

statement of said society, which was accepted on motion of Mr. Frey.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914.

Table with columns for Receipts and Disbursements. Receipts include State of Wisconsin, Washington County, Bank of West Bend, etc. Disbursements include Deficit in general fund, Paid bank on loans borrowed, Interest on mortgages, etc.

LIABILITIES.

Table listing liabilities: Due Bank of West Bend, Due on mortgages, Due Pastors for labor, etc.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Washington County, Wisconsin.

Gentlemen:—I herewith submit my fourth annual report on the condition of the schools of the county as required by law.

During the past year 40 teachers have presented themselves for examination for teachers' certificates.

The second reason for such a large number being examined is that the law requires that the certificate of a teacher shall be renewed annually.

As to the work of the county, the work of the county is to see that the schools are properly equipped and that the teachers are properly trained.

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chair appoint two members of the board to act with the chairman as a committee to approve bonds.

Mr. Pick moved that Resolution No. 22 be adopted. The chair ordered a roll call; all members voted aye, and said resolution was declared adopted.

Mr. Pick moved that Resolution No. 23 be adopted. The chair ordered a roll call; all members voted aye, and said resolution was declared adopted.

Mr. Pick moved that Resolution No. 24 be adopted. The chair ordered a roll call; all members voted aye, and said resolution was declared adopted.

Mr. Pick moved that Resolution No. 25 be adopted. The chair ordered a roll call; all members voted aye, and said resolution was declared adopted.

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Mr. Pick moved that Resolution No. 28 be adopted. The chair ordered a roll call; all members voted aye, and said resolution was declared adopted.

Mr. Pick moved that Resolution No. 29 be adopted. The chair ordered a roll call; all members voted aye, and said resolution was declared adopted.

Mr. Pick moved that Resolution No. 30 be adopted. The chair ordered a roll call; all members voted aye, and said resolution was declared adopted.

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Said report with resolution embodied was declared adopted.

By order of the chairman, the clerk read the minutes of this session, which were approved as read.

On motion of Mr. Burke, duly carried, the board adjourned sine die.

ANTON THIELMANN, County Clerk.

Certificate of County Clerk.

State of Wisconsin ss. Washington County ss.

I, Anton Thielmann, county clerk of Washington County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Journal of the Proceedings of the County Board of Supervisors of said county, at the Annual Session, held from November 10th to 21st, 1914.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 21st day of November, A. D. 1914.

(Seal) ANTON THIELMANN, County Clerk.

HIS CENSORSHIP WAS STRICT

Duke of Wellington's Order Prevented World Knowing About Result of Waterloo.

The absolute embargo which has been decreed upon war news by nearly every war department of Europe brings to attention again the old question of the rights of the public and the necessities of the strategists in a campaign to prevent their movements becoming known to the enemy.

"Even a century ago," says F. Lauriston Bullard in his book on "Famous War Correspondents," the Duke of Wellington was registering protests against such a mild type of war reporting as that done by Crabbe Robinson in the peninsula.

"In 1803 the duke declared that in some instances the English newspapers have accurately stated not only the regiments occupying a position but the number of men fit for duty of which each regiment was composed, and this intelligence must have reached the enemy at the same time it did me, at a moment at which it was most important that he should not receive it."

This author is of the opinion that but for the protests of the Iron Duke the world would know far more about the battle of Waterloo than was possible in the absence of trained narrators.

The present degree of secrecy is so complete that the newspapers of London are all protesting privately to the war office and publicly in their editorial columns, and there is likely to be some relaxation of the rule.

In his discussion of the whole question of publicity of war news and the demands which patriotism at times makes for the suppression of intelligence, Mr. Bullard cites the famous war artist, Frederic Villiers, who long ago declared that "publicity, pub- licity, publicity is the greatest factor and force in our public life."

DOES AWAY WITH HANDWORK

Wonderful Machine That Embroiders Dozens of Pairs of Stockings Practically Simultaneously.

Shortly before the war it was reported from Germany that openwork stockings would probably be more plentiful and cheaper as the result of an invention which permits their manufacture by machinery instead of by tedious handwork.

The work of the machine is described in a report made by E. Kilbourne Poole, United States vice-consul at Chemnitz, Germany.

He says: "A machine has recently been perfected in Saxony which embroiders socks and ornamental designs on three dozen pairs (72 pieces) of socks or stockings simultaneously. 288 stitches being made at one time. Intricate patterns and also openwork embroidery can be done on coarse as well as on the finest grades of cotton, silk or silk finished or unfinished hose."

"Another great advantage of the machine is that it obviates leaving hours for weeks with the hand embroiderers, whose work is always booked far ahead, and large orders which formerly could be executed only in long terms for delivery can now be filled rapidly. It has always been difficult to get good handworkers for fine black hosiery, as embroidering on black affects the eyesight. With the new machine only one man and one girl are required to do the work."

No Library Complete Without Them.

"The new book agent which the lady of the house will be compelled to welcome with a door slam," writes Jess Worley, "will be the man who is selling the new and complete history of the European war, lady, which has just been published from the Blink & Blank publishing house and bound in red Morocco, lady, with all the latest and best photographs of the rulers and their military leaders, with views of the troops, battles, skirmishes and the graphic accounts of the events that led up to the war, together with the revised and complete list of the engagements, the towns and cities in which the important fighting took place, lady, and the scenes that have become famous, all for the very reasonable installment arrangement of two dollars and sixty cents down and a dollar every thirty minutes thereafter. You can't afford to be without it!"—Kansas City Star.

Put Ban on Veto.

It is recalled that at the papal conclave of 1903, not a little sensation was caused by the revelation that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria had ordered Cardinal Puzyna, archbishop of Cracow, to pronounce the imperial veto against the election of Cardinal Rampolla, who was suspected of being friendly to France. On that occasion Cardinal Orsini stated that the conclave could not accept such communication or take it into account, and although Cardinal Rampolla was not chosen, Pius X regarded the incident with the greatest indignation and issued a bull directing any cardinal attempting to repeat the veto in future would be placed under the major ban, or be excommunicated.

Read to Typewriters.

Reading aloud was once an occupation in London—and among the most unlikely persons you can imagine—compositors, says the London Chronicle. There may possibly be members of this "chapel" who can recollect the time when one of their number was told off to read the newspaper or the latest book while their busy fingers set up the type. This is probably the best instance of the ability to do two things at once, for the reading of manuscript and composing and listening to and comprehending spoken words are both of them intellectual tasks, while clanking, such as in Cuba, is purely mechanical, leaving the mind completely free to follow the reader.

Apportment of Taxes

FOR THE YEAR 1914. PREPARED BY ANTON THIELMANN, COUNTY CLERK.

Table with columns for various tax categories: Personal, Real Estate, etc. Lists names and amounts for various taxpayers.

HAYDN'S MSS. CURL PAPERS

Great Composer's Wife Did Not Appreciate Genius That World Acknowledged.

Haydn married the sister of the woman he loved. He was a little more than twenty years old when he fell in love with the younger daughter of a certain Keller, a barber, who had done much for him and been almost a father to him.

"Haydn, you should marry my elder daughter," Haydn obeyed, more from duty than from love, and married Anna Maria, the eldest daughter. He was then twenty-seven and she thirty-two.

It was a most unhappy marriage; there was not any reciprocity either of affection or tastes between husband and wife. The world proclaimed Haydn a genius, but Anna Maria thought differently; for her there was little difference between an artist and a cobbler, and she tranquilly read her husband's manuscripts as curl papers for her hair.

And her gay humor! When her husband was absent she wrote to him in these pleasant terms: "If you should die some day or other, we have not enough money in the house to bury you." Or she communicated to him this affectionate idea: "I have seen a pretty little house which I like very much. Please send me 2,000 florins to buy it, so that I may have a refuge when I am a widow."

To the first Haydn responded, without upsetting himself greatly: "If I should die take my MSS. to the editor; you will have enough to pay my funeral expenses." As for the house, he bought it, but it served for him as a widow.

PROCURING REST FOR BRAIN

English Physician Gives Advice to Those Who Suffer From Lack of Sound Sleep.

Many men and women, especially those past their first youth, find difficulty in procuring the sound, restful sleep so necessary to keep mind and body fit. Although physically the body is tired out, the brain is as alert as ever, and perfect oblivion is impossible.

An English physician gives some interesting advice on the matter. "Insomnia," he states, "is one of the penalties of the increasing strain modern life throws upon our brains. The man who works with his muscles and lives in the open air is rarely a victim of sleeplessness.

"The essentials for a good night's rest are mental repose, a requisite amount of muscular fatigue, comfortable body heat, and plenty of ventilation.

"The most difficult to secure is lessened brain activity. An excellent plan is to take a brisk half-hour's walk just before bedtime, followed by a hot bath and a rubdown, and then a cup of warm milk and a biscuit or two as one gets into bed.

"If in addition, the mind be focussed on some pleasant but not excited topic, a night's rest is assured to all but the most chronic sufferer.

"The type in which the sleeper suddenly awakes an hour or so after falling fast asleep usually means that more outdoor muscular exercise is required."

Read to Typewriters.

Reading aloud was once an occupation in London—and among the most unlikely persons you can imagine—compositors, says the London Chronicle. There may possibly be members of this "chapel" who can recollect the time when one of their number was told off to read the newspaper or the latest book while their busy fingers set up the type. This is probably the best instance of the ability to do two things at once, for the reading of manuscript and composing and listening to and comprehending spoken words are both of them intellectual tasks, while clanking, such as in Cuba, is purely mechanical, leaving the mind completely free to follow the reader.

BULLDOG EARNED ITS NAME

Natural Feeling of Enmity Between the Two Animals, Is Report of an Observer.

"In all my study of literature regarding the dog I have never been able to discover a satisfactory explanation of how that species of canine known as the bulldog got its name," said H. B. Hawes of St. Louis, an authority on the dog, according to the Washington Post.

"But while in Ireland some weeks ago I found what to me was a reasonable theory of the origin of the term. I was in the rural districts inspecting a herd of Dexter cattle, and was invited by the owner to look over a fine Dexter bull. We started into the field, when I took the precaution to ask whether the bull was vicious. He told me that the animal was, but that I need have no fear, because his dog would accompany us.

"You will observe," said the man, "that the dog will watch the bull and the bull will watch the dog."

"It turned out just as my friend said. Then he told me that on several occasions this particular bull had attempted to start trouble, whereupon the bulldog would grab the animal by the nose, clinging to him until the bull was ready to quit. I asked if all the owners of herds had bulldogs, and was told they had. Then I learned that 300 or 400 years ago it was customary for the people of Ireland to be entertained by fights between dogs and bulls, just as the matadors of Spain have fought bulls.

"Then it dawned on me that the bulldog must have derived his name from the fact that this particular breed in the beginning displayed an antagonism for bulls. It is easy to explain the origin of the shepherd dog, the collie, the setter, the pointer, and other breeds, but until my recent visit to Ireland I had never been able to run down the beginning of the bulldog."

New Power Vehicle.

The latest addition to the family of motor-driven vehicles is the autopod. This machine has the carrying platform below the wheel axles and is designed to be ridden while standing upright on one or both feet, the control being in the steering pillar. The engine, 2½ horsepower, is built in the front wheel and the steering pillar is hollow, serving also as the gasoline supply tank. The working parts are entirely inclosed, making them dust proof, and there are no pedals or cranks about the machine, which will maintain, so the inventor claims, an average speed of 20 miles per hour over country roads, with a consumption of gasoline of but one gallon to the hundred miles.

THE RURAL PRESS

The Local Paper a Most Useful Agency on the Farm—The Press, Pulpit and School a Trinity of Influence That Must Be Utilized in Rural Agriculture.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

A broad campaign of publicity on the subject of rural life is needed in this state today to bring the problems of the farmers to the forefront. The front pages are blazoned upon the city problems of the metropolitan dailies and echoed in the country press, but the troubles of the farmers are seldom told, except by those who seek to profit by the story, and the glitter of the package oftentimes obscures the substance. A searching investigation into the needs of the farmers will reveal many inherent defects in our economic system that can be easily remedied when properly understood and illuminated by the power of the press.

The rural press, the pulpit and the school are a trinity of powerful influences that the farmer must utilize to their fullest capacity before he can occupy a commanding position in public affairs. These gigantic agencies are organized in every rural community and only await the patronage and cooperation of the farmers to fully develop their energy and usefulness. They are local forces working for the best interests of their respective communities. Their work is to build and their object is to serve. They prosper only through the development and prosperity of the community.

Every farmer in this state should subscribe for the local paper, as well as farm periodicals and such other publications as he may find profitable, but he should by all means subscribe for his local paper, and no home should be without it. The local paper is part of the community life and the editor understands the farmer's problems. It is the local press that will study the local problems and through its columns deal with subjects of most vital importance to local life of the community.

A Noble Task.

In too many instances the country papers mimic the city press by giving prominence to scandals, accidents and political agitation. The new rural civilization has placed upon the rural press renewed responsibilities, and enlarged possibilities for usefulness. It cannot perform its mission to agriculture by recording the frailties, the mishaps and inordinate ambitions of humanity, or by filling its columns with the echoes of the struggles of busy streets, or by enchanting stories of city life which lure our children from the farm.

It has a higher and nobler task. Too often the pages of the city dailies bristle with the struggle of ambitious men in their wild lust for power, and many times the flames of personal conflict sear the tender buds of new civilization and illuminate the pathway to destruction. The rural press is the governing power of public sentiment and must hold steadfast to principle and keep the ship of state in the roadstead of progress. The rural press can best serve the interests of the farmers by applying its energies to the solution of problems affecting the local community. It must stem the mighty life current that is moving from the farm to the cities, sweeping before it a thousand boys and girls per day. It has to deal with the fundamental problems of civilization at their fountain head. Its mission is to direct growth, teach efficiency and mold the intellectual life of the country, placing before the public the daily problems of the farmers and giving first attention to the legislative, co-operative, educational and social needs of the agricultural classes within its respective community.

The Power of Advertising.

The influence of advertising is clearly visible in the homes and habits of the farmers, and the advertising columns of the press are making their imprint upon the lives of our people. The farmer possesses the things that are best advertised.

The farmer is entitled to all the advantages and deserves all the luxuries of life. We need more art, science and useful facilities on the farms, and many homes and farms are well balanced in this respect, but the advertiser can render a service by teaching the advantages of modern equipment throughout the columns of the rural press.

The farmers are in need of personal leadership. They have political leaders, but they need local industrial community and educational leaders.

War Makes Changes.

A curious coincidence is reported from South Africa, where General Smuts, as minister of defense, is arranging for the defense of Port Nolloth and the copper mines at Ookiep against a possible raid from German Southwest Africa. It was in this district that General Smuts himself led a most daring raid in the last weeks of the Boer war. He suddenly appeared out of the desert country to the east at the head of a mounted force and summoned Ookiep to surrender. Colonel Skelton successfully defended the little town, but the Boers destroyed the railway that connects it with Port Nolloth and did some damage to black-houses. A relief force from Port Nolloth later raised the siege and a few days later the dashing Boer leader himself appeared at Port Nolloth to join in the negotiations for peace.

Jews Number Twelve Million.

In the whole world there are approximately 12,000,000 Jews, of which number Russia still has considerably more than half. The Jewish population of the United States is about 2,700,000.

THE COUNTY FAIR

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer gets more out of the fair than anyone else. The fair to a city man is an entertainment; to a farmer it is education. Let us take a stroll through the fair grounds and linger a moment at a few of the points of greatest interest. We will first visit the mechanical department and hold communion with the world's greatest thinkers.

You are now attending a congress of the mental giants in mechanical science of all ages. They are addressing you in tongues of iron and steel and in language mute and powerful tell an eloquent story of the world's progress. The inventive geniuses are the most valuable farm hands we have and they perform an enduring service to mankind. We can all help others for a brief period while we live, but it takes a master mind to tower into the realm of science and light a torch of progress that will illuminate the pathway of civilization for future generations. The men who gave us the sickle, the binder, the cotton gin and hundreds of other valuable inventions work in every field on earth and will continue their labors as long as time. Their bright intellects have conquered death and they will live and serve mankind on and on forever, without money and without price. They have shown us how grand and noble it is to work for others; they have also taught us lessons in economy and efficiency, how to make one hour do the work of two or more; have lengthened our lives, multiplied our opportunities and taken toil off the back of humanity.

They are the most practical men the world ever produced. Their inventions have stood the acid test of utility and efficiency. Like all useful men, they do not seek publicity, yet millions of machines sing their praises from every harvest field on earth and as many plows turn the soil in mute applause of their marvelous achievements.

RURAL SOCIAL CENTERS

We need social centers where our young people can be entertained, amused and instructed under the direction of cultured, clean and competent leadership, where aesthetic surroundings stir the love for the beautiful, where art charges the atmosphere with inspiration and power, and innocent amusements instruct and brighten their lives.

To hold our young people on the farm we must make farm life more attractive as well as the business of farming more remunerative. The school house should be the social unit, properly equipped for nourishing and building character, so that the lives of our people can properly function around it and become supplied with the necessary elements of human thought and activity.

Education is a developing of the mind, not a stuffing of the memory. Digest what you read.

Old men have visions, young men have dreams. Successful farmers plow deep while sluggards sleep.

The growing of legumes will retard soil depletion and greatly add to its power to produce.

ONE THING HE ACCOMPLISHED

Inebriated Sailor Got a Little Satisfaction as a Result of His Heavy Potations.

Marines are sort of frat cousins to soldiers. Mighty little difference between them, excepting that a marine doesn't get seasick as a general thing, and soldiers always do when they get a chance.

At a local hotel where they sell little libations at two-bits per, they are telling a pretty good story about a marine who came ashore from one of the American warships recently and started to invest a lot of his month's pay in things they sell over the bar, says the San Francisco Chronicle. He started to do this thing at the water front, where libations are a dime apiece, and gradually worked his way uptown to this hotel, where it's two-bits a shot. And in the hotel cafe he butted into his lieutenant.

The lieutenant called him down in front of the entire crowd. "Brown," he said, "you left the ship two hours ago cold sober, and now you're lit up like a torchlight parade. Have you got any idea you can drink all the booze in town?"

"No, shur," said Brown, saluting respectfully, but unsteadily. "Town's too big to drink it all up, shur, but I've done so well they're steadily raising the price the farther I go."

Would Handle Wheat in Bulk.

Australian wheat, at the present time, is transported in bags, a system which involves not only a considerable cost, but is also uneconomical in the use of labor. In consequence, the governments of New South Wales and Victoria are considering proposals for handling it in bulk, based upon the reports of engineers, who made inquiries as to this method in Canada, the United States and South Africa. The experts also say that the change would result in large extension of the growing areas. It is understood, however, that the steamship lines, which have been approached on the subject, are not agreed that under existing circumstances the shipment of grain in bulk is practicable, though it is believed that if adequate supplies were guaranteed the necessary space would be readily forthcoming.

Nothing Serious.

"Mrs. Popper's poodle has a sore foot."
"How many specialists on the job?"
"Only three."

PAYROLL OF CIVILIZATION MET BY FARMER

WANTS NO "DEADHEADS" ON LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

A CALL UPON THE LAW MAKERS TO PREVENT USELESS TAX UPON AGRICULTURE.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The farmer is the paymaster of industry and as such he must meet the nation's payroll. When industry pays its bill it must make a slight draft upon agriculture for the amount, which the farmer is compelled to honor without protest. This check drawn upon agriculture may travel to and fro over the highways of commerce; may build cities; girdle the globe with bands of steel; may search hidden treasures in the earth or traverse the skies, but in the end it will rest upon the soil. No dollar will remain suspended in midair; it is as certain to seek the earth's surface as an apple that falls from a tree.

When a farmer buys a plow he pays the man who mined the metal, the woodman who felled the tree, the manufacturer who assembled the raw material and shaped it into an article of usefulness, the railroad that transported it and the dealer who sold him the goods. He pays the wages of labor and capital employed in the transaction as well as pays for the tools, machinery, buildings, etc., used in the construction of the commodity and the same applies to all articles of use and diet of himself and those engaged in the subsidiary lines of industry.

There is no payroll in civilization that does not rest upon the back of the farmer. He must pay the bills—all of them.

The total value of the nation's annual agricultural products is estimated at \$2,000,000,000, and it is safe to surmise that 95 cents on every dollar goes to meeting the expenses of subsidiary industries. The farmer does not work more than thirty minutes per day for himself; the remaining thirteen hours of the day's toil he devotes to meeting the payroll of the hired hands of agriculture, such as the manufacturer, railroad, commercial and other servants.

The Farmer's Payroll and How He Meets It.

The annual payroll of agriculture approximates \$12,000,000,000. A portion of the amount is shifted to foreign countries in exports, but the total payroll of industries working for the farmer divides substantially as follows: Railroads, \$1,252,000,000; manufacturers, \$4,265,000,000; mining, \$652,000,000; banks, \$200,000,000; mercantile \$2,500,000,000, and a heavy miscellaneous payroll constitutes the remainder.

It takes the corn crop, the most valuable in agriculture, which sold last year for \$1,692,000,000, to pay off the employees of the railroads; the money derived from our annual sales of livestock of approximately \$2,000,000,000, the yearly cotton crop, valued at \$920,000,000; the wheat crop, which is worth \$1,000,000,000 are required to meet the annual payroll of the manufacturers. The money derived from the remaining staple crops is used in meeting the payroll of the bankers, merchants, etc. After these obligations are paid, the farmer has only a few bunches of vegetables, some fruit and poultry which he can sell and call the proceeds his own.

When the farmer pays off his help he has very little left and to meet these tremendous payrolls he has been forced to mortgage homes, work women in the field and increase the hours of his labor. We are, therefore, compelled to call upon all industries dependent upon the farmer for subsistence to retrench in their expenditures and to cut off all unnecessary expenses. This course is absolutely necessary in order to avoid a reduction in wages, and we want, if possible, to retain the present wage scale paid railroad and all other industrial employees.

We will devote this article to a discussion of unnecessary expenses and whether required by law or permitted by the managements of the concerns, is wholly immaterial. We want all waste labor and extravagance of whatever character, cut out. We will mention the bill crew bill as illustrating the character of unnecessary expenses to which we refer.

Union Opposes "Full Crew" Bill.

The Texas Farmers' Union registered its opposition to this character of legislation at the last annual meeting held in Fort Worth, Tex., August 4, 1914, by resolution, which we quote as follows:

"The matter of prime importance to the farmers of this state is an adequate and efficient marketing system, and we recognize that such a system is impossible without adequate railroad facilities, embracing the greatest amount of service at the least possible cost. We further recognize that the farmers and producers in the end pay approximately 95 per cent of the expenses of operating the railroads, and it is therefore to the interest of the producers that the expenses of the common carriers be as small as is possible, consistent with good service and safety. We, therefore, call upon our lawmakers, courts and juries to bear the foregoing facts in mind when dealing with the common carriers of this state, and we do especially reaffirm the declaration of the last annual convention of our

THE CHURCH AS A SOCIAL CENTER

A Broader Sphere for Religion—New Field for the Rural Church.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The social duty of the rural church is as much a part of its obligations as its spiritual side. In expressing its social interest, the modern rural church does not hesitate to claim that it is expressing a true religious instinct and the old-time idea that the social instincts should be starved while the spiritual nature was overfed with solid theological food, is fast giving way to a broader interpretation of the functions of true religion. We take our place in the succession of those who have sought to make the world a fit habitation for the children of man when we seek to study and understand the social duty of the rural church. The true Christian religion is essentially social—its tenets of faith being love and brotherhood and fellowship. While following after righteousness, the church must challenge and seek to reform that social order in which moral life is expressed. While cherishing ideals of service, the rural church which attains the fullest measure of success is that which cherishes as many lives as it can touch, and in no way can the church come in as close contact with its members as through the avenue of social functions.

The country town and the rural community need a social center. The church need offer no apology for its ambition to fill this need in the community, if an understanding of its mission brings this purpose into clear consciousness. The structure of a rural community is exceedingly complex; it contains many social groups each of which has its own center, but there are many localities which have but one church and although such a church cannot command the interest of all the people, it is relieved from the embarrassment of religiously divided communities.

Social Needs Imperative.

The average country boy and girl have very little opportunity for real enjoyment, and have, as a rule, a vague conception of the meaning of pleasure and recreation. It is to fill this void in the lives of country youth that the rural church has risen to the necessity of providing entertainment, as well as instruction, to its membership among the young. The children and young people of the church should meet when religion is not even mentioned. It has been found safest for them to meet frequently under the direction and care of the church. To send them into the world with no social training exposes them to grave perils and to try to keep them out of the world with its social privileges is sheer folly. There is a social nature to both old and young, but the social requirements of the young are imperative. The church must provide directly or indirectly some modern equivalent for the sinking bee, the quilting bee and the sing sing schools of the old days. In one way or another the social instincts of our young people must have opportunity for expression, which may take the form of clubs, parties, picnics or other forms of amusement. One thing is certain, and that is that the church cannot take away the dance, the card party and the theater unless it can offer in its place a satisfying substitute in the form of more pleasing recreation.

Universal Instinct for Play.

In providing for enjoyment the church uses one of the greatest methods by which human society has developed. Association is never secure until it is pleasurable; in play the instinctive aversion of one person for another is overcome and the social mood is fostered. Play is the chief educational agency in rural communities and in the play-day of humor, childhood social sympathy and social habits are evolved. As individuals come together in social gatherings their viewpoint is broadened, their ideals are lifted and finally they constitute a cultured and refined society.

It is plain, therefore, that the church which aims at a perfected society must use in a refined and elevated way the essential factors in social evolution and must avail itself of the universal instinct for play. If the church surrounds itself with social functions which appeal to the young among its membership, it will fill a large part of the lamentable gap in rural pleasures and will reap the richest reward by promoting a higher and better type of manhood and womanhood.

Why Not?

Little Anna's father was a baseball enthusiast and had taken her to several games. One Sunday morning she went with him and her mother to the service in the Methodist church. Anna was not much interested in the sermon until the minister warmed up to his subject and the older men near the pulpit began to shout "Amen!" "Hallelujah!" etc. On the way home she looked up at her father and exclaimed: "Say, pop, who were the men up front roasting for the preacher?" Lippincott's Magazine.

Aviation Out of Infancy.

Orrville Wright, congratulated at a banquet in Dayton upon a recent legal victory, said:

"Now, our law business ended, we can go to work on the business of developing aeroplanes. For, though the aeroplane has passed its infancy, it will still stand improvement here and there."

Gris-Gris, the War Cat.

When the French government was transferred to Bordeaux, and the start of President Poincaré and his cabinet was to be made in automobiles, Gris-Gris, the president's favorite cat, was right on the spot and waiting to go though there was a great deal of baggage and weighty affairs of war to be thought of. She was irresistible and her qualities as a traveler being well known, she formed a part of the distinguished party.

Gris-Gris is a magnificent-looking Siamese cat, who understands French and knows her France well, as she has often made journeys with her master. During the past winter she made the journey with him by train to Nice and when the train stopped at Cannes the mayor, on entering the salon to greet the president, was much astonished to find him caressing the purring cat, who had just finished her breakfast of milk out of President Poincaré's own saucer.

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RATE INCREASE NECESSARY

FARMERS' UNION OFFICIALS THINK RAILROADS ARE ENTITLED TO MORE REVENUE.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union

The recent action of the Interstate Commerce Commission in granting an increase in freight rates in the eastern classification of territory; the application of the roads to state aid, interstate commissions for an increase in rates, and the utterances of President Wilson on the subject bring the farmers of this nation face to face with the problem of an increase in freight rates. It is the policy of the Farmers' Union to meet the issues affecting the welfare of the farmers squarely and we will do so in this instance.

The transportation facilities of the United States are inadequate to effectively meet the demands of commerce and particularly in the South and West additional railway mileage is needed to accommodate the movement of farm products. In the wisdom of our Railroad Commissions an increase in freight rates is necessary to bring about an improvement in our transportation service, and an extension of our mileage, and the farmer is willing to share such proportion of the increase as justly belongs to him, but we have some suggestions to make as to the manner in which this increase shall be levied.

Rates Follow Lines of Least Resistance.

The freight rates of the nation have been built up along lines of least resistance. The merchant, the manufacturer, the miner, the miller, the lumberman and the cattleman have had their traffic bureaus thoroughly organized and in many instances they have pursued the railroad without mercy and with the power of organized tonnage they have hammered the life out of the rates and with unrestrained greed they have eaten the vitals out of our transportation system and since we have had railroad commissions, these interests, with skill and cunning, are represented at every hearing in which their business is involved.

The farmer is seldom represented at rate hearings, as his organizations have never had the finances to employ counsel to develop his side of the case and, as a result, the products of the plow bear an unequal burden of the freight expense. A glance at the freight tariffs abundantly proves this assertion. Cotton, the leading agricultural product in the South, already bears the highest freight rate of any necessary commodity in commerce, and the rate on agricultural products as a whole is out of proportion with that of the products of the factory and the mine.

We offer no schedule of rates, but hope the commission will be able to give the railroad such an increase in rates as is necessary without levying a further toll upon the products of the plow. The instance seems to present an opportunity to the Railroad Commissions to equalize the rates as between agricultural and other classes of freight without disturbing the rates on staple farm products.

What is a Fair Rate?

We do not know what constitutes a basis for rate making and have never heard of anyone who did claim to know much about it, but if the prosperity of the farm is a factor to be considered and the railroad commission concludes that an increase in rates is necessary, we would prefer that it come to us through articles of consumption on their journey from the factory to the farm. We would for example, prefer that the rate on hogs remain as at present and the rate on meat bear the increase, for any farmer can then avoid the burden by raising his own meat, and a farmer who will not try to raise his own meat ought to be penalized. We think the rate on coal and brick can much better bear an increase than the rate on cotton and flour. We would prefer that the rate on plows remain the same, and machinery, pianos and such articles as the poor farmer cannot hope to possess bear the burden of increase.

The increase in rates should be so arranged that the farmer who lives at home will bear no part of the burden, but let the farmer who boards in other states and countries and who feeds his stock in foreign lands, pay the price of his folly.

Read in Bed?

Persons who are accustomed to reading in bed may be interested to know that a new electric-light fixture which can be attached to the bed rail has been developed.

It consists of a reflector and holder mounted on a swivel joint attached to a metal strip bent in the shape of a hook which can be hung over the head rail of the bed, back of a chair, edge of a mirror, etc., or a telescoping floor or table pedestal.

His Share.

"Have a good time on your fishing trip?"
"No, I went away for rest and a change, you know, and when I told 'em I didn't care for fishing they made me row the boat."

Accounting for It.

"Your friend seems to be a man of very expansive views."
"Of course he is. He's the German."

The Off.

"Have we a national flower?"
"Not exactly, but lately all agreed it was the flag."

SAVING THE VENUS OF MILO

Extraordinary Precautions Taken to Guard Art Treasure Impossible to Replace.

When, during the war of 1870, the German army drew near the French capital, one of the first measures the Parisians took was to place the art treasures of the Louvre in safety. The paintings of Raphael, Titian, Paolo Veronese, Rembrandt and Rubens were carefully packed and shipped to Brest. There they could, if necessary, be put on shipboard and taken from the country.

It was not so easy to save the pieces of marble statuary, for their weight and fragility made them difficult to handle, but the French determined that the famous Venus of Milo, at least, should not fall into the hands of the Prussians.

So they took her down from her pedestal and laid her in a casket carefully padded and wrapped. At night the casket was taken out through a secret door and hidden secretly in the cellar of the police prefecture, at the end of a certain passageway.

They walked in the casket and cleverly gave the wall an appearance of great age and dilapidation. In front of this wall they laid a number of valuable public documents, so that if they should happen to be found their importance would lead the discoverers to think there was nothing else hidden there. In front of the papers they built another wall. Here the Venus of Milo remained, much to the distress of those patriotic Parisians who did not know where she was and supposed that she had been stolen, through the siege of the city by the Germans and through the disorders of the commune.

One day the prefecture caught fire and was pretty completely destroyed. The distress of those who knew that the Venus was concealed there can be imagined. As soon as the fire was extinguished they hastened to the sinking ruins and after some digging found the casket, buried in heaps of dirt and stones, but unharmed.

It is understood that the Venus has gone into hiding again this year, not to reappear until peace is restored and Paris is free from danger of the invader.—Youth's Companion.

MILITARISM HAS NO PLACE

Stern Indictment of Existing Order of Things Put Forth by Writer of Authority.

The world shudders and lifts a hand that trembles from the very awfulness of war. An armistice follows, the poor thinks that had been men—lovers, husbands, fathers—are gathered in all their hideous, mangled loathsomeness and buried. Ten men sit around a council table. The issue is still the same, right is right, wrong is wrong. Both sides give and take. A treaty settles what a thousand battles could not solve. Debt, taxes, pensions, bereavement and poverty follow in an awful train, and two nations build up another army and navy to insure and protect peace. And the world hugs its man and delusion and squanders the substance of its people for a lie; for a lie, either way you view it. If we are truly civilized, really, the product of the constructive forces of thought and intelligence, then militarism has no rightful place in our scheme of things. And if militarism is by any possible argument justified, then we are not civilized; we are savages disguised by a veneer of culture; we are barbarians masquerading in "a thing of shreds and patches."—Dr. Thomas E. Green, in "Imbecility of Militarism."

Legend of the Lincoln Imp.

Have you ever heard the story of the "Lincoln Imp?" Listen, and I will tell you about that wicked little spirit.

In the eastern part of England there is a quaint old town named Lincoln, or Lincolum, as it was called in older days. This town, which is hundreds of years old, is built on a hillside, and what do you think is on top of that hill? A beautiful cathedral! One day, a long time ago, the devil lost some of the little demons to play. One of them thought it would be great fun to get into the cathedral and make mischief. So he slipped away from the others and entering the church he ran down the aisles, and after tearing up the prayer books he broke the two great candlesticks which were on the altar, and did ever so many other wicked and naughty things. Suddenly he heard the sound of music! It was the organ playing and the choir singing for vesper. The music enchanted the little devil and he remained quiet for so long a time that he finally was turned to stone, and there he has stayed ever since. You may see him to this day, perched high on the columns of the choir. This is the legend of the "Lincoln Imp."—The Churchman.

Activities of Women.

Fifteen women are seeking seats in the Washington legislature.

The former sultan of Zanzibar is stranded in Paris with his 15 wives.

Haku, Caucasus, has a population of 217,853, of whom 93,282 are women.

Under the provisions of the will of Mrs. Emily Zoller of New York city, her pet dog is left \$200 for his keep during the rest of his life.

Textile workers in Japan threaten to go on a strike unless the 32 women who were discharged from one of the mills are reinstated.

To avoid the use of the name of a German town a Paris magazine has opened a competition asking French girls to find a new name for Colonia.

Handling Ducks and Geese. Always handle ducks and geese by their necks and never by the legs, as fowls are handled, for these limbs are not strong enough to serve as handles and will readily break.

Over the Telephone. He—Is that you, my beloved? She—Yes, dearest, but who are you?—Fleegande Blaetter.

Have a good time on your fishing trip? No, I went away for rest and a change, you know, and when I told 'em I didn't care for fishing they made me row the boat.

Your friend seems to be a man of very expansive views. Of course he is. He's the German.

Have we a national flower? Not exactly, but lately all agreed it was the flag.

Read the advertisements in the Statesman. They will enable you to shop more intelligently.

Kewaskum Statesman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
SINGLE COPY..... 5c
THREE MONTHS..... 1.50
SIX MONTHS..... 2.75
ONE YEAR..... 5.00

VOLUME XX

KEWASKUM, WIS., SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1915.

NUMBER 19

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

THE RURAL PRESS

The Local Paper a Most Useful Agency on the Farm—The Press, Pulpit and School a Trinity of Influence That Must Be Utilized in Building Agriculture.

By Peter Radford

Lecturer National Farmers' Union

A broad campaign of publicity on the subject of rural life is needed in this state today to bring the problems of the farmers to the forefront. The city problems are blazoned upon the front pages of the metropolitan dailies and echoed in the country press, but the troubles of the farmers are seldom told, except by those who seek to profit by the story, and the glitter of the magazine oftentimes obscures the substance. A searching investigation into the needs of the farmers will reveal many inherent defects in our economic system that can be easily remedied when properly understood and illuminated by the power of the press.

The rural press, the pulpit and the school are a trinity of powerful influences that the farmer must utilize to their fullest capacity before he can occupy a commanding position in public affairs. These gigantic agencies are organized in every rural community and only await the patronage and cooperation of the farmers to fully develop their energy and usefulness. They are local forces working for the best interests of their respective communities. Their work is to build and their object is to serve. They prosper only through the development and prosperity of the community.

Every farmer in this state should subscribe for the local paper, as well as farm periodicals and such other publications as he may find profitable, but he should by all means subscribe for his local paper, and no home should be without it. The local paper is part of the community life and the editor understands the farmer's problems. It is the local press that will study the local problems and through its columns deal with subjects of most vital importance to local life of the community.

A Noble Task.

In too many instances the country papers mimic the city press by giving prominence to scandals, accidents and political agitation. The new rural civilization has placed upon the rural press renewed responsibilities, and enlarged possibilities for usefulness. It cannot perform its mission to agriculture by recording the frailties, the mishaps and inordinate ambitions of humanity, or by filling its columns with the echoes of the struggle of busy streets, or by enchanting stories of city life which lure our children from the farm.

It has a higher and nobler task. Too often the pages of the city dailies bristle with the struggle of ambitious men in their wild lust for power, and many times the flames of personal conflict sear the tender buds of new civilization and illuminate the pathway to destruction. The rural press is the governing power of public sentiment and must hold steadfast to principle and keep the ship of state in the roadstead of progress. The rural press can best serve the interests of the farmers by applying its energies to the solution of problems affecting the local community. It must stem the mighty life current that is moving from the farm to the cities, sweeping before it a thousand boys and girls per day. It has to deal with the fundamental problems of civilization at their fountain head. Its mission is to direct growth, teach efficiency and mold the intellectual life of the country, placing before the public the daily problems of the farmers and giving that attention to the legislative, co-operative, educational and social needs of the agricultural classes within its respective community.

The Power of Advertising.

The influence of advertising is clearly visible in the homes and habits of the farmers, and the advertising columns of the press are making their imprint upon the lives of our people. The farmer possesses the things that are best advertised.

The farmer is entitled to all the advantages and deserves all the luxuries of life. We need more art, science and useful facilities on the farms, and many homes and farms are well balanced in this respect, but the advertiser can render a service by teaching the advantages of modern equipment throughout the columns of the rural press.

The farmers are in need of personal leadership. They have political leaders, but they need local industrial community and educational leaders.

People easily constipated, dread the winter. Nothing but hard, coarse meals. No fruits, no vegetables to keep the stomach active. Your best relief, your greatest friend, now is Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, the world's Tonic Physic. Do it tonight.—Edw. C. Miller.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES

Elvira Morgenroth was absent from school on Wednesday.

The Seniors were given a test in Physics Tuesday morning.

Miss Oppenorth: Where is the agricultural school of Wisconsin located?

Sophomore: In Alabama.

Don't miss the double header, Friday evening, January 15th. K. H. S. Girls vs. Oakfield H. S. Girls. K. H. S. Boys vs. Campbellsport H. S. Boys.

Our girls' basketball team defeated the Campbellsport Ladies team last Friday evening at Campbellsport by a score of 8 to 3. The large crowd that witnessed the exciting contest showed their enthusiasm at all times, that the game was an interesting one. Since this was the first game that the high school basketball team has played and the results brought home, goes to show that we have a strong girls' team this year. In the near future we hope to play the Campbellsport Ladies team a return game on our home floor. All those who are interested in seeing a good game be present at this contest.

CHAS. NOLAN DIES AT CAMPBELLSPORT

Charles P. Nolan died at his home in Campbellsport at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, following a five days' illness. Mr. Nolan was born March 17, 1873, at Glenbeulah, Wis. At one time he was proprietor of the Carey House in Fond du Lac, leaving there for Campbellsport three years ago.

He is survived by a wife, and two little daughters, Marie, aged 3, and Vivian, aged 15 months, also by two sisters, Mrs. Giles Mayhew, Plymouth, and Mrs. Philip Hausner of Campbellsport; also two brothers, John of Fond du Lac, and Michael of State Line, Wis. The funeral was held Monday morning from the residence.

Try This For Neuralgia

Thousands of people keep on suffering with Neuralgia because they do not know what to do for it. Neuralgia is a pain in the nerves. What you want to do is to soothe the nerve itself. Apply Sloan's Liniment to the surfaces over the painful part—do not rub it in. Sloan's Liniment penetrates very quickly to the sore, irritated nerve and allays the inflammation. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents in the house—against Colds, Sore and Swollen joints, Lumbago, Sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

THOSE REGULAR STATEMENTS

We have this week mailed to several of our subscribers statements showing that they are in arrears and the amount due us. We are compelled to do so according to the postal laws and regulations. The amounts are all small, but the number are large, therefore the amount is quite a sum. We do not send out this statement as a dunning letter but merely as gentle reminders. We do not request that all send in their remittance by return of mail or come to this office for settlement at once, but hope all will attend to their small delinquencies some time in the near future.

WASHINGTON COUNTY STUDENTS ENROLLED

There are ten students enrolled in the Agricultural College at Madison from our county in the various courses. A list of these follows: Schacht, Earl and G. West Bend, Frohman, Reuben O. Kewaskum, Elbing, Albert A. Richfield, Gutchemitter, Frank J. West Bend, Engel, Carl, Thiencerville, Rosenheimer, Maurice W. Kewaskum, Gehl, Elmer G. Hartford, Joeckel, Harvey G. Jackson, Schowalter, Elmer J. Jackson, Tisa Oswald, H. Kewaskum.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Bids will be received until Feb. 1st, 1915 at Aug. Degners in the town of Farmington for the construction of a brick school house to be built in District No. 9, in said town. Plans and specifications can be seen at Aug. Degner's or at Hy. Schacht's Farmington, Wis. The committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids. 1-16-30.

A goodly number of our villagers took advantage of the excellent sleighing last Sunday and the merry jingle of sleigh bells was very much in evidence.

JUDGES APPOINTED IN PICTURE CONTEST

B. H. Rosenheimer, Erwin Koch and Chas. Krahn to Decide Winners in Picture Puzzle Contest

The judges for the Picture Puzzle Contest have been chosen, and we are gratified to state that the judges chosen are strictly neutral in this contest and that no one will have cause to complain. We have been fortunate in securing the following men of this village to act as judges, namely: B. H. Rosenheimer, cashier of the Bank of Kewaskum, Erwin Koch, member of the firm of A. G. Koch, and Chas. E. Krahn, formerly editor of the Statesman.

One week after the contest closes these men will assemble and open up all answers and from these answers pick the winners. The rules of the contest will be strictly adhered to. No answers with the postmark later than Monday, February 8th, will be considered. The winners of the contest will be announced in our issue of February 13th.

Send in your answers soon after the close of the contest, thereby avoiding all causes for delay.

UNITED IN MATRIMONY

Miss Rosa Schaeffer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schaeffer of the town of Auburn, and Mr. John Kudeck of the town of Wayne, were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony at the Holy Trinity church here last Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. Ph. Vogt, assisted by Revs. Ruhman of Barton and Beyer of St. Michael's, performed the ceremony. The young couple were attended by Miss Elizabeth Kudeck, sister of the groom, as bridesmaid, and Frank Kudeck, cousin of the groom, as best man. The bride was charmingly dressed in a gown of white charmeuse silk and carried a white prayer book. The bridesmaid was dressed in silk poplin and carried a bouquet of bridal roses and lilies of the valley. The young couple left the same day for an extended visit with the bride's brother, Rev. P. Schaeffer in Oklahoma. On their return they will go to housekeeping on the groom's farm in the town of Wayne. They expect to be at home to their many friends on and after February 17. Both young people are very well and popularly known in this community and the very best wishes for a happy and prosperous married life are extended by this paper and its many readers.

MISS KOHN WEDS

Friday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Mary's church, Fond du Lac the wedding of Miss Emma Victoria Kohn to Sebastian Balsberger, was solemnized by the Rev. Chas. Stehling, D. D.

The bride was attended in a blue serge dress and wore a white picture hat. She carried a prayer book and rosary. Her sister, Miss Rosella Kohn as bridesmaid, also wore blue, with a hat to match and carried a bouquet of roses. Alvin Hess attended as best man. Immediately following the wedding, a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. V. Kohn, East Tenth street Fond du Lac, and a breakfast served to twenty guests. The table decorations consisted of cut flowers, and those assisting in serving were Mrs. Nick Kohn and Mrs. Frank Hess.

Mr. and Mrs. Balsberger will make their home with the bride's mother, at Fond du Lac and will be at home after February 1. The groom is employed at the Soo shops.

CARD OF THANKS.

We, the undersigned desire to express our heartfelt thanks to our many friends and neighbors for their kind assistance in our recent bereavement, the loss of our dearly beloved wife and mother, Mrs. Jos. Strachota, and to all those who showed their respect by attending the funeral, we especially desire to thank the members of the Ladies Aid Society who attended the funeral in a body and for their kind assistance also to Rev. Vogt for his words of consolation.

Jos. Strachota and children.

Alex Horn, editor of the Cedarburg News was a pleasant village visitor here on Monday, favoring this office with a call. Mr. Horn is soon to be the new postmaster of Cedarburg, his name being sent to the Senate by President Wilson last week.

"THE CURRENT" IN THREE PARTS

At Groeschel's Opera House Next Thursday Evening, January 21st

John Howard, incapable of working the farm on account of heart failure, is unable to forestall the mortgage foreclosure. His son Will, a dissipated youth, instead of helping, quarrels with his father, leaves home and goes to New York. This excitement and trouble hastens the father's death and Lois, Will's sister, is left alone and without money.

Madge Louis, a friend of Lois persuades her to come to New York, where she secured a position in the department store of S. Homer Halsey. He is attracted by Lois' beauty induces her to dine with him, after resenting his insults she is told she is no longer required at the store.

Will's course in New York is downward, punctuated by brawls, arrests, fines and dissipation. Luck persuades him to frequent a gambling house. Successful for a time, he leads a riotous life, and the raiding of the house finds him down and out.

Lois secures a position as a chorus girl in a big vaudeville act. Jack Wharton, a friend of the manager falls in love with her. The star is injured, Lois takes her part. Will hearing of Lois' success, importunes her for money, being intoxicated he overturns a lamp causing a panic and is laid up for weeks.

Jack's father tests the character of Lois; she refuses to see Jack again, she realizing the difference in social position. Lois however, meets the test and the father's approbation and they are married. Returning from the honeymoon Lois learns of May's engagement to Halsey. Still attracted by Lois' beauty he attempts to flirt and is thrown overboard from a fast moving boat.

Will for using the firm's money gets into trouble. Not wishing to see Jack, hides in Lois' closet. From where he sees Halsey conceal May's necklace in Lois' dresser, which is discovered immediately. Will cleverly causes the necklace to be found on Halsey who is dismissed from the house, leaving Lois and her husband happy. The spark of manhood has been kindled in Will.

Will be shown at Groeschel's opera house Thursday evening, January 21. Don't fail to see it.

7668 SCHOOL CHILDREN IN WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County has 7668 children between the ages of 6 and 20 years and 5036 or 65.7 per cent of them attend school according to a recent census bulletin. The data contained in the report relates to the year 1910 and has only recently been made public. The distribution, by age groups, and the number attending school is as follows: Ages 6 to 7, total number 1950, number attending school 1718; ages 8 to 14, total number 2605, number attending school 2454; ages 15 to 17, total number 1620; number attending school 704; ages 18 to 20 total number 1493, number attending school 160.

DUNDEE

Chas. Snofske is visiting relatives at Milwaukee.

Earl Henning is out again after several weeks illness.

Leo, Giljoy transacted business in Milwaukee last week.

Henry Dins is at a Milwaukee hospital where he underwent an operation. We hope to see him about soon.

NOTES

Tonight, Saturday the locals will play at Elkhart Lake.

Strachota was given the glad hand when he arrived.

This was the locals thirteenth game. Who said thirteen is an unlucky number.

We mention no one as playing a star game for the locals, for all played equally well.

The locals play at Campbellsport on Friday evening, January 29th. A big crowd expects to accompany the team.

Last night, Friday, a double header was staged here. The high school girls played the Oakfield girls and the high school boys played the Campbellsport boys.

The next big game of the season is next Saturday night, when Schleisingerville plays here. Schleisingerville defeated our

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS AND CITY TEAM WIN

Kewaskum High School Girls Defeat the Campbellsport Ladies 8 to 3. City Team Defeats the Campbellsport City Team 30 to 7

The local high school girls basketball five journeyed to Campbellsport last week Friday evening, defeating the girls' quintette of that village by a score of 8 to 3.

The local five outclassed their opponents at all stages of the game. The Campbellsport girls were the first to score and thereafter were confident of winning, before many more minutes of play the story was different, the local girls securing a safe lead and never more being in danger.

The game was very interesting and drew one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed a basketball game in that community. Both teams put up a very snappy game. After a little more practice for both teams, it will mean that they will be able to oppose any girl team in the state. A large number of rooters from this village accompanied the girls to Campbellsport, which also perhaps gave the girls more courage thereby helping them scoop the game. A return game will be played in this village in the near future.

Kewaskum 30, Campbellsport 7

In a rough and fast contest, during which the local quintette showed their superior strength over the visitors, Kewaskum defeated Campbellsport on the local floor last Saturday evening in a one sided game, score 30 to 7. The attendance was the largest that ever witnessed a game in this village. The excitement throughout the game was intense. Several times the game coming very near to a draw on account of the roughness.

Soon after the referee's whistle the tussling began. The locals started out strong and held the visitors to only one point in the first half, while they succeeded in scoring eleven. Up to the last few minutes of play in the second half, the Campbellsport five did not make a point, after which they succeeded in making three field goals, bringing their score to 7. The locals, however, did better, totaling their score to 30 points.

As was expected the game was very rough, and the rivalry between the two towns no doubt helped in swelling the attendance. Nevertheless the game was very fast. The local boys had the visitors outpointed in fastness, especially in the first half. The second half was somewhat of a different story, and it must be conceded that the visitors did the best pass work, but were the most unfortunate in making field goals, which meant their defeat.

A return game will be played at Campbellsport on January 29th. A large number of rooters will accompany the boys, and it is to be expected that all will be well repaid, as this game is looked upon to be one of the best games of the season. Campbellsport will try their utmost to come home with a victory.

Summary of the game. Kewaskum Campbellsport
Lade F. Miller
W. Guenther P. El. Romaine
Hodge C. Ed. Romaine
A. Guenther G. Strachota
Reed G. Schaefer
Field Goals, Lade, 2; W. Guenther, 1; Miller 7; El. Romaine, 2; Ed. Romaine, 1; Strachota, 2. Free throws, Lade, 1; Miller, 3; El. Romaine 3.

ASHFORD

The community was greatly grieved last Thursday when it became known that Mrs. William Sturm, a highly esteemed woman of this village had passed away in death at a hospital in Milwaukee, to which she had been taken several days previous for an operation on her eyes. Death occurred after the operation.

The body was shipped to Campbellsport from where it was conveyed to the home here.

Deceased is survived by her grief stricken husband and four children namely, Mrs. Oscar Jirschele of Escanaba, Mich.; Michael, and Leo of McFarland, Mich.; and John at home. Five sisters and one brother also remain to mourn her loss, they are: Mrs. John Baltis of Rubicon; Mrs. Lena Holbach of Milwaukee; Mrs. C. Stoll, Mrs. L. Hoffman and Mrs. M. Demrat of Appleton and Math Brill of Granville.

The death of Mrs. Sturm is indeed a sad blow to the family. She was a devoted wife and a loving mother, and had many friends who were grieved to hear of her untimely death.

The funeral was held on Saturday morning from the St. Martin's church with interment in the adjoining cemetery. The Rev. T. Toeller officiating. The St. Martin's Married Ladies Society of which the deceased was a member, attended in a body. The pallbearers were Joseph Berg, Frank Thelen, Bert Thelen, Wenzel Janous, Wm. Muel and Jos. Serwe.

Those from out of town who attended the funeral were: Mrs. Oscar Jirschele, Escanaba, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Leo Sturm of McFarland, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Math Brill of Granville; Mr. and Mrs. John Baltis, Rubicon; Mrs. Lena Holbach, and child of Milwaukee; Mrs. C. Stoll, Mrs. L. Hoffman and Mr. and Mrs. M. Demrat of Appleton; Joseph Sturm of Stratford; Jacob Sturm, Mrs. Wm. Noll of Marshfield; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fleischman of Campbellsport.

RE-ELECT OFFICERS

The Kewaskum Advancement Association held their annual meeting last Thursday evening in the village hall and reelected all officers for the ensuing year.

It was also voted that the association hold some picnic or attraction this summer. As to what will be held will be decided upon at the next monthly meeting, which will be held the second Thursday in February. At this meeting all members should be present to give their opinion as to what should be held. Kewaskum has received considerable advertisement as to their affairs that they have previously held. The comments on the affairs by the public has always been of high praise. Let us all be boosters and boost our next affair.

WAUCOUSTA

Willie Iding of Forest called on friends here Sunday.

A. C. Buslaff made a business trip to Milwaukee Wednesday.

Miss Emma Galabaska was a Campbellsport caller Saturday.

Joe Benz of Fond du Lac was a business caller here Tuesday.

Eugene Ford and Aug. Schultz are putting up their supply of ice here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Uelmen and Miss Rosalie Uelmen of New Prospect were pleasant callers here Tuesday.

ST. KILIAN

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire to express our heartfelt thanks to the members of the St. Kilian congregation, who postponed their annual meeting in order to attend the funeral of our beloved wife and mother, Mrs. Jos. Strachota.

Jos. Strachota and Children.

Stop The Child's Colds, They Often Result Seriously

Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough are children's ailments which needs immediate attention. The after effects are often most serious. Don't take the risk—you don't have to. Dr. King's New Discovery checks the Cold, soothes the Cough, allays the Inflammation, kills the Germs and allows Nature to do her healing work. 50c at your Druggist. Buy a bottle today.

boys at Slinger recently and our boys are looking for revenge. Should they defeat Slinger they would have the County Championship cinched. A record breaking crowd ought to turn out.

AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS

The case of Thiel vs. Day was the only case tried in circuit court at West Bend last week. Thiel was given a judgement of \$370. The case grew out of a collision between the autos of Frank Day and Albert Thiel the Schleisingerville mail carrier in August 1913 in which Mr. Thiel's car was badly damaged. He claimed the collision was through no fault of his and asked to be compensated for damages done. E. J. Sawyer & Sawyer appeared for Thiel and Spence & Quarles for Mr. Day.

The Central hotel at Schleisingerville has been sold by Mrs. Chas. Kaiser to Ed. Kohl, who has been conducting a summer resort at Cedar Lake for a number of years. Possession will be given Feb. 1st. The hotel was formerly managed by Joe Theisen who was drowned in little Cedar Lake the past summer. Mr. Kohl was very successful in his management of Kohl's Resort, and will undoubtedly make a successful business man of our neighboring village.

Peter Melius of Hubertus and William Melius living near Pike Lake well known hunters and trappers, shot a fox Tuesday of last week. They started the animal near Little Cedar Lake and shot it a little east of where it was first seen. It was the nicest specimen they have captured in a number of years.

Two creameries belonging to the Washington County Farmers' Dairy company were sold at sheriff's sale, last week. The factory at Schleisingerville was sold to Alfred Wittauer and the one at Jackson was bought by H. B. Woldt.

Amusements

Monday, January 16—Grand free opening dance in Kirsch Bros' hall, St. Kilian. Music by Kewaskum Concertina Band. Everybody invited.

Thursday evening, Jan. 21—Moving pictures at Groeschel's Opera House. "The Current" in three parts will be the offering. Two Keystone comedies will also be given. Don't miss this show.

Sunday, Jan. 24—Grand dance in Wm. Hess' place New Fane. Music by the Kewaskum Concertina band. Everybody is invited.

Wednesday, Jan. 27—Grand free opening dance in Schranth river bank hall, Elmore. Music by West Bend Concertina band. All are invited.

Sunday, Jan. 31—Grand ball given by Mich Bath in Groeschel's hall, Kewaskum. Music by Rodden's orchestra. Everybody cordially invited.

Wednesday, Feb. 3—Grand masquerade ball in Groeschel's hall Kewaskum, given by the Royal Neighbors. Everyone should attend.

NEW FANE

Grandma Ketter is seriously ill. Mrs. Wm. Fick held a carpet rag bee last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ramel visited with relatives at Milwaukee last Sunday.

John Klug and Henry Fick were business callers at Barton last week Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Eggert of Jackson are visiting with the Haack family.

Born to Rev. and Mrs. Gutekunst last Wednesday a baby girl. Congratulations.

John Uelmen and family from Rose Laun, Wis., are visiting with relatives here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Liepert from Boltonville spent Sunday with Frank Ehrent and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Moldenhauer and daughter, Adelia spent last Sunday with Ferd. Ramel and family.

The following spent a very pleasant afternoon with Henry Opperman and family last Sunday Adolph Heberer and family, Albert Ramel and family and Wm. Fick and family.

The following spent Thursday evening at the home of Henry Fick: John Klug and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fick and son Henry, Adolph Heberer and family, Albert Ramel and family, Geo and Lena Schlosser and Morrie Backhaus. The occasion being Miss Elsie Fick's birthday anniversary.

—Subscribe for the Statesman.

HELD FOR DEATHS

SHONTS, BELMONT AND VANDERBILT, SUBWAY OFFICIALS, FOUND GUILTY.

CHARGE TO JURY PROTESTED

Lawyers for the Interborough Company of New York Fight in Vain to Have the Instructions Modified in Favor of their Clients.

New York, Jan. 13.—After an altercation between Coroner Riordan and counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit company, in which the coroner was charged with giving the jury a wrong statement of the law and with falsifying the evidence, the jury which has been investigating the two deaths in the Ninth Avenue Elevated railway accident of December 9 brought in a verdict impugning culpable negligence to Theodore P. Shonts, president; Frank Hedley, general manager and vice-president, and all the directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit company. No mention was made of Thomas J. McMahon, the motorman, or A. Rolfe, the conductor of the wrecked train.

J. L. Quackenbush of counsel for the Interborough asked Coroner Riordan if he dared issue warrants for the directors, but Mr. Riordan said he would fix bail at \$5,000 each, and it was arranged that this should be furnished today. The directors thus presented to the grand jury, in addition to Shonts and Mr. Hedley, are August Belmont, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Edward J. Berwind, W. Leon Pepperman, F. De C. Sullivan, Edward R. Bacon, T. DeWitt Cuyler, Edwin S. Marston, Andrew Freedman, Horace G. Fisher and Charles B. Ludlow.

Coroner Riordan began his summing up by a disquisition on the various kinds of culpability arising from a homicide, whether it was a murder, a culpable or a justifiable homicide, and he told the jurors they must consider whether the fatalities had been the result of omission or commission on the part of the motorman, the conductor, the switchman, the general manager, the president or the board of directors.

Lawyers for the Interborough protested violently against the coroner's charge to the jury and struggled to have it modified.

In twenty minutes the jurors filed in, and Isaac Harlow, the foreman, reading from a piece of paper, said they found the board of directors of the Interborough, the president and general manager guilty of culpable negligence according to the testimony.

BLEASE WIPES OUT MILITIA

Governor of South Carolina Ends Long Fight With Troops and War Department.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 13.—With a sweep of his pen Governor Coleman Livingston Blaise on Monday wiped the organized militia of South Carolina out of existence.

The order disbanding the National Guard is effective immediately. Approximately 3,000 men are involved, included about six hundred whom the governor had refused to muster out of service upon orders received about eight months ago from the chief of the federal division of militia affairs. Differences between the governor, the militia and the war department over organization and equipment of the troops were given by Blaise as the reason for his action.

ROOSEVELT ON TAFT TRAIN

Former Presidents, in Different Cars, Escape Meeting on Way From New Haven.

Boston, Jan. 11.—Former Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft traveled on the same train from New Haven to this city. They were in different cars, and each said on leaving the train at the Back Bay station that he did not know the other was aboard. When a photographer approached Colonel Roosevelt with a suggestion that he pose for a picture with his successor in office the colonel exclaimed: "Young man, don't be silly."

Grand Duke is Safe

Petrograd, Jan. 14.—The reported death of Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas, while fighting in Persia last week, was officially denied in Petrograd on Tuesday.

Wheat Rise Quiz On in Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The Chicago board of trade may stand the brunt of the new investigation of the high price of foodstuffs. Bakers and millers have visited the office of United States District Attorney Clyde.

Richard Cannon is Dead

Danville, Ill., Jan. 14.—Richard Cannon, nephew of Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, was found dead in bed with conditions pointing to suicide. Mr. Cannon was forty-six years old and married twice.

Bandits Kill Policeman

St. Louis, Jan. 13.—Police Sergeant Michael F. Gibbons was shot and almost instantly killed by two bandits he discovered holding up a watchman and blowing safe in Delmar station of the Washburn railroad.

Nominations Held Up

Washington, Jan. 12.—Nearly 100 Illinois nominations have been held up by the senate post office committee on account of the illness of United States Senator Lewis. Senator Lewis was stricken while in Springfield, Ill.

BATTLESHIP IS HIT

FRENCH DREADNAUGHT COURBET HIT BY TORPEDO.

Sister Vessel, Also Struck by Missiles, Tries to Aid the Sinking Warship.

Berlin (via wireless to Sayville), Jan. 13.—The dreadnaught Courbet, one of France's only four warships of this class, lies at the bottom of the Mediterranean after an attack by the Austrian submarine No. 12. The war office issued an official statement telling of the victory on Monday.

The Courbet had a complement of 998 men, all of whom are believed to have gone down with the ship. After the attack by the submarine, the Jean Bart, tried to tow her to port, and during her maneuvering the Jean Bart rammed the Courbet. With her compartments already filled by the blow from the torpedo, the huge vessel could not withstand the added blow, and sank.

News of the sinking of the Courbet came in the following statement given out on Monday by the official press bureau: "Vienna reports state that it has been ascertained that the French dreadnaught Courbet was hit by the Austrian submarine No. 12. The Courbet was rammed by her sister ship, the Jean Bart, which was attempting to tow her. The Courbet sank. The Jean Bart afterward docked at Malta. The French pretend that only the Jean Bart was slightly damaged, concealing the loss of the Courbet."

While no date or locality was mentioned in the official statement, it is believed here that the engagement took place on Monday in the Otranto channel, east of the "heel" of Italy.

CIVILIZATION IS AT STAKE

Chief of the German General Staff Says Germany, Not England, Fighting for Peace.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—"In this war not only Germany's existence, but also European civilization is at stake.

"This war means to England nothing but the extermination of our shipping, commerce and industry. She simply wants our trade for herself. Her pretext is to free the people of Europe from the so-called 'German militarism'."

These striking statements were made to your correspondent by Gen. Helmuth Johannes Ludwig von Moltke, chief of the German general staff.

"It is this very militarism which has kept the peace of Europe for the past 43 years. Russia and France, who promptly consented to enter Great Britain's service, now shed their blood for British 'maritima,' which is apt to reduce these countries also to a state of servitude under the British arbitrariness."

"Consequently, and as a matter of fact, Germany, not England, is striving for the liberty of the nations."

80 TERRE HAUTE MEN GUILTY

Politicians Admit Vote Frauds in Federal Court—Mayor and Others File Demurrers.

Indianapolis, Jan. 14.—Admitting that they had participated in the alleged conspiracy to corrupt the election of November 3, 1914, in Terre Haute, 80 of 114 men under arrest pleaded guilty before Judge Anderson in the United States district court here on Tuesday. Sentence was not passed. Mayor Roberts, Circuit Judge Redman, Sheriff Shea and others who were represented by Representative A. C. Stanley of Kentucky filed demurrers to the indictment. Arguments on the demurrers will be made January 20. J. Edward Holler, who until a few days ago was chief of police of Terre Haute, and John F. Nugent, former night chief of police, were among those who pleaded guilty.

REPORT BRUSSELS IN FLAMES

Former Belgian Capital on Fire—German Line Peril by the Allies.

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 13.—Refugees who have arrived at Bergen-Op-Zoom from Brussels, says the Nieuws Van Den Dag, report that a great fire has broken out at the former Belgian capital.

Fighting of a desperate character is going on in the center of the Franco-Belgian battle line, notably northeast of Soissons, which, through bombardments, seems likely to suffer the fate of Reims and further east in the vicinity of Perthes and Bausejour. From these points the allies have been trying to reach the important railway to the north, seizure of which would cut one of the German main arteries of communication.

Karlsruhe Reported Destroyed

Panama, Jan. 14.—Reports were current here on Tuesday that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has been sunk after destroying a British cruiser in the Caribbean sea. No confirmation has been received.

Rate Increase Allowed

Washington, Jan. 14.—An increase of five per cent was allowed on Tuesday afternoon by the interstate commerce commission in the New York-Chicago rates on potash and other fertilizers.

Japan Warship in Atlantic

New York, Jan. 13.—A cruiser which Captain Willihahson of the steamship Curacao believes to be Japanese was sighted off the Azores on the Curacao's voyage here from Havre which ended. The warship did not give its name.

Slayer Gets Life Sentence

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 13.—Scott Stone, slayer of his wife and four children, escaped the gallows by pleading guilty when arraigned in the circuit court. "I sentence you to life imprisonment," said the judge.

REPLY BY BRITAIN

SIR EDWARD GREY IN ANSWER TO U. S. NOTE PLEADS RIGHT TO SEARCH.

U. S. FIGURES ARE DISPUTED

America's Contention on Ship Seizure Admitted Just, But Declared Difficult in Practice—Secretary Bryan Awaits Full Answer.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Great Britain's preliminary reply to the note from the United States government requesting an improvement in the treatment of American commerce by the British fleet was made public here and in London on Sunday by mutual agreement between the state department and the British foreign office.

The British communication concurs in the view of the United States that commerce between neutral nations should be interfered with only when imperatively necessary, and officials of the Washington government construed it as conceding that the principles expressed by the American note were just and upheld by the previously accepted usages of international law.

The only formal comment made was contained in a brief statement issued by Secretary Bryan, who said:

"This answer being preliminary and not being intended as a complete reply, we will postpone comment until the full answer is received."

Briefly, the British note, while conceding the principles of the American government's contentions, points out difficulties in actual practice, refers to alleged fraudulent practices by shippers and cites statistics showing an increase rather than a decrease, in certain neutral commerce, in support of Great Britain's suspicions that Germany and Austria have been indirectly obtaining contraband through neutral countries. The note promises, however, that Great Britain will "make redress" whenever the action of the British fleet "may unintentionally exceed" the limits of international law.

While they are generally reserved in their comments it may be stated authoritatively that high officials of the United States government regard the tone of the note as entirely friendly and believe, moreover, that the discussion which will follow it will be carried on in the same vein, with a desire on the part of both countries to reach a satisfactory understanding.

The admission by Great Britain of one of the chief points in the American note—that the relations between neutrals were those of normal times, of peace and not of war—was gratifying to officials, who believed that the controversy would now revolve itself into a frank discussion of what were the actual necessities of the case which impel interference by a belligerent when suspecting that the ultimate destination of a neutral cargo is belligerent territory.

The statistics brought forth to show that commerce between the United States and neutral countries contiguous to Germany and Austria had increased materially since the outbreak of the war were regarded here as misleading. It was pointed out that in view of the breaking down of the normal routes of commerce with Germany and Austria many noncontraband products had been shipped through neutral countries. Similarly, the neutral countries which previously had obtained much of their supplies from belligerents were now importing.

As to the increase in shipments of copper to Italy it was pointed out that the Italian ambassador here already had explained that Italy, which had previously obtained copper from Germany and Austria for her manufactures, now was forced to import from the United States, because of the embargo on exportation which the belligerents themselves had imposed. The American government contends, moreover, that if some copper has reached the belligerents through neutral countries it is the duty of the British to make more effective arrangements with those neutral countries.

The admission of Great Britain that as to foodstuffs and conditional contraband, Lord Salisbury's doctrine, quoted in the American note, will be followed in practice by the British, foodstuffs being held up only when destined to an enemy force, also was pleasing to American officials.

There is every reason to believe that the United States will not accept the view of Great Britain that cargoes must be taken into port for extended examination. While statistics advanced show that only 45 cargoes out of 773 have actually reached the prize courts, officials here note that no mention is made in the British note of the great number of American cargoes detained and subsequently released. It was not the loss already suffered by American commerce which brought forth the American note, but the desire to prevent commerce in the future from being mistreated.

Cruiser Bremen is Damaged?

Petrograd, Jan. 14.—The German cruiser Bremen has arrived at Wilhelmshaven in a badly damaged condition, as the result of coming in contact with a mine, according to information received by Russia.

To Veto Immigration Bill

Washington, Jan. 14.—While declining to say so in specific terms, President Wilson again made it clear that he will veto the immigration bill. He is as strongly opposed to the literacy test as ever.

Turk General Wounded

Paris, Jan. 13.—Chukri Pasha, who commanded the Turkish troops in their heroic defense of Adrianople against the Balkan allies, has been wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians in the Caucasus.

Montenegrins Invade Austria

Cettinje, Montenegro, Jan. 13.—Official announcement was made on Monday that Montenegrin troops had again invaded Austria, advancing ten miles from the border of Herzegovina to Trebinje.

DENIES HINT IN TALK

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPLAINS MEANING OF SPEECH.

Refuses to Discuss the One-Term Plank of the Baltimore Party Platform.

Washington, Jan. 14.—President Wilson declares that he was not thinking of announcing his candidacy for 1916 when he made the statement in his Indianapolis speech recently that the people of the United States might have a chance to judge his acts.

The president's utterance was interpreted by the audience and by others at the time as a hint that he might be a candidate for renomination. The president explained to callers that what he had in mind was that future generations would pass upon his acts as president.

Mr. Wilson refused to discuss the question of being a candidate. Efforts were made to get an expression of opinion from him on the one-term plank of the Baltimore platform, but the president shook his head and refused to answer questions. He said that he could not talk about himself.

Speaking of the reference in his Indianapolis speech to the delays of the court process, President Wilson told callers that he had very definite ideas on the subject, but was not ready to outline a comprehensive plan for remedying conditions. He said there was a real need for action.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Paris, Ill., Jan. 14.—Samuel Wagner, who won fame by wig-wagging at Altona Pass, Sherman's famous war message "Hold the fort, I am coming," died here on Tuesday, aged 73.

London, Jan. 14.—A dispatch from Athens says that the Mussulman insurgents have captured the heights around Durazzo, capital of Albania, and have mounted guns to shell city.

New York, Jan. 11.—J. C. Ottesco, for many years secretary of the Washburn railroad, has been elected vice-president, succeeding Edgar T. Wells, deceased.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—J. Ogden Armour has warned the country of a beef shortage and higher prices throughout the country.

Ossining, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Edward L. Ryder, who sued the New York Central railroad for two cents excess fare collected from him was awarded the amount and \$6 costs of the trial.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 11.—Senator Gonzalo de Quesada, Cuban minister to Germany, died suddenly of apoplexy.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 12.—Robert Fairley, city commissioner in charge of finance, died in a doctor's office of an acute swelling of the larynx. He had his tonsils removed, and while he had no noticed that he was slowly choking. He died in 20 minutes.

ALSACE BATTLES ARE FIERCE

Fight Has Been Raging Ten Days on Hills and in the Valleys.

Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 12.—The battle in Alsace that has now been raging for ten days is being fought under conditions unparalleled in modern warfare. In the valleys and on the hills—wherever the opposing German and French troops can gain a foothold—the fighting goes on night and day.

Both sides have suffered heavy losses at Stenbach, which the French now hold. The Germans lost 6,000 killed and wounded in their attempts to hold Stenbach and their efforts to recapture it.

Red Cross nurses who have arrived here state that at some points German and French soldiers have been killed by their own artillery.

SULTAN BOWS TO ITALY

Reported That King's Ultimatum to Turkey Brings Agreement to Settle Hodeida Clash.

Milan, Jan. 14.—Italy's demands for the solution of the Hodeida incident have been agreed to en bloc by the sublime porte. Turkey already has ordered the release of British Vice Consul Richardson, who was arrested in the Italian consulate at Hodeida and has promised to punish the soldiers who broke into the consulate as well as to salute the Italian flag when it is again hoisted over the building.

S. B. Leggett Dies

Chicago, Jan. 12.—S. B. Leggett, secretary of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh, is dead in Pittsburgh, of apoplexy. The announcement was made in Chicago by officials of the Pennsylvania company.

Millionaire Cotton Dealer Dies

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 14.—Samuel M. Inman, millionaire cotton dealer, well known all over the South and East, died here on Tuesday following a prolonged illness. The funeral was held in this city.

Reply Not Yet Formulated

Washington, Jan. 14.—The United States government has not yet formulated any opinion concerning the British reply to the American note on shipping, according to President Wilson.

Asks Cost of U. S. Army of 460,000

Washington, Jan. 13.—A resolution requesting the secretary of war to submit estimates prepared by general staff for a mobile army of 460,000 men was adopted by the senate.

Six Die in Farmhouse Fire

Ironton, O., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Jennie Duff and her five children, the eldest a girl of eleven, were burned to death Monday. Their farmhouse just east of here was totally destroyed by fire.

MARKET REPORTS

Milwaukee, Jan. 13, 1915. Butter—Creamery, extras, 33c; prints, 34c; firsts, 27c; seconds, 24c; 26c; renovated, 24c; 25c; dairy, fancy, 30c.

Cheese—American, full cream, new made twins, 14c; Young Americas 14c; daisies, 14c; longhorns 14c; Hamburger, fancy, 14c.

Eggs—Current receipts fresh as to quality, 26c; 27c; recanted, extras, 33c; 40c; seconds, 18c; 20c.

Live Poultry—Fowls, 12c; roosters 8c; springers, fancy, 13c.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 1.39; No. 2 northern, 1.38; No. 3, 1.37; No. 1 velvet, 1.38; 1.40.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 53c; standard 53c.

Barley—No. 2, 74c; Wisconsin 72c; 75c.

Rye—No. 1, 1.14.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, 13.50@14.00; No. 2 timothy, 11.50@12.00; clover and clover mixed, 12.00@13.00; heavy red top and grassy mixed, 9.50@10.00; rye straw, 8.25@8.50; oat straw, 5.50@6.00.

Hogs—Good heavy butchers, 6.75; 6.85; fair to best light, 6.50@6.75; pigs, 5.25@6.50.

Cattle—Butchers' steers, 6.25@6.50; stockers and feeders, 3.90@5.90; cows and heifers, 3.25@7.00; calves, 9.00@10.00.

Chicago, Jan. 13, 1915. Hogs—Light, 6.50@6.90; heavy, 6.55@6.90; rough, 6.55@6.65; pigs, 5.25@6.80.

Cattle—Native steers, 5.60@9.60; western steers, 4.85@7.50; cows and heifers, 3.00@9.70; calves, 7.50@10.25.

Minneapolis, Jan. 13, 1915. Wheat—No. 1 hard, 1.34; No. 1 northern, 1.28; 1.33; No. 2 northern, 1.25; 1.31.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 65c; 65c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 49c.

Rye—No. 2, 1.07.

Flax—1.76; 1.79.

BADGER NEWS NOTES

Superior.—Pastor of five churches which he has been instrumental in building, the Rev. H. F. Ferry, Presbyterian missionary in Douglas lake, is now engaged in forming a sixth. The latest is in the Manitowish neighborhood, south of Superior.

When he started his work here two years ago, the Rev. Mr. Ferry was able to work from one charge to the other, but with the establishing of new churches he found it necessary to get a horse and buggy and now he has been supplied with it.

Washburn.—Just as John Kowalski was about to put a chunk of wood in the stove something caught his eye. Investigation showed it had been made into a bomb and contained enough dynamite to blow the house to atoms. It is claimed other attacks have been made on the family.

Recently the drinking water was poisoned. Previous to this a barn was burned, and last fall the entire potato crop was stolen. The family has no enemies, they claim.

New Richmond.—The St. Croix and Pierce county branches of the American Society of Equity have under way a project to establish a packing plant that will slaughter and take care of 100 head of cattle, 50 hogs and 50 sheep daily. It is a \$150,000 proposition, similar to the plant in operation in La Crosse. New Richmond, Hudson, and River Falls are competing for the plant. River Falls has offered choice of three sites.

Deer Park.—Mrs. H. P. Erickson of this place, who is now with her daughters in Minneapolis, was there called upon to accept the responsibility of a grandmother twice within thirty minutes, a son being born to each of her daughters, Mrs. Charles Anderson and Mrs. S. Olson.

Deer Park.—Robert Zweifel, a farmer who raises poultry as a side line, had a flock of 145 hens last year. Here is the report of their activities: He gathered 15,663 eggs over and above those reserved for hatching.

Superior.—Miss Ella Lazarson, aged 53, principal of Abraham Lincoln school for nine years, died from hemorrhage of the brain. She was a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan and resided and had been a teacher here for fifteen years.

Beloit.—The Beloit Fair association has fixed the dates for the next fair as Aug. 24 to 27, inclusive. Officers elected are: President, George Taft, Roscoe, Ill.; vice-president, George Shaw, Beloit; secretary, B. E. Skinner, Beloit; assistant secretary, Charles Phina, Beloit; treasurer, John Foley, Beloit.

Wausau.—Fred Thorson, 7 years of age, was rescued from drowning in the Wisconsin river by Miss Ethel Bachman. The lad slipped into a hole in the ice. Miss Bachman secured a sled, passed it to the lad, holding onto the rope and pulled him from the water.

Grand Rapids.—Louis Lvonnais, aged 81, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. B. Sutor, in this city, was a Wisconsin pioneer and had resided in Wood county for sixty-five years. Born in Quebec, Canada, in December, 1833, he came when a young man to Wood county, where he became a well known pilot on the Wisconsin river and engaged in logging in the town of Rudolph.

Rhinelander.—Rhinelander city expenditures during 1914 amounted to \$149,913.42, according to the annual report of George C. Jewell, city controller.

Madison.—There were fewer cases of contagious diseases reported to the state board of health in November last year than there were reported for the same month one year ago, according to statistics announced by the state board of health. In November, 1914, there were 1,207 cases reported, compared with 1,488 in November, 1913.

Kenosha.—John M. Collins, one of the old time manufacturers and dealers in sewing machines in Kenosha, died at his home here at the age of 74 years.

Diefe Abteilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Vom Schauplatz des europäischen Völker-Krieges

Ueber die Art und Weise, wie Deutschland den Krieg gegen die Uebermacht von allen Seiten andringenden Feinden führt, werden wir neben dem bisherigen Verlauf desfeldern durch die Worte des Kaisers belehrt, daß nämlich derjenige Sieger sein wird, der die stärksten Kräfte hat. Das soll heißen, wer den Krieg in militärischer und wirtschaftlicher Hinsicht am längsten aushält.

Wenn uns auch über die mehr auf Verteidigung beschränkte Kampfesweise der deutschen Seeesleitung, die in früheren Kriegen fast ausnahmslos durch eine energiegeladene Offensive erfolgreich war, zwischen Zweifel kommen, bei näherer Betrachtung des oben genannten Kaiserwortes müssen wir die Notwendigkeit und Richtigkeit der eigenartigen deutschen Kriegsführung voll würdigen.

Wir sind durch die früheren Kriege Preußens und Deutschlands, sowie durch die glänzenden Erfolge bei Beginn dieses Krieges etwas beruhigt worden, verfallen aber gar zu leicht, daß noch nie ein Reich gegen eine solche lange vorbereitete und wohlgerüstete Uebermacht zu kämpfen hatte. Nachdem die Gegner sich fontrefflich verpflichtet haben, nicht einzeln Feinden zu schließen, sondern bis zum letzten Ende gemeinsam zu kämpfen, würde es ohne Zweifel als Torheit erscheinen, wollten die deutschen Truppen weiter in Frankreich einmarschieren und in dem gehobenen, fürmässigen Vorwärtsschreiten große Opfer bringen ohne nennenswerte Erfolge. Anders wäre die Sache wenn Frankreich sich zum Frieden genötigt zeigte. Das ist aber vorläufig ausgeschlossen. Die deutsche Seeesleitung beschränkt sich darauf in dem von ihm besetzten französischen Gebiete auf die Abwehr und mögliche Schwächung des Gegners. Und je mehr verheerliche, nämlich Frankreich, Engländer und Belgier, sich an den deutschen Feldbesetzungen und der deutschen Widerstandskraft die Schätze einbringen, umso besser für die deutsche Sache.

Ebenso verhält es sich auf dem stlichen Kriegsschauplatz, wo jedoch der Umstand in Betracht gezogen werden muß, daß die Entschlüsse der deutschen Seeesleitung durch die Erfolge oder Mißerfolge der österreichisch-ungarischen Truppen in gewissem Sinne beeinflusst werden. Daraus ergeben sich die mit einem wunderbaren Geschick und seltener Strategie durchgeführten Offensiv-, Defensiv- und Rückzugsmärsche der vereinigten deutsch-österreichisch-ungarischen Armeen unter der energiegeladen Leitung des kaiserlichen Oberbefehlshabers Sündenburg nicht seinem genialen Generalstabschef von Lubendorff.

Der von den Alliierten so sehnsüchtig erwartete Vormarsch der russischen Scharen auf Berlin ist an dem deutschen Grenzschutz gescheitert. Die Verluste Auslands an Menschen- und Kriegsmaterial sind ins Unermeßliche gestiegen, jedoch selbst diese schiere unerschöpflichen Vorräte zu Ende zu gehen drohen.

Ein weiteres Eindringen der Deutschen in das ausgebeutete russische Reich liegt sicherlich nicht in der Absicht der deutschen Seeesleitung. Viel besser sieht sie sich, wenn sie wie bisher die Russen als Angreifer entgegenkommen und ihre Kräfte an deutscher Widerstandskraft, ebenso wie im Westen die Franzosen, erschöpfen läßt. Selbst wenn es Sündenburg nicht gelingen sollte, jetzt schon Erlösung zu nehmen, so sind seine Erfolge gegen die Russen von weittragender Bedeutung, indem, wie der offizielle deutsche Bericht lautet, die Gefahr eines Eindringens der russischen Scharen in Deutschland beseitigt ist und gleichzeitig Oesterreich in Galizien von dem russischen Druck befreit wurde.

Deutschland beschränkt sich also gegen Frankreich und England mit wohlüberlegter Absicht auf den Verteidigungskrieg, den es aber so geschickt zu führen weiß, daß die Verheerung ganz auf feindlichem Boden abspielt. Dem eigenen Lande müßte die deutsche Seeesleitung geschadet werden. Das Ziel der Engländer (nicht-Caribben) gewesen zu sein. Adige Schiffe und eine Anzahl von Hydroplänen waren an der Sache beteiligt. An Einzelheiten wird nur angegeben, daß die Hydropläne den Flug über Curhaven und die Flugverbindungen, hauptsächlich sind die Verbindungen der Elbe und Weser gemeint, mochten und Bomben herabwarfen, die feindlichen Schiffe anrichteten. Deutsche Flieger machten sich auf die Verfolgung auf und trafen mit ihren Bomben zwei britische Torpedobootzerstörer und ein Begleiterschiff. Letzteres geriet in Brand. Dichter Nebel, schloß die Deutsche, verhinderte einen weiteren Kampf. Die Briten wollten offenbar auf diese Art den Streifzug deutscher Kriegsschiffe gegen die englischen Küsten. Immer wieder verläutet, daß Galizien am englischen Kanal das Ziel der deutschen Truppen sei. Damit kann nur ein Vorstoß gegen England gemeint sein. Es ist sich nun in dem Vor-

gehen gegen diese wichtige französische Küstenlinie nur darum handelt, die Herrschaft am Kanal den Engländern freitig zu machen oder ob wirklich eine Invasion des britischen Inselreiches geplant ist, läßt sich nicht mit Bestimmtheit sagen. Möglich wäre immerhin das, was sonst bisher gerade die Engländer für unmöglich gehalten haben, die Aushebung Englands, wie es Admiral von Tirpitz angedeutet hat. Wenn es gelingt, den englischen Inseln die

PHILIPP MESSAGE ASKS FOR ECONOMY

MANY CHANGES IN WISCONSIN LAWS RECOMMENDED BY GOVERNOR.

COMMISSION RULE IS HIT

Urges Abolishment of Unnecessary State Boards—Curtailed Power of Others—Expansion of Reforestation Policy Deemed Inadvisable.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 14.—The most important problem that confronts us at this time is to introduce economies in the management of our state affairs that will produce substantial reductions in the state expenditures and make a reduction in state taxes possible. The people demand retrenchment.

This is the keynote of the message delivered by Gov. Emanuel L. Philipp to both houses of the legislature here today. Although it is the shortest biennial message delivered to a Wisconsin legislature in a decade, Gov. Philipp told his co-workers that this will be followed by special messages that will deal more at length with the problems of state government.

No other message ever sent to a Wisconsin legislature contained the word "retrench" in so many paragraphs.

Gov. Philipp repudiated the far-famed Wisconsin idea. He said that in the past ten years Wisconsin had made a national reputation for so-called progressive legislation.

"Business men declare that we have been fighting business," declared Gov. Philipp. "The results of the last election clearly indicate that the people have reversed their policy in this respect, and they now demand a government that will encourage rather than hamper the development of industry."

The people are over-burdened with taxes, declared Gov. Philipp. He said that the expenses of state government had increased from \$5,000,000 in 1903 to \$15,138,051 in 1914.

This enormous increase, he said, has been occasioned by an expansion in the functions of government and by a lack of business system in organizing these activities.

He said that "we should not allow our zeal to lead us into costly fads, nor should we forget that a waste of the people's substance is not helpful to the cause of human progress."

The text of some important subjects discussed and recommendations made in Gov. Philipp's message reads as follows:

In the year 1900 the cost of the state government reached the sum of \$4,000,000. In the political campaign that was carried on in that year this amount was claimed to be excessive, and much criticism was indulged in by the press and from the stump of what was termed an extravagant use of the public funds.

Economies that would bring about a substantial reduction in expenditures were promised. However, instead of reduction there has been a steady increase in the cost of the state government. The cost of the state government has reached the sum of \$15,138,051.99.

The following table of total expenditures for the period in question shows the large and steady increase:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Expenditure. 1903: \$5,000,000; 1904: \$5,355,446.50; 1905: \$6,349,860.94; 1906: \$6,793,912.53; 1907: \$7,206,058.58; 1908: \$8,121,289.95; 1909: \$10,159,031.83; 1910: \$10,555,378.14; 1911: \$10,194,291.50; 1912: \$11,332,874.51; 1913: \$13,786,766.07; 1914: \$15,138,051.99.

These vast expenditures are partly due to a policy of expansion of the state's activities far beyond what was formerly conceived to be the proper function of government, to a lack of business system in organizing these activities, and to the further fact that the legislatures have been too generous in their appropriations for the support of the several public institutions.

From the report of the Tax Commission, I learn that the total amount of taxes for local and state government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, aggregates nearly fifty-two and one-half million dollars. The following table shows the amount derived from each source classified according to the system of taxation which produced it.

Table with 2 columns: Tax Type and Amount. Total: \$52,444,134.00. State Income Tax: \$14,536,960.00. Corporation taxes: \$4,327,906.00. Income tax: \$1,950,415.00. Inheritance tax: \$458,903.00.

These figures show that the people are complaining of high taxes and are clamoring for a change in the policies that have produced such enormous expenditures.

Public institutions that have been recipients of too liberal appropriations may not be willing to have their financial support cut down, and we may reasonably expect strong opposition to any effort to inaugurate a financial policy that will conform to the demands of the people. However, I regard my election as governor as a contract with the people to reduce the expenditures of the state government to a reasonable basis, and I propose to fulfill that promise so far as it is within the power of the executive to do so.

boards or bureaus to which has been delegated a large part of the functions of government. While some commissions are useful and, therefore, indispensable, quite a number can be abolished and others consolidated, greatly reducing the number of employees and in that way effecting a substantial saving.

It should be our purpose to retain every service rendered by the state at this time that is useful to the people and is worth what it costs. But in rendering this service care should be exercised so as to prevent duplication of employees, and their duties should be so arranged as to enable them to give the maximum service.

The agencies of government should at all times be kept under the control of the people and made responsible to the people. It was so intended in our original plan of government, and whenever we depart from that, as we have in this instance, we deprive the people of the power of self government.

That the people wish to rely upon the governor to exercise a better control over public expenditure, will, I believe, not be questioned by those who understand present day public sentiment. It would, however, be manifestly unfair to hold the executive responsible for expenditures that he can in no wise control, and I recommend that the laws creating commissions be so amended as to give the governor some measure of supervision over the expenditures of these bodies.

In the work of consolidating some commissions and discontinuing others I wish to lay emphasis upon the necessity of retaining all those features of each that have proven useful to the people. The Railroad Commission is performing a useful service and deserves to be liberally, though not extravagantly, supported. This body is conducting investigations of railroads and public service corporations, much of which information is of like nature with that needed by the Tax Commission. In the interest of economy the field work of the Tax Commission should be cut down as much as possible, especially where it can be covered by the investigations of the Railroad Commission.

I recommend as a further economy that the services of income assessors be dispensed with and that their duties be transferred to the local assessors and tax-collectors. If local assessors can be trusted with the assessment of real estate and all other taxable property, there is no good reason why they should not be trusted with the assessment of incomes. The matter of securing full returns of taxable incomes is achieved by the penalties provided by law more than by any activity upon the part of the income assessors.

This rate would also hold true in the assessment of personal property for which the income tax is a substitute. Inasmuch as 90 per cent of the income tax goes back to the counties and municipalities in which it is collected, it is safe to assume that the local assessors will not lack in energy to get a full return. The Tax Commission reports the cost of collecting income tax for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, as \$99,207.59. This amount can be largely saved to the state by the change in system which I have suggested.

The abolition of this administration will abolish all that are trusted and to greatly reduce the number of those institutions, and so far as it is practical to bring the government back to the constitutional officers of the state. I, therefore, recommend that you make a thorough investigation of the entire subject with a view to meeting the public demand.

Workmen's Compensation. The Workmen's Compensation Act is correct in principle and should receive the attention of the legislature with a view to further perfecting it. Nevertheless, the cost of conducting the affairs of the Industrial Commission has grown to a large sum. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the cost of the commission was \$104,973.00. It seems that a large item of this cost is due to the expense of sending reports on individual cases, and the ultimate perfecting of the law will result in materially reducing this part of the cost of administration.

The law now provides that all appeals from orders of the commission shall be taken to the circuit court of Dane county. This provision makes litigation under the act unnecessarily expensive and is inconsistent with the spirit of the law. I would suggest that the law be changed so that cases appealed to the circuit court may be tried in the circuit where the claim originated.

Legislative Reference Bureau. The legislature of 1903 created a legislative reference bureau. Its purpose was to furnish information to members of the legislature upon such subjects as related to legislation. It has since been converted into a drafting institution where proposed laws are furnished upon application without any further effort upon the part of the legislator. This system has had the effect of greatly increasing the number of bills introduced and has resulted in the passage of a great many useless laws. The legislature of 1913 passed 773 bills.

The purpose of the original act creating the library was good. However, we must not judge its value by the record it has made, which I believe to justify the statement that it has exercised an undue influence upon legislation. It has resulted in outside preparation of bills for legislative action, superseding individual legislative study, and greatly impairing legislative efficiency, to act as the result of that individual judgment which members of such a body should devote to the work they were elected to perform. Originally projected as a library, it has in every sense become a bureau. I therefore recommend that the law creating the bureau, as it is now known, be repealed. This will have the effect of saving about \$21,000 per year.

State Printing. The cost of state printing has grown to an enormous sum. Each year has shown an increase. In this connection the following table is interesting:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1900-1901: \$2,413,639.00; 1902: \$6,413,639.00.

One Trouble at a Time. Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time, advised Edward Everett Hale. Some people will bear three kinds—all that they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.

Our Company. The rapidly with which the human mind levels itself to the standard around it gives us the most pertinent warning as to the company we keep.—Lowell.

Sleep in Darkened Room. The most undisturbed sleep is always enjoyed in a thoroughly darkened room. Light acts upon the brain, and those who keep their blinds up will find that in the summertime, when so few hours are really dark, their sleep is restless and disturbed.

Daily Thought. The bow cannot possibly stand always bent, nor can human frailty stand without some lawful recreation.—Cervantes.

Revised the Petition. Instead of forever praying for things that would be of doubtful benefit to us, how much better it would be to repeat, from day to day, this simple sentence of gratitude: "Thank you, God, that you can help those who are down."—Toledo Blade.

One of War's Evils. Edmund Burke said: "War suspends the rules of obligation, and what is long suspended is in danger of being totally abrogated."

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount. 1903: \$3,848.87; 1904: \$4,916.27; 1905: \$6,050.08; 1906: \$10,959.58; 1907: \$108,998.98; 1908: \$162,045.21; 1909: \$163,448.76; 1910: \$163,351.76; 1911: \$123,312.25; 1912: \$204,427.11; 1913: \$217,047.08; 1914: \$269,665.50.

The State Board of Public Affairs has recently investigated this matter and strongly criticizes the lack of system.

The entire subject of printing deserves consideration and I recommend that some better supervision be established over the matter of public printing in order that useless publication may be eliminated and that some regard be had for the probable demand, thereby substantially reducing the expense.

State Insurance. It has been the policy of the state since 1903 to assume the fire risk on its own buildings. The insurance carried on state property by the state is reported by the commissioner as \$17,670,000. In addition to this there is on the statute books of the state a provision that all property of cities, counties, villages and school districts, after favorable vote on the part of boards or councils having charge of such public property, may contract for their insurance protection with the commissioner of insurance. The amount of insurance carried under this provision is reported to be \$1,595,353, making a total of insurance carried by the state of \$19,265,353.

The Board of Regents of the normal schools have recently brought an action in court to compel the insurance commissioner to turn over to the normal school fund an additional sum of \$106,000 in settlement of a loss caused by the destruction by fire of the state normal school at Superior. It is evident from this that if the courts order the payment of this amount the insurance fund will show a deficit, which means that the premiums accredited to the insurance account in the past ten years have not accumulated a fund that protects the state against loss either by fire or tornado; in fact the state has lost a substantial sum of money by not insuring its property.

The present condition of this fund after an experience of ten years is generally conceded to be an extraordinary one. The fact that the insurance on the basis on which it has been carried on is a failure. I recommend that the present system of state fire insurance be discontinued, and a more reliable insurance be substituted therefor.

Highways. The state now is engaged in what is generally conceded to be an extraordinary system of highway building. There is annually appropriated out of the general fund \$1,200,000 for state aid, and \$100,000 to the highway commission with which to carry out the purposes of the act. In the past ten years in addition to this the towns and counties which ask for state aid must each furnish an equal sum to that provided by the state. If the appropriation for 1914 is used the total amount expended on state aid roads for that year would be \$3,600,000, exclusive of the expense of the commission and whatever the towns and counties might have expended for supervision. This amount is generally regarded by the people as excessive and burdensome to the taxpayers.

It would seem that the first step necessary in proceeding with this project is to organize, under the supervision of a competent highway engineer, a staff of practical roadbuilders, and this, it is generally conceded, is difficult to do. The fact that the state still is much doubt in the minds of practical men as to the best material to be used in the construction of highways. These facts, together with the opposition to high taxes, make it imperative to proceed on a more conservative basis.

The condition of many state roads that have been but recently built proves conclusively that it is necessary to make better provision for their maintenance. A large waste of money to go on with these great expenditures for highways unless suitable arrangements are made to keep them in repair.

State Forestry. In 1903 the legislature created the department of forestry, and began the project of restoring cutover timber lands in the northern part of the state. There is annually appropriated \$35,000 to pay the salaries and carry out the provisions of the act. The legislature of 1913 made an appropriation of \$500,000, distributed over a period of five years, for the purchase of additional lands, and the law further provides for an annual appropriation of \$10,000 which can be expended by the state land commissioners for the purchase of cutover lands in the counties for taxes and for other lands. This appropriation has been used each year since it was authorized. The total appropriation available to the forestry department is \$95,000 per annum.

The state set aside all swamp lands that were left north of town 33 and the department has the use of the income from these lands derived from the sale of dead and down timber, from trespass and from sales of scattering and other cutover lands that are suitable for forest reserve. The state forester reports that the income from this latter source has been large, the total being \$435,476.13. Of this amount \$381,766 has been expended or reinvested. He reports the following investments in lands:

Table with 2 columns: Investment Type and Amount. Appropriations for lands expended: \$146,027.48; Income from swamp lands reinvested in other lands: 272,751.22; Total: \$418,808.70; Amount due on lands remaining unpaid (because of question pending before supreme court): \$130,817.35.

There has been expended for improvements \$121,522.80, making a total investment for the state of \$671,148.65 since the organization of the department, exclusive of the cost of supervision and planting. The state forester reports that approximately 1,000 acres of land have been replanted and that the average cost is \$4.98 per acre, and that the output of the state's forest nurseries will be sufficient to plant about 1,000 acres per year, the cost of which will approximate \$5 per acre.

It can be urged to be a moral obligation to future generations to replace this valuable natural resource with which our state was so abundantly supplied. However, it seems perfectly clear that the obligation rests upon the national government. I believe it would be manifestly unfair to tax so small a political unit as the state of Wisconsin for the purpose of producing a resource that will in the end be for the benefit of the people at large.

As a business proposition it should not appeal to us. We have had sufficient experience to convince us that the annual cost is large and that the investment which has already reached a large sum will continue to grow rapidly in sums that will burden the taxpayers. There is a diversity of opinions among experts and practical men as to the time required to produce a tree that can be converted into merchantable timber. The estimates run from fifty to 100 years. It should not require much argument to convince anyone that it is a business proposition which cannot possibly pay any returns for a period of from fifty to 100 years is not attractive, and is, as a matter of fact, an unwise investment. Furthermore, the property is subject to destruction by fire or storm; therefore it is not exempt from the ordinary business risk.

The project is open to the further objection that it removes so large an acreage from the tax roll of sparsely settled counties in the northern part of our state as to make local taxation burdensome to the remaining property. It is open to the further objection that any large and continuous tract of land in Wisconsin must necessarily contain a considerable amount of land that is suitable for agriculture. It is not possible to make further appropriations be cut down to what may be necessary to protect the property that the state now owns.

County School Boards. The last legislature passed an act creating county school boards. These boards are practically without duties, and there is a general complaint that because they are without duties it is an unnecessary expenditure of money. I recommend that the law creating them be repealed.

Our common schools and particularly our country schools need more and better supervision. In many counties there are so many schools that the superintendent finds it impossible to give the necessary supervision as time will permit him to make only a brief

Some two hundred thousand gypsies wander about Hungary and are regarded as a dangerous community. So numerous are their thieving propensities that they are not allowed inside the towns, while the villages tolerate them for only two days.

Sheriff's Call Compulsory. Any English male above sixteen who refuses to obey the high sheriff's call to withstand the king's foes is legally held guilty of felony.

Annual Event in Ireland. At Waterford, Ireland, noted for its glass, the whitewashing of the solidly built stone gateposts to match the white cottages in the country parts is an annual event, and takes place in May.

Hardly Worth Division. It is said that if the land of England and Wales were equally divided among the residents there would be a little more than one acre for each person.

call at each school in a year. In such counties he should be given assistants according to the number of schools.

A systematic development of our educational system would be better accomplished if our educational institutions were placed in charge of a central board of education, instead of having a number of boards as at present. The board of regents of the universities have been very successful in securing appropriations from the legislature. The board of regents of the normal schools also are an influential body. The common schools, which are the policy of the masses, are not thus represented, and do not receive their fair proportion of all the money available for educational purposes.

The result is that we are building our educational system from the top down instead of from the bottom up. This system is wrong, and needs to be corrected in the interest of the people. A single board of education, representing all of these interests, would give better business management, would cause the monies to be more equitably apportioned, and would correlate the state's education activities.

I recommend that the board of regents of the university and the board of regents of the normal schools be abolished, and that there be created a central board of education. Continuing Annual Appropriations. I wish to call attention to the policy of making continuing annual appropriations for the support of numerous public and private institutions. This financial policy has a tendency to keep up the expenditure of these institutions to the amounts made available for them by the appropriations regardless of their actual needs.

There should be frequent reconsideration of all state appropriations, and they should be governed by the necessities of the case and the ability of the people to pay. The annual appropriations now in force under this system amount to nearly \$8,000,000. This large amount suggests the necessity of a complete revision of these appropriations, and a reduction in the amount to conform to a more economical policy.

Water Powers. The development and bringing into use of the water powers within the state is a matter which should receive your careful attention. Most if not all powers of considerable magnitude are located upon navigable streams. As to such streams the public right of navigation is superior to any other, but the state has no proprietary interest in the water powers. They belong to the owners of adjacent banks, and it was a tendency to grant the public advantage to have them improved and put to use in operating mills, factories and for other beneficial purposes. In the interest and for the protection of navigation it has long been the policy of the state to permit the erection of dams or other works in navigable streams only upon consent of the state, and this policy should be adhered to.

For nearly ten years there has been no substantial improvement of water power properties because of the unfavorable legislation proposed and enacted during that period. In 1911 a water power bill was passed which declared that water powers belonged to the state and that the state should contain provisions respecting the development and use of such powers so framed as to carry out that view. This act, being challenged before the supreme court, was held unconstitutional for the reason, among others, that it denied the private ownership of water powers.

In 1913 the legislature enacted a new water power law which, while in form recognizing ownership of water powers by riparians, provided in substance that as a condition of granting to water power owners permission or consent of the state to the erection of dams necessary to utilize their property, such owners should agree in advance to surrender it to the state at any time after thirty years without receiving the compensation which the constitution provides that every citizen shall receive when his property is taken for public use.

It would seem to be a part of wisdom to promulgate a water power bill which will encourage owners to develop these powers and use them for the purposes to which they can now be put, making at the same time ample provision safeguarding the rights of the state and providing that when the state or any municipality shall require the powers for any recognized public use they shall be available therefor upon payment of the constitutional compensation. If they can be used to operate paper or pulp mills or other factories it will result in cities and towns springing up, as well as in giving to the settlers of our wild lands a market for their forest products and the produce of their farms.

In the report of the erection of dams and the improvement of streams were granted by special acts, but it seems desirable to pass a general law authorizing the Railroad Commission to investigate each application and grant permits or franchises under such conditions as the legislature shall prescribe.

Too Many Laws. Permit me to suggest to you that there is no demand in this state at this time for much new legislation. The legislatures that have assembled here in recent years were evidently possessed with the idea that every bill that could be introduced should be introduced. It remained in 778 laws.

Laws that are not supported by public sentiment or for which there is no general demand are but poorly observed; and non-observance of the law creates contempt for all law. This legislature can render the people a service by removing from the statute books a large number of laws that are useless because public opinion does not support them.

Madison.—Prof. Dana C. Munro, whose unexpected resignation takes effect at the close of the 1915 summer session, has been connected with the history department of the university faculty since 1902.

Acid in Silage. When material like corn or sorghum is ensiled before it reaches the right stage of maturity, the silage will contain a high percentage of acid, which is not particularly injurious to cattle, but does not make the silage as valuable a feed as when cut at the proper stage of maturity.

Salt for the Milkers. Experiments have proved the average milk cow requires about an ounce of salt per day. Heavy milkers should have more.

The Gnats and the Beetle. Some Gnats gathered together in a congeries and fell to darting about in a very bustling and intricate manner as to move the curiosity of a Beetle.

"Er—what's the game?" inquired the Beetle civilly.

"Game? This is no game. We're very much in earnest. We're a city," replied the Gnat.

"And what, if I may ask, is a city?" "A city is a device for intensifying discontent."

"What is discontent, then?" "Discontent is the mainspring of progress."

"But what is progress?" "Here the Gnats of the congeries burst out laughing. 'You don't know what progress is? You must be from the country!'" they scoffed.

Activities of Women. Female mill operators in the Bombay cotton mills earn about ninety dollars a year in wages.

Sixty new trades, heretofore mainly German industries, are now being taught to women in England.

The latest wealthy American woman to establish a hospital in France is Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew.

Miss Elizabeth Kille has been appointed chief clerk to the secretary of state in Kansas.

New York has a woman insurance broker who has customers in far-off Turkey and Australia.

The novelty of woman police officers is beginning to wear off in many cities of the United States.

See That Work Is Done Properly. Trained nurses in Boston have agreed, through one of their organizations, to give instructions as to how to prepare bandages, "sponges" and first-aid packages for shipment and use by the hospital and field surgeons with the armies of all the nations involved in the European war. Whenever women are preparing these things for the hospitals they may telephone for a nurse to come and see if the work is done properly.

No Friends. "I understand her husband is a baseball umpire."

"Yes. And it's great for her people."

"I suppose they get passes to all the games."

"No; it isn't that. But every time they haven't anything else to do, one of her relatives says, 'Let's go out to the ball park this afternoon and roast Kitty's husband.'"

Comes to the Same Thing. Knicker—Does Smith live by his wits? Bocker—No, he lives by the lack of other people's wits.



DAIRY

Adapted to Peculiar Conditions and Localities—Special Attention to Products When Highest.

(By W. MILTON KELLY.) Good farming consists of making a profit out of the farm and at the same time leaving it better at the end of each year than it was at the beginning.

One of the mistakes that we often make when we are measuring the success of a farmer is when we consider only his net profits for the year. This measure is not correct unless we take into account how much he has drawn from his capital stock, the fertility of his farm, the buildings, machinery and implements. It must also supply him a comfortable living for his family.

Dairying is of two kinds, winter and summer dairying, and each is adapted to peculiar conditions and localities. Summer dairying is best adapted to lands where grass growing is the most important feature and on cheap lands that are not productive of large crops of grain and fodder.

The cows are bred to come in about a month before they are turned out in the spring, and fed just enough to keep them healthy during the winter. This system of dairying does not require as expensive buildings as winter dairying, and is as profitable.

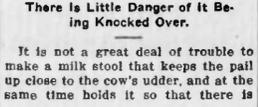
Winter dairying implies giving special attention to the production of milk and dairy products in winter when these productions are highest. The cows freshen in the fall and are fed grain and commercial foodstuffs in connection with their fodders and hay and by consuming considerable purchased grains it adds a large amount of fertility to the farm.

Some advocate summer dairying and some claim that winter dairying is the most profitable; but my experience convinces me that all-year-around dairying is more profitable than either, as it brings in about the same amount of money each month when it is conducted properly and the cows can be made to give milk all of the time, with the exception of six weeks or two months before they are due to freshen.

It is not a great deal of trouble to make a milk stool that keeps the pail up close to the cow's udder, and at the same time holds it so that there is little danger that it will be knocked over, writes Chester M. Wilson in Farmers' Mail and Breeze.

EASY TO MAKE MILK STOOL

Pail Is Kept Close to Cow's Udder and There is Little Danger of It Being Knocked Over.



Handy Milk Stool, Not Easily Tipped Over.

The front leg of this stool has a projecting rest upon which the pail is placed to keep it from the ground. The front is hollowed to receive the pail, which is held in place by a wire loop.

VALUE OF SILAGE FOR FEED

Corn and Clover Contain Greatest Percentage of Dry Matter—Roots Contain 90 Per Cent Water.

(By R. E. GRAVES, Dairy Department, Oregon Experiment Station.) The relative value of roots, kale and silage—the usual sources of succulence for winter feeding—depends upon their composition, comparative feeding values, cost of production, keeping qualities and convenience of feeding.

The total digestible nutrients in one ton of corn silage is 326 pounds. In a ton of red clover silage the total is 224 pounds, but the nutritive ratio is 1 to 6.9, while in corn it is 1 to 11. The digestible nutrients in a ton of sugar beets is 224 pounds, with a ratio of 1 to 8.5. In rutabagas the total is 186 pounds to the ton, with a ratio the same as that of sugar beets. The digestible nutrients in a ton of kale are but 139 pounds, while the ratio is very narrow—1 to 2.8. It is also true that the nutrients of apple pomace silage are pretty high, about 216 pounds to the ton. Their nutritive ratio is the widest of any of the common winter succulents, being 1 to 15.3.

The corn and clover silage contain the greatest percentage of dry matter, while kale and some of the roots contain 90 per cent water. One ton of corn silage contains as much digestible nutrients as a ton and a half of sugar beets, 1.8 tons rutabagas or carrots, and 2.3 tons of kale.

When material like corn or sorghum is ensiled before it reaches the right stage of maturity, the silage will contain a high percentage of acid, which is not particularly injurious to cattle, but does not make the silage as valuable a feed as when cut at the proper stage of maturity.

The Meat of Wheat

The average yearly consumption of wheat in the United States is nearly six bushels for every man, woman and child.

But—Much of the nutriment of the wheat is lost because the vital mineral salts stored by Nature under the bran-coat are thrown out to make flour white.

In making Grape-Nuts

of choice wheat and malted barley, all the nutriment of the grains, including the mineral values necessary for building sturdy brain, nerve and muscle, is retained.

Everywhere Grape-Nuts food has proven a wonderful energizer of brain and brawn, and you may be sure

"There's a Reason"

Salzer's White Bonanza Oats. Made C. J. Johnson of Lincoln Co., Minn., famous in growing 243 bushels from 2 1/2 bushels sown last spring. Can you beat that in 1915? Want you try? This great Oat has taken a more prize and a larger yield throughout the United States than any Oat known. It's a thoroughly prolific. Just the Oat for Iowa, Minn., Wis., Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio, Neb., Pa., N. Y., Kansas and Missouri.

We are America's headquarters for Alfalfa and Potatoes Timothy, Clovers and Farm Seeds.

For 10c in Postage We gladly mail our Catalog and sample packages of Ten Famous Farm Seeds, including Speltz, "The Cereal Wonder," Rejuvenated White Bonanza Oats, "The Prize Winner," Billion Dollar Grass, Teosinte, the Silo Filler, etc., etc.

Or Send 12c And we will mail you our big Catalog and six generous packages of Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Radish, Onion—furnishing lots and lots of juicy delicious Vegetables during the early Spring and Summer.

Or send to John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 717, La Crosse, Wis., 1915, and receive both above catalogs and their big catalog.

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"And what, if I may ask, is a city?" "A city is a device for intensifying discontent."</

After Inventory Bargains.

Gingham Special Amoskeag apron gingham, all new patterns. Special, a yd. 6 1/2c	Overcoats Reduced Our overcoat sale continues during the month of January. Look them over at a saving 25 Per Cent	Misses' Cream Ribbed Fleece Underwear Size 18 to 34, regular val. to 40c Special, each..... 19c
Ladies' Underwear Vests and pants, regular and extra sizes. 33c values at a garment..... 22c	Men's and Boys' Suits 25 Per Cent reduction on any suit in the house. You can't afford to miss this offer.	Wool Sox, a pair..... 13c Canvas gloves with wristband, pr. 5c Boys' leather mitts, a pair..... 10c 25c suspenders, a pair..... 19c 1.50 wool underwear..... 1.19
New Crepe and Voiles Pretty new patterns for dresses. Splendid values, at a yard..... 25c	Ladies' Wool Hose (Seconds) regular price 50c. Special, a pair..... 25c	Grocery Specials Dry onions, lb..... 2c Fancy lemons, doz..... 20c Toilet soap, 4 bars for..... 5c White Spark soap, 6 for..... 25c 10c corn, fancy, a ca..... 8c Fancy cranberries, lb..... 10c
Butterick Fashions Book for Spring with free pattern coupon..... 25c February Delineator..... 15c Butterick Designs with free pattern..... 25c	Ladies' Union Suits Size 36 and 38 only. 50c value at..... 39c	Coffee Specials 20c grade, a lb..... 16c 18c grade, a lb..... 14c 25c Peaberry, a lb..... 25c 50c fancy Santo, a lb..... 25c
Star Cut Glasses Heavy quality, are perfect, each..... 10c A dozen..... 1.10	Men's Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers Reg. 50c val., all sizes to 50. Special, each..... 42c	West Bend Peas 15c quality at..... 11c 12c quality at..... 9c 10c quality at..... 8c Special prices by dozen or case

The Poull Mercantile Company
FORMERLY BOERNER BROS. MERCANTILE CO.
WEST BEND, WISCONSIN

NOT TOO LATE. GET STARTED

JOIN THE PICTURE PUZZLE CONTEST AND WIN ONE OF THE THREE VALUABLE PRIZES

THE picture puzzle contest is rapidly coming to a close. Only three more pictures with this issue, but it is not too late to get started. There are going to be three winners, why not be one of them? The winners will be announced one week after the close of the contest. In order to give all an equal chance we will from now until the last picture is published, sell the wonderful answer books for 25 cents each.

Purchase one of these wonderful books and see whether you have your answers correct. This book contains the correct answers of every picture to be published in this contest. It will pay you well to have one of these books. Do not be without one of these. If you are unable to call for one of these books send in your money by mail to the Contest Editor adding 3 cents for postage, upon receipt of which one of these books will be mailed to you. Do not delay but get busy.

Look for the puzzle elsewhere in this issue. Govern yourself according to the rules.

This week we are publishing a list of the judges, who will decide who are the winners in this wonderful contest.

CORRESPONDENCE

AUBURN

Mrs. Alex Sook spent Wednesday at Milwaukee.

Otto Dins of Lomira visited on Tuesday with the Gustave Dickmann family.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jaeger and son of Ashford spent Sunday with the J. F. Uelmen family.

Miss Lydia Terlinden left Saturday for a visit with relatives in northern Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Messrs. Ben Abel and Erwin Zahn and Lydia Forber were guests of the Gustave Dickmann family Sunday.

Colds Both Are Serious

When one of your little ones shows symptoms of an approaching Cold, give it Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey at once. It acts quickly and prevents the Cold growing worse. Very healing—soothes the Lungs, loosens the mucous, strengthens the system. Its guaranteed. Only 25c at your Druggist. Buy a bottle today. Bucklen's Arnica Salve for Sores

ST. MICHAELS

Jake Stahler is on the sick list. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Dr. Morgenroth of Kewaskum made a professional call in this vicinity Tuesday.

Anton Theusch of Milwaukee is spending a week with his brother Jacob and family.

Miss Barbara Schneider spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Jacob Schladweiler at Jersey.

Joe Stockhausen returned home Sunday after spending several weeks with his brother Nic and family.

The St. Michaels Aid Society will hold its annual meeting in the school house next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

Quite a number of people of St. Michaels attended the funeral of the late Nic. Marx at Kewaskum last Friday.

Rumor has it that Casper Klunke of Boltonville sold his saloon and store property on Monday to a Milwaukee party.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Wiedemeyer spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pius Wiedemeyer in the town of Trenton.

Farmers in this vicinity were busy several days the past week hauling brick for the new school house which will be erected at Orchard Grove the coming summer.

Many Disorders Come From The Liver. Are You Just at Odds With Yourself? Do You Regulate Living?

Are you sometimes at odds with yourself and with the world? Do you wonder what ails you? True you may be eating regularly and sleeping well. Yet something is the matter! Constipation, Headache, Nervousness and Bilious Spells indicate a Sluggish Liver. The tried remedy is Dr. King's Life Pills. Only 25c at your Druggist.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve for Skin Eruptions.

Ira D. Danks of Fond du Lac district superintendent of the Children's Home Society was in the village Monday soliciting contributions for the society.

WAYNE

Wm. Foerster spent the forepart of the week on business at Milwaukee.

Miss Ella Guenther did some sewing for Mrs. Louis Petri last and this week.

A large amount of barley was shipped to Kewaskum and Alenton this week.

John Petri and Wm. Kippenhan spent Sunday afternoon at St. Killan on business.

Quite a few from here attended the funeral of Nic. Marx at Kewaskum on Friday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Brussel a baby girl Thursday morning. Congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Rosenheimer of Kewaskum took a sleigh ride to our burg last Sunday.

Mrs. John Petri spent the latter part of the week with relatives and friends at Fond du Lac.

Louis Benedum and Ph. F. Martin of the West Island visited friends here last Sunday evening.

Mrs. John Petri, daughter, Lila and Miss Ruth Petri spent last Sunday with the Louis Petri family.

Chas. Brussel was at Kewaskum last week Thursday, getting some coal and transacting other business.

Arnold Bartelt and sister and Miss Frieda Petri of Cascade spent Sunday with Mrs. Wm. Petri and other friends.

James Emmer, living near here took a ton of baled hay to Kewaskum Thursday which he sold to Rosenheimers.

Mr. and Mrs. Roeckel and some of their children of Theresa called here last Sunday on business and also to visit friends.

Louis Esenbach and family were guests of Joachim and O. Broecker and other friends one mile south of here on Sunday.

Anton Zuehke from near Madison, S. D., who spent several weeks here with his brother Aug. and family left for his home Monday.

Henry Schmidt Jr. and sister Lucy spent the latter part of last week and the first part of this week with relatives and friends at Milwaukee.

BOLTONVILLE

Otto Plum and wife visited the Kurtz family at Cascade last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Pellenz visited relatives at Milwaukee last week.

R. Reul and daughters Bertha and Edna visited at Waubesa last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hiller visited with the Gust Laatsch family on Sunday.

Mrs. R. Reul and Mrs. J. Klahn are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Mohr at Chicago.

Peter Geib celebrated his 46th birthday anniversary last Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Gruble visited with Richard Heineman and family Sunday.

A boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gus Rammel last Sunday. Congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Woog of Batavia spent Sunday with the Frohman family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Marshman spent a few days of last week with C. Eisentraut and family.

Farmers are requested to haul in logs to the Morbus saw mill yard as sawing will soon begin.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Frohmann and family and Mr. and Mrs. J. Frohmann visited at Beechwood Sunday.

Jos. Wiskirchen and wife and Miss Lizzie Wiskirchen of West Bend spent Monday with the Klunke family.

The marriage of John McKee and Miss Veronica Walters will occur at St. John's church on Wednesday, Jan. 20th.

Don't fail to attend the play "When a Man's Single to begin" at the M. W. A. hall on Friday evening, Jan. 22.

Grandma Groeschel and daughter, Mrs. Geidel have rented the Blau residence which they will occupy in the near future.

Installation of officers took place at the Royal Neighbors lodge last Saturday. Messrs. Morgenroth, Mertes, Becker and Brandt of Kewaskum attended the meeting.

NEW PROSPECT

Lloyd Romaine is home for a few weeks vacation.

John Welsh and John Tunney put up a years supply of ice.

John Feuerhammer of Campbellsport traded a colt for a cow with Herman Jandre.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Uelmen and Rosalie Uelmen were guests of the Buslaff sisters Tuesday.

Our basketball team defeated the Dundee team at New Prospect Sunday evening score 60 to 8.

Mr. Koch of West Bend, who purchased the mill property has moved here. He is repairing the mill and expects to have it in running order in a weeks time.

Now is Your Chance

To select a Misses' or Childs' Garment with the opportunity of saving from 25 to 75 per cent. Excellent styles, fine materials, well made. Our entire stock is divided into two lots.

LOT NO. 1

Children's garments up to age 10, values up to 4.00, in Zibelines, Velours, Plush, Chinchilla and Astrakhan, now sell at

98 CENTS

LOT NO. 2

Children's garments, up to age 10, regular price up to 7.50 in Zibelines, Velours, Plush, Chinchilla and Astrakhan now sell at

\$3.95

REMNANT SALE

Commences Thursday, January 14th.

The largest assortment of short lengths we have ever shown

Pick Brothers Company

West Bend, Wisconsin



CLASSIFYING DOCTORS

Beware of the physician who frequently makes use of the expression "called just in time." He will shake his head over the gravity of the patient's symptoms until he has everybody thoroughly frightened. To him a hard cold is "a threatened case of pneumonia," a simple diarrhoea is "threatened typhoid," etc. When the patient and his friends are thoroughly impressed with the gravity of the situation, the doctor usually grows more complacent and undertakes to abort the attack. The truth is that when pneumonia typhoid and other diseases of this class are once begun they cannot be aborted.

The man who is credited with curing a disease which never really existed is naturally looked upon as a greater physician by ignorant, credulous people than the simply honest man who calls a cold a cold and a diarrhoea a diarrhoea. If there is any relationship in life which should be honest and above board, it is that of the sick room. Here is no place for shrewd practice. The only extension for such physicians is that a large proportion of the public makes honest physicians pay a heavy penalty for being honest.

Advantages Dissipated

The national council of education of the American Medical association has issued figures that country children are from 10 to 20 per cent less healthy than city children. To the ordinary individual this will come as either a great surprise or a startling misstatement of fact. Students, however, have been gradually convinced that country people have failed to take advantage of the naturally superior opportunities for health. Living in the midst of fresh air they have shut it out of their homes. With an abundance of most healthful raw food products, they have failed to a great extent to give to their preparation that attention which makes them wholesome.

What He Could Do.

A reverend gentleman was addressing a school class recently and was trying to enforce the doctrine that the hearts of the little ones were "stupid and needed regulating. Taking out his watch and holding it up, he said: "Now, here is my watch; suppose it doesn't keep good time—now goes too fast, and now too slow. What shall I do with it?"

"Sell it!" shouted a flaxen-haired youngster.

It Sometimes Pays.

Louis J. Horowitz, New York's famous skyscraper builder, said at his apartment in Riverside drive, apropos of a poor man who, after taking tremendous risks, had improved his position a little:

"This fellow's case proves to us that it is sometimes better to try the fire than to stay always in the frying pan."



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KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

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., Jan. 16

Time Table—C.&N.W.R'y

Table with columns for Northbound and Southbound train schedules, including times and days.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Attend the movies. Go to the movies next Thursday evening. Wm. Ziegler was a West Bend caller Monday. L. D. Guth called on Kohlsville friends last Sunday. Otto Habeck was a Milwaukee visitor Monday. Mrs. Al Oppenorth was a West Bend visitor Monday. Miss Mayme Remmel was a Milwaukee visitor Monday. John Marx will have a car of shell-corn on track next Monday. Mrs. J. W. Schaefer was a Milwaukee visitor last Tuesday. John Lorenz of Milwaukee visited with friends here Friday. Arthur Koch transacted business in the Cream City Tuesday. L. P. Rosenheimer was a business caller at Milwaukee Monday. Herman Falk spent from Saturday until Monday at Milwaukee. The moving picture show last Thursday evening was largely attended. Joseph Strachota transacted business at the County Seat Monday. Mrs. H. J. Lay was the guest of relatives at Milwaukee Wednesday. Jos. F. Schmidt of Deatur, Ill. called on his parents here over Sunday. Miss Agatha Tiss of Jackson spent over Sunday under the parental roof. F. E. Colvin visited with relatives at Milwaukee last Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. Philippina Andrae of Milwaukee spent some time here with her children. Miss Theresa Raether is spending the week with Beechwood relatives. Mrs. Math. Schmit was confined to her home with illness the past few days. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ramthun and son Alfred were West Bend callers Monday. Frank Schoenbeck of West Bend was a business caller in the village Monday. Quite a number from here attended the auto show at Milwaukee Sunday. The funeral of Mrs. Peter Kohn held on Saturday was very largely attended. Dr. Alvin Backus of Cedarburg spent over Sunday here under the parental roof. P. J. Smith of Milwaukee visited with relatives and friends here last Monday. Andrew Groth was on the sick list for a few days the latter part of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Faber visited with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Terhinden last Monday. Mrs. Al. Schaefer and Miss Agnes Schaefer were Fond du Lac visitors Monday. C. C. Schaefer and family spent Sunday with Jacob Schaefer and family at West Bend. Hugo Klumb of Appleton spent Wednesday here with the John H. Martin family. Jos. Eberle, Alex. Klug and Fred Buss were Campbellsport and Elmore visitors Sunday. John Schoofs is visiting with the Dr. Gust Hausmann family at Waupun since Wednesday. L. Rosenheimer received a car-load of lump Pochahontas coal, which they now have ready for delivery. Mrs. R. L. Davies spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Scheerer at North Lake. Mrs. John F. Schaefer and Miss Edna Guth were to Milwaukee on Monday and Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Remmel visited their daughter, Mrs. Fred Groth at Jackson last Sunday. Miss Amanda Schwinn of Newburg is visiting here with S. N. Casper and family at present. Miss Elizabeth Billing of Oshkosh is the guest of the Endlich Werner families here this week. Mrs. Wm. F. Backhaus visited with relatives and friends at Cedarburg the forepart of the week.

Mrs. Otto E. Lay was a visitor at Milwaukee yesterday, Friday. Mrs. Andrew Straub and son of Ashford called on the former's mother, Mrs. Frank Smith here Thursday. Mrs. Carnell of Milwaukee and son George of West Bend were pleasant callers in the village Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Bilgo visited with Mr. and Mrs. Ben. H. Mertes at Newburg last Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Math. Beisbier spent Sunday with the Frank Fleischmann family at St. Kilian. Louis Foerster, who represents the Goll & Frank company of Milwaukee made his regular trip here Thursday. A sleigh load of young people from West Bend enjoyed a sleigh ride to this village Monday evening. Mrs. Math. Remmel of Milwaukee spent a few days the past week with relatives and friends here. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mies were the guests of relatives and friends at Milwaukee the forepart of the week. Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Ramthun and Mrs. Herman Seefeld spent Monday with Albert Ramthun and family. Only a few weeks more before the end of the picture puzzle contest. Not too late to get started. Miss Amelia Petri of Rockfield spent Saturday and Sunday with friends here and in the town of Auburn. Mrs. Henry Schoofs of West Bend visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Dricken here on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. John Spoerl and daughter Verna of Wayne spent Sunday here with Aug. Ramthun and family. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Rosenheimer were Milwaukee visitors Wednesday, being the guests of relatives and friends. B. H. Rosenheimer, Erwin Koch and Chas. Krahn have been selected as judges in the picture puzzle contest. Mr. and Mrs. William Schultz and Miss Anna Martin spent Sunday afternoon with friends at Campbellsport. Marion Gilboy made a business trip to Iron Ridge Wednesday where he purchased an electric piano for the Bachelor's Inn. FOR SALE—A complete wood sawing outfit, second hand but in the best of shape—Jake Becker, Kewaskum, Wis. Math Hein returned to his home in Langlade Tuesday after several days visit here with relatives and friends. L. D. Guth, assessor of incomes, and his clerical force, are busily engaged in sending out the income tax blanks. Mrs. Domann and Mrs. Fuhrey of Milwaukee spent the latter part of the week here with the Henry Stark family. Christ Schmatz of Theresa looked after the interest of the Theresa Union Telephone Company here Thursday. Mrs. John Groeschel and daughter and Mrs. Lawrence Haesly spent Saturday with the Geo. Groeschel family at West Bend. Isadore Marx of Milwaukee is laid up with rheumatism at the home of his mother, Mrs. Nick Marx, here since New Year's day. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Greiten returned to their home at Grafton Monday after several weeks visit here with the Math. Beisbier family. With this issue of the Statesman we are enclosing supplements of the proceedings of the Washington County Board of Supervisors. F. X. Laffer of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company of Milwaukee was a business caller in the village Monday and Tuesday. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hammen last Tuesday, a baby girl, Mrs. Hammen is remembered here as Miss Hilda Backhaus. Congratulations. Ben Smith returned to Milwaukee on Thursday after spending a few weeks here with his mother, Mrs. Jos. Grittner, and other relatives and friends. Herman Seefeld and family and Aug. Ramthun and family and Mrs. H. Marquardt and children spent Sunday evening with Paul Moldenhauer and family. Wait for the grand masquerade ball given by the Royal Neighbors in Groeschel's hall, Wednesday evening, Feb. 3. The Kewaskum Quintette will furnish the music. NOTICE—The annual meeting of the Joint Fire Department will be held on Monday evening, January 18th. All members are requested to be present.—N. J. Mertes chief. The funeral of Nic. Marx held here last Friday morning was largely attended. Quite a number from the surrounding towns being present to pay their last respects.

Edmund, Kilian, Andrew Arthur and John Strachota and Mrs. John Lindl of Milwaukee and Mrs. Strachota of Fond du Lac visited with their father, Joseph Strachota here on Sunday. Cost of living is mighty high. Trusts are busted—Wink your eye. But why worry—health have we. Trusts can't beat Rocky Mountain Tea.—Edw. C. Miller. Quite a number from here attended the birthday party held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Backhaus at New Fane last Sunday. The occasion being Mrs. Backhaus' birthday anniversary. FARM FOR SALE—2 1/2 miles N. E. of Campbellsport with or without personal property. For particular call on or write to William Brockhaus, R. D. 32, Campbellsport, Wis. 1-16-3. Word was received here last week of the birth of an eight pound baby girl to Mr. and Mrs. John Eckhart at Richfield, Wis. Mrs. Eckhart is a daughter of Philip H. Jung of the town of Wayne. Are you looking for Bargains? If so attend the large Shoe and Rubber Sale at G. Konitz's place from January 15th until January 23rd. Bargains in all lines. This Sale will well repay you. Arthur Brueswitz of Spencer who has been visiting with relatives and friends here for the past few months left Wednesday for Random Lake, where he will visit a few days before returning to his home. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Habeck and family left for Spencer, Wis. last Tuesday, where the former has rented a harness shop instead of a blacksmith shop as stated in our last week's issue. We wish Mr. Habeck success in his new location. Several of the Royal Neighbors from this village attended the installation of officers of the Royal Neighbors at Boltonville last week Saturday evening. The Mesdames E. L. Morgenroth and N. J. Mertes of this village being the installation officers. Bowels clogged, sick headache, no fun is it? Why not have that happy face, red cheeks that come with good digestion. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes the bowels work regular, natural makes you feel like new. Take it tonight.—Edw. C. Miller. Last Saturday a real estate deal was transacted whereby Rosenheimer & Day, the local real estate men sold the Henry Garbisch residence to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Backhaus of Campbellsport. The latter will take possession of same sometime this spring. The third number of the lecture course was given before a large crowd in Groeschel's Opera House last Friday evening. Mrs. Osceola Pooler, the entertainer, proved her adaptness in character impersonations and kept the audience in good humor throughout the entire evening. The elch party given by the Royal Neighbors in the Temperance hall on Tuesday evening was well attended. The successful prize winners were Ladies: 1st, Miss Lillie Schusser; Consolation Mrs. A. L. Rosenheimer, Gentlemen: 1st, N. J. Mertes; Consolation, Elwyn Romaine. Edwin Geidel and wife of Fillmore and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Geidel and Wm. Geidel of Parkston, S. D. visited here with the N. J. Mertes and Chas. Groeschel families on Wednesday and Thursday. The latter three returned to their home in South Dakota after spending several weeks with relatives at Fillmore. Postmaster Geo. H. Schmidt this week received a limited supply of pamphlets entitled "Postal Information", which will be given away free for the asking. This book contains valuable information concerning all postal matters and should be in the homes of every family. Call at the post office and ask for one of these books. Get busy and solve the answers to the pictures of the puzzle contest. If not as yet started, do so. It is not too late. The purchase of an answer book for 25 cents and all back numbers will entitle you to the same privilege as all those who have followed the contest from the start. A few hours spent in solving the answers may prove very beneficial to you. Mrs. Clara Marquardt was agreeably surprised last Friday evening by a few of her friends and neighbors in honor of her birthday anniversary. Those present were: Paul Moldenhauer and family, Fred Ramthun and family, Carl Meilahn and family and Fred Klein and family. At twelve o'clock lunch was served, after which the guests departed for their homes wishing Mrs. Marquardt many happy returns of the day.

Ladies' Coats Reduced. Our inventory shows several ladies' coats on hand. We do not intend to carry any over to the next season and consequently have made a big cut in the price. Children's coats are also reduced to prices far below cost. REMNANTS in DRESS GOODS and LACES Taking inventory always brings out big remnant bargains. Come and see what we have to offer. You can double your dollars. L. ROSENHEIMER KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

BEECHWOOD Henry Becker of Kewaskum was a caller here Tuesday. Tobias Heberer sold his farm to Ed. Seefeld and wife were to Kewaskum on business Wednesday. A. J. Koch attended the automobile show at Milwaukee this week. B. C. Hicken and A. C. Hoffman were business callers at Waldon Tuesday. Herman Glass formerly of here died at his home in Mitchell Wednesday evening. Miss Cora Muckerheide spent a few days with relatives at Kewaskum last week. Mr. and Mrs. Herman Weinbauer spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Trapp. John Brandenburg and son Wilbert spent Sunday afternoon with Frank Vetter and family. Tobias Heberer bought a lot of Oscar Muench, where he intends to build a new house in the near future. Henry Glass, a respectable pioneer of the town of Scott, died at his home Wednesday morning after a weeks illness. Funeral will take place Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Ernestina Bobland, Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Heberer and daughter Frieda of New Fane, Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Heberer, Mr. and Mrs. John Hintz and Mrs. Capalle spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Muench and family.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation. A copy of the Statesman sent to an absent friend is better than a weekly letter. Subscribe for it. Fine job printing is a specialty of the Statesman. Give us a trial. Legal papers for sale at this office. Read the Statesman, it will interest you. Advertise in the Statesman.

A Small Beginning So many people say, "Oh I haven't money enough to open an account at the bank, so what's the use talking about it." There is nothing to it we assure you. Some of our very best customers began in a small way. They were careful, industrious and saving, and they are now among the solid financial men of this community. It isn't the amount deposited at the beginning that counts. It's the fact of beginning. We invite you to start now, no matter how small the deposit. Bank of Kewaskum Kewaskum, Wisconsin

LOCAL MARKET REPORT. Barley 62 1/2, Wheat 95-110, Red winter 95-110, Rye, No. 1 95-110, Oats new 45, Red Clover seed, per bushel 1.50-1.40, Alfalfa 4.00-8.25, White 15.00, Timothy Seed 5.00-6.00, Butter 30, Eggs 27, Washed wool 21 to 23, Beans 2.50, Hay 100-120, Hides (calf skin) 17, Cow Hides 17, Honey 67, Potatoes, new 22 1/2, LIVE POULTRY, Spring Chickens 12, Hens 11, Old Roosters 10, Ducks 14, Geese 14, Dressed ducks 15, Dressed geese 15.

DAIRY MARKET. ELGIN Elgin, Ill., Jan. 9.—Butter, all sales at 32c a decrease of 1 cent from last week. PLYMOUTH Plymouth, Wis., Jan. 12.—At the Plymouth central cheese board held here on Tuesday, 25 factories offered 1,264 boxes of cheese for sale; all sold as follows: 50 cases square prints, 14c; 110 boxes square prints, 14c; 25 boxes twins 13c; 356 boxes daisies, 14 3/4c; 10 boxes longhorns, 14c; 319 boxes longhorns, 14c. SHEBOYGAN. Sheboygan, Wis., Jan. 12.—At the Sheboygan call board held here on Tuesday 24 factories offered 1,419 boxes of cheese for sale; bids passed on 335 boxes longhorns and 60 boxes square prints. Sales were as follows: 112 boxes longhorns, 14c; 213 boxes longhorns, 13 7/8c; 510 boxes longhorns, 13 7/8c; 32 boxes young Americas, 13 7/8c; 157 boxes square prints, 14c. It was voted to meet weekly on Wednesday.

THE CURRENT A Three Reel Feature Film Groeschel's Opera House Thursday Evening, January 21st Two Side Splitting Comedies Do Not Fail to See This Show Admission 10c and 15c Klondyke Feature Film Co

FURNITURE PIANOS HERMAN W. MEILAHN UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER LADY ASSISTANT FURNISHED WHEN DESIRED I have also taken the agency for all kinds of Flowers, Wreaths and Floral Designs for every occasion. MUSIC SEWING MACHINES

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The Impossible Boy

By NINA WILCOX PUTNAM

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CHAPTER XV.

Snow and Dogs and Things.
As Pedro emerged into the street, that snowy white carpet which appeared so magically lay soft and muffling over the pavements, deadening the sound of such little stir of life as was still abroad at this most silent hour.

A distant chime struck the quarter, and proclaimed that two o'clock of a new morning was at hand. The wind was biting and Pedro, plowing along alone, deep in the shifting mass, covered beneath the insufficient covering afforded by the old green coat.

With head bent and shoulders hunched, Pedro had gone past his corner by mistake, and suddenly realizing this, he glanced up to find himself confronting a building that had often attracted his passing attention. It was before the old First Presbyterian church, with its snow-laden trees, and white-mounded garden, that he paused and turned his back to the lashing gale. Just as he began to retrace his steps, allowing the wind to push him, he heard a loud moan, as of some one in pain.

The sound seemed to come from the front porch of the church. Going up to the iron gate, he found it open, and peered inside. Apparently no one was there, and he was about to leave, when within the dark central doorway something moved, and a gleam of white flashed out of the gloom.

In an instant Pedro had bounded across the snow-filled space between gate and door, and was kneeling on the flagging of the vestibule, groping about. Then something warm and moist touched his hand, and he discovered the sufferer to be a large black dog with a white star on his face, who lay as though one of his hind legs had been crushed—perhaps by some passing automobile, earlier in the previous day. His coat was coarse and short,



Going Up to Leigh, the Boy Placed His Hands on the Giant's Shoulder.

and his tail, in direct contradiction, long and bushy, with white fringes. Like half-moons his eyes rolled at Pedro, and without hesitation the long muzzle was laid into his hand. At the touch Pedro's heart leaped.

"Good dog!" he said huskily. "What shall we do about it, old fellow, eh?" The dog whined a little, and snuggled closer. Pedro put an arm about him.

"Come on, boy!" he said. The dog made a pitiful effort to rise and follow him, but falling, sank back upon the steps with a whimper. Pedro looked about him despairingly, but no help was in sight. With a sigh he stooped and lifted him into his arms, a by no means easy accomplishment, for the dog was at least half his own size, and heavy at that.

It was a heavy task he had undertaken, and several times he was obliged to pause and seat himself in some doorway for a moment or two, and before he had arrived half-way to his destination it began to seem to him that he could get no farther. Then, as he arose for a final effort, he raised his eyes to the building before which he had last rested, and recognized it as Leigh's dwelling place. Furthermore, there was a light in the sculptor's window. With a breathless exclamation he clambered up the steps and pounded on the door.

It was several minutes before the janitor responded, and when he found that he had been summoned from his comfortable basement chamber for the sole purpose of admitting "that dago boy" a fierce old cat he flatly refused to help in the animal's removal to the upper regions. So Pedro did it alone, and reached Leigh's door breathless and exhausted. At his knock, the door flew wide, revealing Leigh clad in an old brown dressing-gown and slippers, his pipe, as usual, hanging reversed from the corner of his mouth.

"What the devil—" began the sculptor. "The dog—he's badly hurt!" exclaimed Pedro excitedly. "I couldn't carry him any farther, so I brought him in. Let us make him a bed by the stove, quickly!"

"All right, Doc!" replied Leigh, gathering up sofa cushions indiscriminately. "Well fix him up." For twenty minutes they fussed over the animal, and when they had done their best for it, and it had gone to sleep with its head upon Leigh's rolled-up overcoat, the two shook hands.

"When did you get back?" asked Pedro.

"Only tonight. I went around to your place at dinner time, but it was locked. Where have you been?"

And then Pedro, keeping back nothing but his attitude toward himself, gave Leigh a full account of the week's adventures. When he had done, there was a long silence, during which Leigh sat staring into the fire, as though obsessed by some idea that he was unable to shake off. When at length he spoke, Pedro thought that the deep voice had never been so resonant and sympathetic.

"There's one thing I must get off my chest before I turn in tonight. I've been meaning to say it and, indeed, have started to several times, but always forgot, somehow."

"Well, what is it?" asked Pedro, smiling. "I'm old enough to hear it, I guess, eh?" Leigh smiled up at him through a cloud of tobacco smoke. "It is the dream of the very young to be old and steeped in sin," said he, "even as it is the dream of the old to be young and innocent."

"A truism, not an epigram," commented Pedro. "But what is the solemn communication?"

"It's about Miss Vanderpool," replied Leigh, his smile fading. "You see her too often, and it won't do! Are you not aware that she is engaged, or as good as engaged, to the very man who has made it possible for you to know her. Don't do it, boy, it's not fair!"

"How would you have me act? I am painting her."

"Don't see her at other times, then." "Eh? Not so near her? Polite, wouldn't that be?" exclaimed Pedro, just for the wickedness of leading Leigh on.

"You know what I mean," said Leigh, and he was watching Pedro very closely as he spoke. "When, for instance, do you expect to see her next?" "Tomorrow night at the Milligans' masquerade," replied Pedro. "She will be there."

"Then don't go!" exclaimed Leigh. "I hate to flatter you, Pedro, but you are not without attractions."

Pedro lit a cigarette.

"I think I shall go," he said, eyeing the smoke meditatively, his handsome head cocked to one side; his eyes half-closed, and a queer little smile playing about his lips.

Leigh swore an oath.

"Don't be a cad!" he said shortly, rising.

Pedro grew solemn at his tone, and yet a wicked spark lingered in the depths of his eyes. Going up to Leigh, the boy placed a hand on the giant's shoulder and stood looking up at him.

"I don't know quite what that cad you say is," he said; "but from the way you speak of it, I am sure it is not good to be one. Yet, I am going to that party, and simply in order to see the Madonna lady. And in telling you this, I must beg you to believe that no matter how often I should see her, there would be no disloyalty in it to my benefactor. Such treachery as you suggest would, in my case, be absolutely impossible, for more reasons than I can explain, or you could possibly guess. An affair with her is totally impossible for me. Will you not believe this, amigo mio?"

As he spoke his face had grown more and more grave, and at the end he seemed struggling to hide some deep emotion. Very seriously and intently Leigh watched his face until he had ceased to speak.

"Very well, I'll believe you," he said finally, "but it's a tricky dangerous matter, and mark my words, you'll be sorry if you run your head into her trap; she's a charming young woman!"

"Yes!" said Pedro. "And now I must go."

"Go!" cried Leigh in amazement. "In this storm? What nonsense, man! Sleep here on the couch."

For reply Pedro seized his hat, a panicky expression blanching his face. "No, no!" he said. "I must go!"

"But it's nearly morning!" objected Leigh. "Why the devil shouldn't you stay?"

Pedro's fingers were on the latch. Hat in hand, he flung back his answer. "Because!" he replied and rushed out, banging the door behind him.

For a long time Leigh sat looking at the closed door, thinking hard, all the lines in his face springing into prominence as he bent upon his subject with special concentration.

"Because!" he repeated aloud. "What a strange answer. Because! Why? Why? Why? Taking a single impulsive step toward the door he flung his arms out before him.

Then, like a blind man who had been suddenly given sight, he staggered across the studio and flung himself upon the couch.

CHAPTER XVI.

A Byzantine Princess.

Tired and disturbed in heart and mind, Pedro crept wearily up the long flights of stairs to his apartment, and, as he paused upon the landing next to the top, the little clock on Casale's mantel-shelf rang four clear silvery notes into the dark silence of the musty stairway. With a sigh he commanded his stiffened muscles for a final effort, and mounted the last remaining flight of creaking steps between him and bed. Ah, grateful thought! He made him hurry, and caused him to glance eagerly toward his goal before the top step was fairly reached. There he paused in surprise.

A light was shining out from beneath the door! Could there be a burglar in the room? It would scarcely be a visitor, at such an hour, and in any event, how could a guest have obtained admission? It was very puzzling! Cautiously he crept over to the

door without making any noise, and putting his ear to the panel, listened intently. No sound! Whoever they were, they were quiet enough! But who could it possibly be? Again he listened at the door, and at first heard nothing but the distant roar of the elevated cars, and the tense "audible" silence of the sleeping tenement. Then a faint stirring and—was it a sigh?—came to him from within the room. This was a sound not to be withstood, and, very gently, he turned the door-knob, at the same time fitting in his latch-key. Then, with a swift stealthy movement that was like a panther's maneuver, he opened the door a crack, slid through, and quickly closing it after him, stood motionless with his back against it. A curious scene met his gaze.

Two old Spanish lamps that hung from the ceiling had been lighted, and on the hearth glowed the embers of a dying fire. By the soft red light of these the room took shape, and gigantic shadows stirred in the corners.

At first the apartment seemed unoccupied, but a second glance showed this impression to be a mistaken one, for even as he turned toward the couch, there was a gentle stirring among the cushions and one of them, fanning a stand full of long-stemmed roses near by, sent a shower of crimson petals fluttering over the sleeping form of Iris herself.

"Dios!" whispered Pedro.

For a breath or two he stood staring down at her, and then, being careful not to awaken her, he drew up a large armchair to the opposite side of the hearth, and dropping into it, sat regarding her intently, his hands clasped about his knees, his head bowed.

That Iris had been at a ball or festivity of some sort was plain from the gown she wore.

Her hair seemed washed with melted gold, after the manner of the ancients, and her carmine lips half parted over the little, even white teeth, might have been stained with henna, so red they were—so very red—like wounded poppy—and her skin was so very, very white, yet creamy, too.

"Princesses of the past ages," he murmured softly, "your soul shines through the flesh of today!"

Pedro arose, and bending over her, brushed a new-fallen petal from her lips. And Iris awoke, looking at him with love in her eyes.

"I knew you would come tonight," she said smiling. "Something told me so!"

She held out her hands, and he assisted her to a sitting posture.

"What made you think I would be here tonight?" he asked, his voice still low and level. "I did not know it myself."

"I was not sure, of course!" she protested. "It was only that I felt you might be, and I—oh! I was mad to come, I suppose, and you will think me—yet, I could not stay away. Something seemed calling and calling me. Are you not glad to see me? I—oh—say you are glad, for I am so ashamed!" She had arisen and stood before him with downcast head.

"Why?" said Pedro.

"Ah! If you need to ask that, then I am not ashamed!" she cried. "You always understand! I knew you would—oh, that is, if you were here at all!"

"This time I do not quite understand, Madonna," said Pedro, "but you are very gracious. Will you not be seated?"

"I was frightened when I came in here," she confessed. "The studio is so vast at night, and so full of shadows, and then, coming up the stairs—oh, that is, the unusualness of it all, you know! And I have been so worried about you!"

"But why?" he asked again.

"The paper that I signed!" she laughed nervously, her fingers straying to the tumbled locks of her hair.

"The paper, and the mad way in which you seized upon it. Then this mysterious absence without warning. And yet I knew you would return; my presence here proves my faith in your ability to win out. Have you any news?"

"Not yet," he said, thinking it best to let Hill tell his own story in his own time. "But tell me, Madonna lady, is it conventional in America for young ladies in society to go about alone at such an hour as this?"

He was watching her intently as he spoke, and she, wondering how innocent the speech was, felt the hot blood mounting to her forehead.

"No—no!" she stammered, "but we—surely you understand! No one keeps account of my coming or going, and as far as my household is concerned, I might easily be at the dance until even later than this! Then we are such—we have been such good friends, surely we are different. The ordinary conventions do not concern us."

"Don't they?" he asked softly. "Not me, poor wretch, perhaps—but you! The world is small and full of gossiping tongues."

"The world is idiotic!" she declared tremulously. "It never believes in friendship between men and women!"

There was a tense pause. Then he spoke, and the words fell sharp as knives upon the thick emotion that she had conjured up.

"Are we friends?"

"The question held much more than the spoken query. It was a denial, and a challenge.

Her voice was low and vibrant as she made her reply, her words, like his, carrying a double meaning that was equally apparent to them both, under its pretense of being matter-of-fact.

"I don't feel very much like a friend of yours," she said.

"How do you feel, then?" he asked gently.

"How do I feel?" she cried. "I feel like—like this!"

And slipping from the sofa before he could prevent her, she fell upon her knees in front of him, and clasping her hands as if in worship, gazed up at him adoringly, almost touching him as she knelt.

"That is how I feel," said Iris.

"Don't, don't!" said Pedro in a broken voice.

"I love you!" said Iris. "Why, you surely know it—you must have seen it!"

She spoke with the glad note of one who confesses what they believe to be the most desired of facts.

"Don't!" Pedro pleaded again.

"But why should I not?" she asked radiantly. "I love you! Do you not like to hear me say it? Does not my having come here in this manner prove it?"

"No!" he cried in agony, springing to his feet as though to defend himself from something. "No, it proves nothing of the kind. You do not, cannot love me! It is impossible, impossible. I have already told you so. Ah! cannot endure to have you act so! And this is Hill's own room!"

"But I do love you!" she cried, following him. "Pedro, touch me—tell me that you care! Kiss me, Pedro!"

"Never!" he said fiercely. "You do not love me—you love Hill! Yes, yes, you do, although you do not realize it. I am really nothing to you but a reaction—a pastime!"

"That is not true!" she sobbed.

"It is!" he shrieked. "You have loved Hill all along! Me! Why, it is out of the question that you should care for me. It is against nature! The atmosphere of the studio in what you love here, the informality, the careless freedom; but, me—ah! no. You love love itself primarily, and tonight it has mastered you. But the man whom you love is Hill!"

"Ah, so you care nothing for me, after all!" she moaned. "But I am past pride; kiss me, Pedro!"

"I will not!" he cried, retreating from her. "I love you in my own way—as much as I can love any woman—but I will not kiss you! You are mad tonight. It is the environment, the situation, not me, that has so aroused you. You must go home!"

"Kiss me, Pedro," said Iris with outstretched arms.

Roughly he flung her away.

"Listen!" he commanded, "you don't know what you are doing. You are nothing but an infatuated little animal tonight. You no more love me than you love that lamp—the hovering moth loves it! There is a splendid man who does love you, and you return his affection, although you do not appear to be conscious of it; but take warning—and open your eyes to the fact. Do so before you succeed in singeing your wings at some such earth-fire as you have tried to light tonight! Love is a sacred, a wonderful thing, and it comes to us but once."

But she had not been listening.

"Kiss me!" said she.

"No!" cried Pedro.

"Touch me, then!" she cried wildly.

"Take my hand—anything! I am mad for the touch of your hand!"

"Will you not listen to reason?" he implored. "I cannot endure that you should belittle yourself so! I cannot

"Pedro! Touch Me—Tell Me That You Care."

love you as you wish, and again I repeat, you do not love me."

She gasped a little, and then came to him swayingly, and placed her hands upon his shoulders.

"I do not care!" she breathed. "You may not love me—but I love you!"

Silence. Then—

"It is impossible!" he ejaculated. Another short pause.

"Why did you lead me on to speak?" she demanded, a note of anger creeping into her voice.

"Because I knew it had to come. The sooner the matter was explained the better," he answered.

"But you are making no explanation," she complained tenderly. "I do not care!" she breathed. "You may not love me—but I love you!"

Silence. Then—

"It is impossible!" he ejaculated. Another short pause.

"I will prove that this monstrous difficulty can be overcome!"

"I cannot tell you," said Pedro wearily, "and even if I did, you would be helpless to alter it."

A sudden alarm blanched her face. "You love another woman?" she whispered.

"I love no other woman," he told her.

"She drew a deep sigh of relief. "Ah! then it can be overcome!" she said. "Tell me, what is it?"

"I cannot tell."

"You must!"

"I will not. It is my secret!"

"I will keep it!"

"You would intend to, I know, but I dare trust no one."

"This is unfair to me!" cried Iris.

"You torture me, and yet you give me no reason for doing so."

Pedro drew a long breath. If it was unfair to her, why then . . .

"I will tell you," he said unhappily. "The world was very still. At last he raised his head and looked at her with great unhappy eyes that reproached her for the tribute she exacted. Then his lips formed words that refused to make themselves heard. He ran his red tongue out to moisten them. Then he tried again.

"It is because I am not a man!" he articulated.

"Not a man!" she gasped. "God in heaven, what do you mean?"

"That I am a girl," said Pedro, miserably.

CHAPTER XVII.

Plots.

Now on the evening of that day upon which Pedro first learned of Hill's disappearance, and shutting the studio door behind him, sallied forth in the wake of the anxious Genevieve, the ground floor of the Muldoon place house served to stage a curious scene.

It was past eight o'clock when the first actor appeared, and, entering the large, old-fashioned parlor, proceeded to light the lamp upon the center table. It was Rowe, or Ricardo Valdez himself, and the anxious manner in which he glanced at the clock betrayed the fact that he was expecting the arrival of some one. After he had settled the light to his satisfaction he went to a small safe that occupied one corner of the room, and taking a key from his watchchain, worked the combination, and presently swung open the heavy door.

He knelt before the open safe, and extracting a little packet of official-looking documents, proceeded to compare one of them with another which he took from his breast pocket. The comparison seemed to satisfy him, for presently he put all back in their pigeonhole, including that which he had been carrying, and then looked at the clock again. It still wanted a moment or two to the hour of his appointment, and he utilized these few minutes in security a considerable sum of money in bank notes. Then the doorbell tinkled, and hastily locking the safe, he arose to answer the summons.

The man who stood, hat in hand, at the entrance was none other than he who, in disguise of a wayfarer, had attempted to rob Iris on the lonely road that autumn day, long past. Now he was shaven, garbed in the inconspicuous clothing of respectability, and it would have taken a second glance to tell the chance observer that the face was untrustworthy. Rowe made a welcoming gesture, and the man stepped in, laying aside his outer garments.

"I am the first, I see," said he in the same language. "Why do we meet here? Is it safe?"

"Hill may be missed," explained Rowe, "and we are certainly being watched. Consequently this place is safer than any other. To all appearances it will merely be an evening party. Why news?"

"Yes," said the other, "I have something for you."

"Give it to me before the others come," said Rowe nervously. "It is from Venezuela, of course."

"Certainly!" said the other, "and fortunate it is for you, my friend, that I am in the employ of the post office of the United States. Otherwise it is scarcely likely that the millionaire asphalt contractor's greetings from the Venezuelan government would come into your hands."

"You are well paid," retorted Rowe, "and in the future you shall be paid even better, but of that later. Let me see what they say. Of late it has been very difficult to alter the communications in such a way as to render them efficiently antipathetic. They are growing rather friendly toward him, and on several occasions I have been obliged to suppress letters entirely. That one which you allowed to reach him was nearly fatal to our plans."

"But you repaired the damage!"

"With infinite risk and pains!" retorted Rowe. "Although I have opened and altered so many epistles, both of his and theirs, and have become pretty expert. You must remember that the man we are dealing with at this end, at least, is no fool."

"Yes, Vanderpool is no fool!" agreed the man.

"Flush! No names, I beg!" warned Rowe, "and lower your voice, my friend." Then he continued in a more composed tone. "It is essential that he should go on believing that we are necessary to his success. Once he discovered that the Venezuela secretary of commerce would be willing to treat with him direct, we should lose our hold upon him, and, with him, our chances of improving our fortunes! But come, let us see your latest find!"

The man fished for a moment in the inside pocket of his coat, and then brought out a letter similar in appearance to those that Rowe had concealed in the safe. The latter took it eagerly, and examined the seal. Then, going to the alcove, where a number of dishes and arrangements for light housekeeping were stowed, he lighted an alcohol burner of great power. After heating a small instrument in the almost invisible flame, he skillfully removed the seal and in another moment the letter lay open before him. As he read, the crease between his eyes deepened. Then his face cleared.

"This will give little trouble!" he exclaimed. "Can't be changed to 'cannot,' and there is plenty of space to which to do so. And this will appear

to our patron that the Hon. Don Juan del Costa cannot agree to do as he is asked in the little matter of bringing the asphalt question before the government! Well, tomorrow will do for that! The envelope has not been stamped at this end, I see."

"Of course not!" said the other. "Who is that?"

A second time the bell tinkled, and Rowe put the letter in his breast, carefully preserving its fastenings.

"It must be Casablanca and the captain," he replied. "Do you admit them?"

The postal employe did as he was bid, and in another moment there entered two men, both Latin in type, one of them being the little officer whom Hill had seen aboard the ship, and the other, a larger man, who was the vessel's captain. At sight of Rowe they bowed politely, a courtesy that was returned with all possible formality, and then, the four having drawn

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IS CHILD CROSS, FEVERISH, SICK

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhoea.

Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

The Oldest Playwright. Bertha Mann furnished the surprise of the afternoon recently, says the December Green Book, when she tried a highly emotional role in a play called "The Worth of a Man," at a New York playhouse.

Use potato or turnip cups for a change instead of timbale molds or patties. Peel good sized potatoes or small turnips cut in halves and a slice off each end so they will stand well, hollow out the centers and cook the shells in boiling salted water.

Use these for any creamed vegetable, fish or chicken, having laid out and covering them with a rich white sauce. A little filling goes further served this way and looks very attractive.

Chop Suet With Fish.—Put a tablespoonful of butter in a deep frying pan and fry in it a pound of fresh pork and a cupful of diced celery and chopped onions.

Salts If Backache Or Kidneys Trouble You. Eat Less Meat If Your Kidneys Aren't Acting Right or If Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers You.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine.

The Shocks of Football. "How tough this sport of football is! What shocks of irresistible bodies!"

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU. For Morbid Bile Remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, Dr. Williams' Kidney Pills, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, Dr. Williams' Kidney Pills, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It is not so important that there should be a large variety upon our tables, but that our food should be well cooked and daintily served.

Almond Pudding.—Beat separately the yolks of two and whites of three eggs, mix to a cream with four table-spoonfuls each of sugar and butter.

Veal and Ham Pie.—Trim the veal and ham into small pieces and season with pepper and salt to taste.

Lincoln County Worth \$12,416,043. Merrill.—The total value of property in Lincoln county, including Merrill and Tomahawk, as valued by the county board, is \$12,416,043.

County Must Pay Man Hurt. Wausau.—The state industrial commission has ordered Marathon county to pay Ervin Marquadt \$172.50 and medical fees for an injury he sustained while at work for the county.

Death Due to Accident. Rhinelander.—Carl Ernest Fenska, who came to this city twenty-three years ago from Germany, is dead.

Bond is Forfeited. Merrill.—Fred Anderson of Tomahawk, who was being held for trial in Circuit Court here, failed to make his appearance in court when his case was called and his bond was forfeited.

Snow Ball Put Out Eye. Racine.—Emma Kvecala, while returning home from work, was struck by a snow ball thrown by a school boy and one eye was put out.

La Crosse Contractor is Dead. La Crosse.—James A. Drake, builder of many of La Crosse's largest blocks and the postoffice, is dead.

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THE KIDNEY CABINET

Every day brings to our door something that is good and that will never come our way to do again. If we are blind and do not see it, and insist that our days are featureless, whose fault is that? Opportunity does its part, and we must do ours.

TRY THESE. When a change from an ordinary omelet is desired a most appetizing dish is prepared by beating up three or four eggs, adding two table-spoonfuls of cold water, seasonings of chopped pepper or parsley, or any of the herbs or a bit of garlic is an improvement.

Use potato or turnip cups for a change instead of timbale molds or patties. Peel good sized potatoes or small turnips cut in halves and a slice off each end so they will stand well, hollow out the centers and cook the shells in boiling salted water.

Use these for any creamed vegetable, fish or chicken, having laid out and covering them with a rich white sauce. A little filling goes further served this way and looks very attractive.

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BANKS MAKE GOOD RECORD FOR 1914

COMMISSIONER SUBMITS REPORT TO GOVERNOR SHOWING BIG INCREASE IN INVESTMENTS.

TOTAL GAIN IS \$8,487,963. Recommends Law Curbing Incorporations of Unnecessary and Obviously Unsafe Banks—General Banking Conditions Good.

Madison.—State Bank Commissioner A. E. Kuolitt submitted the annual report of his department to the governor. The compilation of resources and liabilities of state banks and trust companies and building and loan associations are based on the last call for statements, Oct. 31, 1914.

The report shows that the general condition of the state banks of Wisconsin is good.

The commissioner says that notwithstanding the European war the banks during the latter half of the year showed an increase in resources of \$8,487,963, an increase in capital investment of \$556,200, and an increase in deposits of \$6,696,715.

The expenses of the department during the year were \$44,737 and the receipts \$30,931. The net cost to the state of the banking department, according to the commission, was \$13,806.

BELOIT HAS OLD INSTRUCTOR. Oldest Living Alumnus of Williams College and Phi Beta Kappa is 95 Years Old.

Beloit.—Prof. William Porter celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday. Vesper services were given over to exercises in honor of Beloit's oldest instructor.

Prof. Porter, who is in excellent health, considering his advanced age, attends chapel exercises almost every day, and his mind is as keen as it was fifty years ago.

Prof. Porter was born in Massachusetts. When he was a young man his health was a subject of much concern to his family, and his physicians finally advised his going to Florida as his only means of saving his life.

After being graduated from Williams in 1830 he continued his studies when his health permitted and in 1843 he was given the degree of B. D. from Union Theological seminary.

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PENSION 50 MORE TEACHERS

Board of Trustees Grants Allowances to Many Who Have Served Twenty-five Years.

Madison.—The board of trustees of the Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund of Wisconsin has granted fifty additional pensions to teachers who have taught twenty-five years or more in public schools of the state.

The pensions run from \$312.50 to \$450 a year, payable quarterly. There are now on the pension list 172 teachers and the average pension is \$363.80.

Three-fifths of the persons receiving annuities come from city schools and two-fifths from rural schools. The law requires teachers to pay 1 per cent of their salaries for the first ten years and 2 per cent for the next fifteen years.

The trustees have \$286,000 in the trust fund, \$250,000 of which is out at interest.

The first teacher to receive pension was Mary Armstrong of Janesville, who is now a resident of California and recently lost her right to a pension because she resumed teaching.

The first person now on the pension list is John P. Bird of La Crosse, who taught thirty-nine and a half years and received the maximum of \$450.

The person who has taught longest is Elizabeth J. Watt of Oshkosh, who was a school teacher forty-six years. Helen Welsh of Janesville taught forty-two years. Kate Doner of Griggsville taught forty-three years, and Eugene Murdock of Oshkosh, forty years.

There is one teacher in the state who is not on the pension list, who has taught fifty years. The board did not give the name of this person.

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James P. Keenan, secretary of the Citizens Business league, in delivering the address of welcome, explained the need of the cheesemakers for a large distributing point for their product.

The exhibit of cheese at this convention was nearly twice as large as that of last year, there being 150 entries.

President Damrow said that nearly 55 per cent of the total cheese output in the United States was manufactured in Wisconsin. There are more than three thousand cheesemakers in the state.

O. A. Damrow, Sheboygan Falls, was again chosen to head the association at the annual election. The next convention will also be held in Milwaukee. Fond du Lac put up a hard fight for the honor but was defeated.

H. J. Noyes, Muscoda, was elected vice-president, and the other officers were re-elected as follows: Secretary, A. T. Bruhn, Spring Green; treasurer, T. A. Ubbelohde; director, J. W. Cross, Milwaukee.

A principal feature of the session was the adoption of a "Made in Wisconsin" trade mark by seventy-two cheesemakers. A committee will be chosen to determine on a standard which all cheese bearing this trade mark must reach before it can be sold.

There were seventeen exhibitions which made scores of 96 or more. The highest score was made by Andrew Peterson of Lone Rock. His American cheese exhibit made a score of 97.125.

The highest scores on cheese exhibits were made by the following: F. H. Kasper, Welcome, 96; Otto G. Rohde, Unity, 96.45; H. A. Kalk, Sheboygan Falls, 96; O. H. Sworick, Casnovia, 96; Andrew Peterson, Lone Rock, 97.125; B. Nayman, Two Rivers, 96.50; N. E. Possley, Depere, 96; Richard Daun, Hildert, 96.25; Fred Schmidt, Redfield, 96.50; P. H. Greinlein, Little Chute, 96.125; John Greinen, Kaukauna, 96.625; A. C. Werth, Appleton, 97.375; Louis J. Blahnik, Keauanae, 96.625; Oswald Schneider, Appleton, 96; Ernest R. Haessig, Monticello, 96.25.

No exhibit of Wisconsin cheese will be made at the Panama-Pacific exposition unless the state gives more aid than it has offered. This was decided without even the formality of a vote. However, if the state increases its allowance an exhibit may be made.

The matter was left to the officers. M. J. Rounds of Oshkosh, representing the Wisconsin Panama-Pacific Exposition commission, said that the most that the commission could allow for an exhibit of cheese was \$1,500. The commission also would provide space and an ice machine, he said.

One of those attending the session said that it would not be worth while to send less than a carload, and that the freight charges alone would amount to \$500.

In response to criticism as to the amount of the state's allowance, Mr. Rounds pointed out that the legislature had appropriated \$75,000 for the Wisconsin exhibit, while Missouri had appropriated \$200,000 and Illinois \$300,000.

Capt. E. E. Ames is Dead. Marshfield.—Capt. E. E. Ames, prominent in this county for the last thirty years, died at the Presbyterian hospital, Chicago, following a nervous breakdown. He was 53 years of age, and leaves a wife and two married daughters. His third term as register of deeds of Wood county ended Nov. 5th day. He was president of the Central Wisconsin Fair association.

Breeders to Meet at Welcome. Welcome.—The third annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association was held here. The association has a large membership, made up of enterprising farmers of Waupaca and Outagamie counties. George A. Philippi is president.

Snow Ball Put Out Eye. Racine.—Emma Kvecala, while returning home from work, was struck by a snow ball thrown by a school boy and one eye was put out.

La Crosse Contractor is Dead. La Crosse.—James A. Drake, builder of many of La Crosse's largest blocks and the postoffice, is dead.

Beloit Buys Police Auto. Beloit.—The Beloit police department will install a motor patrol and ambulance soon. The fire department uses automobiles almost exclusively.

Wausau Postal Receipts Gain. Wausau.—The postal receipts of the Wausau postoffice amounted to \$37,937.94 for 1914, a gain of \$3,513.36 over 1913.

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URGES TRADE MARK FOR CHEESEMAKERS

STATE LICENSES ARE ALSO ADVOCATED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

DAMROW IS RE-ELECTED. Committee to Be Chosen to Determine on a Standard Which All Cheese Must Reach.

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THE GOOD JUDGE VISITS THE CONSOLIDATED MINES

YOU know how tobacco chewers used to apologize for their tobacco when a friend wanted a chew. Now they are glad to tell their friends about "Right-Cut" because they know it's the Real Tobacco Chew.

A little chew of pure, rich, mellow tobacco—cut fine, short shred—seasoned and sweetened just enough, cuts out so much of the grinding and spitting.

Take a very small chew—less than one-quarter the old size. It will be more satisfying than a mouthful of ordinary tobacco. Just nibble on it until you find the strength chew that suits you. Tuck it away. Then let it rest. See how easily and evenly the real tobacco taste comes, how it satisfies without grinding, how much less you have to spit, how few chews you take to be tobacco satisfied. That's why it is *The Real Tobacco Chew*. That's why it costs less in the end.

It is a ready chew, cut fine and short shred so that you won't have to grind on it with your teeth. Grinding ordinary cased tobacco makes you spit too much.

The taste of pure, rich tobacco does not need to be covered up with molasses and licorice. Notice how the soft brings out the rich tobacco taste in "Right-Cut."

One small chew takes the place of two big chews of the old kind.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY
50 Union Square, New York

BUY FROM DEALER OR SEND 10¢ STAMPS TO US

GROCERIES

JOHN MARX
Kewaskum, Wis.

FLOUR and FEED

CAMPBELLSPORT.

Rev. B. July was in Milwaukee Monday.

Paul Koenigs was in Fond du Lac Monday.

Ed. Martin was in Fond du Lac over Sunday.

E. Tuttle Sundayed with friends at Milwaukee.

Carl Beck visited relatives at West Bend Sunday.

Mrs. A. Chesley was a Fond du Lac visitor Monday.

B. Tuttle transacted business at West Bend Tuesday.

Ed. Bristol of Oakfield called on friends here Friday.

Al. Seefeld of Racine visited friends here Monday.

Conrad Mack was a business caller in Milwaukee Monday.

Miss M. Flynn visited with relatives at Milwaukee Monday.

F. Zacher of Milwaukee spent last week here with relatives.

Jas. Flynn and son were pleasant callers here last Saturday.

Mrs. H. Seering is spending the week with relatives at Shayano.

Wm. Meyers was a business caller at Fond du Lac last Saturday.

The moving picture show was well attended last Sunday evening.

Wm. Worden and Wm. Meyers were West Bend callers Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Bixby called on friends at Fond du Lac last Sunday.

Joseph Hutter Jr., of Fond du Lac called here on business Monday.

Miss Edith Ward of Milwaukee was the guest of friends here last week.

Adam Dengel of West Bend spent last Sunday here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kloeke spent Tuesday with relatives at Fond du Lac.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Schimmelpenning were Fond du Lac callers last Saturday.

Tom Naughton of Milwaukee is

spending several days with relatives here.

Rev. W. J. Corr of Juneau spent Sunday evening with friends in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Geidel called on relatives at the County Seat last Saturday.

Mrs. M. Klotz and daughter, Mrs. Henry Johnson were in Fond du Lac Saturday.

Mrs. Emanuel Scheid visited her parents at Golden Corners Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Loeb were the guests of relatives at Fond du Lac last Sunday.

Otto Cole of Milwaukee spent the latter part of last week here with his parents.

Emmet Curran and Henry Seering transacted business at Milwaukee Wednesday.

William Labrush of Ironwood, Mich., spent Sunday with his nephew Dr. D. N. Walters.

Assemblyman C. R. Van De Zande left for Madison Tuesday to take up his official duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Polzean of Milwaukee are spending several days with relatives here.

A large number from here attended the basket ball game at Kewaskum Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Nic. Walters of Fond du Lac visited their son, Dr. D. N. Walters here Sunday.

Miss Meta Schiltz of Golden Corners is the guest of her sister Mrs. Emanuel Scheid this week.

Miss Norma Carr of Milwaukee was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Glass Saturday and Sunday.

Leo Hoffman, student at Marquette university, Milwaukee, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Day, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Straub and Agnes Cole were Milwaukee visitors last Sunday.

A number of young people from Kewaskum attended the girls' basketball game here Friday evening.

The entertainment given by Osceola Pooler at the new Opera

House Saturday was very well attended.

D. Knickel, E. P. Messner, G. Foerster and Wm. Knickel transacted business at Milwaukee on Tuesday.

The local firemen are planning to stage another home talent play. Same is to take place before Lent commences.

John Pesch, John Hendricks and Alfred Van De Zande, local auto dealers attended the auto show at Milwaukee last Saturday.

There will be a dance in Jos. Bauer's hall on Wednesday evening, January 20th. Music will be furnished by McKinnons orchestra.

Mrs. John Rothenberger and Mrs. B. Rothenberger and daughter of Marshfield, visited with Miss Maggie Rothenberger a few days last week.

Dr. E. Walters of this village was quietly married to Miss Lydia Esser at Milwaukee on Tuesday. The young couple returned here the same evening.

Those from here who attended the funeral of Mrs. C. E. Tripp at Empire Monday were: Mrs. Clara Foote, Mrs. J. Vetsch, Mrs. J. B. Williams and Wm. Ladwig.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Meixensperger, Mrs. John Remmel, John Wenzel Jr., Ed. Campbell, N. J. Klotz and Jacob Braun attended the funeral of Nicholas Marx at Kewaskum Friday.

ELMORE

Mrs. J. Guntly spent Monday with Mrs. R. Guggisberg.

M. Krueger is hauling logs for a new house this summer.

Mrs. Mike Krueger visited with Wm. Piehl and family Sunday.

Arnold Spradow visited at Fond du Lac Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Smith spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Gritt.

Mrs. M. Weiss and children are spending a few days with Mrs. A. Straub.

Miss Viola Scholl left Wednesday for Milwaukee for a few weeks visit.

Mrs. P. Mueller and children returned home Tuesday after spending several weeks in Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Haessly and son spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Haessly and family.

Mrs. John Vetsch and daughter, Emma spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. Amandus Scheurman and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Sabisch and family spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Sabisch and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weiss and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Suckaway visited Sunday with Mike Weiss and family.

Mrs. M. Fleischman and Mrs. K. Theisen of Campbellsport spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Math Thill and family.

John Tishhauser of Black Creek, who spent several weeks here with relatives and friends returned to his home this week. He was accompanied there by Rebecca Gantenbein.

The following spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Geidel: Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kloeke and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Kippel, Mrs. Schlegel and daughter of Grafton and Miss Theresa Bach.

CEDAR LAWN

J. B. Odekirk of Campbellsport called here last Thursday.

John L. Gudex called at the County Seat last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ladwig of Campbellsport visited here last Monday.

A sleigh load of people from Blood Valley spent Monday evening here.

Dr. H. J. Weld of Campbellsport made a professional call here last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich Guntly of Elmore visited the Adam Jaeger family last Sunday.

A number from here are engaged in the ice harvest at Campbellsport this week.

County Surveyor John L. Gudex transacted business at Waucousta last Monday.

Henry Rauch of Ashford spent a few days at the Gudex home during the past week.

Carrie and Lena Kraemer of Fond du Lac visited their brother P. A. Kraemer and family last Sunday.

Hazel and Wm. Gudex visited their sister, Mrs. C. P. Kranke and family in Fond du Lac from last Saturday until Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnathan Odekirk and daughter, Mrs. Gero, Yankow visited with Wm. Odekirk and family in Auburn last Sunday.

Several from here attended the funeral of Mrs. C. E. Tripp at East Eden which was held at the Empire M. E. church last Monday.

The funeral of Charles Nolan was largely attended last Monday at Campbellsport. Mr. Nolan was well and favorably known throughout this section of the country.

FARMERS SEND MONEY TO CITY

Catalogue Houses Drain Cash of Small Towns.

SOWING SEED OF DISCORD.

Dollar Spent With Home Merchant Upbuilds Community In Which You Live—in the End It's More Satisfactory to Buy of Local Tradesman. Cash Versus Credit.

(Copyrighted, 1914, by Thomas J. Sullivan.)

Men are seldom more innocently employed than when they are honestly making money.

The value of a dollar is to buy just things. A dollar goes on increasing in value with all the genius and all the virtue of the world. A dollar in a university is worth more than a dollar in a jail; in some industry in a temperate, law abiding community than in some distant mine, oil well or problematical fruit farm in distant territory.

The lack of money has brought many a community to a state of oblivion, and the community's pauperism is invariably the result of un patriotic residents sending their money away to the large cities for supplies.

Catalogue Houses Sow Discord.

The retail mail order houses, as leeches in the side of rural commercialism, work day and night, in fair weather and in foul. They gnaw at a community's substance with invisible teeth.

They bind industry with their firm as a fly is bound with a spider's web. They sow a crop of discord, and the harvesters reap thistles instead of dollars.

Mail order buying builds up the large cities at the expense of the smaller cities and towns. Every dollar used in this way by the residents of a community takes a dollar out of circulation at home and puts it into circulation many miles away.

Result of Violated Contracts.

The dollar spent with the home grocer, dry goods dealer, hardware merchant, druggist or other business man upbuilds the community in which you live.

These merchants pay taxes to support your town, repair your streets, maintain your schools and build up and sustain your churches and maintain your markets.

If the people must have inferior goods, such as many mail order houses carry, the local merchant no doubt can arrange his stock to correspond with their wants, both in quality and price.

In some instances the lower prices quoted by the mail order houses are the result of violated contracts and chicanery, which have no place in an honest merchant's business.

Adepts in the Art.

The mail order houses are adepts in the art and science of preparing interesting and readable catalogues. If read critically the skill with which plausible sentences are put together and words made to say what they really do not is apparent.

When a purchaser goes to his retailer he can examine what he wishes to buy. He can look it over carefully, test it and if he wishes receive a guarantee from the merchant that the article is satisfactory. The guarantee is good because the retailer intends to remain in business among his friends and he cannot afford to deceive.

Substitute Goods as Original.

The catalogue houses, however, may offer to replace unsatisfactory goods, but there is the annoyance of writing claim letters, packing the goods found not satisfactory and shipping them back and waiting for the new shipment.

And there is the chance that the substitute goods will prove to be no more satisfactory than the original, and all the trouble will have to be experienced again.

When the consumer learns that it is not only easier, but much more satisfactory, to buy of the home merchant than of the catalogue house then the latter will have a much more stony path to travel than today, and it is becoming more rough with the passing of each day because the consumer is becoming educated to its ways and methods of business.

Cash Versus Credit Business.

All that has been said is predicated on the theory that the farmer wants to do a cash business. He can do no other kind of business with the mail order houses.

Any man who accepts common decency as a standard will tell him that he has no right to send his cash to the big cities and ask for credit at the small local store.

That is not business. While such a practice is not forbidden by statute law, it is nevertheless immoral, unjust, mean. No fair minded man would have the consummate impudence to attempt a defense of such conduct.

Entitled to Cash Business.

If the local dealer is good enough to deserve the credit trade of his community he is entitled to the cash business as well. If he is not honest enough to entitle him to the patronage of the cash customer he will take advantage of the credit customer.

But if you deal honestly and fairly with him by giving him both your cash and credit trade the chances are that he will deal fairly by you.

Great Faith in the ooliar System.

At a dinner in Kansas City, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn told this story: "Lyman Beecher, the father of Henry Ward Beecher, once delivered the commencement oration at Lane Theological seminary. As he handed out the diploma he said: "Young gentlemen, you are about to go your several ways into the world. In whatever city or town you may locate, have no fear that the remainder of this earth will tip out of place. Not that you are lacking in theology, but I have an abiding faith in the stability of the planetary system."

HILL'S STORE NEWS

"IT PAYS TO HITCH TO THE HOUSE OF HILL'S"



OUR JANUARY CLEAN-UP OPPORTUNITY.

January is the month we always plan on opportunity, for the many customers of this **BUSY DAY-LIGHT STORE**, to secure remarkable merchandise at unusual savings. Every Department, every floor will offer splendid values at wonderful savings.

Many of our regular customers look forward each year, with much satisfaction, to our January saving opportunity. They know that real savings are always to be found here. The good business woman does not buy cheap things, but she never lets slip an opportunity to buy good things cheaply.

FIRST FLOOR

Embroideries, Laces, Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Gloves, Belts, Wash Goods, Notions. In each of these departments, you'll find wonderful values at saving prices.

SECOND FLOOR

Coats, Suits, Dresses, Furs, Shirt Waists, Sweaters, Corsets, Petticoats, Undermuslins. Here is up to date ready to wear garments—the saving prices will surprise you.

THIRD FLOOR

Rugs, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Linoleums. This floor will give you an opportunity to fit out your home at a comparative small cost.

Remember Our January Opportunity—Remember The Store

HILL BROS. DRY GOODS COMPANY

FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN

FIVE ABOVE IS THE MINIMUM

Lowest Temperature at Which Ordinary Gasoline Vaporizes in Cold Storage.

Some up-to-date information on cold weather starting has been developed during the past summer, by experiments made in cold storage, under the auspices of the Studebaker engineers. These experiments were based on the ordinary commercial grade of gasoline and, while some allowance must necessarily be made for the dead air incident to refrigeration, the tests will, it is believed, come close to the actual condition which will prevail this winter.

It was ascertained that the lowest temperature at which gasoline would vaporize from a piece of waste, soaked in the fluid and dropped on the floor, was five degrees above zero. At this temperature the Studebaker "Six" used in the tests started readily on the first turn of the electric cranking system. Below this temperature, however, the gasoline in the carburetor refused to vaporize. Naturally, no explosion could be secured from the motor.

For the advantage of the motorist who occasionally finds himself in a temperature around zero several tests were made, the gasoline readily responding to any external application of warmth. The most effective as well as the most simple plan was to place a rag soaked in hot water over the intake. The rag had been left over night in the cold storage apartment with the temperature at 12 below zero. In the morning the rag was applied and the motor started promptly on the first turn of the electric cranking apparatus.

This test also calls attention to the fact that, by improved carburetion supplemented by the electric starting system, engineers have fully kept pace with the steadily lowering grades of gasoline generally on sale. The motorist of former times, even with his advantage of high-test gasoline, found winter starting more or less trouble.

On the other hand, the modern improvements have reduced cold weather starting to absolute simplicity, despite the vastly lower vaporizing point of the fuel.

Made Him Listen.

The late A. L. Williams of Topeka, general attorney for the Union Pacific, was once on a trip with a party of friends in a private car, and while in Denver one of the party, a man of convivial habits, came in the car late one night and found Mr. Williams playing solitaire. The convivial one was enough under the influence of liquor to be talkative, and proceeded to tell Mr. Williams a long story of his domestic unhappiness. The next morning, when sober, he mentioned the fact that he had talked too much the night before and requested that anything he might have said would not be repeated. Mr. Williams, in order to relieve the man's embarrassment, said: "That's all right; I never listened to you and have no idea what you said." That night the man returned in the same condition. Looking sternly at Mr. Williams, he said: "Now, darn you, you said you didn't listen to me last night, so I'm going to tell you the whole story over again, and you've got to listen."

UNUSUAL INCUBATOR.

During the hot spell of July 1 to 5, twelve chickens were hatched from a setting of fifteen eggs, by none other than Old Sol himself. A. B. Hall, a farmer of Emporia, Kan., had a hen



on the nest which seemed to be suffering from the heat, so she was removed. Here the sun took it upon himself to finish the job, which was accomplished five days later. Twelve chicks of Sol parentage are now lending some class to that poultry yard.

—Don't correspond on plain paper. Printed is much nicer and costs little or no more. See the Statesman.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE

JOIN THE KEWASKUM STATESMAN PICTURE PUZZLE CONTEST VALUABLE PRIZES.

What Song Does This Picture Represent?



PICTURE PUZZLE NO. 18

My answer to Puzzle No. _____ is _____

Name _____

Address _____

This is a contest of skill and judgement open to everyone. Three prizes will be given absolutely free by this paper, viz: **First, \$25; Second, \$10; Third, \$5.**

The puzzles will be printed one each week for Twenty weeks. Every contestant will be permitted to submit as many sets of answers as he wishes but each set must contain only one answer to each picture.

All answers must be neatly written or printed on coupons published in this paper and must have the name and residence of the contestant on each coupon.

Any or all members of a family may enter the contest. In case there are no complete sets of correct answers, prizes will be awarded to the persons submitting the greatest number of correct answers.

In case of a tie awards will be made on the basis of neatness and accuracy.

All employees of this paper and their families are absolutely barred from participating in this contest.

Under no circumstances send answers until the end of the contest, then arrange them in sets, in numerical order, and send them all in together.

Bowers, the artist, the only person who knows the correct answers, has personally placed them under seal which will be broken in the presence of witnesses.

The prizes will be awarded **One week after close of contest.**

Guide Books that contain among others the correct answers to all pictures, including back numbers containing coupons, may be had at this office, price **40 cents.**

Frank W. Bucklin
LAWYER
Opera House Block, West Bend
In Kewaskum

MRS. K. ENDLICH
Garnet Weaver
Kewaskum, Wis.