick for any citizen free of charge, provided the samples are sent prepaid and are submitted in accordance with definite printed instructions. These instructions will be mailed by the Office of Public Roads and Rural Engineering to whoever requests a copy. Where a community is considering using a local stone or other stone which has not already proved its durability in highway work, the highway supervisors would do well to secure a laboratory report from the department. These laboratory tests are conducted with elaborate and rather expensive apparatus, and in the case of untried rock are the only practical safeguards against the employment of material that will wear out too quickly to prove a good investment.

Different specimens of rock belonging even to the same family or type may show under test marked differences in these essential qualities. For example, in the abrasion test, where broken stone is revolved in cylinders and allowed to grind against itself, the per cent of wear may be as little as 1 or as high as 40 in some cases.

The hardness test is made by cutting out a small core upon a circular disk with crushed sand as an abrasive. Hardness, or the resistance to this grinding action, it is found, will run from 19.7 for the hardest varieties of rock down to 0 for very soft materials, which are practically useless for heavily traveled roads.

The toughness test is made upon a small core of the rock, which is placed in a machine where a weight is dropped on it from increasing heights until the specimen is broken. This test is useful in determining the resistance of rock to the impact of horses' hoofs and wheels of vehicles upon the stone forming the wearing course of a macadam road. It is found that the toughness of different rocks varies from as low as 3 to as high as 60 in rare instances.

In water-bound macadam roads the ability which the powder ground by traffic from the rock has, when wet, of binding the larger fragments together is highly important. To determine this in the laboratory the stone for the test is ground with water in a ball mill, and the dough thus formed is molded into briquettes. These briquettes when dried and thoroughly set are put in an impact machine, which delivers repeated blows of measured force on the top of the little cement-like cylinders made from the rock powder.

The machine counts the number of blows it makes, and automatically records when the briquette is broken. This test, therefore gives a preliminary idea of the binding power of the material. The results of this test vary enormously, running from zero for material which has no binding quality, when mixed with water, to several thousand blows for the very high binding rocks.

### Modern Poultry Houses

The new idea for a poultry house is to make it a kind of sleeping porch, protected from drafts but having plenty of fresh air. Sunlight is a very good germicide and fresh air prevents serious illness.

Frequently cutworms migrate to cultivated fields from adjoining grassland, and in such cases crops can be protected by running a narrow band of poisoned bait around the edge of the field or along the side nearest the source of infection.

### CARE OF INCUBATOR

Machine Always Should Be Cleaned and Disinfected Before Hatch

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the disinfection, care and operation of the incubator, regardless of the make used.

All of the parts of an incubator that come in direct contact with the little chicks should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected each time before use.

How many of us know what thorough disinfection means? Disinfection means to purify. In other words, to get rid of the disease germs. When the time comes to disinfect thoroughly, how are you to proceed?

First scrape all the droppings, accumulated filth and dirt out of the incubator and then wash with good hot soap and water. After washing apply the disinfectant, using at least a 5 per cent solution, five parts of the disinfectant to 95 parts of water.

In the purchase of the disinfectant be sure to get one that will disinfect, one that will purify, not one that has a strong odor. You cannot tell the strength of a disinfectant simply by smelling it, and for that reason it is advisable to know its strength. The United States Government spent considerable time and money working out the strength of disinfectants and a report of their experiments is issued as Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 82.

In reading this bulletin one may learn how the strengths of the various commercial disinfectants vary; some are strong, others weak. By the strength of the disinfectant is meant its power to destroy disease germs, not its power to burn flesh nor to poison people or animals.

The strengths of the disinfectants were determined by comparing the action (germicidal) of known values of each disinfectant with known values of pure carbolic acid (phenol) upon certain disease germs.

From those tests it was observed that some of the disinfectants were twice, even five and six times, as strong as pure carbolic acid (phenol) itself.

The strength of the disinfectant as compared to the strength of pure carbolic acid (phenol) is known as the "phenol coefficient." If the phenol coefficient of a disinfectant is five we are to understand by that that the disinfectant is five times stronger than pure carbolic acid (phenol), and where it takes five parts of pure carbolic acid to kill the germs, it will take one-fifth as much of the disinfectant to do the same amount of work. In purchasing disinfectants be sure that you look for the words "hygienic laboratory phenol coefficient" on the label of the container.

After applying the disinfectant to the incubator, it is best to place the incubator in the sunlight, allowing it to bathe in the sunlight for several hours. It is then ready to be started or tested out before use.

If you have thoroughly disinfected the incubator, started with normal healthy eggs, and given the little details your strict and undivided attention, you may rest assured that there will not be any regrets later.

### SUCCESS WITH THE TURKEYS

Culture is Difficult but the Profits are Good.

Some poultry authorities are predicting that within a few years the turkey industry will be dead, and other fowls will have to take the place of that toothsome bird on the Thanksgiving day table.

One reason why turkeys are becoming less numerous each year is that few people understand raising the young birds successfully.

They cannot stand draft weather on the range, nor do they thrive well in confinement, so the breeders are "betwixt and between" in a stormy season.

If the young poulters are to be kept under surveillance, the mother hens should be made to lay where the eggs may be gathered each day, and for that purpose a large field, fenced with netted wire, having a barbed wire on top is useful. Secluded nests should be provided inside this lot, where the hens will deposit their eggs under the impression that they are "stealing" their nests.

Some people like to have the turkey eggs hatched by chicken hens and the foster mother can be kept in confinement better than a turkey hen. If the young poulters can be kept in good health until they are six weeks old they can then stand considerable rough weather and may be turned out on range to hunt insects and bugs.

Keep them away from the cornfields when the grain is getting ripe, for a little green corn will cause indigestion which in most cases is called black head, because the comb turns black the same as if the bird died of the fatal disease of that name.

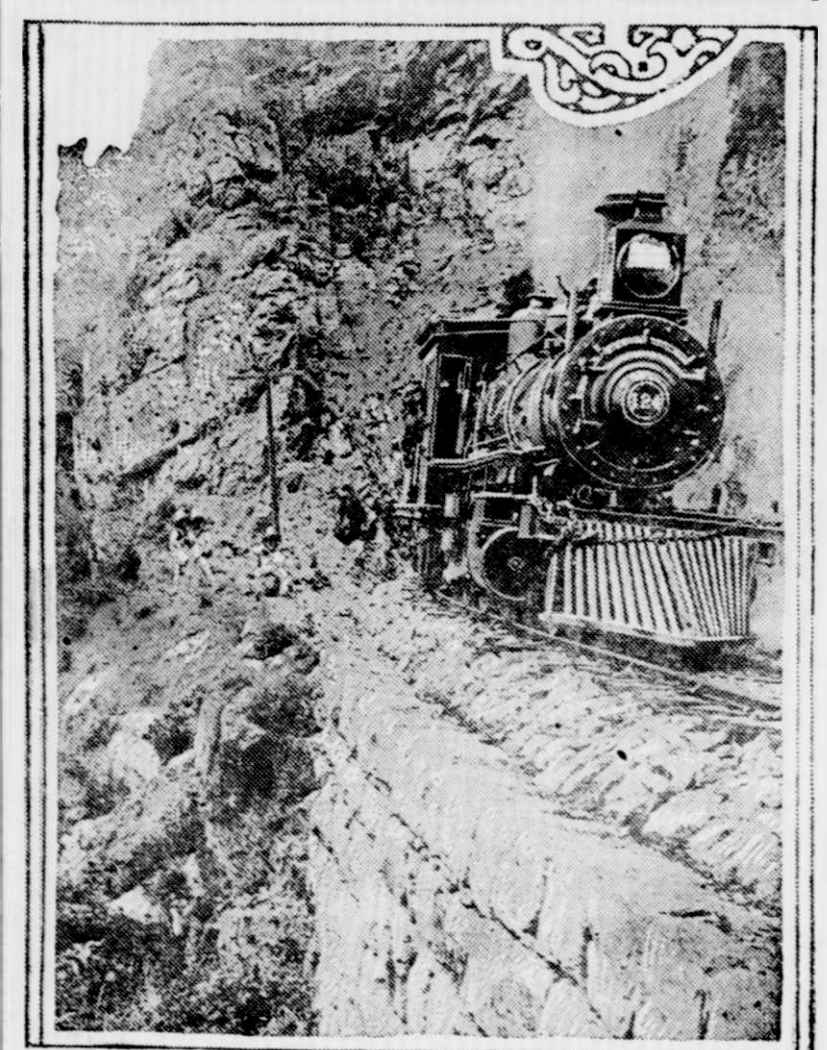
There is plenty of money to be made on turkeys, but the owner must understand their peculiar habits and dangers to mature the young birds successfully.

### Egg Production

Hens of lighter breeds may be kept longer for profitable egg production than those of the American or Asiatic breeds, as the former do not take on fat so rapidly. Two laying seasons is about all the heavy breeds will stand, but the others can be carried through three laying seasons to advantage.

The champion potato club boy of Montana is reported to have produced 65 bushels of potatoes on his one-tenth acre plot, at a cost of \$15.63. His profit was \$47.27.

## DANGER IN USING MEXICAN RAILROADS



Now that the United States troops will take over the railroads of Mexico for their use the dangers of wrecking by bandits will be many, inasmuch as the trains must run through numerous tunnels and along high cliffs.



# HILL'S STORE NEWS

HITCH TO THE HOUSE OF HILL'S

## STYLE IN DRESSES ESSENTIAL



It is an essential part of the joy of living.  
It is one of the basic instincts of humanity—seeking the beautiful in color and form.  
Style creates and imparts pleasure, fosters mutual esteem, reinforces personality and reveals character and influence by its silent example.  
Style is at its best when it pleasingly enhances individuality.

Our experience in meeting the apparel demands of the refined clientele of this STORE has given us a distinctive position of style supremacy.

**HILL BROS. DRY GOODS CO.**

PROMPT SERVICE

FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN

QUALITY MERCHANDISE

### THE GOOD JUDGE IS SORRY FOR THE BOY

THAT OLD CHAP IS SORE AT SOMEBODY—WONDER WHY?

HE SENT THE BOY ABOUT AN HOUR AGO FOR A TOUCH OF W-B CUT HE OUGHT NOT TO HAVE BEEN GONE TEN MINUTES.

THAT YOUNG BRAT'S GOTTA WOLLOP COMING TO HIM. HE KNOWS 'IM OUT OF THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW.



IT'S when a man runs out of W-B CUT Chewing—the long shred Real Tobacco Chew—that he feels he is missing something. Big wads of ordinary kind of tobacco won't satisfy the men who know W-B CUT Chewing.

A small chew satisfies—and is comfortable. No big wad like the ordinary kind. Not so much spitting either—and it lasts longer. See your dealer for a pouch and give it a quality test.

\*Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste\*  
Made by WETMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

## QUALITY HARNESS



My own make at less than catalogue house prices, considering quality. Team harness at \$40 to \$52 per set.  
A complete stock of collars at each... 1.50 to 6.00  
This is oiling time. I will oil team harness for 75c if brought taken apart and cleaned, you also to buckle it up. If I do all the work I will oil same for \$2.00.

**VAL. PETERS', Kewaskum, Wis.**

## Consult Leissring ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT

Will be  
**REPUBLICAN HOUSE, Kewaskum, Wis.**  
Every 2nd Wednesday of Month  
9:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.  
**Wm. Leissring** EXPERT OPTOMETRIST  
222 Grand Ave., Milwaukee  
At Home Office every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

## G. KONITZ SHOE STORE

All kinds of Shoes for Men, Ladies and Children always carried in stock  
**REPAIRING A SPECIALTY**  
Kewaskum, Wisconsin

### CAMPBELLSPORT.

Walter Hatch was a Milwaukee visitor Monday.  
Mrs. W. Martin was a Kewaskum caller Friday.  
W. Warden spent Monday at Milwaukee on business.  
L. Husting called on his trade at Elmora Saturday.  
Mrs. B. H. Glass was a Fond du Lac visitor Monday.  
A. Hilbert made a business call at Fond du Lac Friday.  
A. Bauer made a business trip to Kewaskum Saturday.  
Miss Esther Sprague left for her home at Shawano Saturday.  
Mrs. D. Wenzel spent last week with relatives at Milwaukee.  
A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Mayer on May 31st.  
Mrs. M. Helmer called on relatives at North Fond du Lac last Friday.  
At 8:30, H. M. and J. J. Fellenz spent Friday and Saturday in the village.  
Miss Olive Leises spent Friday at Fond du Lac visiting relatives and friends.  
Principal and Mrs. J. M. Reed left for their home at Woodruff Saturday.  
Miss L. Schimmelpfennig of Osh-

kosh spent over Sunday here with her parents.  
Mr. and Mrs. B. Glass were the guests of relatives at Fond du Lac last Monday.  
Nathan Haessly, Chris, Schmalz and Henry Fellenz spent Monday in the village.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Sook called on friends and relatives at Fond du Lac Saturday.  
Mrs. Wm. Knickel returned home Saturday after spending a few weeks at Juneau.  
Miss Frances Upham left Tuesday afternoon for Marshfield on an extended visit.  
Mr. and Mrs. David Knickel and family spent Sunday afternoon at West Bend.  
Miss Amelia Senn, who taught school at Lomira the past year has returned home.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. Habeeck called on relatives and friends at Fond du Lac last Monday.  
C. R. Van Du Zande and son Alfred and Wm. Wedde spent Tuesday at Fond du Lac.  
Miss Viola Weddig of Withers, Wis. is spending a few weeks here with relatives.  
Rev. Herbert Lane of Lamartine occupied the pulpit at the M. E. church last Sunday.  
Will Glass and family of Beechwood spent Sunday with Mrs. M.

### VALLEY VIEW

Miss Marie Chesley is on the sick list.  
Adam Jaeger and family motored to St. Kilian Sunday.  
B. P. Jaeger and family motored to Eden and Park Sunday.  
A few from this vicinity attended the dance at Eden Friday night.  
Miss Blanche Murray was a caller at the Adam Jaeger home Friday.  
Arthur Buss of Kewaskum was a guest of the Messrs. Seefeld Sunday.  
John and Frank Ketter were business callers at Campbellsport Tuesday.  
Miss Ethel Norton spent Sunday with Wm. Strupp and family at Sunny Side.  
Mrs. Henry Johnson of Fond du Lac is spending a few days with relatives here.  
Walter Seefeld spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Seefeld in Eden.  
Messrs. John, Albert and Arthur Seefeld and Arthur Bliss autored to Eden Sunday afternoon.  
Arnold and Frank Welsh and sister Margaret of North Ashford spent Sunday with friends here.  
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Katen of North Ashford were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murray Sunday.  
Several from here attended the class play, "A Movie Idol" at Campbellsport Thursday evening.  
Messrs. Adam Jaeger and Geo. Johnson and son Harold motored to Fond du Lac one day this week.  
Charles Hildebrand and son Charles and Timothy Sammons of Eden were business callers here recently.  
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chesley and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and son John spent Sunday afternoon at Campbellsport.  
Miss Hazel Chesley of Iowa is spending her summer vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chesley.  
Misses Daisy and Emma Furlong and Auburn spent Saturday and Sunday with their sister, Mrs. William Strupp.  
Misses Blanche Murray and Bernice Johnson were callers at the Lawrence Haessly home at Sunny Side Sunday.

### WAYNE

Farmers are busy doing road-work at present.  
A. Martin transacted business at New Fane Monday.  
A number from here spent Tuesday evening at Kewaskum.  
Joe Kohler of St. Kilian was a caller in our burg Monday.  
Mr. O'Meara of West Bend was a caller in our burg Tuesday.  
Wm. Foerster transacted business at West Bend Tuesday.  
Wm. Foerster transacted business at West Bend Thursday.  
Geo. Foerster of Campbellsport called on friends here Sunday afternoon.  
Hilbert Schuster of Milwaukee spent Sunday with Mrs. John Petri and family.  
Henry Barth of Allenton spent Sunday with Mrs. Peter Kirsch and family.  
Henry Schmidt and family spent one day last week on business at West Bend.  
Wm. Foerster transacted business at Milwaukee last week Friday and Saturday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Art. Fieges of Milwaukee called on Wm. Foerster and family Monday.  
Henry Lang of West Bend spent Monday and Tuesday with John Werner and mother.  
Miss Anna Krahn of Hartford closed her term of school in Dist. No. 1 last week Friday.  
Christ Strubing and wife of Elmora called on Henry Brandt and family Saturday afternoon.  
Wendel Petri, Peter Heiser, John Schmidt and Art. Martin autored to Kohlsville Sunday evening.  
Mr. and Mrs. Val. Bachman spent Sunday with their sons Ed. and Oscar Bachman southwest of here.  
Jacob Kippenhan and wife spent last week Thursday with their son George and family at Kewaskum.  
Wm. Kippenhan and John Werner were at Mayville last week Thursday, to get a number of Ford cars.  
John Terlinden and sisters of Ashford and Borchart and family of Knowles spent last Saturday evening with H. Schmidt and family.  
Henry Werner of Bloomer, John Martin and family and Wm. and Elizabeth Endlich of Kewaskum called on And. Martin Sr. last week Thursday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Kleinschay of Watertown, Jac. Schroten and family and Mrs. Conrad Herbed from Campbellsport spent Sunday with the Henry Schmidt Sr. and Wm. Foerster families.  
Frank Wietor received word on Monday of the serious illness of his mother who died the same day at Lomira. Funeral services will be held at St. Martin's church at Ashford on Friday a. m.  
Art. Martin, John Mayer, Regina Petersick and Geo. Peter autored to Campbellsport at Kewaskum Sunday afternoon. On their return home they were accompanied by Miss Dorothy Ulrick from Campbellsport.

### ST. KILIAN

Fred Beck received a new Ford car from Albert Klein of Lomira last Tuesday.  
Quite a few attended the Wolf-Schraufnagel wedding at LeRoy last Tuesday.  
Mrs. Bert Zehren and son of Chicago are visiting with relatives and friends here since Friday.  
The marriage of Herman Weiland to Elsie Zehren of LeRoy was announced in church last Sunday.  
Miss Alvina Ruplinger returned home last Thursday from Richfield after visiting several weeks with relatives.  
Mr. and Mrs. Simon Strachota, Alfonso Straub, Mrs. Bert Zehren and Mrs. Anna Flaseh autored to Fond du Lac Tuesday.  
John Haug and family, Mrs. Nie. Beck and daughter, Wm. Kmar of Milwaukee spent Saturday and Sunday with the And. Fiech family.  
On account of bad weather the dance which was to be held in Kirsch Bros. hall Wednesday was postponed to next week Thursday, June 15.  
FOR SALE—As I am going to leave, I will sell my run-about auto cheap. For further particulars inquire at the Statesman office.



# PROSPERITY WEEK

A Big Week at Fond du Lac and a Big Week at Our Store  
**Mon., June 12th to Sat., June 17th**

The season is here when everyone old and young is in need of new things. Prosperity Week is an event especially planned to bring people to this store for their summer requirements. The big features of Prosperity Week are broad, unbroken assortments of dependable, reasonable merchandise and exceptionally attractive prices.

Prosperity Week will provide everyone with splendid opportunities to economize; to purchase the best quality of wearables—to choose from the largest varieties of good things ever offered by Fond du Lac's popular priced store.

Prosperity Week is planned to stimulate interest in the new things and instill optimism in the individual. It's a Prosperity event for people who think Prosperity—who look on the bright side of things—who do things—who appreciate buying advantages—who are quick to grasp opportunities. We know you'll be here, all of Fond du Lac.

WE believe that the best service we can render Our Customers at this time is to urge them as strongly as we can to buy now. The wholesale Market is in confusion—prices on all commodities are advancing daily and no man knows when they will stop in their upward course. If you want to save money buy now. We want to mention a few of the new things we have. A choice line of wool, silk and Cotton Dress Goods, the latest novelties in Ladies' Neckwear, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Buttons, Hand Bags, Purses, Notions, Etc.

### Ladies', Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel.

Striped Voile Dresses with Embroidery Collar and Cuffs at \$2 and \$3.  
White Voile Dresses with lace Trim-mings at \$6, \$8.50 and \$10.  
Colored Voile Dresses at \$8.50 and \$10.00.  
Marquessette Dresses in Stripe and Flowered at \$5.50.  
**Shirt Waists.**  
65c Embroidered Muslin Waists at 45c.  
Organdies, Swiss and Voiles at \$1 and \$1.25.  
Merocized 50 Artificial Tub Silk at \$1.50.  
China silk at 1.25 and 2.50.  
Crepe du Chine at \$3.50.  
Georgette Crepe at 5.00 and 5.50.



### Muslin Underwear.

White Petticoats with two rows of insertion at 59c.  
White Petticoats with embroidered Flounce at 65c, 79c and 85c.  
White Petticoats with embroidery insertion, flounce to match at 1.00, 1.25 and 1.69.  
White Petticoats with lace flounces at 1.25, 1.98 and 2.50.  
Muslin Gowns at 50c, 65, 75c, 1.00, 1.25 and 1.75.

## HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

### Lace Curtains.

White and Ecru Lace Curtains at 50c, 39c, 65c, 48c, 85c, 1.00, 1.29, 1.50.  
Others at 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.50, 6.00.  
Couch Covers at 1.00, 1.50, 2.00.  
Cocoa Mats at 75c, 85c, 1.00.

### Rugs

9x12 Tapestry Rugs at 15.00  
9x12 Tapestry Rugs at 16.50  
9x12 Tapestry Rugs at 19.00  
9x12 Extra Heavy Velvet Rugs at 25.00  
9x12 Body Brussels Rugs at 30.00  
27x54 Velvet Rugs at 1.29  
27x54 Velvet Rugs at 1.98  
36x72 Velvet Rugs at 2.48  
Bissell Carpet Sweepers, 1.75 Value at 1.29  
Others at 2.75, 3.50 and 3.75  
Hundreds of other good things too numerous to mention

If you judge this store by its show windows and the advertising—you see only the edges of it. All of our window space would not equal the space occupied by many of our departments singly. You must come into the store to appreciate the character of our merchandise and the excellence of our service. Our store force has put a smile into its work and everyone connected with the store is glad to wait upon you or to have you come to see us.

# Wagner Dry Goods Co.

CORNER MAIN & SECOND ST., FOND DU LAC, WIS.

The Kodak that goes with you on your vacation will come back with a complete story of the summer's fun—a story that will have a refreshing interest with each succeeding year.

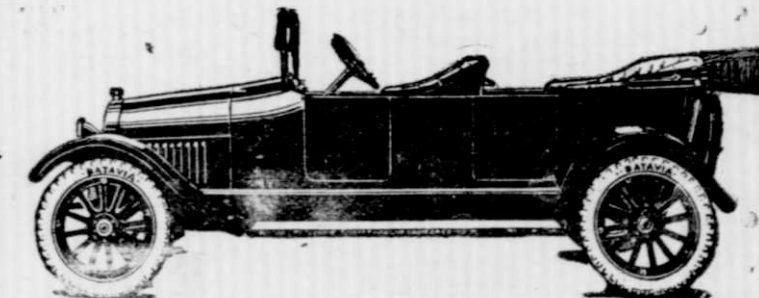
### Take a Kodak With You

Kodaks \$6.00 up  
Brownies \$1.25 up  
Premos 75c up

### MRS. K. ENDLICH

Jeweler & Optometrist  
KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

## Pullman Autoes 1916 MODEL



PRICE F. O. B. FACTORY, \$740  
"THE PALACE CAR OF THE ROAD"  
HAVE THE PULLMAN DEMONSTRATED BEFORE BUYING A CAR  
**E. RAMTHUN, AGENT**  
NEW FANE, WISCONSIN

Feel tired all the time can't sleep work or rest. Nothing tastes right. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will liven you up, help you eat, sleep and work. Try it without fail.—Edw. C. Miller.

## PATRONIZE THE HOME PAPER