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Kewaskum Statesman.

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VOLUME XXI

KEWASKUM, WIS., SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1916.

NUMBER 45

CORRESPONDENCE

NENNO

George Wilkomm of Nabob visited with friends here Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hefter of Hartford visited with relatives here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Zingheim and family of Lomira visited the former's parents here Sunday.

Miss Irene Machleith of Milwaukee is visiting with her uncle, Rev. Gabriel and last Thursday.

Miss Tillie Wolf, who visited with her brother and family at Milwaukee returned home Wednesday evening.

Wm. Langenecker of Schlesinger and Alice Becker of Lawrence were pleasant callers here Sunday evening.

Mrs. Frank Lenk and children of Milwaukee visited with Mr. and Mrs. Adam Wolf and family last week, returning Friday evening.

Miss Hildegard Lehmann of Knowles who has been visiting with her grandma here for some time returned home last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Math Theisen of Campbellsport and Mr. and Mrs. Gint of Lomira visited with the Louis Gundrum family Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schumacher and son Frank of Minneapolis, Minn., who visited with relatives here for a few weeks, returned home last Wednesday.

A very exciting runaway happened here Monday evening when a horse belonging to Wm. Neffzer ran away. The horse was tied in front of L. P. Newburg's store when badly frightened and broke loose. The horse was in full gallop, when the buggy tipped and the horse got caught with its legs in the harness so that it could not go any farther. The buggy was damaged considerably.

A terrible accident happened about one mile north of here when a car going at the rate of about fifty to sixty miles an hour turned turtle. The chauffeur lost control of his car. One member of the party had one of his legs cut off, while a second party was badly hurt about the chest, the third one of the party escaped with only slight bruises. The Nemo garage men were called upon and took the injured man to Dr. Stoy's office at Theresa from where they were taken to St. Agnes hospital at Fond du Lac where both had to undergo an operation.

WAYNE

John Martin and family of Kewaskum called on his folks Thursday afternoon.

Chas. Leins and Dr. Wehle of West Bend were business callers here Saturday.

Quite a few of our people took in the dance and kermess at St. Kilian Tuesday.

Jacob Klett and family of Cedar Lake spent last Sunday with the Kippenhain family.

Mrs. Martlein and daughter of Hilbert visited with relatives and friends here this week.

Jacob and John Hassinger and W. Rauch Jr., of near Elmore were here on business Monday.

The Misses Mary and Clara Wietor of Beaver Dam are at present guests of the P. Wator family.

Misses Esther and Clara Ramthun of Kewaskum spent Saturday and Sunday with the John Spoerl family.

Wm. Foerster and And. Martin Sr., and son Arthur made a business trip to Kewaskum last Wednesday.

Wm. Foerster, Gust Kuehl, Wm. Kippenhain and Geo. Murphy attended to Milwaukee Tuesday on business.

Some of the boys from the West Bend brewery called here and at St. Kilian last Sunday. All had a good time.

Ed. Rieke and family of Fillmore also Joseph Honeck of Kewaskum visited with the C. W. Bressel family on Sunday.

Henry Brunner, a brother of Mrs. Scatlos, of Cumberland, Maryland, came here last Saturday to spend the summer.

L. P. Rosenheimer and family and Mrs. H. E. Lay from Kewaskum called on the Geo. Petri family Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Dreiber and Mr. and Mrs. Dickman and some of their friends of near New Cassel called here Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Nic. Mertes and daughter, Mrs. John Brunner and Otto Lay and family of Kewaskum spent Sunday with the Petris here.

Rev. Henry Schenk and wife and Mrs. Mausk of Young America attended the christening of Rev. and Mrs. Scatlos' daughter last Sunday. The baby received the name of Ruth.

Gerhardt Fellenz and family, Herbert Klein and family, living south east of here and Jos. Sucko, wady and wife living west of here spent Sunday afternoon with Frank Wietor and family.

Henry Eckhart and John Eckhart and their respective families and Henry Otto of Richfield, Minn., H. Jung and family and Oscar Mike were the guests of Rudolph Mike and family last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bressman and son Gilbert, Mrs. Geo. Ramthun, Misses Esther Plantz, Clara and Esther Ramthun, Elinor Peters Elmer Rossow, Ed. Spoerl and And. and Rudy Kuehl spent a pleasant Sunday afternoon with John Spoerl and family.

TO MAKE A STATE WIDE TRIP

Sixty Cars and Six Hundred People Plan Advertising Great State Fair and Auto Show

A tentative route covering more than 600 miles of Wisconsin roads has been selected at a joint meeting of the show and state bookers committee of the Automobile Dealers' association.

As last year, this tour is in the nature of an advertising trip for the big automobile show at the Badger State Fair, September 11th to 16th and affords an opportunity for the person in the state to see some of the latest models in the automobile game, on the road under service.

The start will be made from Milwaukee on the morning of August 28th and the riders are expected home on the night of September 1st. Before the tour starts a pathfinder will go over the route picking out the best roads between the points on the agreed route.

The first day's journey leads through Walworth county from Mukwonago, taking in Big Bend, Mukwonago, Lake Geneva and Janesville. Dinner will be had at Lake Geneva at the hotel there and Janesville is to be the stopping place for the night. The second day's trip takes the tourists through Brodhead, Monroe, Monticello and Madison. The capitol will be the high control.

The third finds the route leading through Columbus, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Waupun, Waubesa, Ripon and Oshkosh. Waupun will be the noon stop and a trip through the state's prison is one of the entertainment features of the tour.

From Oshkosh on the morning of the fourth day the leading car will hit out for Menasha and Menasha and thence to Green Bay for dinner. From Green Bay they will go to Algoma and put up in Sturgeon Bay for the night. From Sturgeon Bay the cars will move back to Algoma again and thence run to Kewaunee, Two Rivers, Manitowoc, Kiel and to Elkhardt Lake for dinner. The afternoon of the last day the route will lead through Plymouth, Campbellsport, Kewaskum, West Bend, Cedarburg and home.

Light reading for hot weather—Amarilly of Clothes Line Alley, Billie K. Maniates, Christopher Hibboubt, Roadmaker, Marguerite Bryant, The Bear's Claws by Mason and Hilliard, Anne of Green Gables by Montgomery, Little God Ebisic by Beulah Marie Deland, The Hands of Esau by Margaret Davies, The Red Cross Girl by Richard Harding Davis, The Melting of Molly by Marie Davies, Just Patty by Jean Webster, The Oliviant Orphans by Inez H. Gilmore, Little Sir Galahad by Phoebe Gray, Pleasures and Palaces by Juliet Tomkins, A Good Old Swish by George Fitch, Patricia by Emilie Elliott, Martha by Day by Lippman Making Over of Martha by Lippman.

Whistle Blows When Fire is Out

According to the Burlington Standard Democrat the police and fire commissioners of that city have made a new ruling in regard to the fire whistle that Burlington people should acquaint themselves with. Hereafter as soon as a sounded, is out the whistle will blow one blast. This done, primarily in case of a false alarm, so citizens who have started for it at home will know when it is out before they have made a long and useless trip. It will also in many cases allay anxious moments on the part of the housewife who is at home wondering where and how bad the fire is. Next time do not think that the one blast some time after the regular alarm is a second alarm. It is a signal that the fire is out.

Auction

Notice—The undersigned will sell to the highest bidder about 6,000 feet of old white oak plank, next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock July 17th 1916 at the Main street bridge in the Village of Kewaskum, Wis.

Local Skat Players Win

D. M. Rosenheimer, L. P. Rosenheimer, Roman Smith, Geo. H. Schmitt, Dr. Wm. Klumb and Frank Rose were at Milwaukee last Saturday and Sunday where they attended the National Skat tournament. The former two were the only ones from here who came in on the winnings.

The Statesman has a circulation that makes it a very desirable medium for advertisers.

WAUKESHA JUDGE IS AUTO VICTIM

Judge Milo Muckelstone Killed When Interurban Hits Car. Companion Saved by Leap

When their automobile was struck by an interurban car at Elmhurst near Waukesha Beach Monday, Judge Milo Muckelstone of Waukesha was killed, and his companion, Robert Thomas slightly injured. Thomas saved himself by jumping when he saw that their automobile would be struck.

The judge was driving when it was struck. He was about 40 years old and one of the prominent jurists in the state. He is survived by his wife formerly Miss Wilkins.

The death of Judge Muckelstone leaves Waukesha county without a municipal judge. Judge Dorse being with his company on the border.

ROUND LAKE

Earl Johnson of Mitchell spent a few days with his parents here. M. Calvey purchased a valuable colt from Walter Romaine last week.

Miss Gladys Ford spent a few days with Misses Daisy and Emma Furlong.

Miss Ploutz of Cascade is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Bauman.

Miss Elsie Calvey has returned to Fond du Lac after spending a month at her home here.

Little Ruth Wickman of Sheboygan is spending a month with her grandma Stanton here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Johnson and family of Rathburn called at the Jake Johnson home Sunday.

Misses Mable, Eva and Edith Brown and brother visited at the M. Calvey home Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ramthun and mother spent Friday evening at New Fane with Ernest Ramthun and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Calvey attended the funeral of his uncle, Robt. Skelton which was held at Plymouth Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ramthun and family of New Fane visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Ramthun Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oecor, and a few friends of Sheboygan are spending a week at their cottage at Round Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Habock of Kewaskum were guests at the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henning Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bowen and family and Mrs. M. Calvey and daughter Bonah autoed to Beechwood and Batavia Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mielke and Mrs. Herman Schatz and son are spending a week at Madison with their daughter and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Stanton and family of Clintonville autoed here Saturday to spend a few days with their parents and at the Jac. Johnson home.

Mrs. Katie and Anna Schlaefler, Miss Wagner and Miss Ulrich, Arnold Ertz, Harry Kohler, Nick Schlaefler and Gust Ulrich, all of Campbellsport, took a pleasure ride to Round Lake Sunday to spend the afternoon.

Fond du Lac County Fair

Eleven big race events with purses aggregating \$1,100 will comprise the special program for the 1916 Fond du Lac County Fair which will be held in this city on September 19, 20, 21 and 22.

The Fond du Lac County Fair association is in regard to the Wisconsin Grand circuit, the circuit which includes the best racing cities in the state of Wisconsin. This fact assures a large crowd in all races, of the kind that racing enthusiasts enjoy seeing matched. The cities included in the circuit are Reedsburg, Janesville, Evansville, Beloit, Madison, Jefferson, Portage, Monroe and Fond du Lac, and the days for the speed events at these places are so arranged that there will be no conflict.

New Coins Out

The new designs of quarters, dimes and half dollars have made their appearance in Washington. The government began putting them in circulation recently. Under the law the secretary of the treasury may change the design of coins after twenty years. This is the first time since 1891 that any of these coins have been changed.

According to treasury officials the half dollar has been changed recently. One purpose of the design on that coin is to revive its former popularity.

Dentists Tip Over Near Theresa

Dr. J. F. Eberspferger and Dr. J. Rozmarinsky, Milwaukee dentists were seriously injured last Saturday near Theresa when their car tipped over. The former received a compound fracture of the leg and the latter an injured spine.

The injured men were members of a party of state dentists on their way from Milwaukee to Wauson to attend the state dental meeting.

LOCAL BOYS EN-TRAIN FOR BORDER

Militia Now on Their Way to the Border. Pass Through Milwaukee on Monday

The second detachment of the second regiment, W. N. O., including company E, of Fond du Lac, departed for the Texas border at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

Company E, is in the first battalion comprised of 12 companies, D, Guth, Pendergast, Sheboygan, and D of Ripon.

The local boys, Carl Guth, Edwin Backus, Ralph Petri and John Tessar are members of Company E.

The Second Infantry regiment profited by the experience of the First regiment in breaking camp, and as a consequence on Sunday the long rows of canvas tents which have sheltered the troops for more than two weeks came down and were stored away in a dozen cars with the rapidity and precision of a three ring circus leaving one city for another. At the same time a new city of tiny pup tents sprang up on the north range.

Baggage cars were used as kitchens and to feed the men, while enroute and for five days after they arrive on the Mexican border, there are provided 10,000 pounds hard bread, 1,800 cans of corned beef, 504 cans corned beef hash, 2,496 cans packed beans, 1920 cans of tomatoes, 238 cans jam 750 pounds of coffee, 2,000 pounds sugar, 576 cans evaporated milk, 1,000 pounds beans, 300 pounds rice, 6,000 pounds of bacon, 500 pounds of bacon and 550 pounds of prunes.

The First regiment, which left on Saturday carried a slightly smaller food supply, and the Third will also carry less. The cost of the rations taken by the Second regiment is estimated at close to \$4,000.

Sunday night \$20,000 arrived in Camp Douglas from Milwaukee and was brought there by Maj. Edwin T. Markle, Fond du Lac, paymaster, who paid off the men just before they left. The first regiment payroll totaled \$16,800.

Young Man is Arrested on Serious Charge

Melvin Garfield, who made his home in this city the past few months, was arrested on Monday being charged with assault and with intent to commit rape upon Mrs. Bertha Erdman. Pending a preliminary hearing which will be given to Garfield today in Justice Roll's court, he was sent to jail, being unable to furnish bonds for his release.

Garfield came here a total stranger and during his stay made himself generally useful at the W. K. Hotel—West Bend Hotel.

50 AUTOMOBILES

The Fond du Lac Auto Exchange will hold their regular monthly sale July 27th, 1916 at one o'clock p. m. will have over 50 cars of all kinds and sizes to select from. At this sale, if you want a bargain, be sure and be on hand, all cars sold regardless of cost. We will offer cars for others if desired. Write or see us before day of sale.

Terms made known on day of sale.

Fond du Lac Auto Exchange 36-12 1/2 St. Phone 456. Fond du Lac, Wis. M. L. Peck Manager, E. H. Lyons, Auctioneer.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

Every family without exception should keep this preparation at hand during the hot weather of the summer months. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is worth many times its cost when needed and is almost certain to relieve in all cases. The summer is over, but has no superior for the purposes for which it is intended. Buy it now. For sale by Ed. C. Miller.

Overcome by The Heat

Last Thursday morning while seated upon his milk wagon at the local creamery waiting for his turn to unload milk Henry A. Backhaus of the town of Kewaskum, was overcome with heat and fell off the wagon onto a stone pile. Medical aid was at once summoned and it required a few hours before Mr. Backhaus was able to return to his home. On account of falling upon the stone pile, Mr. Backhaus received a slight cut on the forehead.

Amusements

Sunday, July 16th—Grand Mid-Summer's night dance in the North Side Park hall. Music by the Kewaskum Quintette.

Sunday, July 16—Grand ball in Wittenberg's hall, Dundee, Music by the Milwaukee ladies orchestra. A good time is promised all who attend.

County Fair Dates Set

The dates for the annual fair of the Washington County Agricultural Society have been set for October 2, 3, and 4th. The Ozaukee county fair will be held October 5, 6, and 7th.

CHILTON MAN IS KILLED

Arthur B. Hume, Aged 22, Meets Death in an Auto Accident. Three Others Injured

Arthur B. Hume, second son of Attorney George C. Hume, and nephew of Postmaster W. A. Hume publisher of the Chilton Times, met with sudden death, and his three companions were severely injured in an automobile accident between Brothertown and Stockbridge last week Thursday evening.

John Schweitzer of Mayville sustained internal injuries, a broken leg and one of his ears was badly torn and Louis Schweitzer of Chilton had his left shoulder fractured. Walter Schultz, the fourth member of the party was slightly bruised.

The automobile which Hume was driving struck a loose stone in the road and turned turtle. Hume and the Schweitzers were pinned beneath the car while Schultz succeeded in jumping from the car. Hume was instantly killed.

Village Board Proceedings

Kewaskum, Wis., July 10th, 1916.

Pursuant to adjournment the Village Board met with Pres. L. D. Guth presiding and all members present.

The petition presented by the property owners on east side of Fond du Lac road, south of Clinton street and several on the south side of Clinton street requesting the Village Board to construct a drain along the east side of Fond du Lac road from Clinton street south to the creek was read, whereupon Trustee Chas. Groeschel presented the following Resolution, which was adopted, all members voting "Aye":

WHEREAS Fond du Lac Ave, south of Clinton street, in the Village of Kewaskum, is out of repair so as to permit the surface to accumulate in the gutter on the east side thereof and to cause a nuisance therefrom;

AND WHEREAS such surface water seeps into the cellars of the adjoining dwelling houses; all of which is unsanitary and detrimental to the health of the citizens of said village;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE Village Board of the Village of Kewaskum, Wisconsin, that a eight (8) inch storm or surface water sewer be constructed at once, upon the filling of the agreement hereinafter mentioned, on the easterly side of Fond du Lac Ave, from the intersection of Clinton street south to the creek; a catch basin to be built at said intersection; said sewer to be laid deep enough so as to permit the drainage of the cellars of the adjoining houses into the same.

RESOLVED FURTHER that this resolution shall not become effective until the adjoining property owners shall have filed with the Village Clerk an agreement in writing to pay one-half (1/2) the cost of such proposed work.

Moved seconded and carried that the Commissioner of Highways be instructed to sell the old bridge plank at public auction at 2 p. m., July 17th, 1916 at the Main street bridge.

On motion the Clerk was authorized to issue an order for \$605.50 payable to the Bank of Kewaskum for note and interest due July 20th, 1916.

The following resolution presented by the Village Board of the Village of Kewaskum, Wisconsin, was adopted, all members voting "Aye":

RESOLVED BY THE Village Board of the Village of Kewaskum, Washington County, Wisconsin, that the Village Board be authorized to furnish all material in said village and also sealed bids on the best grades of cement. All bids to be in the Clerk's office not later than 7:30 p. m., July 20th, 1916. The Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated July 10th, 1916.

Edw. C. Miller, Village Clerk

Constipation and Indigestion.

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets and must say they are the best I have ever used for constipation and indigestion. My wife also used them for indigestion and they did her good," writes Eugene S. Knight, Wilmington, N. C. Chamberlain's Tablets are mild and gentle in their action. Give them a trial. You are certain to be pleased with the agreeable laxative effect which they produce. For sale by Ed. C. Miller.

Property Owners Attention

A notice appeared in this paper last week calling the property owners attention to trimming their trees over the sidewalks to a height of 7 feet. Now I wish to notify all that if they do not comply with this notice I will trim them and put the charges on to their taxes.

Jos. Strachota, Highway Com.

Societies Are Invited

All the different societies of the village of Kewaskum are here, by cordially invited to participate in the Firemen's parade in a body on Sunday, August 6th. Parade will be formed at 1 p. m. Committee.

FIREMENS' PICNIC AND DANCE

Date Set For Sunday, August 6th. A Large Program to be Arranged For

The Firemen's Picnic and Dance given by the Kewaskum Fire Department will be held in the North Side Park on Sunday, August 6th. The committee in charge have arranged a program so that there will be some thing doing every minute of the day.

The festivities will open with a spectacular fire run on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock by the Kewaskum Fire Laddies. The Laddies will endeavor to beat their previous record.

On Sunday afternoon at 1 p. m. a big street parade will be held with the Kewaskum Fire Department in a body and various societies. Two brass bands have been engaged for this parade. The line of procession will be announced in a later issue. The parade no doubt will proceed directly to the park, where a picnic will be arranged for both old and young. It is also expected that the committee will make some plan where prizes will be awarded. One of the main attractions will be a tug of war, between the two companies of the department, Hook and Ladder vs. Firemen. The Campbellsport brass band has been engaged to furnish the concert music at the evening at 8:30 a big demonstration of the new chemical engine will be given at the park. Dancing again will be enjoyed.

The committee, fire laddies and citizens of Kewaskum are making great preparations to entertain a large number of visitors, and that all will have a good time is an assured fact, as Kewaskum has always proven to be good entertainers.

CEDAR LAWN

Henry Powers of Campbellsport called here last Sunday.

Justice Gudex visited at the County Seat last Saturday.

Sick Till of Campbellsport transacted business here Monday.

Geo. Yankow the A. S. of E. stock buyer of Campbellsport was here last Sunday.

Geo. Will of St. Cloud is visiting at the August Hoerth home since last Wednesday.

Ruth Scheid is engaged to teach the school in Dist. No. 4, Ashford and Eden for the coming term.

Ben Hoerth returned from Fond du Lac last Sunday, where he visited relatives for a few days.

At the school meeting held in Dist. No. 4, Ashford and Eden, P. B. Jaeger was elected director of the board.

Leonard Gudex, who was with the Nichols and Freshing machine company during the past six months came home last Monday evening.

Miss Anna Kraemer, a trained nurse of Milwaukee and her brother Albert Kraemer of Fond du Lac visited their brother and sister and family last Sunday.

Bids Wanted

County of Washington Village of Kewaskum

Public notice is hereby given that the Village Board of said Village will receive sealed bids for laying cement sidewalks (Village to furnish all material) in said village and also sealed bids on the best grades of cement. All bids to be in the Clerk's office not later than 7:30 p. m., July 20th, 1916. The Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated July 10th, 1916.

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CORRESPONDENCE

NEW PROSPECT

J. McCarvey of Scott was a caller here Sunday.

Adolph Glas of Beechwood was a caller here Sunday.

Emil Gossmer of New Fane called on friends here Saturday.

Art Glass and niece of Beechwood motored here Monday.

Emil Spradow made a business trip to Kewaskum Monday.

Orin Kaiser of Beechwood made a business trip here Friday.

Joe Weasler and crew were Wednesday evening callers here.

Wm. Bartelt attended a skat tournament at Milwaukee Sunday.

Peter Fellenz and Frank Brundenburg were Saturday callers here.

Harry Koch has closed his griet mill until the first of August for repairs.

Mrs. J. Tunn motored to Campbellsport with Coral Romaine on Saturday.

Henry Backhaus and son of Scott were callers here one day this week.

The Misses Verna and Ethel Romaine spent Sunday with relatives in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Meyer spent Sunday at Cascade with the former's parents.

Ed. Stahl was a caller here on Thursday while returning from Campbellsport.

Ernst Housner and friends from Chicago were pleasant callers here Saturday.

PEARL 5,000,000 YEARS OLD

Museum Gem Said to Belong to Paleozoic Period

A pearl estimated to have been formed 5,000,000 years ago and said to be the oldest specimen of its kind in the world, was found by Stanley C. Herold, a Stanford student, six months ago, according to report from San Francisco. The pearl will be presented to the Stanford museum.

The pearl, oyster and shell in which it was imbedded came to Stanford in a consignment of geological material from the coast of the state of Washington. The pearl was disinterred in the conchology course given by Prof. James Perrin Smith.

According to university authorities, the pearl is of little value as a gem, but the oyster in which it was found originated, they said, probably in the paleozoic period, but which they have credited to the eocene epoch.

"We have no record," said Herold, "of pearls having been formed before the time this one was created. It still retains considerable luster and when thoroughly polished will regain more, but its 5,000,000 years of existence have taken out about 50 per cent of its luster.

"At the time this pearl was made the dinosaur, mastodon and saber-toothed tiger were in existence."

FOLDING TRAP FOR MINNOWS

Constructed of Pyralin, a Transparent Substance

James E. Logsdon, a linotype machinist employed by the Acheson Globe has applied for a patent on a folding minnow trap that is constructed of pyralin, a transparent substance similar to celluloid. The folding feature is new.

Logsdon's model is about twelve inches long when it is unfolded. The trap is six inches long, and a project on one slides back and forth in the body proper, being wholly invisible when the trap is folded. The trap, when folded, is six inches long and about eight inches in diameter, the folding feature reducing its length by one half.

The pyralin is unusually light, but sacrifices nothing of durability. The transparency of the body affords minnows a clear view of the bait that is inside, and they can easily find their way into the trap thru an opening in a second cone that projects inwardly into the body proper, opposite the sliding cone that adds the folding feature.

"SKIN DUSTING" IS SUCCESS

Chicago Surgeon Discovers New Way to Supply Cuticle

Skin grafting may be revolutionized by the accidental discovery of a Chicago physician, Dr. William Held. Surgeons are already calling him the discoverer of "skin dusting."

Doctor Held found it necessary to graft skin on the resultant wound from an operation for epithelioma, a malignant growth in the thigh of a 60 year old patient. He found that the man's children, however, were physically unable to sacrifice skin, and the patient's infection prevented the transfer of his own skin from one part of the body.

Suddenly the idea of a new achievement came to Dr. Held. He asked for a safety razor blade and with it scraped a three inch surface on the thigh opposite the wound. As the "skin dust" gathered on the scraping blade the physician sprinkled it in "islands," over the open surface of the wound.

When the bandages were removed, Doctor Held found a new skin formed.

HITS PIANO IN HORSE STABLE

Undertaker Says Music Cheers Animals After Funeral

Ray Biggs has placed a piano in the stable back of his undertaking establishment in Waukesha, Wis., for the sole accommodation of his horses.

Mr. Biggs said, when he rode a few months ago about a photograph being used in a chicken coop to make chickens lay and also about a dairy woman who put one in her barn to soothe the cows and make them give more and better milk, he discredited these reports, but now he has been convinced that music has a soothing effect on animals.

One of the men employed at the stable plays the piano frequently, and he verified Mr. Biggs' statement that when the horses came in from a funeral procession, with their nerves at high tension, they immediately become calm and complacent when they hear the soothing strains of a popular waltz.

CHERRY BLOWER WORKS WELL

Cleaves Fruit Perfectly and Without Injury

Charles Lannin, a Michigan man, has invented a cherry blower that promises to be a great help to the fruit growers of the country. This machine is built on the order of a fanning mill, the cherries being run thru and all the leaves and foreign material eliminated.

When the fruit comes from the machine it is perfectly clean and presents a very attractive appearance in the cases. The machine is so constructed that the cherries are not bruised or injured in any way, coming out as perfect as they went in.

Growers in the Philippines are being encouraged by the government to give more attention to the production of hemp.

The Tangled Web

By Ethel Watts-Mumford Grant

Author of "Dupes," "Whitewash," Etc.

Illustrations by the Kinneys Copyright, 1908, by Benj. B. Hampton.

CHAPTER IV.

Once within the room Mrs. Gaynor took the young woman by the shoulders with gentle firmness and turned her toward the light. "Look at me. Your eyes are bloodshot; your head is aching again."

She was answered by a look of dumb agony.

"Never mind," she continued with insistent gentleness. "You are not to help me dress, you are to do just as I say," she added in a sharper tone, as the girl made a feeble gesture of protest. "Come, I can help your head, you know—there, now." She forced the girl quietly into an easy chair, with a gentle laugh at her resistance. "There, now, rest, rest—poor little thing!" she said softly as she bent over the relaxed form. She made a gentle movement as if to brush back the girl's heavy hair.

There was one observer of this odd little scene. Alice Rawlins, on her way down the corridor had paused at Mrs. Gaynor's door, which had sprung from its catch. She had seen the kindly movement and heard the gentle orders dictated by a rarely sympathetic spirit.

"Gee!" thought Alice, as she moved on toward her room. "She's a brick, that woman! It isn't one in a million that would be that considerate. I'd just like to do her a good turn for that." With which deeply philosophic comment she dismissed the subject.

As the dinner hour approached, Mrs. Gaynor was the first to reach the drawing room, her pallor and weariness accentuated by the languid line and dark hue of her velvet gown. Presently her hostess appeared. Her dress limp-lined and colorless as her character, left one wondering whether her dressmaker possessed a sense of humor. Miss Rawlins, true to her affected boyishness, appeared in her traditional evening costume of black velvet Norfolk, a fine linen shirt and ruffled stock. Her hair, still in the inevitable "club," was held by a diamond bar and a black bow.

"Woof," she said as she entered, "wait till you pipe the Lawdon. She's sporting a frock that gave me a sunstroke. She has twenty-seven yards of gold gauze wing up the parquette, the diamond belt, and one gilt suspender."

"Rowdy!" reprimanded Mrs. Evelyn.

"Who—me or Mrs. Lawdon?" Mrs. Gaynor laughed. "One suspender don't make a rowdy. Good evening, Boyd." She bowed over Alice's head to Wendham, who stood in the doorway.

His eyes sought hers with admiration. "Did you take my prescription and a good rest, this afternoon?" he inquired.

"Yes," she nodded briefly. "You worldly dervishes are always compelling me to send you to sanitariums."

"Yes," interrupted Mrs. Evelyn. "I do think this racing fever of hers—"

"Oh, nonsense!" Mrs. Gaynor spoke with some irritation. "I have to help make my living, and as long as I'm successful—"

"But you needn't be so extravagant," objected the hostess. Mrs. Gaynor shrugged. "Needn't be! I can't help myself. And after all, I don't play bridge."

"Because the stakes are too blamed low," said Alice. "As for me, give me penny ante."

The doctor's face was serious. "My dear Alice, you will never lose your nerve. But Mrs. Gaynor is made of different stuff, and I'm trying to convince her that she must ease the strain. She knows best where the tension lies."

"What is the amount of your fee?" inquired Mrs. Gaynor coldly.

Wendham blushed scarlet. "Forgive me for forcing my professional opinion upon you—it was only my real interest. I have seen so many lovely women transformed into nervous wrecks."

Wendham spoke warmly, ignoring the delicate position in which all the speakers were placed by this intrusion into the personal realm of one of the circle. The mad extravagance and love of excitement which characterized Nellie Gaynor concerned him deeply. They stood like unseeable but insurmountable barriers between her magnetic personality and his growing love for her.

"Indeed," said Mrs. Gaynor. "I knew broken legs could be re-set, but I didn't know that you posed as a mender of character. Is the operation painful?" Her light tone treated his offer as a joke, but this time he was not to be put off.

"Not at all painful," he answered, "for the most wonderful anaesthetic in the world is the first thing necessary—hypnotism."

"Rot!" exclaimed Alice. "Really?" said Mrs. Evelyn. Nellie Gaynor fixed upon Wendham a sudden glance of terror. She half raised her hand as if to push

back a crowding presence. She was white to the lips. "Never, oh, never, never!" she gasped. "What do you mean?" she added. Her hand dropped to her side.

With infinite pity at his heart the physician watched the slim fingers twitch and tremble. "You wouldn't be frightened if you understood it," he said quietly. "You see that's the specialty I took up abroad."

"Why," said Mrs. Evelyn, with a face as blank as her pearls, "I thought it was some sort of a vaudeville thing, didn't you, Alice? Where was it we saw the 'Mysterious Mari- ons' who read your watch numbers and things?"

The conversation ceased abruptly as Mrs. Lawdon entered the room. Even the impassive Mrs. Evelyn could not restrain a smile, recalling the vivid, if somewhat unconventional description to which Miss Rawlins had treated them.

"Blondes seem always to wear either black or gold," she said vaguely.

"It's a paquin," beamed Mrs. Lawdon. "I do love his frocks, don't you?"

Wendham had not left Mrs. Gaynor's side, and his calm, affectionate gaze rested searchingly upon her face. "I'm not joking," he continued in an undertone. "Think it over."

Her momentary fright had passed. She had regained her old composure. "You're very good," she said. "To take so much interest—and I know you are right. Very soon, perhaps next week, I'll take your advice—some of it," she added. "I'll go away and rest—take a cruise somewhere."

"Please," he pleaded. "Dinner is served," announced the butler.

Wendham extended his arm. Nellie took it, conscious of the grateful sensation of its implied protection and strength.

"Yes," she admitted wearily. "I am very, very tired." She turned to him squarely as she reached her seat and spoke quickly, almost in a whisper. "Sometimes I feel as if I weren't quite sane—do you understand that? I can't realize that I

am married."

"You know where they were—yours! She sprang erect. "You and Mrs. Gaynor—you were the only people who did know!"

Alice's astonished face flamed scarlet. "Do you dare!"

Mrs. Gaynor turned white to the lips, her great eyes blazed more brilliant than the lost jewels. "Mrs. Lawdon is not quite herself." Her voice, full of fine, high breeding, fell like ice upon Mrs. Lawdon's fevered utterance.

Realizing that she had lost self-control, Mrs. Lawdon struggled for composure, but the magnitude of her loss again overwhelmed her. "You must search—at—once—at once. I want the police—send for the police!"

Mr. Evelyn rang the electric bell. "I will give orders that all the servants be brought to the dining room. We will examine them there. Vreeman," he continued, addressing the butler. "I want everyone of my employees from the arden, house and stables—also the servants of my guests—to assemble at once in the dining room. Permit no one to leave the house or grounds on any pretext!"

The butler bowed, casting a glance of awed inquiry at the excited group before him. As he paused outside the door his trained ear plainly caught Mrs. Lawdon's protests.

"I won't have it, I won't! I want the police, I want detectives! Charlie!" she screamed, "where's Charlie? He'll make you send for the police!"

The slamming of a distant door and the approach of hurried feet announced the men from the billiard room. Charlie Lawdon rushed to his wife's side.

"What's the matter—what's the meaning of this?" he exclaimed.

"Oh, Charlie!" she wailed. "they're gone—all gone!"

"What's gone?" he asked, bewildered. Then his eye fell upon the remnants of the picture hat.

"Robbed!" he said shortly. "Well, I told you to have paste copies made, didn't I?"

Mrs. Lawdon opened her mouth to answer, but her husband placed a restraining hand upon her shoulder.

"There, little woman, buck up—you're a bit off, of course. Tell us what you know—quiet, now."

Mrs. Lawdon brushed the tears from her eyes. "I owed Mrs. Evelyn eighty at bridge, you know. I went to find my purse—I'd put it in the same box with the ruby pendant. The key was all right but when I opened the trunk I found my purse lying on the bottom. At first I thought I didn't remember rightly. Then I thought I'd look—and every hat was empty—everyone!"

"Every hat!" exclaimed Mr. Evelyn in mystification.

"My wife had a strong box made like a hat trunk," Mr. Lawdon explained. "Cases, you know, set in double crowns; thought nobody'd ever think of looking there—"

"Rest," she repeated. "Rest—I don't know the word."

"You must learn it, then." "You are kind to bother so much about me—and—as soon as I can—I am going to try."

In her weariness she had turned to him with the sweet, relying gratitude of expression that raises womanly charm to its highest power. He loosed to take her in his arms, to comfort and care for her, to bring his knowledge and his love to her instant need. "Go rest—doctor's orders—Nellie," his lips had framed the endearing name, when an excited clatter and a choking, hysterical cry brought the party to their feet with a common movement of anxiety.

CHAPTER V.

Mrs. Lawdon appeared at the door. The well-groomed beautiful woman of a few moments before was almost beyond recognition. Her face had aged ten years, her hair hung in disorder, a huge rent in the golden gauze of her gown showed the gleam of its white satin lining—mute evidence of the hurried regardlessness of her flight. And, as a last detail of the incomprehensible, her convulsive hands grasped a black feather hat of enormous proportions. For an instant her tragic, ridiculous figure was silhouetted against the dark portieres. Then she staggered forward, tripping over her long frock, waving the crumpled Gainsboro, stammering for speech.

"She's gone mad!" gasped Mrs. Evelyn, catching at her husband's arm.

Mrs. Lawdon found her voice. "I've been robbed—robbed—robbed!" Her voice rose in thin soprano gradations. "My diamonds—my emeralds—my ruby! They're gone. I tell you! Gone! Gone! Gone!"

She collapsed upon a chair, flinging her body half across the center table, where she beat the polished wood with her clenched hands.

Alice Rawlins was the first to grasp the situation. "The hat box!" she gasped, her eyes upon the damaged millinery in Mrs. Lawdon's grasp. "It's been opened!"

The victim raised her head with a jerk. "You, you, Alice Rawlins! You know where they were—yours! She sprang erect. "You and Mrs. Gaynor—you were the only people who did know!"

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"My wife had a strong box made like a hat trunk," Mr. Lawdon explained. "Cases, you know, set in double crowns; thought nobody'd ever think of looking there—"

"I know," Mrs. Gaynor interrupted. "Mrs. Lawdon showed them to Alice and me this afternoon. Some one may have watched us—"

"One thing is certain," Wendham insisted: "this must have happened between the time Mrs. Lawdon came down before dinner and when she went for her purse. Now, as Mrs. Lawdon came in last, and these ladies and gentlemen have been in her presence ever since, with the exception of those who accompanied Mr.

Lawdon to the billiard room, it is safe to say that all these are beyond suspicion."

"Naturally," Mr. Lawdon agreed. "I suppose so," gasped his wife; "but Charlie, I want the police, too."

"We will question the servants first ourselves," Mr. Evelyn rose with decision.

The whole party adjourned to the dining room. Frightened faces greeted them with timorous humility. A dozen quickly authenticated alibis reduced the number of suspects. Cooks, butlers, and stable-boys were dismissed. The housemaids and personal attendants of the guests remained. Of these three were eliminated, their duties having kept them in other parts of the house or in communication with other servants. A frightened gardener's boy who could give no satisfactory account of himself, the incorruptible Ellen, Mrs. Gaynor's maid Adele, and the second housemaid in charge of the guests' annex remained for more searching examination.

The housemaid had been upon that floor even in and out of all the rooms, as was her duty. She had seen no one, heard no one, and protested her innocence with tears. The gardener's boy at last owned that he had been making love to the cook's assistant through the kitchen window, the damsel reluctantly corroborating his statement. Mrs. Lawdon's maid had left the room the moment her mistress had gone to dinner—the door was unlocked and the window open—for which she bitterly denounced herself. Ellen, nervous and incoherent, confused her statements, which consisted of the simple facts of having put her mistress's room in order and gone below stairs, with walls of contrition at having left the apartment even for a moment.

Adele answered without hesitation. She had felt ill. Mrs. Gaynor, who was the soul of kindness, had excused her from her duties, and even insisted on her lying down on the divan, where, her neuralgia being relieved, she had fallen asleep, and only awakened when the housemaid had entered. She had then put the room in order and joined the other servants. The housemaid told of finding her asleep on the divan, and Mrs. Gaynor corroborated her first statement, adding, that as the girl was not strong, she often allowed her privileges of the sort.

"The fact remains, however," Mrs. Gaynor added, "that Adele is the only person we find who was in that part of the house for any length of time." She turned to the maid gently, whose honest eyes followed her mistress with adoration. "Were you at all disturbed—did you wake at any time, as if some noise had roused you?"

"No, ma'am. I slept sound."

"What time was it, she questioned the housemaid, "when you finished your rounds and you and Adele went downstairs?"

"About ten," said the housemaid warily.

"Then from ten till a quarter of twelve, when Mrs. Lawdon went to her room, there was no one on that floor?"

There was silence.

"Adele," continued Mrs. Gaynor, "you are on no excuse to leave this house until Mrs. Evelyn gives you permission, and you are to do whatever she wishes. I know you are innocent," she added kindly, "it is only that the right thing must be done."

"Very well, ma'am," said Adele simply.

"They must be searched," said Mrs. Lawdon. "Close the doors, please, and let the men go into the drawing-room."

The women were searched amid tears and wails, Mrs. Evelyn presiding as if such occurrences were an everyday feature of her life. Mrs. Lawdon with frank brutality to spare the women's feelings.

Nothing was found. As the last garment was adjusted, Mrs. Lawdon burst into tears of vexation.

"This is all nonsense, all ridiculous," she wailed. "I don't care what you think. I want detectives, and I am going to have them."

Mrs. Evelyn realized the uselessness of protest. "You'll be sorry, but, of course, if you insist, we cannot do otherwise than allow you to take whatever measures you may desire."

"I should think not," sneered Mrs. Lawdon. "It's all very well for the Trade-wells and the others to keep close about it, but I notice they don't get their things back, and I mean to have mine—I don't care who gets punished."

"May these women retire now?" asked the hostess coldly. "Are you satisfied that none of your property is upon their persons?"

"I want them kept together and watched—all the time!" demanded Mrs. Lawdon aggressively. "And I want every room in the house searched—now—this minute."

"That is being done," said Mrs. Gaynor. "Mr. Evelyn is attending to that. The search will be thorough, you may be sure."

CHAPTER VI.

Mrs. Evelyn rang. "These maids are to be questioned further. You will keep them in the servants' hall until I give further orders. And Vreeman," she continued, "when the detectives come, you are to offer no opposition to whatever they may desire to investigate. You, we are all under suspicion until the affair can be cleared up."

Under escort of the butler the hysterical suspects were removed, and the ladies returned to the drawing room. Alice, her hands in her

pockets, stood before the open fire. "Well," she said dryly, "when do you wish to go through me, Mrs. Lawdon? And Mrs. Gaynor, have you had the X-rays turned on her? We may have swallowed your jewels, you know."

Miss Rawlins's angry sarcasm fell upon unresponsive ears.

"Where's my husband?" Mrs. Lawdon demanded sharply. "I'm not going to waste another minute—not one—I want the proper authorities, that's what I'm after." A curious servant passed the door. "You, John, go and find Mr. Lawdon. Tell him I want him here at once." The servant disappeared, and Mrs. Lawdon turned with evil triumph upon Mrs. Evelyn. "Now, I'm going to take things in hand, and something's going to happen."

"Rather more than you imagine," said Mrs. Evelyn resignedly. "However, I have nothing more to say. The loss has been yours, it occurred in my house. You may act exactly as you see fit."

"I hope you happen to have a photograph of yourself wearing regalia," observed Alice. "It will be a great comfort to the reporters. By the way, Patty? Who do you wish to take charge of the interviews? We will be in a state of siege by to-

day."

"Come, come," Mrs. Gaynor's voice broke in. "Adele, what nonsense. You mustn't allow people to frighten you like that. It's just as the doctor says. Of course, we know you're innocent. Go back and stay with the others, since Mrs. Lawdon wishes it."

The girl rubbed her hand across her eyes and rose unsteadily. "Yes'm," she said. "Please excuse me, I was all took back."

"It's all right, Adele," Mrs. Gaynor's voice had regained its former gentleness. "Go back, and don't run away like that, again. If anything more is said, insist on seeing me. Good night."

The servant turned and went slowly away.

"Nellie," said Wendham slowly, "for Heaven's sake go to your room before anything more happens! I cannot bear to see you in this condition. It breaks my heart." He raised her resisting hand to his lips. "Come, dear, come."

With his help she mounted the easy stairs and crossed the hallway to her room. At the door she paused and turned to him.

"I'm not worth your kindness, really, I'm not. Oh!" she cried passionately. "I wish I were dead, I wish I were dead!—but I haven't the courage. Good night, and thank you."

The troubled household was at last at rest, but Wendham found sleep impossible. "Let's sit it out, Cass," he suggested. Mr. Evelyn jumped at the suggestion. "A nightcap and a chat—I need something."

Settling themselves in easy chairs before the fire, they remained silent, each deep in thought.

Evelyn spoke suddenly. "I've got one piece of news for you, Boyd—and I'm sorry it's—what is it?"

Wendham looked up anxiously. His lost recrossed his legs. "I learned something a little while ago. You remember when Vreeman called me to the door? Well, John, the second man, wanted to see me; said he had something to say; excused himself for not speaking before, but he hated to peach on a fellow worker—and all that sort of rot. Upshot of it was, he said he saw Adele, Mrs. Gaynor's maid, come out of the Lawdon's room when we were all at dinner, and before Mary came up to prepare the rooms. Direct contradiction of what she says, you see."

The scene in the hall when the incensed maid had flown to her beloved mistress with her story came clearly before Wendham. That the girl was truly and frankly resentful was evident; that she spoke in all simplicity of soul had been equally obvious. This story, then, what was it? Had the man, knowing that his intended victim had once told of the whole encounter, deemed it safer for himself to seek equal publicity and stick to the story? It seemed so, and yet might not this be part of an over-subtle scheme to divert attention from himself? Wendham's reverie lasted so long that Evelyn was annoyed.

"You don't seem interested in my latest information," he said at length.

"The physician started. 'I wonder—I wonder—' again he was lost in thought. 'Do you know,' he said suddenly. 'I'd question that man very carefully. Have him here. He glanced at the clock. 'It's very late, never mind,' he added. 'What's the odds?' said Evelyn. 'We fine-tooth-combed the whole place without respect to age, sex, or previous condition of servitude. Good night again.' He withdrew, and Nellie slowly moved toward the stairs."

Her hands shook as if palsied as she reached for the carved newel post, her knees weakened and she sank upon the lower step, burying her face in her hands, too weak to rise and proceed in the search for her sorely needed rest. After a moment of complete relaxation, she pulled herself together, conscious that the dizziness that numbed her throbbing brain might at any moment gain control. She stood for a moment leaning her whole weight on the balustrade, when a sudden commotion roused all her dormant energies.

Adele's voice rose in hysterical protest. "Madame! Madame! Oh, Madame!" The maid came down the corridor, spied her mistress, and

rushed to her as to refuge. Bending her came Wendham. "Oh, Madame!" the girl gasped, "what do you think John—John, the second man, said to me? Oh, ma'am, he nudged up to me and said: 'I saw you, my girl, when you went into that room. Now, I haven't peached, and you divide with me.' That's what he did, and as God sees me, Mrs. Gaynor, it isn't true. I was asleep there all the time. I was, I was. Oh, you don't believe him, ma'am, you don't—oh, say you don't!"

Mrs. Gaynor swayed, clutching at the banisters. "John says he saw you go in?" Her voice was sharp with something more than surprise.

Wendham caught her by the arm, and leaning over, gently pushed back the woman's arms that sought to catch and cling to her mistress's knees.

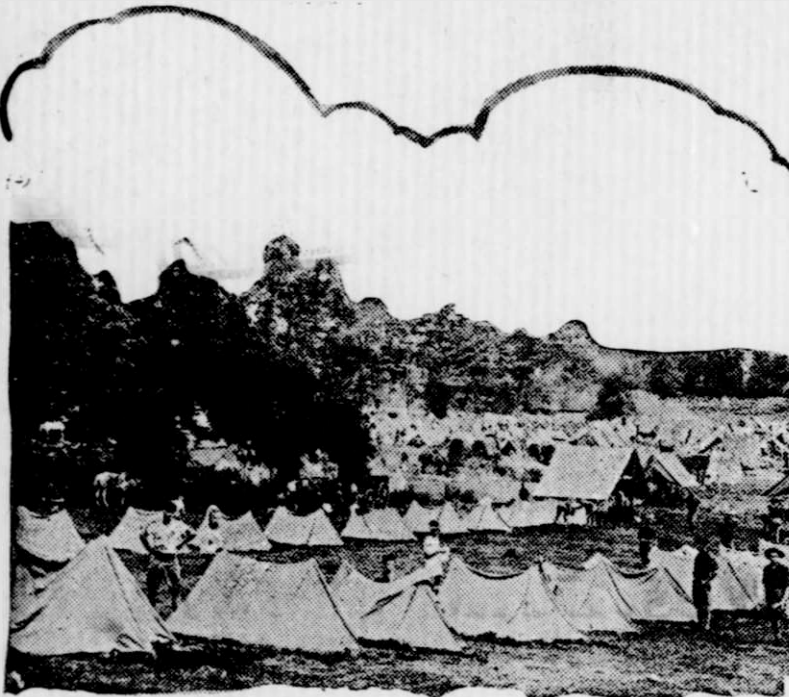
"Don't, my girl—quiet, quiet—calm down now. Don't be frightened." His voice soothed the terrified creature like magic. She raised her head fixing her tearful eyes upon his. Her tension relaxed suddenly. "John probably thought you did rob Mrs. Lawdon and just took a flyer to see if you'd weaken and divide with him if you had. You must control yourself. Mrs. Gaynor believes in you, I know she does. Be calm now. His eyes held hers as if fascinated. Slowly she drooped forward.

"Come, come," Mrs. Gaynor's voice broke in. "Adele, what nonsense. You mustn

TRENCHES NOW FACE BORDER



An elaborate network of trenches has been dug along the American front of the Rio Grande. Soldiers keep guard in them day and night.



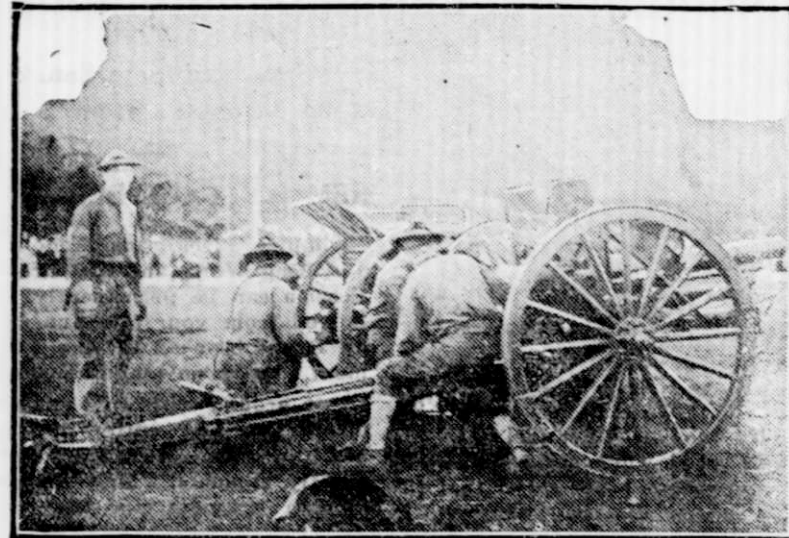
Typical National Guard Camp Scene

State militia is for the most part equipped with regulation army tents and is experienced in camp life.



Guard Relief Among the State Militia

In actual warfare guard and sentry duty is vitally important. The state troops are fully trained in this line of duty.



National Guard Artillery In Action

Field artillery always plays an important part in mountain warfare. The state militia is equipped with light cannon and well trained gunners.

OPERATION AIDS BACKWARD BOY

MARVEL OF MODERN SURGERY—
ORGAN REMOVED FROM NECK
OF WOMAN

PATIENTS IMPROVE VERY RAPIDLY

Child Had Become Mentally Deficient
Because of Depression—Now Can
Speak Intelligently

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Another marvel of modern surgery was performed in St. Mary's Hospital, with every indication of success. By an operation known as thyroidectomy the extreme mental activity of a woman was lessened and the backward mind of a child was brought closer to the normal.

The operation itself was comparatively simple. Briefly told, it consisted of removing part of a goiter in the throat of the abnormal woman and inserting it in the abdominal wall of the subnormal child. The improvement in both cases was marked.

The woman, who was about 32 years old, came from a well to do family in Brooklyn. She had been suffering for some time from the swelling of the throat known colloquially as goiter. By physicians this is attributed to an enlargement of the thyroid gland just under the jaw.

This gland is at present so doctors themselves say, but imperfectly comprehended by physicians, but they know enough of its functions to realize that it is one of the most remarkable organs in the body. It is believed not only to govern the growth but to determine the mental and nervous development. Because of the excessive size of the patient's thyroid gland, which is known technically as hyperthyroidism, the woman was in a highly sensitive state.

She was neurotic, subject to fits of hysteria, and was agitated by the slightest disturbance. Consequently she decided to go to St. Mary's hospital, which had been particularly successful in the reduction of thyroïdical affections. When she went there the chief operating surgeon decided that he had an opportunity not only of relieving the woman but of benefitting the little boy in whom he was interested.

The youngster, who was 6 years old was the son of a prominent man in Virginia. He suffered from lack of secretions from the thyroid gland, which caused him to be mentally defective. His speech was limited and so indistinct as to be unintelligible, and though he apparently recognized his toys when they were held up before him, he could not name them. His parents were desirous of having the handicap removed, but though the operating surgeon had promised assistance, he had found only diseased thyroids among his patients until the woman applied at the hospital.

Then he notified the lad's father, who immediately brought his son here. An operation was decided upon by the doctors at St. Mary's eight hours after the boy's arrival, which made his subsequent good showing all the more striking. He and the woman were placed on adjoining operating tables, with three surgeons in attendance and other physicians at the hospital watching the unique proceeding.

The woman was given an injection of cocaine in her neck, while the child was put under a general anesthetic, ether being administered. One lobe of the woman's thyroid gland was then taken out and transplanted to the boy, being placed between the peritoneum, a membrane lining the abdominal cavity and the fascia, a connective tissue covering the vital organs. The operation was over in an hour and a half.

The woman who had been conscious and talking freely to the doctors during the operation without feeling the slightest pain recovered quickly. The strain on her mind was greatly diminished, and though not restored to normal sensibility at once, physicians at the hospital felt when she was discharged it was only a question of time before her temperament would be brought to "the happy medium."

Their chief interest centered in the transformation so far wrought in the child. He came out of the effects of the ether without trouble and began to grow in intelligence. At the end of 15 days' observation his clear utterance was in sharp contrast to his mumbling previously, and he could pronounce such difficult words for a youngster as "automobile" and "choochoo train." As he left to return to Virginia with his father he delighted the nurses by speaking the words they taught him, "Good-by, sweetheart."

Operations of a kindred nature have been performed a few times before, but never with such favorable results so far as known. The practice has been to insert the grafted thyroid into the tibia, or shin bone, on the theory that it would take best there. But as the gland is one of the ductless variety and "takes" anywhere the staff at St. Mary's determined to make the experiment of placing it near the intestines. When their data are more complete this psychological change accomplished by physical means will be published in the medical journals.

If a leap year girl has the tact she can make her victim believe he did the proposing.

NATIONAL GUARD OR MILITIA AN INTEGRAL PART OF ARMY

New Laws Have Increased Its Military Effectiveness and Prepared It For War.

THE terms "Organized Militia" and "National Guard," says General William H. Carter in his book, "The American Army," "have been adopted officially to designate those military organizations which participate in the appropriations by congress and to differentiate them from the untrained body of citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five available as militia in the mass. There is a wide variation in the strength, discipline and effectiveness of the state forces. Some states have practically no troops at all, while others have regularly organized brigades and divisions."

The state of New York appropriated the term National Guard in 1892 to describe the organized militia and other states have followed suit, though some others use the term Organized or Volunteer Militia.

Regulars and Militia. The militia of the various states has been the nucleus of the American army in all its wars. Singularly enough, the largest regular army America ever had was in the Revolution; 130,000 out of the 294,000 men engaged were Continental regulars. In the war of 1812 there were 85,000 regulars against 471,000 militiamen, while in the civil war, with its 2,500,000 enlisted men, there were only 30,000 regulars. The Spanish war was fought by 28,000 regulars and 223,000 volunteers.

Since the passage of the Dick bill in 1908 and the militia of the different states has come under federal control it has been unified and brought nearer to the regular army, so that there will be a great reserve force in fact as well as in name. Yet the militia in reality by the terms of the act is made to consist of every able-bodied

citizen and person who has declared his intention to become a citizen, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, divided into the organized militia—the national guard of the states and territories—and the unorganized or reserve militia.

The constitution has given the president the power of calling forth the militia and of arming, organizing and disciplining such as may be mustered into the United States service. Any person who fails to respond to a call may be punished by court martial.

When in the service of the federal government militia officers and men receive the same pay as regulars. The president does not call out the national guard at first hand, but through the secretary of war directs the governors of the states to place at his disposal such troops as he may require. The numbers are apportioned according to population. The president is the sole judge of the expediency of issuing a call and merely instructs the secretary of war when he wishes it done.

Arms and Equipment. The organized militia is inspected each year by regular army officers, who fill out reports on its appearance, property, drill and target practice. The government now furnishes standard arms, equipment and uniforms. The national guard infantry is equipped with the new pattern Springfield rifle, the equal of any army rifle in the world. This is the weapon carried by the regular army infantry. It was first introduced in 1903. Length with bayonet, 3 feet 6 inches; weight, 9 pounds 6 ounces; carries five cartridges in magazine; sighted to 2,850 yards; muzzle velocity, 2,700 foot seconds; weight of cartridge, 375 grams—powder, pyrocellulose; bullet, lead and tin.

The act of May 27, 1908, known as the Dick bill, established new relations of the state militia forces to the federal government and brought about many changes in the militia service. It contains, among others, the following provisions besides those epitomized above:

The present national guard of the states and territories, by whatever name called, is made a national guard in fact as well as in name and constitutes the organized militia. Its organization, armament and discipline are to be the same as those for the regular army. In case of war the two forces will act together, and they should be armed, equipped and drilled alike.

A valuable feature is that which provides that officers of the national guard who have been nominated by the governors and appointed by the president for that purpose may attend and pursue a regular course of study at a military school or college in the United States, with the same travel allowance and quarters to which an officer of the regular army would be entitled under the same circumstances and subsistence at the rate of \$1 per day.

When the troops of the national guard are encamped at any military station or post they are to be furnished with ammunition and receive instruction in target practice. The pension laws of the United States are extended to cover the case of all officers and men disabled while in the service of the United States and their widows and orphans.

States Pay Greater Shares. While the United States government contributes to the expenses of the militia, by far the greater burden is borne by the state. Toward the expenses of the New York national guard, for instance, the government contributes \$400,000 annually, but the expenses total \$4,000,000 annually; consequently \$3,600,000 is contributed annually by the state.

The only complete division in the whole army of the United States, including regulars and militia, is that of which the New York units are the component parts. The New York national guard is a complete division, which is the greatest tactical and administrative unit of and forms the basis for army organization. It has 974 officers and 15,591 men, under the command of Major General John F. O'Ryan. No other state force has a complete division; neither is there a complete division in the regular army capable of being assembled in the time it would take the New York troops to mobilize. Every one of the commands in the state is recruited above the minimum prescribed by the regulations, but further recruiting would be begun immediately when the call to arms was issued. Each regiment would be recruited to war strength, and in ten days the division would be ready with full equipment to be sent to the front. Over 15,000 men could be under arms within twenty-four hours on receipt of an order to mobilize.

The New York national guard includes signal corps, engineers, cavalry, field artillery, field hospital corps and ambulance corps. It is today in a state of efficiency that makes it able to bear comparison with any military organization of its size in the world. The day of the "tin" or "chocolate" soldier is gone, not only in New York, but in the other states as well. The militiaman today is a real soldier and ready to do the full duty of a soldier in every particular.

Pennsylvania Men Active. The Pennsylvania national guard ranks next to New York in members, with a peace strength of 745 officers and 10,100 men. It has been very active in the past six months in preparing itself for the emergency of war and the several organizations have been commanded by Major General C. B. Dougherty, commanding the Pennsylvania national guard, to follow a plan mapped out by the army division of militia affairs, a plan applicable to all state national guard associations. Reports and recommendations of regular army officers, known as inspector-instructors assigned to the several states, have been instrumental in the formulation of this general plan. It is a basis

for theoretical and practical instruction, the details of which have to be varied to meet local conditions. Upon the completion of a prescribed course of theoretical instruction all study ceases, but a postgraduate course follows for both officers and men.

In the four brigades of the infantry of the Pennsylvania national guard there are thirteen regiments. There are two companies in the engineer battalion, Company A, located at Scranton, and Company B, at Philadelphia. Field Company A of Pittsburgh comprises the entire signal corps. There are eight troops in the cavalry, as follows: First squadron—First, Second and A and G, Philadelphia. Second squadron—Governor's troop, Harrisburg; Sheridan, Tyrone; Troop F, New-castle, and Troop H, Pittsburgh.

It is now recruited to its full peace strength. Should orders come to bring



Photo by American Press Association. BRIGADIER GENERAL ALBERT L. MILLS, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, UNITED STATES ARMY.

to a war strength it could be done in a short time, its officers declare, and the troops could be mobilized rapidly.

Ohio, Illinois and Massachusetts are pretty close together for the honor of third place in numerical strength as regards their militia forces. Ohio has on its peace footing 490 officers and 5,657 men, Illinois has 508 officers and 5,447 men, and Massachusetts has 424 officers and 5,399 men. In efficiency Ohio is accorded third place, after New York and Pennsylvania.

Full Division From New York. According to a new mobilization plan approved by the war department New York state would be expected to provide a full division of troops to be mobilized at Staten Island.

The New York troops would be the sixth division of the army and would be divided into nine regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, two regiments of field artillery, one battalion of engineers, 8,619 coast artillerymen and one battalion of signal troops, in addition to the quota of sanitary troops. Each infantry regiment would number about 1,800 men, while the cavalry regiment would number 1,252 men. The total of the division would be 25,251.

In a general way it is realized that the efficiency of the Sixth division is higher than any other of the militia divisions, but it may not be known to the public that New York state has completed the organization of all the units constituting a tactical division and that the division instruction and training have proceeded during recent years in such effective manner that this division is, in fact, a military machine, with the officers schooled and instructed not only in the technique of their own arm, but also in the duties and obligations of that arm to the infantry, which is the backbone and main strength of an army.

When the Sixth division comes to be mobilized every arm of the service will be shown in action; the activities of the ambulance companies in establishing dressing stations, bandaging various types of wounds and transporting the injured; the field hospitals will set up their field hospital, with its operating room, and also their hospitals for the reception, care and forwarding of the wounded; the field bakery of the division will give a demonstration of setting up its field bakery section and baking bread for the troops, while the division trains will illustrate facility of movement and driving ability.

A battery of light artillery will show the mobility of the modern field artillery material and the rapidity of fire of the new three inch rapid fire gun with which it is armed. All the batteries of the New York division are equipped with the latest model rapid fire, long recoil field artillery gun.

A pioneer company will lay and explode land mines for protecting the trenches from assault and prepare, throw and explode hand grenades loaded with the new and powerful explosive invented by Captain Woodward of the New York corps of engineers and known as "trotol." The signal battalion will illustrate the rapidity with which a wireless station may be set up and communication established with distant points. The use of reel carts, semaphore, flag signals and heliograph will be demonstrated.

The only other state which would be called upon to provide a complete division would be Pennsylvania, which would supply 21,532 men, to mobilize at Mount Gretna. The third largest number of men from a state would represent Illinois, which is scheduled for 14,274, while Ohio, the fourth state, would be called upon to mobilize 13,825 at Columbus.

The divisions are numbered from 5 to 16 and are so arranged that adjacent states are included in the same divisions. The first four divisions would in the event of trouble be organized with the regular army as the backbone and would represent all of the states of the Union.

AMERICANS LEAD IN INVENTIONS

FORT DODGE, IOWA, SCIENTIST PRESENTS PROOF

Lists Important Devices of the Last Fifty Years—Fond of This Research Work

Hats off to American scientists! They lead the world.

Dr. Thomas H. Glenn, director of the Fort Dodge, Iowa, Clinical Laboratory has the proof. He has prepared a table showing that in the last fifty years thirty seven of the fifty one great inventions have been perfected by Americans.

Here is the table:
American inventions since 1865:
Telephone—Bell. 1876.
Typewriter—Sholes. 1878.
Cash register—Patterson. 1885.
Incandescent lamp—Edison. 1880.
Electric furnace reduction—Cowles. 1885.

Electrolytic alkali production—Castner. 1890.
Transparent photograph film—Eastman. 1888.
Motion picture machine—Edison. 1895.

Buttonholsewing machine—Reece. 1881.
Carborundum—Acheson. 1891.
Calcium carbide—Wilson. 1888.
Artificial graphite—Acheson. 1896.
Split-phase induction motor—Tesla. 1887.

Airbrake—Westinghouse. 1869.
Electric welding—Thompson. 1889.
Type bar casting—Mergenthaler. 1885.

Chain stitch shoe sewing machine—French and Meyers. 1881.
Single type composing machine—Lanston. 1887.
Continuous process match making—Beecher. 1888.

Chrome tanning—Schultz. 1884.
Disc plows, modern type—Hardy. 1896.
Welt Machine—Goodyear. 1871.
Electric lamp—Brush. 1879.

Recording adding machine—Burrroughs. 1888.
Celluloid—Hyatt. 1870.
Automatic knot tying machine—Appleby. 1880.

Water gas—Lowe. 1875.
Machine for making barbed wire—Glidden. 1875.
Rotary converter—Bradley. 1887.
High speed steel—Taylor and White. 1901.

Dry air process for blast furnace—Gayley. 1891.
Block signals for railways—Robison. 1872.
Trolley car—Van Depoele and Sprague. 1884-1887.

Harvesting armor plate—Harvey. 1891.
Flying machine—Wright.
In the same period of time the rest of the world has contributed only the following inventions according to Dr. Glenn's list:

Electric steel—Heroult. 1900. French.
Dynamite—Nobel. 1867. Swedish.
Artificial alizarine (dye)—Grebe and Liebermann. 1869. German.
Siphon recorder—Thompson. 1874. English.

Gas Engine—Otto. 1876. German.
Wireless telegraphy—Marconi. 1900. Italian.
Smokeless powder—Vielje. 1886. French.

Diesel oil motor—Diesel. 1880. German.
Centrifugal separator—DeLaval. 1880. Swedish.
Manganese steel—Hadfield. 1840. English.

Electric transformer—Gaulard and Gibb. 1863. English.
Cyanide process used for the extracting of metals—Arthur and DeForest. English.

Mantel burner—Welshach Austrian.
By-product coke oven—Hofman. 1893. Austrian.
Dr. Glen is fond of research, and when his patriotism was aroused by hearing how much other nations had done along scientific lines he set out to find where America stood. The result was gratifying, he said.

SURE TRAIN STOP IS SOUGHT

Fortune for Inventor of Device That Will do the Trick.

Wanted—a cock-sure, practical, automatic train stop. An independent fortune, it is intimated, awaits the inventor who can produce the precise device that has long been demanded. In the investigation of the Amherst wreck on the New York Central, and in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the New Haven wreck near Milford, Conn., railroads were urged to develop some means of stopping trains on signal without depending upon the engineer.

The device, when worked out, in all probability will be electrical. It must exert force sufficient to shut off steam and throw the air brakes of the locomotive and be independent of the throttle lever in the engineer's cab. Numberless inventions of signals which would register in the cab have been patented, but nothing which would successfully stop the train. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad some years ago offered a prize of \$20,000 for the device, but the proprietor of a successful automatic stop would be able to make many times that sum.

BIG FIREMEN'S PICNIC AT WEST BEND SUNDAY, JULY 16th

Join the Parade in One of our Hart, Schaffner & Marx or Kirschbaum Suits

A large assortment to select from

H. S. & M. Suits at \$18 to \$25

Kirschbaum Suits at \$15, \$18 and \$20

Other Good Suits at \$10 and \$12

Buy Your Groceries

and other supplies here for your Sunday needs.

Cornflake, package..... 7c
Yeast Foam, 3 pkgs. for..... 10c
Fancy Lemons, dozen..... 20c
Fresh Pretzel, lb..... 9c
Pink Salmon, can..... 10c
Fancy Cut Beans, can..... 9c
West Bend Peas, 2 cans for..... 15c
25c Chinook Salmon, can..... 18c
Water Glasses, a doz..... 25c and 20c

SPECIAL 100 Bonds

with every dollar purchase in our clothing department this week

July Clean-Up On all Straw Hats

50c Straws at..... 33c
1.00 Straws at..... 68c
1.50 Straws at..... 98c
2.00 Straws at..... 1.39
All 5.00 Panamas, special price..... 2.79

The Poul Mercantile Co. West Bend, Wisconsin

Bulletin No. 5

The Bethlehem Steel Company's Offer to Serve the United States

At a time when the expenses of the Government are so enormous—

Isn't it worth while finding out the actual facts before plunging ahead into an expenditure of \$11,000,000 of the people's money for a Government armor plant?

To clear up the whole situation, and to put it on a basis as fair and business-like as we know how to express it, we now make this offer to the Government:

The Bethlehem Steel Company will manufacture armor plate for the Government of the United States at actual cost of operation plus such charges for overhead expenses, interest and depreciation as the Federal Trade Commission may fix. We will agree to this for such period as the Government may designate.

The House of Representatives voted down a proposal to empower the Federal Trade Commission to determine a fair price for armor, and allow private manufacturers opportunity to meet that price before the Government built its plant.

Isn't our proposition fair and ought it not to be accepted?

The measure is now before the United States Senate.

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

Bethlehem Steel Company

KOHLVILLE

Grandma Metzner is visiting with relatives at West Bend.

Quite a few from here attended the kirmass at St. Kilian on Tuesday.

Jacob Meinhardt and family visited with relatives at Kewaskum Sunday evening.

Quite a few of our young folks attended the dance at Cedar Lake Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Metzner and daughter visited with the latter's mother on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Endlich of Allenton spent Sunday with the John Endlich family.

Mrs. Herman Reuter and daughter of Milwaukee are visiting with the Ph. Klumb family.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Moldenhauer of Allenton visited with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Faber Sunday.

F. Fred Metzner and Mrs. Henry Becker and son Melvin spent Tuesday at Milwaukee on business.

Miss Ida Seigler returned home to Milwaukee after spending a few weeks here with her grandparents.

Mrs. Fred Sell and son Willie and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Zimthal of Theresa and Henry Gritzmacher and family of Wayne were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas Sell on Sunday.

Paul mean, cross, ugly, sore at yourself and everyone else. Do you know what is wrong? Your stomach is out of whack. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will put it back. Taken tonight, tomorrow be right. Don't wait. 35c. Tea or Tablets.—Edw. C. Miller.

VALLEY VIEW

Several from this locality attended camp meeting at Byron Sunday.

Sherman Tuttle and family of Dundee were Sunday callers at R. L. Nortons.

Miss Bernice Johnson spent Sunday afternoon with friends in North Ashford.

J. N. Schommer of Menomonee, Wis., called on relatives in this vicinity recently.

R. Johnson of Fond du Lac is spending a few days with G. H. Johnson and family.

A few from here attended the barn dance given by McCarty by Byron Friday evening.

Wallace Ferman of Fond du Lac was a pleasant caller at the P. Schommer home Sunday.

Joseph Calhoun of Riverside was a pleasant caller at the home of Miss Blanche Murray Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Norton and son Louis called at the B. Jaeger home in North Ashford Sunday evening.

Miss Blanche Murray was a business caller at the home of Herman Rehorst in Sunnyside Thursday evening.

James Kenney returned to his home in Fond du Lac after spending a week with Mrs. K. Schommer and family.

It is a great risk to travel without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, as this preparation cannot be obtained on the trains or steamships. Attacks of bowel complaint are often sudden and very severe, and everyone should be prepared for them. For sale by Ed. C. Miller.

Taking Big Chances.

Constipation causes headaches, sallow color, dull sickly eyes, makes you feel out of sorts all over. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will banish constipation. Try it without fail.—Edw. C. Miller

CASCADE

Miss Bessie Henrietta is visiting for some time at Gilboys.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ruppenthal and family spent Sunday at Hilbert.

Mr. and Mrs. Darneider and parents spent Sunday in Cascade.

Miss Esther Lau left for Milwaukee Saturday to spend some time there.

Mrs. A. Kileoyne spent a few days visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. Bilgo.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Luther are rejoicing over a little son born to them Sunday.

Rev. Schreiber spent the forepart of the week with the Succumbant family.

Mrs. Bathorn of Welcome is spending some time in Cascade visiting old time friends.

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

Miss Hilda Ninneman returned to her home Monday, after teaching the past year in Montana.

Mrs. Aug. Radtke left Sunday for Grand Rapids, where she will visit with H. Radtke and family.

Mrs. Schram and children of Oshkosh are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hoffman and family.

Miss Alma Miske returned to Geo. Alex's this week after spending a week at home, where she was sick with the measles.

Mrs. Ethel Soderstrom left on Monday for her home in Canada after spending the winter with her mother and L. C. Bartelt.

MARKETS

Milwaukee, July 13, 1916.
Butter—Creamery, extras, 27 1/2c; prints, 25 1/2c; firsts, 26 1/2c; seconds, 24 1/2c; Process 26 1/2c; dairy, fancy, 27c.

Cheese—American, full cream, new made twins, 14 1/2c; Daisies, 15 1/2c; Young Americans, 15 1/2c; longhorns, 15 1/2c; Limburger, fancy, 2 lbs., 15 1/2c; 10c.

Eggs—Current receipts, fresh, as to quality, 20 1/2c; second, extras, 21 1/2c; seconds, 16 1/2c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, general run, 16 1/2c; roasters, old, 10c; springers, 15 1/2c.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 1.15 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 1.12 1/2c; No. 3 northern, 95c; No. 2 hard, 1.03 1/2c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 81c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 40 1/2c; standard, 42 1/2c; No. 4 white, 40 1/2c.

Barley—No. 3, 79 1/2c; No. 4, 73 1/2c; Wisconsin, 76 1/2c.

Rye—No. 3, 94 1/2c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, 16.00 1/2c; No. 2 timothy, 13.00 1/2c; light clover mixed, 12.00 1/2c; rye, straw, 9.00 1/2c.

Potatoes—Wisconsin or Minnesota, white stock on track, 60 1/2c; red stock, fancy, new, 1.00 1/2c.

Hogs—Prime, heavy butchers, 10.00 1/2c; fair to best light, 9.40 1/2c; pigs, 9.40 1/2c.

Cattle—Butchers' steers, 7.75 1/2c; feeders, 5.00 1/2c; cows, 3.50 1/2c; 7.25; heifers, 5.50 1/2c; calves, 10.50 1/2c.

Minneapolis, July 13, 1916.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 1.20; No. 1 northern, 1.14; No. 2 northern, 1.11 1/2c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 80 1/2c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 38 1/2c.

Rye—93 1/2c.

Flax—1.96 1/2c.

Chicago, July 13.

Wheat—Open high low close.

July 13, 1916, 1.08 1/2c, 1.08 1/2c, 1.08 1/2c, 1.08 1/2c.

Sept. 1.10 1/2c, 1.10 1/2c, 1.10 1/2c, 1.10 1/2c.

Dec. 1.12 1/2c, 1.12 1/2c, 1.12 1/2c, 1.12 1/2c.

Corn—July 13, 1916, .75 1/2c, .75 1/2c, .75 1/2c, .75 1/2c.

Sept. .74 1/2c, .74 1/2c, .74 1/2c, .74 1/2c.

Dec. .76 1/2c, .76 1/2c, .76 1/2c, .76 1/2c.

Oats—July 13, 1916, .41 1/2c, .41 1/2c, .41 1/2c, .41 1/2c.

Sept. .40 1/2c, .40 1/2c, .40 1/2c, .40 1/2c.

Dec. .42 1/2c, .42 1/2c, .42 1/2c, .42 1/2c.

Flour—Spring wheat special brands in wood, \$6.70 per bbl; hard spring wheat patents, 50 per cent grade in July, \$5.00 1/2c; straight in export bags, \$5.25; first clear at \$4.00 1/2c; in July, second clear, \$3.50 1/2c; low grades, \$2.00 1/2c; fancy soft winter wheat patents, in July, \$5.00 1/2c; standard soft winter wheat patents, \$4.25 in July; first clear, \$4.50 1/2c; and second clear in July, \$3.25 1/2c; pure white rye flour, \$3.15 in July; pure dark rye, \$1.80 in July.

HAY—Clover timothy, \$18.50 1/2c; No. 1 timothy, \$16.00 1/2c; No. 2 timothy, \$14.00 1/2c; light clover mixed, \$14.00 1/2c; heavy clover mixed, \$10.00 1/2c; No. 3 red top and grassy mixed timothy, \$10.00 1/2c; alfalfa No. 1, \$13.00 1/2c; alfalfa No. 2, \$10.00 1/2c; alfalfa No. 3, \$8.00 1/2c.

BUTTER—Creamery, extras, 27 1/2c; extra firsts, 26 1/2c; firsts, 25 1/2c; seconds, 24 1/2c; dairies, extras, 27 1/2c; firsts, 26 1/2c; seconds, 25 1/2c; packing stock, 25c; ladies, 25 1/2c; Process, 25 1/2c.

EGGS—Firsts, 22 1/2c; ordinary firsts, 21 1/2c; miscellaneous lots, cases included, 15 1/2c; cases returned, 17 1/2c; extra, 25 1/2c; checks, 12 1/2c; dairies, 15 1/2c; storage packed, firsts, 22 1/2c.

LIVE POULTRY—Turkeys, 16 1/2c; broilers, 12 1/2c; spring chickens, 21 1/2c; roasters, 12c; ducks, 14 1/2c; spring, 15 1/2c; geese, 10 1/2c; spring, 10c.

NEW POTATOES—Idaho, 80 1/2c; Arkansas and Oklahoma, 80 1/2c; Kansas, Missouri and Illinois, 80 1/2c; Louisiana, 80 1/2c; Virginia, 80 1/2c; bbls., \$7.00 1/2c.

NEW YORK, July 13.

WHEAT—Higher, fair demand, No. 1 northern, 1.13; No. 2 red, 1.13 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 1.12 1/2c.

CORN—Strong, quiet inquiry; No. 2 yellow, 81c; No. 3, 80 1/2c.

OATS—Fair, demand fair; standard white, 41c; No. 3 white, 40 1/2c; No. 4 white, 40 1/2c.

Live Stock.

CATTLE—Good to choice steers, \$9.50 1/2c; yearlings, good to choice, \$8.50 1/2c; inferior steers, \$6.00 1/2c; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 1/2c; good to choice heifers, \$7.00 1/2c; fat cows, \$5.00 1/2c; heavy butchers, \$6.00 1/2c; cullers, \$4.00 1/2c; E.S. canners, \$2.50 1/2c; hologna bulls, \$6.00 1/2c; good to choice calves, \$9.00 1/2c; heavy calves, \$5.00 1/2c.

HOGS—Prime light butchers, \$7.50 1/2c; fat to fancy light, \$6.50 1/2c; prime medium weight hogs, \$6.50 1/2c; extra, \$6.50 1/2c; prime heavy butchers, \$6.50 1/2c; \$5.50 1/2c; heavy mixed packing, \$6.00 1/2c; fair to good, \$5.00 1/2c.

SHEEP—Yearlings, \$7.50 1/2c; fair to choice ewes, \$5.50 1/2c; wethers, fair to choice, \$5.00 1/2c; western lambs, \$4.00 1/2c; native lambs, \$3.00 1/2c.

Washington—An earnest appeal to all the major European belligerents to get together on a plan which will allow the United States to send food and supplies into Poland was sent by Acting Secretary of State Polk to the American embassies at London, Paris, Petrograd, Berlin and Vienna.

New York—Following an operation for intestinal trouble, former Supreme Court Justice James A. Blanchard died at the age of 71 years.

New York—That President Wilson is planning to disregard presidential precedent and make a brief tour in the interest of his candidacy became known here. President Wilson has always wanted to make a trip to the Pacific coast.

Wm. Jansson was a Milwaukee caller Friday.

Henry Dettman was a Kewaskum caller Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reysen were New Fane callers Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Hiller of Plymouth visited Sunday with H. Doman and family.

Oscar Muench and family and Ed Dreher visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Heberer and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schultz from Silver Creek visited Sunday with the J. H. Reysen and A. C. Hoffmann families.

PICK BROTHERS CO. ANNOUNCE TWO IMPORTANT SALES

Commencing July 12th, for 10 Days, Including July 22nd.

Sale of Summer Dress Goods

Our entire stock, comprising the choicest selection ever shown in West Bend will be sold at from 25 to 50 per cent less than regular price. We want the readers of this paper to be the first to take advantage of this offer.

Sale of Shoes for Summer Wear

Men's, Women's and Misses' Oxfords and Sandals, in patent leather, calf and canvas; Canvas Button Shoes and Bare-foot Sandals—in fact all of our Summer shoes at greatly reduced prices. All sizes in stock for early buyers.

PICK BROTHERS CO

WEST BEND, WISCONSIN

Co-operative Health Enterprise

Announcement comes from the United States Department of Agriculture that valuable aid is being given the department by a great volunteer army of nearly 70,000 persons, largely successful farmers who are working without pay from the government other than the larger financial return which comes from the use of the scientific knowledge these volunteers many of them actuated solely by a desire to be of service to their neighbors, are demonstrating the local usefulness of new agricultural methods, testing out theories, experimenting and reporting on conditions in their districts, helping in short, in every conceivable way to increase the knowledge of the department and to place that knowledge at the service of the people.

It is estimated that at least one farm out of every twenty is working in some way with the department and thus has become a center of advanced agricultural information for its community. In addition to the farmers who work directly with the department, there are thousands of others who render a similar service to the scientists and field workers of the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

"It is clear," says the bulletin, that a scientific change has taken place from the day when the average farmer was decidedly skeptical about scientific agriculture and slow or unwilling to give attention to the recommendations of what many used to designate as "book farmers".

And now just for a minute think what it would mean for the general good if a similar array of volunteers were enlisted in the service of the government's department of public health. In all the countries of Europe, said Dr. Charles Mayo before the present war in which the importance of physical fitness has been so forcibly demonstrated, the care and protection of the individual stands in the advance of the attention devoted to agriculture. In our country we have a secretary of agriculture as a member of the cabinet but there is no cabinet officer who has the conservation of human life in his charge. The same effort to place it within their reach and make it a part of practical, everyday experience that has revolutionized agriculture and changed the old-fashioned remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running cold or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists 75c.

Hall's Catarrh Pills for constipation.

BEECHWOOD

A. W. Butzke was a Milwaukee caller Friday.

Wm. Jansson was to Kewaskum on business Thursday.

Henry Dettman was a Kewaskum caller Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Reysen were New Fane callers Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Hiller of Plymouth visited Sunday with H. Doman and family.

Oscar Muench and family and Ed Dreher visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Heberer and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schultz from Silver Creek visited Sunday with the J. H. Reysen and A. C. Hoffmann families.



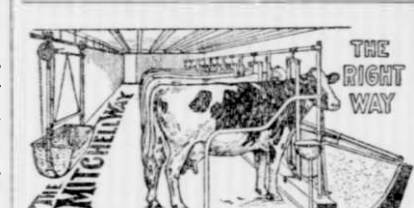
A Glass of Lithia Beer

is on a par with a stein of the best imported. Pure, sparkling and delicate, yet satisfying. It's a great invigorator and health builder. LITHIA BEER has been proven absolutely pure by analysis of the country's foremost chemists.

West Bend Brewing Co

PHONE 9

WEST BEND, WIS.



STANCHIONS

Adjustable to fit Cow or Calf

STEEL STALLS

with Stationary or Folding Sure-Stops

CARRIERS

for Milk, Feed or Manure

26 STYLES

Send for Complete Catalogue

MITCHELL MFG. CO.

29th and Forest Home

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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WILLIAM DOMS

Kewaskum, Wis., R. D. 3

ORDER FOR HEARING FINAL SETTLEMENT AND TO DETERMINE INHERITANCE TAX.

STATE OF WISCONSIN

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Otto F. J. Maeritz, deceased.

On application of D. M. Raushmeyer, executor of the estate of Otto F. J. Maeritz, deceased, praying that a time and place be fixed to hear and determine the cash value of said estate, the amount of inheritance tax to which the same is liable and for the adjustment and allowance of his administration account, and the assignment of the residue of said estate to such persons as are by law entitled to the same: It is ordered, that said application be heard at a special term of said court, to be held at the Court House in the city of West Bend, in said county, on the third Tuesday of August, A. D. 1916.

It is further ordered, that notice of said hearing be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order of said hearing for three successive weeks, once in each week, before said day of hearing in the Kewaskum Standard, a weekly newspaper printed at Kewaskum, Wisconsin, and by mailing a copy of this order to all persons interested in said estate, and to the Attorney General of said state and the Public Administrator of said county at least twenty days before said day of hearing.

Dated July 30, A. D. 1916.

By the Court,

Huehlin & Gahl, Attorneys.

West Bend, Wis., County Judge

(First publication July 8, 1916)

CHIROPRACTIC

is a scientific method of adjusting the cause of disease without the use of drugs or instruments, based on a correct knowledge of anatomy, correcting the condition that produces it. The Chiropactic Idea is, that the cause of disease is in the person afflicted, and the adjustment in correcting the conditions that produce it. The function of every organ in the body is controlled by mental impulses from the brain, which it transmits over nerves. Any impingement of these nerves interfering with the transmission of mental impulses results in an abnormal function called disease. This interference is produced by subluxated vertebrae pressing upon nerves as they pass

KEWASKUM STATESMAN

Geo. H. Schmidt, Editor & Proprietor

Entered as second class mail matter at the post office, Kewaskum, Wis.

Subscription \$1.50 per year

Published every Saturday

Kewaskum, Wis., July 15

Time Table—C.&N.W.R'y

NORTH BOUND	
No. 206	3:39 p.m. daily except Sunday
No. 113	12:15 p.m. daily except Sunday
No. 137	9:15 a.m. daily except Sunday
No. 107	8:29 p.m. daily
No. 143	6:31 p.m. Sunday only
No. 11	4:06 a.m. Sunday only

SOUTH BOUND	
No. 206	9:52 a.m. daily except Sunday
No. 210	12:36 p.m. daily except Sunday
No. 214	1:54 p.m. daily
No. 216	3:41 p.m. daily except Sunday
No. 108	7:52 a.m. daily
No. 113	11:13 p.m. Sunday only
No. 218	7:08 p.m. Sunday only



LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

—John Kohn was a County Seat visitor Tuesday.

—Miss M. A. Schmidt was at Milwaukee on business Tuesday.

—Lorenz Guth of West Bend was a business caller here Monday.

—H. W. Ranthun made a business trip to Milwaukee Monday.

—Several from here attended the Kirmess at St. Kilian Tuesday.

—John R. Schmidt and family of West Bend were village visitors last week Friday.

—Leo Kaas this week purchased the demonstrator car of John W. Schaefer & Sons.

—Miss Adela Dahike was the guest of Miss Cora Colvin at West Bend last Sunday.

—Mrs. Geo. Schleif Sr. of Plymouth arrived here Monday for a visit with her children.

—Nic Altenhofen of Cedarburg called on the cigar trade here on Wednesday and Thursday.

—H. W. Meilahn was at Milwaukee last week Saturday where he attended to business matters.

—Mrs. Anton Schaefer and daughter Pearl were Milwaukee visitors a few days this week.

—Isadore Marx of Milwaukee, called on his mother, Mrs. Nick Marx and family here Tuesday.

—Miss Mathilda Hoffman of West Bend called on Dr. K. F. Hausmann and wife here Monday.

—Fred Mohme returned home Monday from Oshkosh where he spent several days with relatives.

—Mrs. A. Runte of Waupaca spent over Sunday here with her parents, Dr. H. Driessel and wife.

—Miss Rose McLaughlin left Tuesday for Waupun for a visit with her brother John and wife.

—Mrs. Chas. Blaesser of West Bend was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Muehleis here last Sunday.

—John Strachota and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lindl of Milwaukee called on Jos. Strachota here over Sunday.

—Miss Edna Vogt of Milwaukee is the guest of the A. A. Benschbacher family here since last Monday.

—Wm. Endlich attended the State Jewellers convention held at Milwaukee the forepart of the week.

—Otto Miller and family of Milwaukee arrived here Tuesday for a visit with the Jacob Rimmel family.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Krewald and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Wunder spent Sunday at Mayville.

FOR SALE—A three month old sucking colt. Inquire of Fred W. Backhaus, Campbellport, Wis., R. R. 32.—Adv.

FOR RENT—A 11 room house on upper Fond du Lac Ave. Inquire of A. A. Perschbacher, Kewaskum, Wis.—Adv.

—Miss Rose Strachota spent the week end as the guest of her brother Nicholas and family at Fond du Lac.

—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schaefer last Saturday a baby girl. Congratulations to the happy parents.

—The foundation work for the new bank building of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank was commenced Tuesday.

—Attend the Mid-Summer dance in the North Side park hall on Sunday evening, July 16th. You will not regret it.

—Miss Leilla Wright of Chicago arrived here Tuesday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Wright.

—Miss Gladys Perschbacher returned home last Monday from Milwaukee where she spent two weeks with relatives.

—Mrs. H. W. Quade and children returned home Tuesday from Wauwatosa where they visited a few weeks with relatives.

—The Firemen's picnic and dance at the North Side Park on Sunday, August 6th. Make your arrangements accordingly.

—Frank Quandt came home from St. Kilian where he finished putting up stalls and stanchions for Batzler and Bohlander.

—State Bank Examiner J. Hayes examined the Bank of Kewaskum on Thursday and as usual found everything in first class condition.

—LOST—A package of Laundry soap somewhere in the village last Tuesday. Finder please inform or return to Geo. Petri, Wayne Wis.

—Misses Esther Pohlman of Fond du Lac and Frieda Klocke of Campbellport visited with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Schultz this week.

—Work is progressing rapidly upon the foundation for a new residence to be erected by Emil Backhaus on lower Fond du Lac Ave.

FOUND—A Coat between Kewaskum and Barton. Owner may recover same by calling at Chas. Weddig's place, Kewaskum, Wis., R. D.

—J. W. Schaefer and wife and daughter Lazetta left Monday for Forest Lake, where they will enjoy themselves for several weeks camping.

WANTED TO LOAN—\$4,000 on first mortgage on 80 acre farm in the town of Wayne on good security. Inquire of H. J. Altinger Kewaskum, Wis. R. D. 2

—Herman Groeschel and family and Ed. Geidel and family of Elmmore were the guests of the Geo. H. Schmidt family here last Sunday evening.

—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Krueger of the town of Wayne last Sunday a 11 pound bouncing baby boy. Congratulations to the happy parents.

—Miss Ruby Strachota of Milwaukee arrived here Sunday for an extended visit with her grand-ma, Mrs. G. Klug and other relatives and friends.

—John Eckart and family, Hy. Otto of Richfield and Rudolph Mike and family spent Sunday with Ph. H. Jung and family in the town of Wayne.

—Mrs. Math. Regner Jr. of West Bend spent a few days the forepart of the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schaefer in the town of Kewaskum.

—Wm. Krause and Julius Haasch and their respective families of Milwaukee spent Sunday here with Emil C. Backhaus and wife and other relatives and friends.

FOR SALE—As I am going to leave, I will sell my run-about auto cheap. For further particulars inquire at the Statesman office.

—The crew of men who were at work in this vicinity installing a new automatic signal clock system for the past month, left Monday for Campbellport, where they will continue their work.

Some folks would give anything if they could get rid of constipation. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do the work, and do it quick. Take it once a week and you will be regular, happy and free.—Edw. C. Miller.

—If in need of wall paper call on me. I have at all times samples of the largest assortment of the latest styles. Orders promptly and satisfactorily filled. Remember also painting and paper hanging is my specialty.—W. S. Olwagen, Kewaskum.—Adv.

—Oscar Fenstermacher and family and Miss Caroline Fenstermacher left Monday evening for St. Paul, Minn., and other points before their return to their home at Cedar Bluffs, Neb., after spending three weeks here with Mr. and Mrs. John Muehleis and other relatives and friends.

ELMORE

Amandus Schuerman spent Sunday with his parents at Fond du Lac.

—Miss Theresa Voltz of Five Corners was a village caller Saturday.

—Mrs. Frank Kleinhaus spent a few days this week with Anton Schaefer at Fond du Lac.

—Miss Helen Mathien of Milwaukee is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mathien.

—Mrs. Ig. Eisenbacher of Iowa is spending a few days with Mrs. Andrew Schrauth and children.

—Miss Mary Flasch of Racine spent the past week with Mrs. Andrew Schrauth and children.

—Misses Leona Strachota of Wausau and Jennie Schill of Hewitt spent Thursday with Mrs. Heica Schill.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Rusch, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wilkie visited with Mr. and Mrs. Christ Guntly Sunday evening.

—Mrs. Frank Kleinhaus Sr., left for Fond du Lac Monday to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Anton Schaefer.

Ulrich, Dora and Anna Guntly and Mrs. Jacob Guntly spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Christ Guntly.

—Rev. Moser and family of Elk Rapids, Mich., spent several days here with Mr. and Mrs. Christ Guntly and other friends.

—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Buddenhagen of Milwaukee spent Wednesday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buddenhagen.

—Misses Rose Strobel of St. Kilian Lizzie and Lorene Jaeger of Stratford and Horace Strobel of Milwaukee spent Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kleinhaus.

—Rev. Moser and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schmidt, Chas. Block and Paul and Ester Block and Norton Quandt spent Sunday evening with Wm. Geidel and family.

—Mrs. Jacob Guntly returned home Wednesday after spending the past two weeks at Milwaukee, she was accompanied by Miss Dorothy Reinhardt who will visit here for some time.

—Misses Rose and Sophia Strobel of St. Kilian, Lizzie and Lorene Jaeger of Stratford and Agnes Jacobs of Beaver Dam spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Kleinhaus.

—Carl Jung and family of Kohlsville, Carl Eckhart and family of Richfield, Henry Schaub and family of St. Kilian and Wm. Zielicke and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zielicke Sr.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Breseman, Mrs. Peter Mueller and daughter Lena Miss Esther Moser of Elk Rapids, Mich., and Charles Domms and Otto Backhaus spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geidel and family.

ST. MICHAELS

A barn dance was held at Nick Uelmen's place Monday night.

Frank Rose attended the Skat tournament at Milwaukee this week.

Philip Schellinger of Kohlsville Sunnyside with the Frank Hoerig family.

—Mrs. Joe Schneider of West Bend is visiting with the Math Kohler family.

—Peter Berres and family of Barton spent Sunday with the Peter Feiten family.

—Mrs. Nic Schaefer and children from Milwaukee are visiting with relatives here.

—Anton Fellenz and family of Barton visited with Mrs. Philip Fellenz and son.

—Rev. J. F. Beyer and Mr. and Mrs. Joe. Horriges autoto to Milwaukee Sunday.

—Rev. Jac Schaefer of Union City Okla., said mass at St. Michaels church Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Schmidt of Wayne called on Mrs. Gerhard Jung and family.

—Philip Fellenz, Math Bath and family autoto to Aurora Sunday visiting with relatives there.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. Laughlin of Chicago are visiting with Mrs. Laughlin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schaefer and family.

A little girl made her appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nic Thull, Thursday. Congratulations to the happy parents.

Sunday, July 16th and every other Sunday thereafter during the months of July and August there will only be one mass read on Sundays at St. Michaels church which will be at 9:30 o'clock and the Sundays in between mass will be at 9 o'clock.

Roden Bros. drove to the Peter Schiltz home Saturday evening. They together with John and Jos Schiltz spent Sunday fishing at Moon lake. On their way home they were accompanied by Mrs. J. A. Roden who had been visiting a few days with her parents.

—Mrs. Math Kohler was quite seriously hurt at her home last Thursday evening, while falling from a wagon, when a bolt broke and the force of the shock throwing her from the wagon hitting her head against a stone wall. Her physician was called who found it necessary to put in several stitches to close the wound. At the present she is reported to be getting along nicely.

The following were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schaefer and family Sunday: Rev. Peter P. Schaefer of Union City, Okla., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fellenz and daughter Celia, Mr. and Mrs. John Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. John Schlosser, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Fellenz of Boltonville, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Gross and family, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Schaefer and daughter Pearl of Kewaskum, Mrs. John Herriges and daughter Marie of St. Michaels, Mrs. Nic Schaefer and daughter Theresa, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Voss, Mrs. A. Schaefer, Schaefer and Miss E. Schaefer, all of Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Laughlin of Chicago, Miss Helen Schlosser of New Fane Jac Schaefer Jr., of Kewaskum, Miss Rose Brenner of Hartig of St. Michaels and Jos Schaefer of the town of Scott. All enjoyed a pleasant day.

FIVE CORNERS

—Mr. and Mrs. Jac Ferber spent Sunday with relatives at Theresa.

—Mrs. Perry Nigh and sons Walter and Lester spent Thursday at West Bend.

—Miss Leona Krause of Malone was the guest of Miss Lucile Harter last week.

—Mrs. Wm. Schleif and daughter Norma were Milwaukee visitors Monday and Tuesday.

—Henry Firks and family of New Fane called on the Jac. Ferber family Tuesday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bingenheimer of Fond du Lac visited with the Christ Haag family Thursday.

—Misses Selma Utke of Campbellport and Elsie Goeldner of Milwaukee were guests at the Wm. Ferber home Wednesday.

—Mrs. Katherine Harter, Miss Rose Harter and the Rev. Father Sylvester visited with Christ Hall and wife Sunday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jac Yohann, son Ed. and Geo. Straub autoto to St. Michaels Sunday, where they visited the Frank Hilmes family.

—Misses Agnes Schaefer, Rose Harter, Mrs. Katherine Harter Rev. Father Sylvester, Joe Mahlberg and Jerome Harter autoto to Fond du Lac Wednesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joe. Scheid and son Marvin and Mrs. Fred Rusch and son of Ripon and Ervin Eichstedt of Beechwood were guests at the Wm. Schleif home Sunday.

—Mrs. Katherine Eberle and Mrs. Jos. Mayer of Kewaskum, Mr. and Mrs. Christ Hall, Perry Nigh and family and Joe Mahlberg visited at the F. Harter home Tuesday evening.

—Mrs. Katherine Harter of Marathon City, the Rev. Father Sylvester of Collegeville, Minn., Miss Rose Harter and nephew Jerome and Joe Mahlberg spent last Thursday with friends at St. Kilian.

TWIN

Plymouth Binder Twine has proven its superiority over all others for many years. Get the best, "Plymouth." The quality justifies the price.

L. ROSENHEIMER

Kewaskum, Wisconsin

STATE OF WISCONSIN
COUNTY COURT FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY
IN PROBATE

In the matter of the estate of August Wessenberg, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of William H. Wessenberg, representing among other things that August Wessenberg on the 29th day of June 1916, died intestate, being at the time of his death a resident of the Village of Kewaskum, and that he, the said petitioner, is an heir of said deceased; and praying that administration of said estate be granted unto said petitioner or some other suitable person.

It is ordered that said petition be heard before the judge of this court on Tuesday, the 15th day of August next, at the Court House in the City of West Bend, in said county.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a notice, according to law, for three weeks, successively prior to said day of hearing, in the Kewaskum Statesman, a weekly newspaper printed at Kewaskum, in said county.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1916.

By the court,
W. O. Meilahn, Attorney, P. O. MEARA,
County Judge
3w (First publication July 8, 1916)

LOCAL MARKET REPORT

Barley	74
Wheat	90
Red Winter	85
Rye No. 1	80-85
Oats	39-42
Timothy Seed, 1st	\$100-\$120
Butter	28
Flour	25
Washed Wool	35-37
Beans	6.50
Hay	\$10.00-\$12.00
Hides (calf skin)	15-20
Cow Hides	16
Honey	8
Potatoes, new	1.00

LIVE POULTRY

Spring Chickens	23
Old Chickens	11
Roosters	98
Geese	13
Ducks	14

DAIRY MARKET

PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, Wis., July 11—On Plymouth call board today 15 factors offered 1,776 boxes of cheese sales as follows: 305 boxes square prints, 16½¢; 240 boxes square prints, 16½¢; 50 boxes twins 14½¢; 240 boxes daisies, 14½¢; 201 cases young Americas, 15½¢; 665 cases longhorns, 16¢.

From the birth of the nation to the present time of national prosperity and influence the banks have been a prominent factor in the development of this country.

This bank is a prominent factor in the prosperity of the people of this community. It offers to them the same kind of banking facilities that are enjoyed by the great business interests of Wall Street.

This bank is safe, sound, careful and courteous—the essential attributes of successful banking.

It is the place for your account, a place where your money will grow.

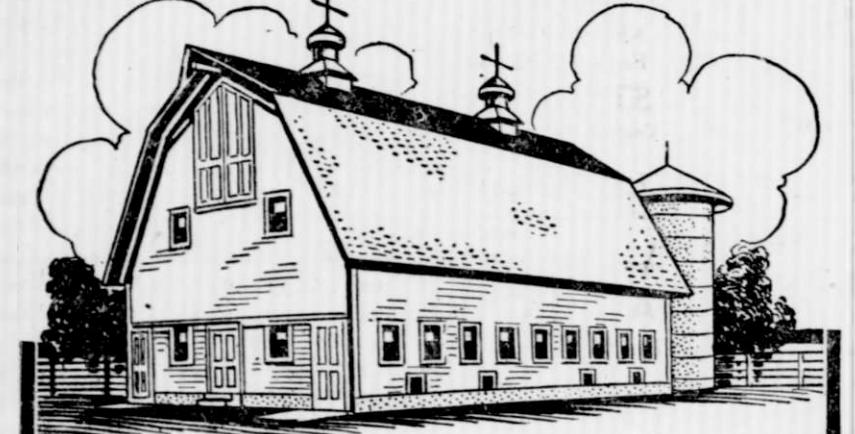
Get the saving habit.

Start a bank account with us today.

Bank of Kewaskum

CAPITAL \$40,000.00

KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN



Good Building Paper

used properly in the walls and roof of any structure keeps out the cold in winter and the heat in summer because it is a nonconductor—practically speaking.

Our Supply Is the Best

the paper makers can produce, and we guarantee the wearing qualities to you. Come in and tell us your building plans. We can help you to save money and time and avoid waste.

Our Customers Always Become Business Friends

H. J. Lay Lumber Co.,

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

ST. KILIAN

Chas. Felix of Stratford is visiting with his brothers since Wednesday.

—Kilian Strobel and family of Eden spent Tuesday with his parents.

—Meta Ziesel of West Bend spent several days with the A. Strachota family.

—John Grasser of Milwaukee is visiting with the Wenzel Rindl family since Saturday.

—The kirmess at Kirsch Bros. last Tuesday was largely attended, 230 dance tickets were sold.

—Miss Hortensie Batzler and cousin of Milwaukee are visiting with relatives here since Monday.

—K. P. Emmer of Minneapolis, Minn., spent Tuesday and Wednesday with relatives and friends here.

—Martin Heindl and sister of Kaukauna visited with the Wenzel Rindl family from Saturday till Wednesday.

—Mrs. Wm. Breman and children and Mr. and Mrs. And. Grab of Milwaukee visited with relatives here this week.

—The Misses Lizzie and Lorene Jaeger of Stratford are visiting with the Kilian Strobel family since last week Friday.

—Mrs. J. Blum and son returned to their home at Milwaukee Saturday after spending a week with the John Flasch family.

—Rev. B. July of Campbellport, Rev. Kraemer of Dotyville, Rev. Dellos of Lomira, Rev. Teeller of Ashford and Rev. Flasch assisted Father Fabisoner on kirmess day, Tuesday.

Plymouth Self Feed Ensilage Cutters

Do you want the best? Then get the Plymouth. No competition in this class. Positively the only feed cutter that will cut either green or dry feed without changing any of its parts. No handling of feed after thrown into feed box. BUY NOW AT OLD PRICE. Machinery prices are advancing. Before you buy give us a call.

A. G. KOCH

Kewaskum, Wisconsin

BRAVED CANNIBALS TO VISIT WILDS

DARING AMERICAN PENETRATED UNKNOWN REGIONS AND OPENED RUBBER FIELDS

River Heath Named for Explorer to Commemorate Deed

Washington—Down in Northeastern Bolivia, where the drainage flows eastward thru lush tropic bush to the Amazon and the innumerable rivers bear long and sonorous Spanish names or queerly accented Indian ones there is a stream known by the good American appellation of River Heath.

Dr. E. R. Heath of Kansas City was the leader, chief naturalist and topographer and one third of the personnel of a remarkable exploring expedition which penetrated one of the greatest unknown regions in South America, opened up one of the richest rubber districts in the world, and incidentally made the first maps and brought back the first data from a district, the traversing of which was universally believed to be equivalent to a peculiarly uncomfortable form of suicide.

The explorer himself never saw River Heath. The latter stream is a tributary of the great Madre de Dios, which in turn flows into the Beni. It was the Beni which Dr. Heath explored, running down its current for hundreds of miles through a region which had never before been entered, which was infested by wild animals, swarms of insects more dangerous than the animals, and wild men more dangerous than either—hostile and cannibal Indians. River Heath was given his name in appreciation of the value and magnitude of his accomplishment and the resource and courage he displayed in carrying it out.

The Beni was known as an important stream draining rich territory and probably navigable, but the perils of its course were such that it had never been used as a highway, even by the native rubber gatherers who penetrate indifferently into regions that most Europeans consider it a feat to explore.

The cannibal savages who roamed the district had been alienated partly by the treatment they had received at the hands of the first rubber gatherers, and partly by centuries of irreligious warfare with all strangers running back to the pre-Columbian days of the Incas, until they discouraged exploration by the simple and effective means of eating the explorers.

The explorer first went to South America as a secretary of legation to Chile. Subsequently he worked his way inland in his capacity as a doctor cleaning railway construction camps of fever. On the threshold of the unknown regions he determined to undertake some of the many difficult explorations that then awaited the pioneer—and which to a considerable extent still await him today.

The headwaters of the Beni were known as a rich rubber district, and the stream was also traveled for a few miles from its junction with the Madeira, that mighty tributary of the Amazon. The long stretches between these points were absolutely unknown.

The rubber men would work their way up a parallel stream, cross the divide to the basin of the Beni, gather the rubber, transport it to the other river and thus return. Nobody cared to try conclusions with the much shorter Beni route even with the strong probability of riches held out by the virgin territory it traversed.

Dr. Heath pushed up the Madeira and crossed overland to the little town of Reyes near the Beni in its traveled upper reaches. After considerable difficulty he got together enough men for a start down stream, although the natives regarded the venture as certain death.

Only two of the Indian boys proved loyal, making the trip from first to last. They knew Dr. Heath from previous trips and had an abiding faith in his abilities. Their wives apparently knew that they would stick to the expedition, for they passed the night before the start in wailing and mourning for their husbands as though they were dead already.

The expedition when it passed the last limits of previous exploration and pushed into the unknown, consisted of Dr. Heath and these two men in a little open boat, which they had calked with corn husks and pitched with clay. They carried a rifle which they were unable to shoot except on rare occasions for fear of bringing down the savages, a sketchy kit of scientific and map making instruments, axes and machetes and an ox hide filled with food.

This little craft floated down the long stretches of the Beni, here two and three miles wide. Dr. Heath mapped its course, was the first white man to see the mouth of the great Madre de Dios river where it meets the Beni. He discovered and named two other major streams and proved that the Beni was navigable from its source near La Paz all the way to its junction with the Madeira.

He brought back the first account of the riches of its basin in rubber and medicinal plants and explored most of the legendary tales of fabulous perils infesting its course. The trade of the district increased a hundredfold within a year.

6000 MEN PUSH RELIGIOUS ORDER

FIRST OF NEW STONEMAN FELLOWSHIP PILGRIMAGES FROM PHILADELPHIA

TESTS THE RAILROAD FACILITIES

Train Movement Also Made to Show The Pennsylvania's Ability to Handle Soldiers

Pittsburg, Pa.—When the Rev. H. C. Stoneman an Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia, led approximately 6000 members of the Stonemen Fellowship, organized by him about a year ago and which is named in his honor, "Stonemen," to Pittsburg to form a similar fellowship here, it was a unique and impressive religious enterprise.

The excursion was also expected to be a demonstration of the facility with which the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. could move soldiers in the event of a hurry call from the War Department. The Stonemen, whose distinctive creed is the brotherhood of man and who call every man whom they meet "brother," came to establish the order here, and in this they succeeded to an extent that enrolled several thousand.

The original plans contemplated occupancy of all the Protestant pulpits in the city, but when it was reported that it was a fraternity in which the conferring of degrees played a part and that the first degree could be conferred only by an Episcopal clergyman, some of the other Protestant ministers withdrew from cooperation and declined to yield their pulpits to the visitors, claiming that the denominational limitation prevented formal countenancing of the organization. One of the visitors holding an official position in the brotherhood denied the report in this language:

"It is not true. I will not deny it officially, but it is not true. We Stonemen do not deny these stories. We have no quarrel with ministers or anyone else. If the ministers oppose us, that is up to them."

Music is a conspicuous and effective element in the invasion. There was the Stone band of 100 members, an orchestra of 50 and several ward organization bands, and between them they kept the music going almost continuously during their stay of one day. The founder of the fellowship came here with the expectation of enrolling 20,000 men, which was not realized by far, yet the outcome was not the least discouraging to the idea of these big pilgrimages, which are already scheduled for Buffalo and other cities in the east, to be extended later to other sections of the country. Speaking of the membership expected here, Dr. Stoneman said:

"When we consider that 70 per cent of that 20,000 are without a church home and in no way affiliated with church organizations we can understand the importance of our pilgrimages. We have received 24,000 applications in Pittsburg. We shall make a pilgrimage to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Brotherhoods are to be established in those cities and in others throughout the country as fast as the work can be handled."

The trains were all composed of 10 coaches, with a baggage car in the center of each fitted up as a commissary, to show that troops could be fed in a similar manner while being rushed over long stretches of country. These cars carried sandwiches, coffee urns, cakes and soft drinks. Every man aboard, even the crews, was a Stoneman and all wore straw hats.

CHARLOTTE RUSSES FOR DOGS

Order Amazes Hotel Waiter, but is Carried out

New York—The Prince and Princess Paul Troubetzkoy arrived at the Hotel Majestic, bringing with them two Siberian bloodhounds. The dogs were quartered in a specially fitted up kennel in the basement of the hotel.

Just after the Prince and Princess had partaken of breakfast served in their rooms, the Troubetzkoy valet called up the dining room by phone and ordered two dozen charlotte ruses.

"Shall we serve them in the rooms?" asked the head waiter.

"Oh, my no," came back the valet's voice; "Take them to the bloodhounds in the basement. They always have a dozen apiece every day. They are very fond of sweets and charlotte russe is their favorite."

The prince's order was carried out as quickly as waiters could be found with courage enough to undertake the task.

FISHING FOR DOLLAR BILLS

They Hook One From Stream; Many Others Hopeful

Wellsboro, Pa.—Two boys of this place, Brown and Seely, went fishing for suckers in a stream near town.

Brown thought he had a bite and when he pulled out his line had something on the hook that he took for a lizard. Holding the hook up to his eye he found he had hooked a dollar bill. Now the stream is alive with fishermen trying to hook dollar bills.

RED HEADED MEN HAVE BEEN NOTED

REDDISH HAIR HAS DISTINGUISHED NUMEROUS FAMOUS PERSONS

Swineburne and John Bunyan Had Locks of This Kind

History shows that few great geniuses had red hair. Alone among the poets of the world was Swineburne, whose hair was distinctly reddish, and among the great reformers only John Bunyan's hair was really red.

The flaxen haired blond or the mauve hair when an adult is a true yellow, also remains marked apart as being unlikely to possess genius. Should one such be his only companion will be "blackery," whose hair is described as yellow. Mr. Charles Kassel has carefully reviewed the biographies of most of the eminent people of the world and has tabulated the results of his work so far as the color of the hair is concerned.

Dark brown to black is the prevailing hue on the heads of great men. A list of fifty names has been compiled in which the color of the hair is given by biographers, and 90 per cent are dark brown or black. There is not, strange to say, a single mention of premature grayness, nor a single case of that ashen brown hair known as singled or mouse color.

The structure of the hair—whether straight or curly—is given in twenty six of Mr. Kassel's list of geniuses, and of these all but four possessed curly or wavy hair. It is extremely notable that of the remaining four, Napoleon and President Jackson wore the two remarkable for wavy hair, and that James Russell Lowell and Grieg were those having lank straight hair. The poet's ringlets and the musician's shock of hair are by the list seen to be mere accidents but in some strange way are coordinated to their powers, and the general popular instinct is not at fault.

The color of the beards also arouses many points of interest. All the ancient tapestries show Cain and Judas Iscariot with yellow or red beards, and Pontius Pilate in ancient art always was given a beard. A reddish beard, however does not carry the significance that goes with red hair, for a large number of eminent men with dark brown hair have had reddish beards. Sometimes the eyelashes have been ruddy, Savonarola, who had all black hair, having startlingly red eyebrows and eyelashes. But, as a general rule here also, a silky brown beard, when accompanied by fine curling dark brown hair is the most usual characteristic shown in the biographies of men whose names have been handed down to fame.—FIT-GITS.

ROLLER SHADE SHIELD

Drawn Over Auto to Protect the Interior From Dust

A roller shade shield has been designed as a means of protecting the interior of the automobile from the dust and weather when standing "parked" in the streets or elsewhere. In many of the cities it is permissible to leave motor cars standing at the will of the owner without police molestation at certain designated locations, so that business men may be afforded the opportunity of running their machines to business and may have their machines available for any business calls which may arise during the day, or if desired they may leave their machines standing until they are ready to return to their homes in the evening. As they stand here they are subjected to a deal of dust and the event of the cover being down they are liable to be rendered uncomfortable by a sudden shower. The roller shade shield is meant to afford protection against these contingencies. It consists of an attachment on the lines of the spring window shade attached to the rear part of the car, and when its services are demanded the end is drawn down over the seats and secured to the dashboard, affording full protection to the seats and entire interior of the car. When rolled up it is quite unobtrusive.

MAKING OF LEATHER

This Manufacture Has Made Big Strides of Late

The manufacture of artificial leather is an industry which has made gigantic strides in the past few years owing to the degree of perfection which has been attained in the making of this substitute for leather and to the custom of splitting leather, which is not generally satisfactory, except as far as its appearance is concerned when it is new.

That is to say that it is readily recognized as real leather but when the split leather comes to withstanding the test of service it is not there. The artificial leather has established a reputation for service in the manufacture of automobiles, where it is in constant demand for upholstery and top covers.

Latest Scientific Brevities

There is an excellent market for furs in Russia, as that great country does not manufacture them.

Coke, automatically fed under the boiler, is used for fuel in a New England steam driven road tractor of great power.

DIP TO PREVENT SCAB

Precaution Still Necessary to Continued Freedom of Flocks From the Disease

Sheep owners should continue for some years to come to dip their flocks at least once a year as a precaution against sheep scab according to specialists in the department of agriculture. During the past ten years systematic efforts to eradicate this disease have been so successful that there is a tendency on the part of many flock masters to believe that all danger of loss from this cause is at an end. This, however is the opinion of the department, is not the case. It is true that the economic losses from the disease at the present time are insignificant, but scab has not been completely eradicated, and it is necessary for the protection of the industry that dipping be continued for some time to come.

Two dippings from ten to fourteen days apart are necessary in order to insure the complete destruction of all the mites which cause the disease. The first dipping should kill all those that are hatched but may not destroy the eggs that have been laid in the wool. These hatch in about ten days, and the mites which result will succumb to the second dipping.

Common sheep scab is caused by a minute parasite, which is just large enough to be seen under favorable circumstances by the naked eye. These parasites deposit their eggs in clumps on the skin at the base of the wool fibers. They multiply with such extraordinary rapidity that if a few mites gain a foothold on one or two sheep, in a short time their descendants will be numerous enough to infest and injure seriously an entire flock. The damage consists not only in the death of a large number of infected sheep but in decreasing the quality of the wool produced by those which survive and in a general loss in weight and condition. The first symptoms to be noticed are restlessness on the part of the affected animals and a tendency to bite and scratch themselves. If the affected parts are within reach of the mouth, the wool is likely to be pulled out. Elsewhere it is scratched or rubbed so that it assumes a discolored and ragged appearance. As the disease advances, larger and larger areas are entirely stripped of wool. When the presence of scab is suspected, it is sometimes possible to discover the live mite by suddenly parting the wool around the affected area. With the aid of a magnifying glass, or even with the naked eye, the mites can then be seen moving away from the light. Scrapings may also be taken from the outer edges of the affected areas with a blunt edged knife. In warm sunlight the mites on these scrapings will become active, and they may be seen as minute gray bodies moving against a dark background. Well advanced cases are easy to recognize, but the disease should never be allowed to become far advanced.

Any condition which causes the sheep to bite and scratch should be investigated at once. Occasionally the trouble may be found to be due to sheep ticks, common ticks, and lice. Both ticks and lice are much larger than scab mites and can easily be found on examination. It must be remembered, however, that their presence does not mean that the sheep are not also infested with scab mites.

TEST FOR WIRE FENCING

By the process of manufacture now in use, the length of service of wire fencing depends largely upon the quality and quantity of galvanizing on the wire. A common test that may be easily applied to determine the relative amount of galvanizing, or spelter, on a woven wire fabric, as given in a recent department bulletin, No. 321, "Cost of Fencing Farms in the North Central States," is as follows:

Make a saturated solution of copper sulphate by dissolving 36 parts of copper sulphate to 100 parts of water by weight. Not less than a quart of the solution should be used in the test, and to make a quart of the saturated solution requires approximately 11 1/2 ounces of copper sulphate, or, as it is commonly called, blue vitriol. Slightly more than this amount should be used, however, as there should be a small excess of the copper sulphate. The solution may be either left in the solution or the wire to be tested is immersed in the prepared solution which should be at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees F., and left for one minute, at the end of which time it should be removed and wiped thoroughly dry. This operation should be repeated until the wire shows a deposit of metallic copper. The copper will not be deposited on the wire until the galvanizing is removed, and a well galvanized wire should stand at least three minutes in the copper sulphate solution, without showing copper deposits on it. Some specially galvanized wire will withstand four immersions without showing copper. This wire is known as four minute wire, and may be had at a slight advance in price. When the common commercial copper sulphate is used in performing the test there is a very slight excess of acid present in the copper sulphate solution, which, if not neutralized, may cause the solution to act more strongly on the wire than it should. The acidity may be neutralized by adding a small amount of copper oxide; 2 ounces to a quart of solution should be sufficient. On account of the non-solubility of the copper oxide it must be added a long time—at least a month—prior to the time the solution is used.

SEINE RIVER IS GREEN, SLUGGISH

THIS BODY OF WATER IS NOT MAJESTIC, BUT PICTURESQUE BY LIFE

Many Boats are Moored Four Aboard Waiting for Business

Small two decked steamers ply on the Seine as it twists its way through Paris. You can catch one ever fifteen minutes and it costs two sous (2 cents) to go from one end of the city to the other, a distance of perhaps eight miles; and then once outside the city walls you pay two sous more.

The Seine River is narrow, dull green and slow moving; not majestic at all, but made picturesque by the life that is upon it. In Paris it is commerce and artistic beauty combined that border its banks. Within the boats that are moored to its palings are so many different kinds of existence—baths, hospitals, wash-houses, homes, restaurants and lodgings. People live half above, half under the water, and in some places on the Seine for long distances these boats are moored four abreast and following in line like holdiers on march. These are the flattest of boats. When they come up the river freighted their tops are just at the water's edge. The Seine seldom rises or falls very much and it is held in its banks by concrete walls.

Taking the passenger steamer at Place de l'Alma and going down the river, in one minute you pass through the shadow of the Eiffel tower, that stands in the Champ de Mars, almost on the river bank. It is the most guarded object in Paris today and the one most sought and attacked from the air by the enemy. For here is the wireless telegraph station and there are strung four receiving wires to the north to the two towers of Trocadero palace, and six receiving wires to the south, to the military school. In this high tower are searchlights, observation glasses and other equipment of modern science for observation and for the judging of distances. Up here, too, are the mitrailleuses and the long range cannon that fire upon the enemy aeroplanes.

From this high point observations can be made for 55 miles. It is military territory. A high picket fence has been built around the beautiful gardens and soldiers guard with rifles a haionette every few rods. The Eiffel tower is 985 feet high, the loftiest monument in the world. This enormous structure, built like a great pyramid with its base resting on four massive piers of masonry sunk 46 feet in the ground that form an open quadrangle 140 feet square. The girders which stay this structure of interlaced iron work are hollow. The four uprights have an initial inclination of 54 degrees, and beneath the first platform are united with each other rounded spans. Above the first platform the four uprights are still distinct but gradually blend as they ascend and finally coalesce into a single shaft. The third platform which is 905 feet above the ground supports a glass pavillion capable of holding 800 people. The Eiffel tower is wonderfully picturesque in the twilight, when its black outline is mellowed and the open work iron looks almost like lace.

Three times since the beginning of the war the German aeroplanes have succeeded in landing bombs in its direction, but fortunately they have missed their mark. One Saturday afternoon at 18 hours the time of the change of the aero scouts, a German airplane came painted blue gray like a French aeroplane and flying Frenc colors. He flew high, just until he was over the tower, then descending quickly, threw six bombs and was gone.

After Eiffel tower comes a long narrow island—Allee des Cygnes—but I have never seen any cygnes (swans) there. It makes an American feel a little homesick, for this island is guarded by a statue of Liberty enlightening the world just like "her" in the New York harbor.

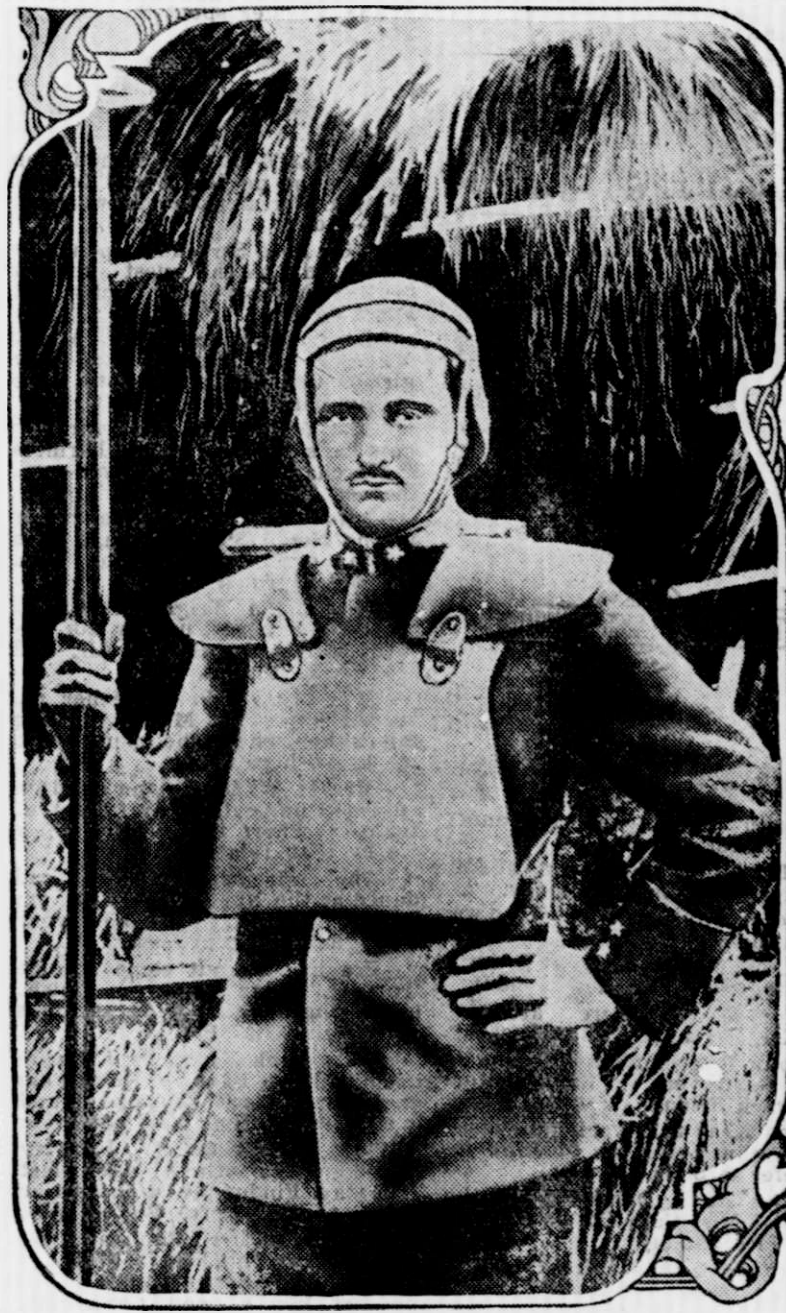
Next is the city wall, and just opposite is the aeroplane park at Issy-Moulinaux. On the afternoon of my trip there were some beginners learning to fly. They wobbled like young birds not yet sure of their wings. At this point the river breaks into two parts and forms the beautiful wooded island of St. Germain.

From behind the trees in the center of the island rises the building containing military supplies. Every few yards are red pantalooned guards, rifles a haionette, and the bright red is in nice contrast with the green. Here the Seine becomes more picturesque as it is carpeted with trembling reflections.

Roads follow the river on each side. They lead to the manufacturing districts outside of Paris and the traffic here as everywhere is mostly military. I saw steel plated automobiles, auto trucks filled with rolls of barbed wire, pneumatic tires and cans of gasoline, others with shovels and with picks and other implements of the trenches, and one auto truck was piled high with soldiers' torn and bloody uniforms that it was bringing from the front.

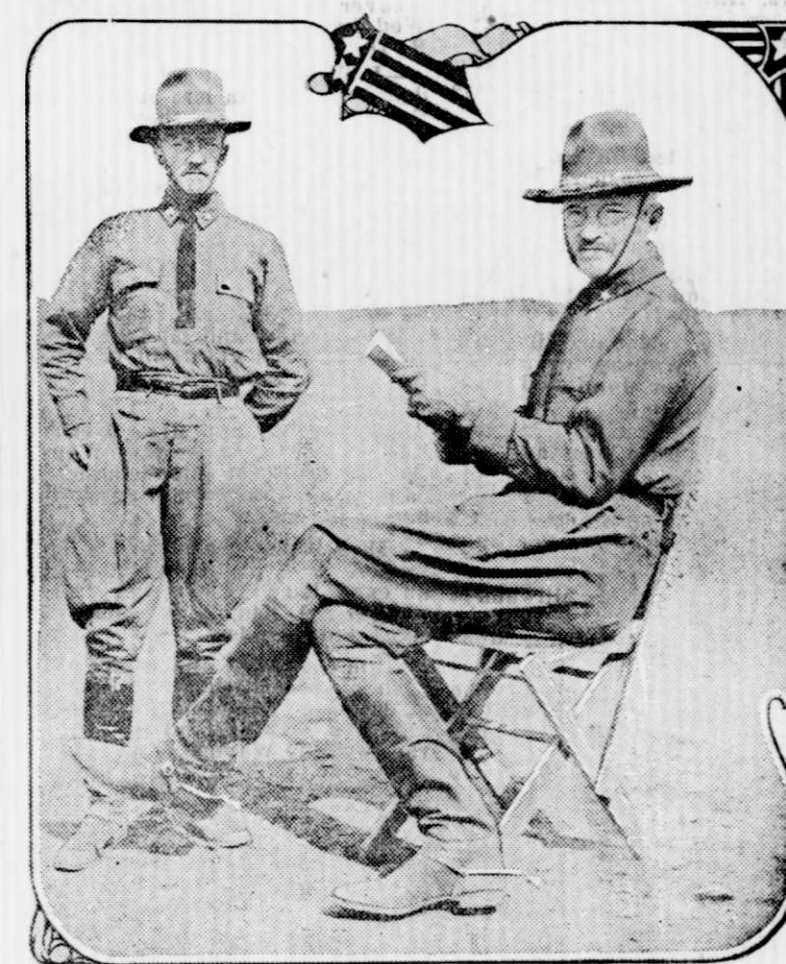
A few drops of vanilla extract added to the breakfast cocoa just before pouring will improve its flavor wonderfully.

ITALIAN BARBED WIRE CLIPPER

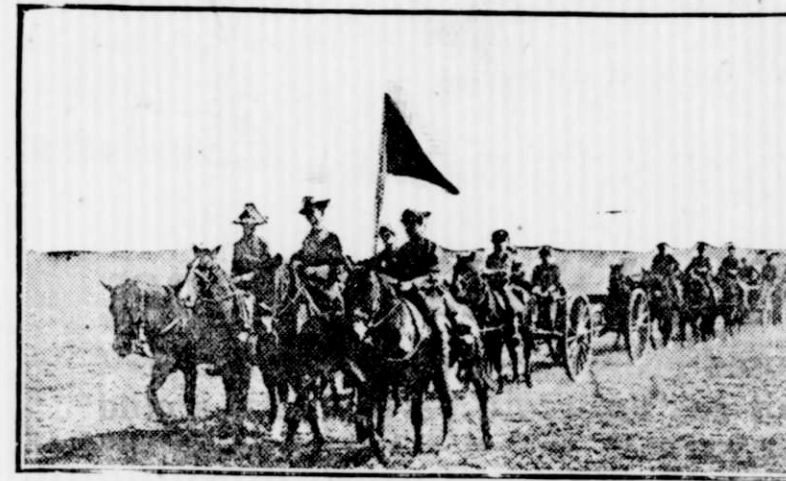


In the latest Austrian offensive along the Italian front barbed wire clipper played an important role

"THE BANDIT CHASER," GEN. PERSHING



Striking poses of the man heading the punitive expedition after Villa. The question is now raised: "Where is Villa?"



State Artillery on March and Camp Scene

Light artillery in most of the state militia consists of several rapid fire guns, and the gunners are well trained in their use. Some have small field pieces. An artillery corps is here shown on the march. The camp scene shows the little "dog" tents used by the soldiers during war.

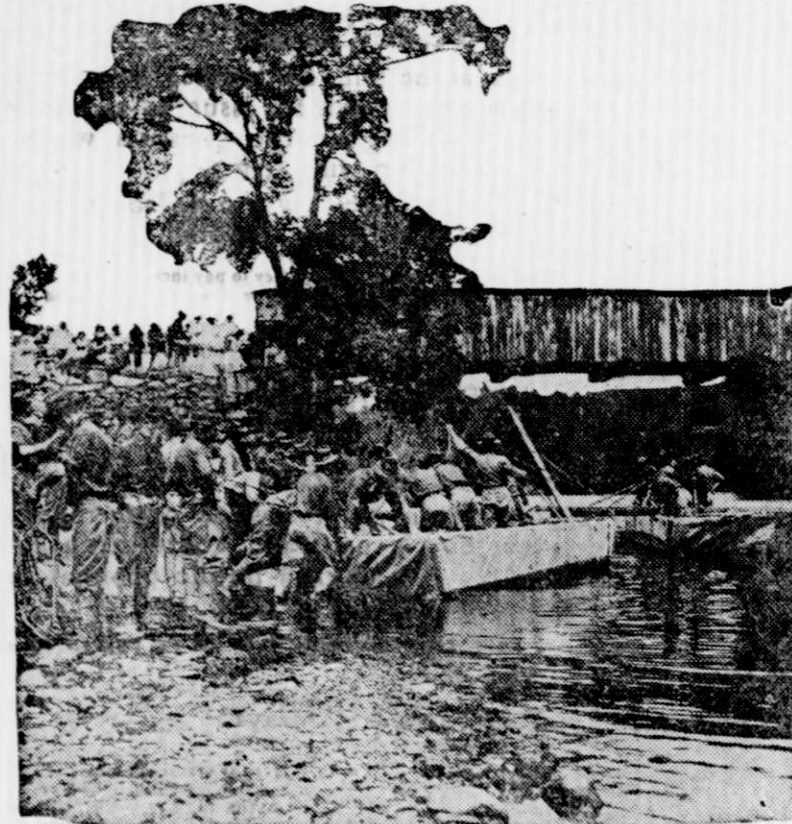
TRENCHES NOW FACE BORDER



An elaborate network of trenches has been dug along the American front of the Rio Grande. Soldiers keep guard in them day and night.



A Group of Tents in State Militia Camp. National guardsmen are well supplied with tents for field service. This picture shows a camp scene during a war game.



State Troops Building Pontoon Bridges

Regular army tactics are followed by the national guard in building pontoon bridges. This is an important feature of warfare, particularly with an invading army.

MOTORCYCLES' GOOD WORK IN MEXICO



United States army dispatch riders, who make good time in riding from place to place in Mexico.



DOES THE FARM PAY?

Demonstrators Point out the Difference in Results Between Good and Bad Management

In every community there are certain number of farmers who have found for themselves how to make a good profit from their farms. They are now being used by county agents as practical object lessons for their less successful neighbors. Under what is known as the farm management demonstration plan, the county agent analyzes the systems that these men have adopted, compares them with the practice on farms that pay less or not at all, and learns in this way the factors that make for successful farming in a given community. He is then in a position to say: "This is the kind of farming that pays. If you don't believe me, look around you. It's not a theory, it's a fact."

The demonstrations of this kind that the Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the state colleges of agriculture has made already, afford some striking instances of the difference in results between good and bad farm management. Recently 54 groups of farms in 19 states were studied in order to ascertain what the farmer obtained for his year's work after deducting the interest at 5 per cent on the value of his farm and other capital—in other words, to find out his labor income or wages. In each of these groups, which included altogether 4,400 farms, the conditions were reasonably similar. In each group the farmers were divided into five numerically equal classes according to their labor incomes.

It was found that although the average labor income for all the groups was only \$387, the average for the farmers in the first class—that fifth of the farmers who did best—was \$1,421. In the second class it was \$642. The last class—the fifth of the farmers who were least successful—got nothing for wages and lost, on the average \$517. That is to say the investment on the amount of money represented by their farm, stock, and equipment would have been \$517 more than the farm returned them. It should be borne in mind in this connection that the labor income is merely the farmer's wages and that the family has in addition, besides interest on investment, the use of the farmhouse and such fuel and food as the farm supplies free of money cost.

Other demonstrations have produced similar results. In most any northern community, one fifth of the farmers are making approximately \$1,000 a year more than the average and \$2,000 more than the least successful. This is not luck, nor is it altogether, or even chiefly, a question of the individual farmer. Further analysis will show that the successful men are following certain methods adapted to their conditions and that the unsuccessful are not. It is the business of the county agents and farm management demonstrators to ascertain what those methods are and to point them out.

How this can be done is shown by a study of a farm which, for the sake of convenience, can be called the Baldwin farm. The owner's labor income one year was minus \$45—his income was \$45 less than the interest on his farm and equipment. That year the average labor income on 193 farms in the same community was \$199 and for the 25 more successful farms \$750.

There were however, other differences which did account for it. Baldwin had 51 acres in crops, as compared with an average of 68 and for the best farms 93. He fed practically all his crops to his 11 cows and 2 horses, but the receipts from butter and milk from each of his cows averaged only \$30. On the average farm there were 6 cows, giving average receipts of \$44, and on best farms eight cows, with average receipts from each of \$62. The other farmers with their larger crop acreage had a surplus of crops to sell. Baldwin, with as good yields as the others per acre, had practically nothing to sell, and the stock to which he fed his crops was too poor to give him profitable returns.

The important thing for Baldwin, said the demonstrators when they had ascertained these facts was to weed out his herd, to keep a record of the production of each cow and to get rid of those which were costing him money. The next thing was if possible to rent or buy a little more land so that the size of his business would be more commensurate with its equipment. He and his horses were capable of farming as much land as his neighbors, and by not doing it he was wasting his time just as his cows were wasting his feed.

Such demonstrations of course, are valuable only for the community in which they are made. They cannot be taken to mean that it is better to keep 8 cows than 11, to sell crops than to feed them, or to cultivate 90 acres than 50. They show, however, that there are always profitable and unprofitable ways of running a farm in any community, and that if a man is losing money in return for hard work it will pay him to learn from his neighbors who are making it. It is in helping him to do this that the county agents are now finding one of their most useful functions.

CONTROL OF BAGWORM

Arsenical Sprays and Hand Picking Will Reduce Damage to Evergreens and Other Ornamental Trees

The use of arsenical sprays and the removal of the bags or cases by hand picking are recommended by specialists in the department as means of controlling the bagworm, a caterpillar which frequently does much harm to shade trees, shrubs, hedges, and in particular to evergreens. This insect has a curious habit of constructing for itself a bag like case in which it crawls about on the infested trees. These cases are conspicuous objects on trees from which the leaves have fallen, and it is, therefore, comparatively easy to remove them by hand from deciduous trees in winter time.

They are much less easily detected, however, on evergreens, for the protection of which arsenical sprays are, therefore, often used. A spray made of one pound of the prepared paste of arsenate of lead and from 25 to 50 gallons of water will be found effective if properly applied. The strength of this mixture may be increased to 2 or 3 pounds of arsenate of lead for 50 gallons of water in the case of a great number of trees, but the use of a mixture as strong as 10 pounds of arsenate in 50 gallons of water is unnecessarily expensive and may injure some forms of tender foliage.

The amount of damage that the bag worm does varies greatly at different times, serious complaints having been received in recent years from New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Oklahoma and Kansas. The pest is not frequent north of southern New York and the central portions of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Its greatest damage is probably done to trees and shrubs along the streets in the parks and private grounds in cities and towns. It is a general feeder, but displays particular fondness for evergreens, especially for arborvitae.

In the late spring the young hatch from the eggs which the female has laid in the bag and crawl out upon the twigs and immediately begin to construct bags for themselves. Bags are made partly of silk and partly of bits of leaf and twig. The young insect cuts off with its jaws a small fragment of leaf which it places between its front legs and as the pile gradually grows, fastens it loosely together with silk. Ultimately the caterpillar succeeds in getting this material around its neck like a sort of yoke, which is added to until it is a complete collar. Bit by bit this collar is built up until it becomes a completed case large enough to conceal entirely the caterpillar within it. It is within this retreat that the caterpillar enters the stage of pupation, and it is here too, that the female moth lays her eggs.

The Apple Red Bug

An insect which has done an enormous amount of damage in apple orchards in many parts of the east for the past two or three seasons is the Apple Red Bug. This insect is not often seen but the results of its work are all too apparent at picking time when the fruit is found to be more or less deformed so that it will not pass for "A" grade.

This deformity is caused by punctures which the insect makes in the young apples in order to suck out the juices. The tissue does not develop normally around these punctures and a slight depression is left in the fruit. A small greenish core may also be seen when cutting across one of these depressions of which there may be as many as 100 in a single apple.

The remedy is to spray with some contact insecticide when the insects are present and before they begin to work on the young fruit. Experiment stations agree the "Black Leaf 40," a tobacco extract, is effective in controlling this insect. It may be used with water at the rate of one part to one thousand or it may be used in connection with lime sulphur and arsenate of lead at the same rate.

Spray first, just as the blossoms begin to show pink and second, just after the petals fall. The spraying must be thorough.

To Inoculate Seed

Coating the seed of legumes with inoculated soil before planting is simple method of insuring soil inoculation at slight cost. County agents in Illinois have found ordinary furniture glue effective in holding particles of inoculated soil to the seeds. This method saves each individual seed some of the particles of inoculated soil which it carries with it when it is planted. The scheme requires but a small amount of inoculated soil and costs but a few cents an acre. The method is described in Farmer's Bulletin 704 of the department of agriculture.

Dissolve two handfuls of furniture glue for every gallon of boiling water and allow the solution to cool. Put the seed in a washtub and then sprinkle enough of the solution on the seed to moisten but not to wet it (1 quart per bushel is sufficient) and stir the mixture thoroughly until all the seed are moistened.

Secure the inoculated soil from a place where the same kind of plants as the seed are growing, making sure that the roots have a vigorous development of nodules. Dry the soil in the shade, preferably in the barn or basement and pulverize it thoroughly into a dust. Scatter this dust over the moistened seed, using one half to one gallon of dirt for each bushel of seed, mixing thoroughly until the seed no longer stick together. The seed are then ready to sow.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES

"Jane Ann," the husband sternly cries, "we simply must economize. Today I got the grocer's bill, and I experienced a chill. You're buying all expensive stuff when cheaper things are good enough."

"You've blown yourself to fruits and jams, and bottled goods and fancy hams, imported raisins, prunes and peas, and costly slabs of sweetened cheese. There is no sense in that, say I, when cost of living is so high. I strive and struggle in the mart, and break my galluses and heart, to have some roubles put away against the cold and rainy day. But what's the use? A reckless wife will nullify man's toil and strife."

"In olden times the housewife made such things as jam and marmalade. She did not to the grocer chase for costly things, to feed her face. My sainted mother made preserves—I wish you could watch her curves. She bought tomatoes by the crate, and made our catsup, simply great. She filled the cellar shelves each fall with stuff she canned from wall to wall, and when we wished some pickled greens, or prune preserves or jellied beans, she pulled a package from a shelf—the real hot stuff she canned herself."

"The modern housewife never tries in that way to economize. She loafs around the house all day, and reads the works of Bertha Clay, or writes a paper for her club, and orders pre-digested grub. This sort of thing will have to cease, as sure as you're your uncle's niece. I dread the poorhouse day by day, it's but a few short versts away, and if you don't cut down our bills, full soon we'll jaunt across the hills, to that abode of grief and care, and with the paupers sit and swear."

"We see him later at the bar where all his thirsky cronies are; he's saying, generous and free, 'Step up here, boys, this round's on me.'"—By Walt Mason from Judge.

PUT HER RINGS IN OLD SHOES

Tramp Comes Along and Now Her Diamonds are Gone

Leavenworth, Kan.—After placing valuable diamond rings in an old pair of shoes for safe keeping, Mrs. C. L. Knapp forgot their hiding place and when a thirly shod tramp came along a few days ago she gave him the shoes. Since recalling that the shoes had served as a safety deposit vault, Mrs. Knapp has not seen the shoes nor the tramp.

All married women travel under assumed names.

Troubles like babies, grow larger with nursing.

Laziness is born in a man; industry is acquired.

ADVICE

Advice is a veiled but egotistical attempt to show your neighbor how you surpass him intellectually. It is a magnifying glass when you hand to him, after which you make certain that you are standing at the proper focal distance.

Advice is also used as a sugar coating of checking offensive conduct, and as a pastime.

There are two classes of people ebullient with a desire to give advice: those who have had experience and those who have not.

A request for advice is usually a subtle form of flattery or else a method of dodging responsibility.

The person who is wise enough to take good advice and the one who is too wise to give it generally tie the knot of perfect friendship.

Advice is a drug on the market. The principle reason why the supply exceeds the demand is because those who need the most take the least.

Advice should never be followed. If it is good advice, it cannot be followed. The only advice which is good is that which drives you.—From Judge.

Facts You May Not Know.

In Oatman, Ariz., the citizen must walk 40 miles to take a bath, or pay 20 cents a gallon for the water, which is brought by wagon from Needles, Cal.

Morning Glory derives its name from the fact that it blooms only in the morning, and the Four O'clocks because they open at that hour in the afternoon.

As there are at least 2,500,000 Italians resident in the United States, some American manufacturing firms are planning to cater more largely for the household and personal wants of this population. Extensive imports, reaching in value many million dollars annually are made for them, most of which might be produced in the United States.

The largest electrical range in the world, installed in the State Hospital, Warren Springs, Montana, cooks meals for 1,500 persons daily.

More than 2,000 miles of railroad in this country are now operated by electricity, which is 100 per cent more efficient on steep grades than steam.

The average wife can discount an experienced lawyer when it comes to cross-questioning her husband when he returns home about 2 a. m.

Never do anything disagreeable to-day that you can just as well put off until tomorrow. By that time you may not have occasion to do it.

THE WINK

All the laws of psychology and psychology manifest themselves in the fraction of a moment it takes to wink the eye. A fortune has been saved by one man catching the furtive wink of another at a critical moment, and a girl has lost or made a home for life with it.

The wink is all things to all men. It may be honest or dishonest; leading or misleading; comic or tragic; ardent or insolent, and it can take the place of a suggestive smile or frown in a fraction of the time. The wink is often used as a dancer signal. It puts a stop to needless rivalry. In the eloquent eye it may denote kindness. Exaltation, egotism, vanity, pride and delight are all expressed in that curious closing or snapping of the lids.

Of such importance is the wink that it might almost be regarded as a part of a person's armor with which to fight life's battles. When one remembers the value that is attributed to it in psychological moments it might be claimed that training the lids for this purpose is excusable. One may fail to understand or catch a wink and serious damage ensue. At times it is more potent than a volley of words, and only a few have failed to avail themselves of its potency.

The wink is used by lovers; by confederates in crime; the gambler cultivates it; the business man depends upon it; the Wall Street man couldn't do without it; the old man particularly enjoys it; it is prettiest and most deadly in the mischievous eye of the girl of sixteen.

The only emotion that denies the wink a place is grief. Mischief always invites it to take part and the man who has never winked must be a surly fellow indeed!—From Judge.

Marrying in China.

China is becoming Americanized. Though she has changed from a republic to a monarchy, in the matter of romance China has advanced about 2,000 years at one long jump. Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the new Chinese minister who, as an orator, rivals former Senator Bailey of Texas in his younger days, gave a concrete example of China's development at the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. "In the old days in China," said Dr. Koo, "marriage had to be contracted through a matchmaker, generally a 'menial' woman, more interested in getting a share of the wedding cake than in the happiness of the participants. As a result hundreds of thousands of families were made unhappy and millions of lives ill-fated. The system was in force for centuries, because the matchmakers constantly urged that each young man or young woman, if left alone, would not know how to pick a suitable life partner for himself or herself. But the influence of modern civilization has made the people see the folly of casting their lot into the hands of a third party. Today neither the young man nor the young woman would stand any interference with his or her matrimonial venture." Are the Chinese young men and young women down-hearted? No.—Leslie's.

Reflections of a Bachelor

A good resolution for married people to make is not to be any sorer than they can help.

If a man has a dream in the night that he's rich, the next day he wants to spend some of it.

A man may know too much to love a girl but not enough to keep her from making him tell her he does.

Anyhow a woman knows enough about mathematics to figure out how many spring bonnets her husband's annual cigar bills would buy.

A man can realize that he is better at his own job than at somebody else's and yet have no doubt he knows more than the other fellow does about his.

Before raising the dust with a touring car it is necessary to raise the "dust" for one.

A small boy's idea of happiness is to be able to lick another boy a size larger.

Marriage often means dollars for a woman and doughnuts for the poor man.

Wise is he who selects an obedient daughter of a good mother for his wife.

The mind of a man who goes wrong is always a blank while he is gone.

The last step in a questionable undertaking may be a lock step.

You can bank on finding a well filled pocket book interesting.

Even a prohibitionist makes no kick about the horn of plenty.

One word may make a new friendship or break an old one.

When you expect an opportunity it usually misses the train.

After a rough lie has been polished it is called hypocrisy.

If one is fond of spy literature one should read cook books.

It is a waste of money to advertise for lost friendship.

It takes no more time to be polite than otherwise.

A kiss in time may be one of nine.

\$50 in Prizes POPULAR STORY CONTEST

An opportunity for subscribers of this paper to try their literary talent and gain a reputation.

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BEEN IN MEXICO WHERE I COULDN'T GET THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW, BUT I'M ON WE CUT NOW, SO YOU WATCH ME GET FAT AGAIN.

WHEN a judge of good tobacco is accustomed to getting W-B CUT Chewing and has his supply cut off. By Heck, he misses it. No other chewing fills the bill. The rich tobacco and the touch of salt that keeps bringing out the taste, makes a little bit of a nibble give more satisfaction and last twice as long as a wad of ordinary tobacco.

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Of course it should! For after a strenuous day when your muscles have been exercised to the limit an application of Sloan's Liniment will take the soreness and stiffness away and get you in fine shape for the morrow. You should also use it for a sudden attack of toothache, stiff neck, backache, stings, bites and the many accidents that are incidental to a vacation. "We would as soon leave our baggage as go on a vacation or camp out without Sloan's Liniment." Writes one vacationist; "We use it for every thing from cramps to toothache." Put a bottle in your bag, be prepared and have no regrets.

CAMPBELLSPORT.

Miss Marcella Schoofs spent Friday at West Bend.

Chas Corbett was a pleasant caller here Friday.

Mrs. B. H. Glass was a Fond du Lac caller Tuesday.

Mrs. John H. Paas spent Saturday in Fond du Lac.

W. Pichl called on friends at Fond du Lac Monday.

H. Kuehl called on friends at Fond du Lac Monday.

Nic Host was a business caller at Oshkosh Saturday.

Mrs. Chas Hugha was a pleasant caller here Friday.

W. Warden was a business caller at Elmore Monday.

Miss R. Fellenz called on friends at Fond du Lac Friday.

M. Thalen was a business caller at Fond du Lac Monday.

J. Barger was a business caller at Milwaukee Thursday.

H. A. Wrucke was a business caller at Milwaukee Saturday.

Miss L. Rusch called on friends at Fond du Lac Saturday.

E. Arimond returned home from his northern trip Saturday.

M. Thalen was a business caller at Fond du Lac Friday.

J. L. Gudex was a business caller at Fond du Lac Saturday.

F. Heffling was a business caller at Fond du Lac Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Messner were Fond du Lac callers Tuesday.

Mrs. S. Hendricks called on friends at Fond du Lac Monday.

L. Schimmelpennig was a business caller at West Bend Tuesday.

Glenn Hill and Miss Evelyn Powers spent Sunday at Green Lake.

Mrs. Wallace Hendricks of Fond du Lac visited relatives here Friday.

Mrs. Marie Klotz and Mrs. Ben Day spent Saturday in Fond du Lac.

Miss Lilly Bebuke left Saturday for an extended visit at Marshfield.

C. R. Van De Zande and family are spending the week at Long Lake.

A number from here attended the camp meeting at Byron last Sunday.

Fred Pohlman of Fond du Lac visited his sister, Mrs. E. F. Martin Sunday.

Alphons July of Milwaukee is spending the week with his uncle, Rev. B. July.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Curran and daughter Mary spent Saturday in Fond du Lac.

Mrs. Fred Roth and son John of Chicago are visiting relatives in the village.

Mrs. Charles Fleischmann and daughter left for a visit in Milwaukee Tuesday.

Mrs. Kate Harder of Marathon City is visiting at the J. Husting home this week.

Anthony Schlaefel of Neenah visited his mother, Mrs. Theresa Schlaefel Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Meldman of Milwaukee are guests of the J. Lauer family this week.

Miss Ruth Jones of Green Lake is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Glass.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Pohlman of Fond du Lac called on the E. F. Martin family Saturday.

Miss Helen Breyman returned Tuesday from a two weeks visit with friends at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Bremser of St. Michaels spent Sunday with the G. C. Harder family.

Mrs. Adam Schuck of Jackson is visiting her brother, Ed. Schneider and family this week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Messner L. M. Brown and Wm. Reisenweler spent Sunday at Ladoga.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Day, Charles Lade and Miss Inez Klotz were callers at West Bend Sunday.

Miss Edna Vohs returned to Oshkosh Friday after several days visit with Miss Hazel Arimond.

Miss Agnes Jacobs of Beaver Dam is spending several days with the Conrad Mack family.

Mrs. Wallace Ward returned to Milwaukee Saturday after a two weeks visit with relatives here.

Mrs. John Held and Mrs. John Site of Beechwood called on Mrs. M. Glass Wednesday afternoon.

The Misses Alice Farrell and Flossie Walsh of Cudahy spent Sunday with the Mich Farrell family.

Miss Lillah Harder of Milwaukee is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Harder.

Miss Pearl Sackett left for an extended visit at the H. F. Sackett family at Fond du Lac Friday.

Wm. Warden and Peter Schrooten attended the skating tournament at Milwaukee Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fank who visited with relatives here for the past week left for their home on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Busch returned to Chicago Monday after a weeks visit with the David Kniek family.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Jaeger, Mrs. Katherine Naughton, daughter Marie and Miss Angeline Beisbier spent Sunday at Oshkosh.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Paas, daughter Leona, Miss Mary Dunkel, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Paas and son Herman spent Sunday at Oshkosh.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Sackett of Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Sackett of Fond du Lac called on the Austin Sackett family Tuesday.

Write for free booklet and maps telling about our 100,000 acres of rich hardwood cut-over land. No agent's commission paid. You deal direct with a responsible company.—North Western Lumber Co., Land Dept., Box T. Stanley, Wis.—Adv. 1-7-6.

Washington County Farmers to Hold a Field Demonstration

Late this summer Washington county farmers will hold a field demonstration meeting at the County Farm near West Bend. The exact date has not been announced, but the subjects for consideration will include alfalfa, grains and forage crops in general.

County officials have asked A. H. Wright of the field crops department, College of Agriculture to visit the county farm at this time and accompany the visitors through the demonstration plots and fields.

Alfalfa and its culture, including hints on inoculation, liming, seed bed treatment, seeding rates and harvesting will be taken up strictly from the local angle. Other legumes, than alfalfa will be considered as well.

No farmer can claim with any degree of assurance that he knows everything about any one crop, as there are variations of soil fertility and climate to be taken into consideration. Although many farmers in this county have had excellent results with alfalfa, there is still plenty of chance for gaining still more working knowledge to use in times of emergency, when things go wrong.

To place at the disposal of a crop all the advantages which in the light of repeated failures have been shown to be absolutely essential, is always a safe plan to follow. Discussing questions of this kind in the open air, next to the growing crop and with other farmers who have like problems to consider, is a rare privilege. This will be the plan by which the county meeting is to be of direct benefit to all who attend.

Complete details regarding the meeting, the list of subjects and the respective speakers who will handle them will be announced in a short time.

DUNDEE

Wm. Guenther of Campbellsport was a caller here Sunday.

Miss Theresa Raether of Kewaskum was a caller here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Calvey and children were West Bend visitors Sunday.

M. E. Butler returned to his home in Milwaukee after spending a few days at the lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Habek of Kewaskum were callers at the Wm. Henning home Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baekhaus of Kewaskum were callers at the Wm. Henning home Sunday.

Miss Marion Clark left for her home in Milwaukee Thursday after a three weeks visit with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bendixen, son Chester and daughter Marie of Wautoma visited Dr. B. O. Bendixen Saturday and Sunday.

WAUCOUSTA

Willie Iding of Forest spent Sunday here.

A. C. Busfall and daughter Alice were Fond du Lac callers Tuesday.

Dora and Carrie Busfall spent Friday with friends at Campbellsport.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tompson last Saturday a baby boy. Congratulations.

Will Tompson of Fond du Lac is visiting relatives and friends here this week.

The Misses Clara and Lydia and Arthur Hackbarth of Milwaukee spent Tuesday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Bixby and daughter Doris of Campbellsport spent Thursday with relatives and friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pieper and family and Mr. and Mrs. R. Rose and family of Juneau spent Sunday with relatives here.

AUBURN

The three Milwaukee girls who spent their vacation at Lake Fifteen had a very nice time. They send their best regards to the friends they met and hope to see them again.

The following poem was composed by Miss Anna Lavenz showing her opinion of the time they had.

Out there in Kewaskum
We sure had lots of fun,
With all the cows and chickens,
We sure did raise the dickens,
All we can think of today,
Is a cottage far away,
Are you going, we're all going,
Where there's new money,
There's Bill and John and Dell,
They sure did like us well,
We'll see the friends we know,
And folks of long ago,
And at the station they'll greet us,
With a hay rack they will meet us
When we get there, when we get there,
To Sunny Kewaskum.

ASHFORD

Mr. and Mrs. Wenzel Janous spent Sunday at St. Kilian.

Quite a few from here attended the St. Kilian Kirmess July 11th.

Peter Brown and family of Campbellsport spent Sunday here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Theisen of Elmore spent Sunday with the Ben Weyer family.

Mrs. Peter Driekosen of Elmore was a pleasant caller here Wednesday evening.

Martin Kaiser and family of Milwaukee are visiting the Math. Schill family and other relatives.

The married ladies of St. Martin's church will give a card party Sunday evening, July 16 at the school hall. Everybody is invited.

Biliousness and Stomach Trouble

"Two years ago I suffered from frequent attacks of stomach trouble and biliousness," writes Miss Emma Verdyck, Lima, Ohio. "I could eat very little food that agreed with me and I became so dizzy and sick at my stomach at times that I had to take hold of something to keep from falling. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets advertised I decided to try them. I improved rapidly." For sale by Ed. C. Miller.

HILL'S STORE NEWS

HITCH TO THE HOUSE OF HILL'S

JULY

This month is with us the month that we clean up the ends. Those who are looking for quality goods that have the earmarks of class will find at this time an opportunity to choose from among the best at a minimum cost. For the people who are ready to avail themselves of opportunities we stand ready to serve. Buying Hill's quality merchandise has satisfied for two generations.

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Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of \$100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employes, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employes for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railroads be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railroads, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or
2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employes are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of \$100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

- ### National Conference Committee of the Railroads
- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| ELISHA LEE, Chairman | G. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager, Great Northern Railway. | N. D. MAHER, Vice-President, Norfolk & Western Railway. |
| F. R. AL RIGHT, Gen'l Manager, Atlantic Coast Line Railway. | C. H. EWING, Gen'l Manager, Philadelphia & Reading Railway. | JAMES RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager, Denver & Rio Grande Railway. |
| L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager, Central of Georgia Railway. | E. W. CRITCH, Gen'l Supt. Trans-Chesterfield & Ohio Railway. | A. M. SCHOTER, Retired Vice-President, Pennsylvania Lines West. |
| C. L. B. IDO, Gen'l Manager, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway. | A. S. GREIG, Asst. to Receiver, St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. | W. L. SADDON, Vice-President, Richmond Air Line Railway. |
| B. H. COLEMAN, Vice-President, South Sea Railway. | C. W. JUNS, Gen'l Manager, Annapolis, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. | A. J. STONE, Vice-President, Erie Railway. |
| S. E. COTTER, Gen'l Manager, White Railway. | H. W. MASTER, Gen'l Manager, Waukegan & Lake Erie Railway. | G. S. WAID, Vice-President, Gen'l Mgr. Seaside Central Lines. |
| F. E. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President, New York Central Railway. | | |

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