

THE PINE POKER

Official County Paper

PINE CITY, MINN., SEPTEMBER 17, 1914.

No. 4

Vol. XLVII

COUNTY FAIR GREAT SUCCESS

Exhibits Excellent in Some Lines, Poor in Others

ATTENDANCE BEATS RECORD

Crowds Saw Good Races and Fast Ball Game and Other Sports

The attendance at the Fair this year is far outstripping anything ever known before. The first two days this year brought in many more paid admissions than were had in the three days last year.

Under the beautiful weather promised for today there is every reason to expect it will get the biggest yet.

The condition of the roads has undoubtedly caused a great loss in attendance and yesterdays unsettled weather also affected it considerably.

Under these adverse conditions it is a vast gratification to find the attendance growing every hour and mounting to unexpected heights.

McAllen Pleased With Result From The Daily Poker Sept. 17th.

Of course P. W. McAllen has been tickled with the outcome of the race events at the Fair. His horse Watson has put it all over his old antagonist, the Runquist horses from Graston, in the both races to date.

In the Daily Poker's report of one of Mr. Runquist's horses, in for second money when it should have been Watson.

Yesterday Runquist entered both Wilkes and Onadana—one capturing third place in each of the heats while Watson took in second place and Ella M. the fast Iron River mare, held tight onto first money.

Von Mehren Wins Third Von Mehren Bros. were awarded third prize for their pen of single comb white leghorns at the state fair this week in a big field of entries.

The white leghorns were the most popular birds and there were 103 entries. To win such a field is a high honor. The Von Mehren birds were stronger and heavier than any others exhibited.

Miss Laughlin's exhibit of canning was given first place but the Hincley school exhibit was awarded fifth place at the fair and Pine county received seventh place.—Hincley Enterprise.

Mark Predicts Raise in Price Mr. and Mrs. E. Mark were home the first of the week for a brief rest from their labors. Mr. Mark predicts a sharp advance in the price of horses throughout the country, particularly in those states bordering on Canada, as buyers from that country are now picking up horses for export all Europe.

He sold a large bunch of animals recently that were taken to Winnipeg and presumably they were destined for use as cavalry horses in Europe—Willow River Farmer.

Court Convened Monday District court convened at Pine City Monday afternoon, when the grand jury met, a bunch of 13 citizens were naturalized and a few court matters settled.

John Lingren, the Greeley merchant, was chosen foreman of the grand jury.

The following were granted citizenship papers: Martin M. Hanz, Swan O. Brekke, Joe McGrath and John Linde, Joe McGrath and John Linde, Joe McGrath and John Linde.

John Linde, Joe McGrath and John Linde, Joe McGrath and John Linde, Joe McGrath and John Linde.

John Linde, Joe McGrath and John Linde, Joe McGrath and John Linde, Joe McGrath and John Linde.

TABLE SHOWING ASSESSMENT OF REAL PROPERTY OF PINE County for the Year 1914 as Equalized by the County Board

The table shows the number of acres of unplatted land in each assessment district, the true and full value of same, exclusive of structures and improvements, and the average true value per acre in each district, giving you a chance to compare values in different parts of the county. It also gives the true and full value of the improvements in the different assessment districts, giving you a chance to compare the improvements in the different parts of the county.

The average assessed valuation (one third of the true and full valuation, including structures and improvements) per acre is given, as well as the assessed valuation of the platted property in each district.

In conclusion it gives the total assessed valuation of real estate as returned by the assessors and equalized by the County Board.

ASSESSMENT DISTRICT	Number of Acres	True and Full Val. Excl. of Structures	Average True Value Per Acre	Value of Structures	Assessed Val. Including Ste's & Imp's	Assessed Val. of Platted Prop.	Assessed Val. as returned by Assessors	Assessed Val. as Equalized by Co. Board
Arna	23,287	\$273,776	\$11.78	\$ 2,331	\$ 93,256	\$ 2,975	96,225	77,582
Arlone	23,307	347,276	14.90	3,766	117,014		117,014	93,602
Bary	22,838	341,624	14.94	3,766	121,774		121,774	97,431
Birch Creek	23,052	287,631	12.48	54,432	102,702	12,250	114,952	126,263
Bremian	22,992	276,468	12.03	10,420	95,507		95,507	63,659
Brookpark	19,577	310,417	15.85	15,552	107,221	12,252	119,473	102,251
Brno	68,661	920,952	13.41	29,562	815,020	14,115	329,135	276,618
Chengwatana	29,306	446,521	15.23	28,408	157,600		254,901	212,352
Chover	52,400	757,908	14.46	7,596	254,301		127,222	107,222
Crosby	27,768	376,710	13.57	4,955	127,222		93,170	69,875
Darforth	23,083	277,009	12.00	2,670	93,170		150,391	135,471
Dell Grove	26,351	419,092	15.90	26,906	149,106	1,285	201,189	342,913
Dosey	46,884	557,380	11.90	6,353	188,637	12,652	194,359	110,439
Dunlop	18,938	308,900	16.31	14,550	110,439		94,149	78,289
Fleming	22,815	274,500	12.03	8,107	94,149		140,627	93,750
Hincley	23,141	325,560	13.98	98,275	140,827		107,272	107,272
Kerrick	22,974	270,566	12.00	41,032	102,895	4,377	79,386	79,386
Kettle River	19,012	226,391	11.94	9,056	79,386		114,686	114,686
Lake	20,076	297,451	14.82	31,513	109,453	5,233	109,459	109,459
Munch	23,824	316,179	13.25	13,081	109,459		194,829	194,829
Nickerson	47,080	578,458	12.30	9,864	194,829	540	100,500	80,388
Norman	22,620	282,511	12.49	19,152	100,500	4,494	125,949	79,368
Partridge	22,665	337,772	14.90	27,356	121,000		105,919	84,771
Pine Lake	21,340	301,425	14.12	15,350	105,919		255,629	197,736
Pine City	34,217	658,871	19.24	103,442	251,401	4,228	263,967	291,854
Rock Creek	22,479	667,439	29.69	121,086	263,957		321,680	321,680
Royalton	27,529	547,112	19.87	414,127	321,680		255,274	142,375
Sandstone	22,199	556,902	25.09	29,255	172,833		172,833	203,105
Sturgeon Lake	30,307	490,593	16.14	19,678	95,378	1,010	95,378	95,378
Wilma	20,870	365,189	17.05	2,687	92,547		101,875	101,875
Wilmota	24,655	300,834	12.19	25,825	15,545		17,099	32,544
Banning Village	4,477	18,883	4.22	5,020	7,882		20,948	27,930
Bruno	1,809	31,507	17.41	27,735	16,394		29,967	37,361
Finlayson	1,063	28,433	26.73	22,447	19,094		63,863	82,957
Hincley	1,837	25,375	13.81	520	8,626		3,021	11,647
Kettle River	1,758	28,401	16.14	6,075	7,643		19,125	19,125
Lake	3,917	93,094	23.76	85,637	59,577		185,594	185,594
Sandstone	1,018	15,091	14.81	3,170	6,080		9,567	15,647
Willow River								
Total	894,228	\$13,138,143	\$14.69	\$1,608,925	\$4,892,251	\$387,568	\$5,229,819	\$4,856,548

Next week we expect to go into the personal property assessments as returned to the State Tax Commission. Study these figures. Then cut them out and lay aside for future reference. They contain valuable information.

THE SENSITIVE BOLOMETER.

It Measures Energy in Rays of Light the Eye Cannot Discern.

The sun's rays are more complex than they appear. In the rainbow nature gives us an impure solar spectrum. A much better one is formed in the laboratory by allowing a beam of sunlight to pass through a vertical slit and thence upon a glass prism. By this means the band of spectrum colors is formed out of the white sunlight and may be brought to a sharp focus by a lens or concave mirror.

Neither the eye nor the photographic plate can accurately estimate the relative amounts of energy in the several parts of the spectrum, but the bolometer does so. The bolometer consists of a pair of vertical tapes of platinum, each about half an inch long, 1.250 inch wide and 15-1000 inch thick. The tapes are blackened upon their front surfaces with lampblack. One is hidden from view by a screen, the other exposed.

When the rays of the spectrum fall upon the bolometer the exposed tape absorbs them and becomes warmer than its hidden neighbor. The two tapes form part of an electrical circuit, called a Wheatstone's bridge, which contains a highly sensitive galvanometer. Thus when the exposed tape of the bolometer is warmed a small electric current is caused to flow through the galvanometer and to deflect its magnetic needle system.

This magnetic needle system is suspended by a fiber of rock crystal 1-15,000 inch in diameter, and it carries a tiny mirror no larger than the head of a pin. Thus the tiny magnets and the little mirror are free to turn horizontally under the slightest forces. A beam of light is reflected from this mirror upon a photographic plate, which is moved vertically by clockwork.

The bolometer measures the spectrum far beyond what the eye sees in the violet and in the red. It is a curious thought that if it were possible to see these invisible rays they would seem to possess colors unknown to us. What these would be the reader must imagine for himself.—C. G. Abbot in Harper's Magazine.

"Will" and "Shall"

The proper use of the words "will" and "shall" depends upon whether they are used in the first, second or third person. To express mere future action "shall" is used with the first person singular or plural, and "will" with the second and third persons, as I shall go tomorrow, or we shall go; you will go, and he or she will go. To use "will" in the first person, as I will go, or shall in the second or third persons, as you shall go, he shall go, or she shall go, will imply authority, determination or compulsion. The general rule has many modifications to express different shades of meaning.—Philadelphia Press.

The Steady Man.

We'd like to write a little rhyme about the steady man, who keeps on pegging all the time and does the best he can; the man who early goes to work and doesn't get home late, who never tries to shirk in order to be great. There are some fellows who will try to do their business in a few minutes, they try to put on big tricks and have a finger in the pie of city politics. They try to put on lots of style and play a heavy role, and in a little bit o' while you find them in a hole. I like the man of steady pace; his system I admire. He has no wild desire to please more than in the fire.—Los Angeles Express.

Entirely Too Practical.

A young Frenchman was being shown about Calderstone park by an English friend. "What a fine place this would make for shooting," said the Frenchman. "The English," said the Frenchman, "is the spirit of the country to encourage bird life. The son of Gull shook his head and observed half sorrowfully,

"It does seem a pity that all this food should be flying around and no use made of it."

Different Viewpoints.

Housewife (to new domestic)—There is one thing I wish to say to you. The last girl who left playing the piano occasionally. You never play the piano, do you? New Domestic—Yes, mum, I play, but I'll hev to charge yer half a crown a week extra if I am to furnish music for the family.—Liverpool Mercury.

The Criminals.

Mr. Ambury, the superintendent of the penitentiary, was escorting a party of women visitors through the building. They entered a room where three women were busily sewing. As they turned to leave the room one of the visitors said: "What visitors looking creatives! (What are they in for? They really look capable of committing any crime." "Well," replied the superintendent, "you see, they have no other home. That is my private sitting room, and they are my wife and two daughters."

Just Like His Father.

A school teacher in one of the counties of New York state recalled the following note from the mother of one of her pupils: "Dear Sir, you wait me about whipping Sammy. I hereby give you permission to beat him up any time it is necessary to bring him up—you have to learn him with a club. Pound noice into him. I want him to get it and don't pay no attention to what his father says. I'll handle him."—Every-body.

Not a Vacation Pretext.

"My boy," said the professor, "if you keep on as you have started and do not do the fully prescribed amount of States some day." "Yes," replied the young man solemnly, "and then I'll have to start to and work a hole in the border."—Washington Star.

Highly Estimated.

adys worship money? "No, I won't go as far as that," answered the home grown philosopher, "but I will say that the love of money is seldom platonic."—Washington Herald.

She Fixed It.

A British general on his return from one of the numerous "little wars" of his time brought with him a flag all tattered and torn and riddled with bullets, which he showed with pride to his family and household. Next morning this trophy was to be presented to the commander in chief. When he came to look for the flag it was missing. "Where is my flag?" he cried in consternation. His housekeeper brought it to him with a smile of proud satisfaction. "I sat up all night and mended it, and now it is as good as new!" she cried.—London Tatler.

On the Right Road.

A man passed the Potomac eastward below Bladensburg, that being his destination. Coming to the main road, he turned to the right, and after walking some distance and seeing no sign of the place, called to a farm hand treading slowly along just ahead of him and said, "Say, I'm lost, can you tell me whether I am on the right road to Bladensburg?" "Yes, sir," replied the countryman, "but if you want to get there you had better turn around and go the other way."—Kansas City Star.

Enforced Goodness.

Ethel used to play a good deal in Sunday school, but one day she had seen so good that the teacher said in praise: "Ethel, my dear, you have been a very good girl today." "Yeth'm," responded Ethel, "I couldn't help it. I got a 'hiff neck.'"—Exchange.

Bats.

Bats were the only family of native mammals found on the thousands of small islands in the Pacific. These islands are so far away from the great continents that no mammals but the flying bats could reach them. The variety of bats known on earth is about 400.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Met at Pine City Monday Forenoon

REFUSED 2 LIQUOR LICENSES

Reappointed Mr. Greenley as Poor Commissioner for Another Year

The County Commissioner met Monday, at 9 a. m. all members being present except Commissioner Johnson.

The applications for saloon licenses at Henriette and Markville were rejected unanimously.

The application of Paul Marquardt of Royalton to be set off from district 63 to 57 was allowed. The county auditor was directed to advertise for bids for doing the work on two miles of the straight road from Sandstone to Rutledge, west of Wolf Lake and Engineer Buckley was directed to make a survey and estimate the probably cost. It is possible that it may be found necessary to swing to the westsome in passing the lake. The engineer's work will settle this.

Engineer's work was voted the towns as follows: Sandstone and Crosby \$100 each. And Fleming and Norman \$125 each.

Applications for position as overseer of the poor were received from Albert Larson who asked \$1200 per year, W. A. Brooks of Pine City at \$1200 and W. A. Greeley of Hincley at \$1500—the latter agreeing to supply another man to help in the work. Mr. Greeley's bid was accepted and he will have charge of the poor farm another year.

Only one bid was received for the work on the Rock Creek road, just south of Pine City—from P. W. Peterson of Rock Creek who bid \$880. As there was only \$500 available for the purpose the bid was rejected and another bid will likely be called for.

An application was received from John H. Paschal of Pokegama to be set off from Dist. 59 and he will be heard at the next meeting.

The board adjourned to meet Oct. 26 at 9 a. m.

'Twas a Big Day at Hincley

The Korn and Klover Carnival at Hincley last Friday and Saturday was one of the most successful they have held.

In spite of the rain Friday morning, the farmers began coming in before noon with their exhibits and before evening there was one of the best exhibits that could have been gathered in the county, entered.

The crowd on Saturday, when the sports were held, was the best they have ever had and the day's celebration gave the best of satisfaction to everyone.

It might be said that the only flaw in the day's doings was stage manager Al Furud's mistake in timing the fire at the Shigley house across the track. However, when the alarm came the boys were game and showed the crowd what a crack fire department Hincley has—and then came back and headed the parade without a spot on their escutcheon, if scarce a breath in their lungs.

Nearly a hundred tickets were sold for their dance in the evening.

Orchestra Is Tluch Enjoyed

The ladies orchestra in the Main building at the Fair is a sellery attraction there and always having a good crowd of listeners.

Miss May Pauly of Minneapolis is violinist, Miss Gertrude Hance of St. Paul, pianist and Miss Myr Wheeler, daughter of Z. L. Wheeler of this place, cellist.

All have had large experience in line orchestral work at the State Fair and in the Twin cities as their work here amply testifies.

ONLY WOMAN FOREST FIRE LOOKOUT IN THE UNITED STATES

By ROBERT H. MOULTON

At about 6,444 feet above sea level, on top of Klamath peak in Siskiyou county, California, a young woman for months at a time during the prevalence of the forest fire season last year, did her part, and did it well. In the effort the government is making to preserve the forests of the country from destructive flames which have for years past caused an annual property loss of \$25,000,000, and cost each year an average of 75 human beings.

She is Miss Halle M. Daggert, and she is the only woman lookout employed by the forest service. As soon as the season of forest fires begins this year, Miss Daggert will again be found at her post. Posted in her small cabin on top of the mountain peak it will be her duty, for the year, to scan the vast forest in every direction as far as she can see by naked eye and telescope, by day for smoke, and for the red glare of fire by night, and report the result of her observations by telephone to the main office of the forest patrol miles and miles away.

Few women would care for such a job, fever still would seek it, and still less would be able to stand the strain of the infinite loneliness, or the roar of the violent storms which sweep the peak, or the menace of the wild beasts which roam the heavily wooded ridges. Miss Daggert, however, not only eagerly longed for the station, but secured it after considerable effort. She now declares that she enjoyed the life and was intensely interested in the work she had to do.

Perhaps the call of the wild is in her blood. Her parents are pioneers, her father, John Daggert, having crossed the Isthmus in 1823, and her mother, a Kentucky girl, being taken across the plains from Kentucky the same year. Miss Daggert was born at the Klamath mine in the shadow of the peak on which the lookout station is perched. She spent most of her early years out of doors riding and tramping over the hills with her brother, so that it was natural that, with her inherent love of the forests, she should be anxious to take part in the fight which the forest service men are making for the protection of the forests. Debarred by her sex, however, from the kind of work which men do, the forest men are doing, she saw an opportunity until lookout stations were established, and then after earnest solicitation secured the place she held so well.

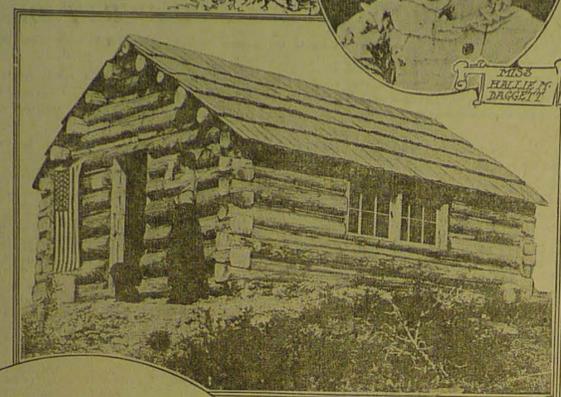
Some of the service men predicted that after a few days of life on the peak she would telephone that she was frightened by the loneliness and the danger, but she was full of pluck and high spirit, and day after day as her keen eyes ranged over the Salmon river watershed, and the daily reports by telephone, she grew more and more in love with her work. Even when the telephone wires were down, and when for a long time she was cut off from communication with the world below, she did not lose heart. She trained man could have shown, but she was appointed when the fire season opened a few weeks ago.

Miss Daggert's earliest recollection, she says, abounds with smoke-colored summer days and fires that wandered over the country at their own sweet will, unchecked unless they happened to interfere seriously with someone's claim or woodpile, when they were usually turned off by backing and leading in another direction, to continue their mischief until they either died for lack of fuel or were quenched by the fall rains. Consequently, she grew up with a fierce hatred of the devastating fire, and welcomed the force which arrived to combat them. But not until the lookout stations were installed did there come an opportunity for her to join what had up to that time been a man's fight, although she and her sister had frequently been made to help on the small things, such as extinguishing spreading camp fires, or carrying supplies to the firing line.

Then, through the liberal attention and courtesy of the officials in her district, she was given the position of lookout at Heddy's Gulch station in the Forest district of the Klamath national forest, and entered on her work the first day of June, 1912, with a firm determination to make good, for she knew that the appointment of a woman was rather in the nature of an experiment, and naturally that there was a great deal due the men who had been willing to give her the chance.

It was a week change in three days, from San Francisco, California, and sea level, to a solitary cabin nearly 6,500 feet elevation and three hours hard climb from anywhere. But in spite of the fact that almost the very first question asked by everyone is "What is it really like up there?" Miss Daggert declares that never for a moment after the first half-hour following her sister's departure at the peak's summit, when she had a chance to look around, did she feel the slightest longing to return her steps. While she had been on the peak before in her early childhood, she had never thought of it as a home. One of her pet dreams had always been of a log cabin, and here was an ideal one, brand new the summer before, and as cozy indoors as could be wished, with outdoors, all outdoors, was a grander doorway than any estate in the land could boast. It was a prospect of glorious freedom from four walls and four doors.

Klamath peak is not really a peak in the conventional sense of the word, but it is rather the culmination of a long series of ridges running up from the watershed of the north and south forks of the Salmon river. Its central location in the district makes it, however, an ideal spot for a



KLAMATH PEAK LOOKOUT STATION—MISS DAGGERT'S CABIN



VIEW FROM TOP OF KLAMATH PEAK, SHOWING FIRE DAGGERT

VIEW OF SNOW-CLAD KLAMATH PEAK

soon became to feel, as she expresses it, that the lookout is "an ounce of prevention." Then there are three daily reports to be sent to the district headquarters in town, to prove that everything is serene, and extra reports if they are not, and lastly a little, very little, housework to do.

The utter dependence on the telephone was brought vividly to Miss Daggert's mind one afternoon soon after her arrival, when an extra heavy electrical storm, which broke close by, caused one of the electrical arresters on the outside of the cabin to burn out, quite contrary to precedent, and she was cut off from the world until the next day, when someone from the office came up in haste to find out the cause of the silence and set things right. They often joke now, she says, about expecting to find her hidden under a log for safety, but it wasn't quite so funny at the time.

There seems, however, to be very little actual danger from these storms, in spite of the fact that they are very heavy and numerous at that elevation. One soon becomes accustomed to the racket, or at least, Miss Daggert did. But in the damage these storms cause by starting fires, they are of great interest to the lookout, for it requires a quick eye to detect, in among the rare of fern which arise in their wake, the small puff of smoke which tells of some tree struck in a burnable spot.

At night the new fires show up like tiny candle flames, and are easily spotted against the dark background of the ridges, but are not so easy to locate for an immediate report. Upon the speed and accuracy of this report, however, depends the efficiency of the service, as was proved by the summer's record of extra small acreage burned in spite of over forty fires reported.

To the electrical storms, Miss Daggert adds, are attributed most of our present-day fires, as travelers and others are daily feeling more responsible for the preservation of the forests by nature, and although some still hold to the same views as one old-timer, who made the comment, when lightning fires were being discussed that he "knewed" that was the Almighty's way of clearing the forests, the general trend of opinion seems to be that man, in the form of forest service, during an extra watch, is keeping a watchful eye on the limits of that blithering whole-sale clearing.

Hogs Relish Fallen Fruit. Hogs and sheep greatly relish fallen fruit. Never let it rot on the ground.

LITTLE MOLE QUITE USEFUL AND THEN IT HAD TO RAIN

Tunneling Permits Better Aeration of Soil and Favors Entrance of Water From Surface.

As to the economic status of the mole it may be said that by its activities it commends itself to farmer and gardener for reasons other than its food habits. One of the most abundant of small mammals, for ages it has been working over the soil to the benefit of plant life. This tunneling permits better aeration of the soil and favors the entrance of water from the surface. It also mixes the soil and subsoil, carrying humus further down and bringing the subsoil nearer the surface, where its elements of plant food may be made available.

The mole has also a commercial value, as in recent years, owing to the gradually decreasing number of wild fur-bearing animals, moleskins have found a ready market. It is significant of our lack of attention to small business matters, however, that American moleskins are not quoted or offered on the markets. All the skins used by our furriers are imported from Europe. Auction lists of fur dealers in London show that more than 3,000,000 moleskins were sold in 1911, 1912, and 1913. Recently a small lot of American moleskins secured by the Biological Survey was prepared and made up by an expert furrier, who pronounced them in every respect equal or even superior to European skins. It seems likely, therefore, that a new industry amounting to many thousands of dollars annually might be developed in this country. As the price of labor in the United States is higher than in Europe, it is possible that for the present the farmer boy may be the chief beneficiary of the new industry.

TREATMENT FOR HORN FLIES

Old-Fashioned Remedy of Crude Cotton Oil and Pine Tar One of Best Known Remedies.

By W. H. UNDERWOOD. The horn fly has so many peculiarities that it is scientifically interesting. In the matter of color he is a sturdier for dark shades. Hence, his attacks are chiefly made on dark cattle.

Cases have been noted in which two cows, one white and the other dark, were kept by side, were enveloped in a swarm of horn flies which attacked only the dark cow, leaving the other entirely unmolested.

It is claimed that the flies can even gauge the thickness of the skin and make discrimination, giving preference to the thin-skinned animals.

The flies suck blood from the cattle producing a constant annoyance to an extent as to cause a decrease in the milk flow from one-third to one-half.

Many remedies have, of course, been devised which have been more or less effective and no doubt there are plenty of newly discovered "cures" on the market, but new remedies are not always the best.

The following is a rather old-fashioned remedy but it has stood the test of time, than which no better recommendation could be given. Crude cotton seed oil or fish oil and pine tar mixed, about two parts of the former to one of the latter. The two mix readily and are very easily applied to the animals at milking time by means of a large paint brush.

The late Professor J. B. Smith reported success from the use of the tobacco dust in the hair of the back and tobacco it would lodge. He claimed that tobacco dust is fatal to the horn fly if this insect stays long enough to bite the back of an animal where the dust has been scattered. It is also claimed for tobacco dust that it is a good repellent for the stable fly.

KILL WEEDS IN THE WALKS

Effective and Cheap Agent May Be Found in Mixture of Rock Salt and Blue Vitriol.

Rock salt or blue vitriol is a cheap and effective agent for destroying weeds in garden paths, etc. The best method of procedure is to boil the salt or blue vitriol in water to the point of the gallon, and apply the solution boiling hot, with a watering can, to the weeds to be destroyed. This will keep the weeds and worms away for two or three years. Put one pound to the square yard at first, and afterwards a weaker solution may be used when required. Gas liquor is not so effective, but has an offensive odor which may be removed if trees if carefully used—Colorado Agricultural College.

Hogs Relish Fallen Fruit

Hogs and sheep greatly relish fallen fruit. Never let it rot on the ground.

SKIN TROUBLE ON HANDS

Simple but Apparently Satisfying Cause for the Postponement of Arranged Marriage.

"So you were not married last June, after all?"
"No."
"But I thought it was all arranged."
"It was."
"And that all your parents and your parents' parents, and your friends and enemies had agreed to it?"
"They had."
"And that the day was set and the trousseau bought and the invitations issued, the officiating clergyman engaged, and all that?"
"Yes, all that."
"And that, above all, you loved each other?"
"Oh yes, we loved each other. There was no doubt about that."
"Well, then, why in the world didn't you get married?"
"Well, the reason was that it rained." "Wasn't it too bad?"

SKIN TROUBLE ON HANDS

Cassville, Mo.—"My hands and feet were affected with a trouble similar to ringworm for a number of years. It first appeared as tiny clear blisters and in places the blisters were so close together that they almost formed one large blister. The skin was rough and cracked open. At times it was so bad that it disabled me; my hands became so sore that I could scarcely use them.

"I used every remedy that I could find but nothing seemed to do any good. Finally I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I then got a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment which completely rid me of the trouble." (Signed) Ray Bryant, Mar. 14, 1914. Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 23-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

Cow Followed Compass

A poor tiller of the soil had owned for a number of years a valuable cow. Of a sudden he began to find that the beast, always steady in her stall with her head toward the south where the manger was, her head toward the north. He tried various means of making the cow stand the other way, but he failed. At the same time, however, the mystery of the animal's unaccountable behavior was cleared up. In the body of the cow was found a small compass which had been her owner's, had lost some months before from his watch chain. Evidently it had fallen among the hay and been eaten.

Brusque Sympathy.

"Your daughter told me to come and ask your consent to our marriage!" said the nervous young man.
"She did?" asked the C. M. C. "And you came bustling right along, although you knew you'd probably find me in a bad humor. And you knew also that so long as my wife and I had made up our minds, my consent or refusal wouldn't make a particle of difference. Young man, you're being pretty rough your family discipline to early!"

LEARNING THINGS We Are All in the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is hardly told. A lady of Springfield, Ill., says:

"After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such condition that my life was despaired of."
"I got no relief from doctors nor from the numerous heart and nerve remedies I tried, because I didn't know that coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead."
"Finally at the suggestion of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum, and against my expectations I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 7 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble."

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee which I had drunk from childhood and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Little Creek, Mich.

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense.

Coffee is a destroyer—Postum is a builder. It's the reason Postum is so popular. Look in place for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum, which will hold 16c and 25c packages. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder, which may be used directly in a cup of hot water and with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 15c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds will about the same.
"There's a Reason" for Postum—sold by Grocers.

Do You Sing or Play?

You Can Get The Very Finest Edition SHEET MUSIC 10c Why Pay 50 Cents to \$1 for Your Choice Classical Pieces?

Our CENTURY EDITION music is printed on finest full-sized paper, from new engraved plates, containing latest revisions. No choice of music can be found.

At our uniform price of 10 cents, you can get five or ten pieces at the usual cost of one.

OUR GUARANTEE covers two years' satisfaction with any selection you may buy. If they are not all new titles on this subject, we will refund the amount and send you new ones to keep the music.

Look at these few selections as specimens only: Piano Solo, Vocal Solo, String Quartet, Piano and Violin, Piano and Violin and Piano.

Any of these at 10 cents a copy if ordered direct from us. Catalog of nearly 2000 titles free on request.

HIGH LINE OF POPULAR MUSIC Always in Stock. The Latest Ones Each Only 10c Buy Your Pianos, Music and Graphophones of A. W. PIPER

Buy Your Bread Tickets At The The New Bakery FRED KUSHKE, Prop. And Save Money 24 Checks For \$1.00

DO YOU WANT WOOD? for the Kitchen fire Heating stove Fire place Don't set around and catch cold. All you've got to do is to Phone 25 and tell COLLINS what you want. He can supply you.

STOP! We will repair your automobile, motor boat or gasoline engine. First class machine work of all kinds Satisfaction guaranteed. BOQUE BROS. 4 hours north of Hot Springs Pine City

Hot Old Summer Time Nothing is so cooling, so palatable, so easily digested nor so stimulating as our Home-Made, Pure ICE CREAM served in our Ice Cream Parlor, or you can buy it by the pint or quart to take home. Madden's Fruit Store Pine City

IN FIGURING ON Remodeling That Old House OR BUILDING A NEW ONE CALL UP J. S. CURTIS and see how he can please you

Pine City News

Wanted, fresh eggs and brown and navy beans at Asplund's grocery. Brick cheese 1c per pound, peaches 6c per crate and jelly tumblers 20c per doz. At Asplund's.

Eggs—clean egg, large eggs, fresh eggs is what we want at Asplund's grocery. We pay 22c.

Wanted, vegetables of all kind; also cucumbers for pickles—paying up to 3 cents a pound.—Asplund's grocery.

Miss Irene Fisher left last Saturday for Hamline university where she will graduate at the end of this year's studies.

Wanted to rent a 4 or 5 room house or suite of 3 or 4 rooms in good house.—Carlyle Campbell, box 304, Pine City.

If you have any draying to do or want any hauling done in a hurry, grab one of George Sherwood's teams on the street or phone 48.

Word from White Bluffs, Wash., announces the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Angus C. Hay. Angus is well known to all old settlers in Pine county.

Clint Breckenridge arrived home Saturday afternoon after the close of the Southern Minnesota baseball season. He has been playing with Austin the past month or two.

Several from here went to Hinckley last Saturday, to take in the Korn & Klover Carnival. They report a big crowd, excellent exhibits and fine sports. All enjoyed the day immensely.

The Catholic and Presbyterian ladies aids have good sized buildings up at the Fair grounds. The former will serve soft drinks, confections, sandwiches etc. and the latter will provide the substantial meals for the occasion.

H. W. Harte leaves today for Eau Claire, Wis., whether he goes as a witness in a law suit. He may be back in time to enjoy the last day of the Fair though he is afraid he will not be able to leave so soon.

Wm. Shenk and wife returned to St. Paul Sunday afternoon after a three days' visit at the home of Fred Ingelston. Mr. Shenk is in charge of the steam fitting department of the Am. Hoist and Derrick Co. at the Capital city—the concern for which Mr. Ingelston has traveled over much of the world.

Ake Swanson, the well known St. Paul real estate man, who has tramped over most of Pine county's soil, was here Saturday on business. Mr. Swanson swears that his experience—and he's had a lot—has taught him that Pine county has one of the best sets of county officers to be found in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hoel of Eveleth arrived from Minneapolis last Saturday evening with the new Pathfinder car they purchased from Paul Perkins. After visiting a day they left for Duluth, accompanied by Mrs. Roberts and Miss Sadie Pennington, who returned Sunday afternoon and by Mrs. F. E. Smith who went on to visit at Eveleth.

Miss Mary Ann accompanied them up from Minneapolis, returning Sunday.

Attorney Ervin arrived from Sandstone last night to spend a couple of days at the Fair.

N. J. Bever returned yesterday from a three days visit with relatives and friends at Mankato.

Take in the Cross lake excursion this evening. Leaves the dock at 7:30 and gives an hour's ride for only 25 cents on the Cutler.

Matt and Jos. McGrath, Thos. Furlott, Jas. H. Hogan and H. Bjorklund were down to do some courting and take in the County Fair yesterday.

Hon. Thomas D. Schall candidate for congress, motored through town north, last Saturday. He expected to speak at the local fairs at Brookpark and Sandstone yesterday.

Among these down from Sandstone yesterday were: Hon. H. P. Webb and wife, Louis Erickson and wife, Chas. Johnson, Andrew P. Edin, Postmaster Reinholdson and commissioner Bullis.

G. H. Cunningham, Ed Olson, Peter Lovdahl, Albert Uppren, Chas. Olson and Editor Ennis and daughter were down from Sturgeon Lake to visit the fair and attend to court matters yesterday.

John Mulberry, formerly well known in this county as brother-in-law and office man for Wm. O'Brien who used to lumber extensively here was down from Duluth to call on old friends and visit the Fair yesterday.

W. A. Roberts arrived Saturday from Washington D. C., to visit at the home of his brother S. G. L. for a few days while investigating the clam fishing industry here for the bureau of fisheries in the Dept. of Commerce of the national government.

These were among those down from Hinckley yesterday: J. M. Currie, Alb. Larson, W. A. Greenberg, J. J. Polom, Nels Lofland, Tim O'Donovan, Geo. Hakert, Dr. Sticksney Sven Von Mehren, Henry Vanderdin and family and Mesdames Muller, Jingers and Folem.

They were fully fifty Rush Cityites up to attend the county fair from Rush City yesterday. That certainly means that it is up to us to go down there in force on Friday—their last day. One good turn deserves another—and the way to treat Rush City right is by doing it—Friday.

The following attorneys arrived yesterday to attend court: County Attorney Lamson, J. N. Searles of Stillwater, J. D. Markham of Rush City, Thos. C. Daggett, Geo. Hoke J. W. Finch and John M. Lynch of St. Paul, C. R. Mauney of Duluth, Spencer Searles of Carlton, C. J. Williams of Minneapolis and W. S. Ervin of Sandstone.

Chas. Flynn and wife were down from Bruno yesterday.

Send the Daily Piker to your friends elsewhere. Let them know we are alive.

Chas. Anderson and son Martin were over from Brahm yesterday to attend the Fair.

Miss Logan of Duluth was the guest of Miss Olive Swanson, Tuesday afternoon, while enjoying the Fair.

Editor Thompson and Postmaster Christensen of Barnum were court visitors here yesterday but found time to also visit the Fair.

A. C. Klieker was up home yesterday from Forest Lake where he is assistant manager of the Inter State Lumber Co's yard.

Matt Hurley was up from Minneapolis to visit under the parental roof a couple of days and take in the Fair, returning yesterday.

Miss Youngdahl and 14 members of the normal class in the Sandstone high school and Prof. Colliver with 12 of the agricultural students from there were down to attend the Fair yesterday.

M. A. Schofield and Mrs. A. L. Schofield and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Edly were over from Brookpark yesterday. The three school vans there also brought over the school teachers and about 40 of the pupils from there.

The Sarline, Mellhargey and Harlin autos with full loads were over from Mora yesterday to attend the fair. Several others were coming—some starting—but were scared off by the rain. Others will be over today.

Prof. Banker, the new agricultural man of Hinckley schools and the pupils in his department were down to see and study the Fair yesterday. The high school teachers and many others from that place were also down.

Rudolph Wosmek came up yesterday from Minneapolis and today will be one of the speakers at the Fair—along with the silver-tongued Tom Schall who is a candidate for congress in this district. It will make Mr. Wosmek do his best to keep abreast of his team mate—but his Pine county friends have plenty of confidence in the result.

Hon. Lowell E. Jepsen made hosts of friends at the Fair yesterday. His speech was under most adverse conditions on account of the rain but he found time between the drops to congratulate our people on the Fair which he pronounced one of the best county fairs he ever attended. He is at Rush City today and at Cambridge tomorrow. He is studying this congressional district and its needs very closely.

D. R. L. WISMAN, PHYSICIAN AND Surgeon. Residence and Office at former Douglas Greaser residence.

D. R. A. A. AND JOSEPHINE TOPPE, Physicians and Surgeons, Pine City, Minn. Office one fourth of Rybak's store. Telephone No. 36. Eye glasses fitted.

K. W. KNAPP, RESIDENT DENTIST, Satisfaction guaranteed on all dental work. Telephone No. 41.

S. E. L. ROBERTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Real estate and collections. Office in Rybak block, Pine City, Minn.

O. F. CARM ROBOTKA, ATTORNEY AT LAW, General law business. Collecting and receiving prompt attention. Office in the Rybak block, Pine City, Minn.

W. H. LAMSON, COUNTY ATTORNEY Pine City, every Monday.

E. R. LONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW attended to. Office in Rybak block, Pine City.

D. W. McLAUGHLIN, LICENSED Veterinarian. Graduate of Chicago Veterinary College. Office at Granite Grant House, Rossa City, Minn. Phone 16.

Big Fair Week Sale

Is Still On

Until 6 P. M., Saturday, September 10th

Pine City Mercantile Co.

There are Bargains in Every Department

We Have Picked Out Bargains for Everyone

Especially, There are SEASONABLE BARGAINS

Don't fail to see our fine offerings. You never will be able to buy at more reasonable prices.

Wanted a boy to go to school and do the chores for board.—E. L. Wilcox.

NO PERFECT HUMAN EYE.

Too Much Care Cannot Be Given Those Hard Worked Organs.

Measurements of human eyes demonstrate that there is probably no such thing in the world as an absolutely perfect eye. That would be a miracle which nature with all her infinite ingenuity has never performed. No human face among all the world's 1,600,000,000 may be held perfect, either artistically or physiologically. To the owner of the face this is relatively an unimportant matter, but to the owner of the pair of eyes an error of one three hundredth of an inch in the curvature or dimensions of the eyeballs may make their all important function abnormal, resulting in eye strain with its attendant physical ills.

The eye responds to the slightest physical force in the world—that is, light waves which are hundreds of millions of times more infinitesimal than sound waves. The eyes are the hardest worked of all organs, and the safety and existence of human lives frequently depend directly on their accurate working. The harmful results of eye strain, never wholly absent throughout life, may begin very early in childhood, even in the second year.

Many little children, for instance, are constantly tearing their clothes, hurting their feet and legs, stumbling and falling, because their eyes are so faulty that their estimates of the size, location and nature of objects are not correctly made. Adults who have been blind and are suddenly given good vision require years to learn to see with accuracy of safety in action. Probably 6 per cent of children are left handed, left eyedness causing left handedness. From six to ten years of age many children show an incomprehensible "nervousness," twitching of the hands and face, feeble appetite and various disorders, all usually due to eye strain.

Yet almost all of these cases of eye strain can be relieved and corrected this condition early in the child's school years and the influence of the child must be apparent to every parent and teacher.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

Keep The Operating Cost Down

To Get The Best Out of a Farm Requires Expense-Saving Equipment

THE BARN—Should be modern so that the care of stock would be an easy one-man job, and not a chore for two. It should be built with the best of ventilation so as to keep diseases and losses down to a minimum. What is true of the barn is also true of hog houses and chicken coops. We have helped a good many farmers put up such buildings. We want to help you. Let us figure with you and save your losses.

PINE CITY SAWMILL Co.

ED. F. GALLES, Retail Manager.

Golden Key Flour

Makes Bread That Satisfies

AT ALL DEALERS

PINE CITY MILLING CO.



My best girl has a million bucks But not a boback 11. She turned me down the other day (Oh shucks!) I don't know why. When she dresses in her Cadillac She oft turns on the sitch, But why she turned me down, shucks! I cannot tell you why.

But I'm content to watch and wait. And not at 77/88s quibble; If she will only name a date And not say, "Ish possible."

The Madame liked those verses so well, she set them to music and we are now singing them every time we get a chance. I've been so busy at the yard lately, helping to load lumber on our wagons, that I don't get much time for the family life. Have you been in to see us lately? If not, please show in.

BEN THE BOOSTER

WITH INTER-STATE LBR. CO

Phone 113.

The Pine Poker.

PINE CITY, MINNESOTA

WORLD'S EVENTS TERSELY AND BRIEFLY TOLD

European War News

The battle of the Marne has turned in favor of the French. Not only on the German right, but in the center, the Kaiser's army of invasion is retreating. The enemy has been forced back from thirty-seven to forty-seven miles at different points along the battle front during the tremendous engagement, and lost 1,500 prisoners, many big guns and large quantities of supplies. The retreat has become a disorderly rout. The invading army, Paris claims, is demoralized. Muelhausen was recaptured by the French.

A large body of Germans which had started on the march for the relief of the army in France was struck by an overwhelming force of Belgians between Cudenarde and Renaix, and forced to retreat.

President Wilson of France has called to President Wilson at Washington a reply to the protest of Emperor William which charged that the allies had been using dum-dum bullets. The French president declared in his message that Emperor William was attempting to shift responsibility for the use of German dum-dum bullets virtually since the outbreak of the war.

The Russian advance in East Prussia has been seriously checked. Dispatches from German sources to London say that the Russians are in full retreat.

Other reports tend to confirm the earlier reports of the very grave losses suffered by the Austrians in Galicia. The Russians have advanced all through Galicia in overpowering strength. The German advance in East Prussia has not yet assumed large proportions. The Russian bombardment of the invested fortress of Koensberg.

Dispatches from Constantinople by way of Rome to Washington announce that the foreign ambassadors, including the German representative, have informed the Turkish government that the powers cannot accept abolition of the treaty rights accorded foreigners. The American state department is without official advice.

The Austro-German right wing, operating near Tomaszow, is routed and fleeing in disorder, says the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent. The Russians have cut off this army and surrounded it on front and flank. The right wing has been ordered to surrender. The bulk of their supplies are lost.

In official communications issued in Berlin, General Van Seldin announces that the German army, which had advanced across the Marne to the east of Paris, was heavily attacked by the enemy between Paris, Meaux and Montmirail. The fighting lasted two days. The enemy won the battle, compelling the German troops to retreat. Fifty guns were captured by the allies and some thousands of men and prisoners.

Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, cousin of the emperor, was wounded by a shrapnel bullet according to an official Berlin dispatch, which has been forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company. The bullet penetrated the thigh but is not believed to have injured the bone.

Russian arms continue victorious in Austria. Each successive battle brings fresh disaster to the dual monarchy, according to reports received at London.

Austrians evacuated Cracow. Russian troops have invaded Silesia and the capture of Breslau is imminent. Dispatches from Vienna state that the advance guards of the Russian center are marching toward Berlin. Admiral Sorensen reports that the German fleet lost 120,000 men in the recent battles in Galicia is said to have been made in Vienna.

Russians are bombarding Koensberg, the strong German fortress in East Prussia, and part of the city was burned.

The victory of India, in council at Simla, India, announced that India was contributing \$5,000,000 toward the cost of the Indian contingent in the war; this in addition to applying the gift of the maharaja of Mysore of \$1,600,000 to the cost of transportation.

The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph sends the following from the front: "The last remnants of the German cavalry have been destroyed. Huge numbers of their rank and file have been either captured or cut off."

Prince Paulin de Ligne, of Belgium, died in Antwerp as a result of wounds received in fighting. He was only eighteen years old. Prince Frederick of Hessen, eldest son of the Hanau prince, and an officer in the Hanau uhlans, was seriously wounded while in France, and Col. Ernest Stoffe von Avenit was killed.

Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany in a letter to President Wilson at Washington said that he deeply regretted that it was necessary to destroy Louvain. He said his commanders were forced to take drastic measures following the attack by citizens upon his troops.

Berlin asserts Mauthausen has been captured by Germans and 40,000 French troops are held prisoners. Four generals and 200 guns were also captured.

The great battle of the Rawarska between Russian and Austrian troops is over after four days of terrific fighting, and it resulted in a complete victory for Russia.

The Holland-American liner Noorden was towed into Queenstown by a British cruiser, a prize of war. Many German prisoners were aboard.

Foreign

The Observator Romano, the official organ of the Vatican at Rome, publishes a pastoral letter from Pope Benedict XV in the form of an encyclical to the episcopacy of the world. It contains the program for the pontificate of Pope Benedict, which, summarized, calls for renewed efforts to spread religion throughout the world and urge peace and brotherhood among peoples and nations in far of God.

Antonio Rabago, a federal general, is a prisoner at Chihuahua City, where he will be tried for the alleged murder of the former consul, governor of Chihuahua under President Madero. Rabago was brought from Mexico City, where he was captured after the collapse of the Huerta government.

Personal

Baroness George de Reuter and James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, were married in Paris.

Mrs. Amanda Weeks, the last survivor of those taken prisoner at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln, died at Washington. Mrs. Weeks was ninety years old. She was a visitor in the home of Mrs. Suratt at the time of the assassination and is fondly remembered.

Word has been received from Dublin of the death in Austria of Mrs. Richard Croker, wife of the former leader of Tammany hall.

Washington

Secretary Bryan had a conference with the Turkish ambassador, A. Rustem Bey at Washington, in which he suggested to the diplomat the propriety of discontinuing his comments in newspapers on matters of domestic concern to the United States. President Wilson had asked Bryan to call the attention of the ambassador to statements attributed to him in newspapers and to inquire if they were authorized.

President Wilson sent a letter to Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railways, and an spokesman for the railroad presidents who called at the White House in Washington promising the cooperation of the administration in whatever assistance was necessary in the present railroad crisis.

The senate at Washington passed extra expenses of diplomatic and the million-dollar appropriation for consular service occasioned by the European war. It has already passed the house and goes to the president.

An income tax increase of one-half of one per cent and a reduction of the minimum exemption from \$3,000 to \$2,000 and the maximum exemption from \$4,000 to \$3,000 were tentatively passed on the Democratic members of the ways and means committee at Washington, who are framing the emergency revenue bill to raise \$100,000,000. It is estimated that the proposed income tax changes would produce \$35,000,000 annually.

President Wilson issued a proclamation, the strong German fortress in East Prussia, and part of the city was burned.

Domestic

With a record of more cattle sold in one week at \$109.19.99 than ever was called for in Chicago on the highest level since the Civil war.

Roger C. Sullivan, Democrat; Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, and Raymond Robins, Progressive, were nominated at the primaries held in Illinois for United States senator.

GERMANS MAKE STAND ON FRENCH BORDER

Reports Very Conflicting as Regards Russian Situation.

Seems Certain Czars' Troops Have Retreated to Frontier, but Armies of France, Joseph Are Very Probably So Disintegrated as to Be No Menace Now.

Paris, Sept. 17.—A furious battle is raging to the north of the river Aisne where in four days have taken their retreat, through up temporary earthworks and have turned to resist the oncoming allies who have been harassing persistently at their heels for six days.

Long Battle Line. The line of battle, which shall decide whether the German army shall be driven from France to pursue the war on German territory, extends from the Aisne river to Verdun.

Five German armies have been concentrated here of the seven which constitute the army of invasion in France. The operations are reported to be under the direction of the German crown prince with headquarters at Montfaucon.

Army of Prince Deified. The army of the crown prince himself has suffered defeat in its attack on the French line between Verdun and Toul where the Germans attempted to break through in order to form a junction with the supporting force east of the Meuse.

The part of the line above the Aisne on which the hardest fighting has occurred is between the forest of Laigle and Craonne, 12 miles northeast of Laon.

The allies are attacking in superior force and thus far in the engagement the advantage has rested with the French and British. The fighting started with the rally by the pursued Germans when the British were attempting the crossing of the Aisne. Violent attacks rearward were leveled at the British ranks protecting the engineers, but the British finally succeeded in forcing the passage with the great loss. Once the British troops were safely lodged on the north side of the river, the crossing of the French right and left support was a comparatively easy task.

No Chance for Rest. Meantime, the main body of the Germans, under cover of the firing which protected their rear, had a chance to reform, but no chance for rest for the fatigued soldiers were driven to digging trenches and throwing up the breastworks which now mark the front they are defending.

Germans Establish Line. In the Argonne district, the crown prince's troops are between the Argonne and the Meuse, north of the line of Thionville and Lisieux, and have established a 20-mile line with their front near Varennes to Consenvoye. The last named town is 10 miles northwest of Verdun and only a couple of miles north of an east and west line running through Montfaucon, where the headquarters of the crown prince have been established.

Reims French Headquarters. Headquarters of one of the French armies has been established at Rheims. In the French reconquest of Rheims, 600 German prisoners and 12 guns were captured.

Terrific rains, which have continued for three days, greatly hinder the river armies, making the roads difficult of passage and converting the marsh lands into veritable lakes.

In Belgium, according to reports received here, the troops of King Albert continue their operations around Antwerp, inflicting serious losses on the Germans. The Belgians are reported to be preparing to attack the Germans in the night in France.

Rome, Sept. 16.—(Via Paris)—An Austrian official communication received here gives details to reports of Russian victories over the Austrians and asserts that about 100,000 Russian prisoners and nearly 500 cannons have been captured by the Austrians.

Russian Official Statement. Paris, Sept. 17.—The Russian official statement issued at Petrograd, according to the Havas agency, says: "No fighting occurred in East Prussia today. Our troops extricated themselves from a difficult position and are now awaiting further movements."

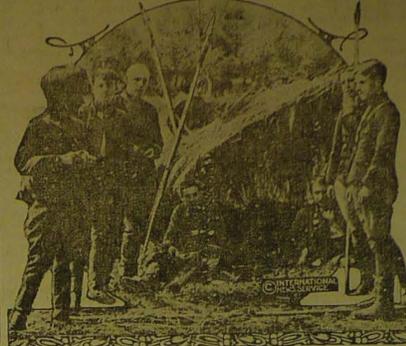
The preliminary engagements have cost the Germans dearly. They threatened to turn the Russian wings, but the covering troops drove them off."

As London Sees "Facts." London.—Three important facts are outstanding in the Russian situation: First—The Russian army in East Prussia is not definitely defeated.

American Hospital "Magnificent." London, Sept. 14.—"The American hospital at Neuilly is a magnificent example of what can be done in a few weeks with the help of ample funds," says the Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

French Claim Muelhausen Again. London, Sept. 14.—Dismissing from Basel, Switzerland, state that the French have recaptured Muelhausen, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF HAELLEN



Some of the Belgian cavalrymen who distinguished themselves at the battle of Haelen, resting from the combat under shelters made of lances and corn sheaves.

GERMANS WALKED INTO TRAP

REPORT OF GENERAL FRENCH TELLS OF ALLIES' RUSE.

London, Sept. 15.—That a trap was set for the advancing Germans by the allies and sprung when part of General von Kluck's forces walked into it to the southeast of Paris is shown in a report submitted by Field Marshal Sir John French to Lord Kitchener, just made available to the British official press bureau. The report covers the movements of the British expeditionary force from Sept. 4 to 10 inclusive.

Telling a story far different from that of a week ago, when he reported the Britons in danger of complete annihilation, from which they were saved only through the valorous stand of the troops under General Smith Dorrien, General French's report tells how the German sledgehammer advance suddenly encountered a stone wall.

The invaders, previously numerically stronger than the allies, met their match and their sudden rush into France was stopped short.

A few days' of skirmishing for a change of position, and the allies suddenly leaped to the offensive, driving the Germans northward toward the frontiers which only a few days before they had crossed with rapid strides.

Field Marshal French reports that the Britons held the invaders Sept. 3, on the south of the river Marne. Being unable to advance further in that direction toward Paris, the Germans turned southeastward, Sept. 4, and met little effective resistance until Sept. 7. On that day the whole allied line suddenly assumed the offensive. Shortly afterward the German retreat to the northeast commenced.

General French pays a glowing tribute to the work of the British aviation corps, asserting that it has proved its superiority over the enemy in actual work in the field.

Their enforced and disorganized retreat after their brilliant advance towards Paris.

The Russian Wedge. London, Sept. 15.—All the news coming in seems to confirm the Russian reports that the Russians have inflicted another crushing defeat on the Austrians who on the right were supported by some German divisions.

The Germans who re-entranced the Austrians, according to latest advices shared in the defeat. They are trying to reach the fortress at Przemyel and the rear guard is endeavoring to keep off the Russian cavalry which is pursuing them.

180,000 Men Taken. Austria had in Poland and Galicia an army estimated at 1,000,000 men with 2,500 guns. At Lemberg, Austria lost many thousands of men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It is now stated, although not officially, that the total number of prisoners amounts to 180,000 and that 450 field guns were taken besides the guns in the captured forts, and an immense amount of war material.

Berlin Admits Defeat. A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that Berlin messages admit that the chief Austrian army has suffered an absolute defeat, but claim it is retreating in good order.

Austria Can't Make Peace. Copenhagen, Sept. 14 via London.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin declares that previous to the outbreak of the war Germany and Austria-Hungary agreed, as now have the parties to the triple entente, not to make peace separately.

8,210 on Latest Casualty List. Copenhagen, Sept. 14.—The 21st German casualty list has been issued in Berlin. It contains the names of 8,210.

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The invaders, previously numerically stronger than the allies, met their match and their sudden rush into France was stopped short.

A few days' of skirmishing for a change of position, and the allies suddenly leaped to the offensive, driving the Germans northward toward the frontiers which only a few days before they had crossed with rapid strides.

Field Marshal French reports that the Britons held the invaders Sept. 3, on the south of the river Marne. Being unable to advance further in that direction toward Paris, the Germans turned southeastward, Sept. 4, and met little effective resistance until Sept. 7. On that day the whole allied line suddenly assumed the offensive. Shortly afterward the German retreat to the northeast commenced.

General French pays a glowing tribute to the work of the British aviation corps, asserting that it has proved its superiority over the enemy in actual work in the field.

Their enforced and disorganized retreat after their brilliant advance towards Paris.

The Russian Wedge. London, Sept. 15.—All the news coming in seems to confirm the Russian reports that the Russians have inflicted another crushing defeat on the Austrians who on the right were supported by some German divisions.

The Germans who re-entranced the Austrians, according to latest advices shared in the defeat. They are trying to reach the fortress at Przemyel and the rear guard is endeavoring to keep off the Russian cavalry which is pursuing them.

180,000 Men Taken. Austria had in Poland and Galicia an army estimated at 1,000,000 men with 2,500 guns. At Lemberg, Austria lost many thousands of men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It is now stated, although not officially, that the total number of prisoners amounts to 180,000 and that 450 field guns were taken besides the guns in the captured forts, and an immense amount of war material.

Berlin Admits Defeat. A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that Berlin messages admit that the chief Austrian army has suffered an absolute defeat, but claim it is retreating in good order.

Austria Can't Make Peace. Copenhagen, Sept. 14 via London.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin declares that previous to the outbreak of the war Germany and Austria-Hungary agreed, as now have the parties to the triple entente, not to make peace separately.

8,210 on Latest Casualty List. Copenhagen, Sept. 14.—The 21st German casualty list has been issued in Berlin. It contains the names of 8,210.

Work Weakens the Kidneys

Many occupations weaken the kidneys, causing aches, pains, urinary disorders, etc. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the best remedy for these troubles. They are sold everywhere.



Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. A Minnesota Case.

Separate Situation. This is an extract from a letter just received from a little southern town: "The post office has been moved, and the boxes have been changed to open with combination locks. This morning, when I was in town, I saw the jeweler trying to file his way into the box—and on Sunday they found Cousin May's old negro, Uncle Zeb, down on his knees on the floor before the combination, hat off, and hands clasped in prayer. "He was murmuring, 'O Gawd, help me ter think! O Gawd, help me ter think!'"

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

The Things They Say. The Gushing Young Thing—Oh, professor! you must come to our affair tomorrow. All my friends are coming—though they say they haven't a rag to wear! He—I shall be delighted!—London Opinion.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU. Write for literature. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Write for book of the "How to Buy" by mail. Write for book of the "How to Buy" by mail. Write for book of the "How to Buy" by mail.

And many a weak woman can hold a strong man easier than her own tongue.

The textile industry in Brazil employs more than 100,000 workers.

I Want Some U. S. Cartridges.



U. S. Cartridges have won more Government tests than all other makes combined. World's Championship Rifle Teams habitually use U. S. Cartridges.

The U. S. Primer is different. Instead of being a mechanical mixture of fulminate of mercury and ground glass, the U. S. Primer is a strictly chemical mixture that combines uniformly and makes a uniform explosion—one cartridge acting just like the other—quick, regular and with an unvarying accuracy of bullet flight.

All Government-made cartridges are requested to have this type of primer.

U. S. Cartridges will improve your marksmanship, at least to the extent of hitting where you aim.

Send Postal for Descriptive Illustrated Booklet, "American Marksmanship." UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY. Sole Agents of the U. S. SHELLS. Dept. 29 Lowell, Mass.

For interior finishing of your house use

Rock Board

An improved wall board, in the place of lath and plaster. If your dealer does not have it write to us and we will have our agent nearest to your home call on or write you.

Rockford Paper Box Board Co. ROCKFORD, ILL.

PATENTS. Pettit's Eye Salve. ROCKFORD ILL. PETTIT'S EYE SALVE FOR EYE TROUBLES.

GERMANS SUDDENLY CHANGE PLANS WHEN ALMOST AT GATES OF PARIS

By H. M. TOMLINSON.
(International News Service.)

Nantes.—In this vast war in France a diversion has been effected of far greater significance than that worked on the German plan by Liege. Liege only interrupted that plan. Just when it seemed certain of success, the plan had been definitely changed.

Why was it changed when Paris appeared within reach?
After my first journey along the battle line I indicated the rapid advance of the German right wing moving directly on Paris through Amiens. The thousands of Amiens were blown up behind the last train of fugitives of whom I was a Saturday, August 25, the enemy seemed irresistible. The northwest coast of France as far as Dloppes was in their hands.

But even then I had not been able to believe the allies so favorably disposed to check that advance.

I was pleasantly surprised on my second journey south to find that at Beauvais, south of Amiens, I was actually between the French and German forces.

A rapid and perilous flight from there along the German front brought me to Oriel, 30 miles north of Paris. I found the British headquarters in the center of the allies there. That night, September 2, the main armies were in contact. I spoke to British soldiers engaged that day at the capture of the allies there.

Big Battle Beginning.
Paris was within sound of the German guns. A stupendous battle was beginning.

The German forces were beginning to strike as I got into Paris. But the allies were between and ranged on either flank of the Germans in the northerly direction to Amiens and Mezieres.

The scenes in Paris never be forgotten.

Prussians could learn nothing from their heavily censored press. They could not believe me when I told them the English infantry had encountered the Prussian cavalry close to their city. There were, however, no signs of panic.

Indeed, I have seen nothing of that sort in the whole French war area. What one saw in Paris was grief.

The streets and railway stations became filled with weary and tired fugitives. Was there anything on earth which could stop the Germans? The French soldiers smiled contentedly when discussing their situation. They looked had courage, but admitted that what if the Prussians thought so, too?

Driven Back Now.
And now there is not one Prussian so close to Paris. They realize that something to their disadvantage has occurred and have changed their minds about it. At 3:30 p. m. the force now so full of refugees that they were smashed in corridors propped up against each other asleep. I had part of a compartment which was empty.

The horrors of that journey are part of the Armageddon, no doubt. But they do not come into this narrative.

We crept stealthily through long lighted tunnels. The wheels hardly moved.

A few days before the country to the east "was as quiet as possible" as the French put it. The Germans were everywhere. As we now progressed I became conscious that a weight had been lifted from that part of France.

The Germans Gone.
The Germans had gone. There was no doubt of it. We saw men fishing and pulling carrots in the district that but a few days before seemed overrun by the enemy's legions.

What was to stop them? Apparently very little. The French forces, I can vouch, was far too weak to be effective. It really looked as though there were an invitation for them to come that way.

Had the three days' battle at Creil checked the enemy? Something momentous had happened.

To the northeast the Germans had passed Rheims. The French motor journey showed in that direction the land was clear.

It was quite evident they had changed their plan of attack and their front and were marching southeast with their usual rapidity.

New Move Seen.
I set out to discover what had happened. Was the battle fought by the German right arm intended to mask a new German movement to break through the French forces ranged northerly through Rheims?

The German force had been moving with exceptional mobility and strength almost due south from the line of Lille and Namur.

The French and British forces had been forced back into position to position. Indeed, it is wonderful the

KAISER PROTESTS AGAINST CRUELITIES

London.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Rotterdam has telegraphed the text of the message sent by Emperor William to President Woodrow Wilson on September 4. It was as follows:
"I consider it my duty, first to inform you as the most notable representative of the principles of humanity that after the capture of the French fort of Longwy my troops were fired in special ways in the French government. Such bullets were found only on the heads of French prisoners, but not on the heads of French prisoners, but not on English troops.

I solemnly protest to you against the way in which this war is being waged by our opponents, whose methods are making it one of the most barbarous in history. Besides the use of those awful weapons the Belgian government has openly incited the civil population to participate in the fighting and has for a long time carelessly organized their resistance. The cruelties practiced in this guerrilla warfare, even by women and priests, and the wounded soldiers and doctors killed and lazarettes fired on—were such that eventually my generals were compelled to adopt the strongest measures to protect the guilty and frighten the bloodthirsty population from continuing their shameful deeds.

Some villages and even the old town of Ypres, with the exception of its beautiful town hall (Hotel de Ville), had to be destroyed for the protection of my troops.

In those days when I see such measures inevitable and when I think of the many innocent people who have lost their homes and property as a result of the misdeeds of my guilty German war engine did not smash our lines.

I am a witness to re-enforcements being poured eastward and northward continually to build up and strengthen the allies' front.

The French and British fell back almost as far as Paris, temporarily and resisting with a vigor that must have astonished the Prussians.

"WILHELM I. R."

It became clear to the German general staff that just when they were within reach of Paris their strength of attack was more than their fatigued and shaken men could penetrate.

Their left flank was opposed to French troops and the force remained upon any attack on Paris might be fatal to them.

So they wheeled as in desperation. Time as well as their own strength was being wasted. Whether they eventually succeed is, of course, more than I can say.

Obviously the French troops holding the line of the eastern forts are now in a different position.

No doubt, too, the Germans expect to open a way so that their Luxembourg army can win them.

South of Rheims.
The Germans are well south of Rheims. Some days since they were advancing down the west side of the Argonne hills. Champs-sur-Marne has been abandoned by the French. British cavalry has been engaged at Nogent-sur-Saone.

The French army did Saturday was from La Ferté-sur-Jouarre, on the River Marne, fifty kilometers east of Paris, through Chateau Thierry to some where below Rheims. It is possible a great battle is now raging south of Troyes with the French army of the east.

I have evidence to show that the new German army did not take our military operations by surprise. Last Thursday a rapid movement of French troops began to the eastward and northward. It was aimed to meet a new southerly move of the Germans. In towns like Dijon, in the south and southeast of France, large garrisons existed a week ago. They are now empty.

A week ago Versailles was an armed camp. The troops had disappeared when I was there on Friday.

For nearly a week a mass of men have been standing in intercept the deflected Prussian line.

When I left the scene I saw so few troops to doubt that eventually the allies will be able to dam that ominous torrent.

I have spoken everywhere with French officers and men. Nowhere at any time have I seen anything but quiet confidence about the ultimate issue in France.

State News

Important Delays of Past Few Days Throughout Minnesota. Edited & Arranged for Our Readers.

PIONEER LIFE IS RECALLED

Hokah Woman Was True Pioneer of Brownsville and Winona—Born in Prussia in 1824.

Hokah.—Ninety years of age and active as a woman of 60; in full possession of all her mental faculties, busy from morning until night with her work, and keenly interested in the leading events of the day, Mrs. Hannah Rippe of Hokah is surely a remarkable woman.

Mrs. Rippe, whose maiden name was Hannah Schuele, was born at Haven, province of Bielefeld, Prussia, April 4, 1824. She came to America in 1847, and in 1848 was married to Mr. Rippe. They removed to Colerburg, Ill., where they resided for two years, then going to Duluth in 1850, and in 1851 to the settlement of 1851, when they went to Brownsville, Minn., at that time one of the most important towns in the territory.

Mr. Rippe served in the German army. He came to this country in 1848, landing at New Orleans, and on the way to the western part of the state he was wounded at the battle of Santa Cruz. After lying in a hospital for six months he was released and returned to his health, but a partial cripple for life.

Mr. and Mrs. Rippe abandoned the hotel business and a little later started a grocery store. Mr. Rippe bought and purchased the first load of wheat that came into Brownsville, paying for it 35 cents a bushel.

In those days Brownsville and Winona were the only outlets or inlets to southern Minnesota and the territory tributary to Brownsville and Winona. Mr. Rippe was in charge of the store at Brownsville for two months, and then returned to Brownsville with their loads of grain, sleeping at night under their wagons.

Many times the string of teams reached out of Brownsville for two miles, each waiting its turn to be unloaded at the warehouse of Henry Rippe, the pioneer grain buyer of the country.

REAL MYSTERY IS DEVELOPED
"J. C. R." Found Before Caldwell, Whom He Claims to Be Disappeared, It Is Said.

Taylor.—How can the mysterious "J. C. R." who was found at Waseca, Minn., on June 2, 1907, be Jay Allen Caldwell of this county, who did not disappear until Oct. 14, 1907? "J. C. R." was being cared for by the Minnesota authorities four months while Caldwell was at work here.

This seems to be an insurmountable point in the way of the claimants for Caldwell's property.

"J. C. R." was brought here and his friends said he was Jay Allen Caldwell, son of J. H. Caldwell. "J. C. R." was recognized by a sister and by many other persons. On the other hand, he was denied by his father and stepmother and many former acquaintances failed to identify him.

"J. C. R." is a much smaller man than Caldwell was when in good health. This is partially accounted for, however, by the fact that he has been paralyzed and his muscles have withered away and his flesh has been reduced, but his present physical condition does not account for the fact that his feet are much smaller than those of Caldwell.

The alleged discrepancy in the dates of the disappearance of "J. C. R." and the subsequent disappearance of Caldwell is the great stumbling block even for many of those who profess to have recognized the man as Caldwell.

One of Three Occupants Drown.
Detroit.—An automobile with three passengers was overturned in the Pellenon river, half a mile east of Detroit. John Pechek, a cook in the employ of the Nichols-Chisholm Lumber company, was drowned, and J. D. Young was seriously injured. Gordon Downs, the third man, was not injured.

Barn and Six Horses Burn.
Cambridge.—A barn and six horses, the property of Tony Brabant, were burned. It is believed the origin of the fire can be traced to men who stole into the barn to spend the night and who were smoking just before they fell asleep.

Albert Lea—Milo, son of R. E. Baragan, has been appointed to West Point.

Steering Apparatus Causes Death.
Elysiun.—John August Johnson of Traverso township, Nicollet county, was instantly killed when his automobile struck a half a mile west of here. Accompanied by members of his family, he was on his way to Northfield to spend Sunday. The other members of the party, including Johnson's wife, son and granddaughter, were badly bruised. Johnson was 71 years of age. The accident is said to have been due to the steering apparatus reversing all along the line between the Rivers Bug and Vjvaka.

PLAN BETTER BABY COMMISSION

Bemidji Club Will Stage Unique Feature at Christmas and Conventions Meeting.

Bemidji.—When Governor Elmerhart, C. A. Vasily, Judge E. P. Waite and other Minnesota officials came to Bemidji on August 25, 28 and 29, to attend the annual Minnesota conference of Charities and Corrections and a meeting of the commission on child labor, the Bemidji club will be asked to forward the plans for the better babies' contest to be held in connection with the meeting.

Mrs. L. A. Ward, president of the Bemidji Mothers' Study club, says the club will send out the committee to arrange details of the club; committees to arrange details are being appointed.

Arrangements for the entertainment of visitors are being made under the direction of Chairman T. J. Burke. An entertainment fund is being raised for the better babies' contest. On the third day the visitors will go by special train to Walker to inspect the state tuberculosis sanatorium. Luncheon will be served at one of the new buildings not yet occupied.

The program at the sanatorium will start at 10 o'clock and will extend to 4 p. m. Dr. Hoyt E. DeLoth on "Conditions in Wisconsin"; Dr. H. L. "Sylvan" on "The County Tuberculosis Sanatorium"; Dr. George W. Williams Beach on "Our Duty to Consumptives Discharged from Sanatoria"; Dr. H. W. Hill, executive secretary of the Minnesota State Public Health Association; Dr. Edward Meyerding on "The Advantages of the State Establishment"; Dr. J. H. DeLoth on "Deaf, Blind and Mentally Defective Children."

The county commissioners also will hold a session in Walker, to transact business and to discuss bills that are to come before the legislature.

UTILIZED ALL OLD GARMENTS
Big Falls Mother Gave Six Children in Outfits Made of Sacks and Discarded Apparel.

Hamilin.—An exhibit with a human interest story attached was at the Minnesota State Fair, Minnesota State Fair, from Big Falls, Minn.

The exhibit consisted of baby clothes made by Mrs. George W. Williams, a homestead ten miles from Big Falls. Mrs. Smith has been away from the city and from stores for many years and has been forced to make her children's clothes from material which other mothers would scorn to use.

The collection set on the fair included baby clothes, such as baby dresses and aprons made from flour sacks; babies' stockings made from hoisery worn out by the older children; caps and kinds of baby clothes. There is not one new garment in the lot, and most of the lace and trim was worn by each of her six children when she was a child.

When short of mending cotton, Mrs. Smith has darned the garments with ravelings from pieces of the same goods, and she has made up the children's department of the Big Falls Community club.

THINKS WIFE IS KIDNAPPED
Bertha Blacksmith Finds No Trace of Helpmeet—Offers a Reward of \$200.

Mankato.—Herman Thirk, a Blacksmith of Bertha, Minn., has just returned to his home after a trip to Kansas City in search of his wife, whom he believes has been kidnapped. He offers a reward of \$200 for information as to her whereabouts.

When she was in the home of her mother in Los Angeles, Cal., late in July for St. Paul, where she was to meet him. He waited for her in St. Paul, but she did not appear. Her mother-in-law wrote later that her daughter had started for St. Paul and that she had since received a letter from her, bearing a Kansas City postmark, and enclosing the unused portion of Mrs. Thirk's ticket to St. Paul over the Burlington road, and her trunk check.

The mother said that she sent a ticket from Kansas City to Los Angeles, to her daughter, addressed to general delivery. Some one received the ticket, wrote on the envelope, "Too late," and enclosed the letter back to Los Angeles.

Prisoner Gives Himself Up.
St. Cloud.—A man who was wanted of avoiding the police, who was being looked for him since 1912, Henry M. Hartman, 29 years old, a paroled prisoner from the St. Cloud reformatory, has given himself up to the Buffalo, N. Y., authorities, according to a message received here. Hartman was sentenced from Crow Wing county on a charge of burglary. He was paroled Aug. 29, 1912, and broke parole on Nov. 19 of the same year.

Watab Man Electrocutted.
St. Cloud.—J. Scheerhorn, an employe of the Watab Paper company, was electrocuted while sliding workmen of the Atlas-Chalmers company of Milwaukee in installing a new generator at the mill. Scheerhorn was from the town of Watab, Minn., when he accidentally touched a live wire, receiving the full force of 440 volts. He is survived by his wife and three children. His home was in Sauk Rapids.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWS

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN FAR OFF NORTHWEST.

ITEMS FROM THE OLD HOME

Resume of the Most Important Events in Sweden, Norway and Denmark—Of Interest to the Scandinavians in America.

There was a strong expression of relief in the applause with which both chambers of the Swedish riksdag greeted the statement of Herr Wallenberg, the foreign minister, that the Swedish and Norwegian governments had mutually declared their definite intention to maintain to the utmost limit their neutrality in regard to the combative powers, and, in addition, had exchanged binding assurances with the object of preventing the state of war in Europe causing either of the two kingdoms to be against each other.

General rumors had given rise to an incorrect idea of Sweden's attitude toward neutrality.

Thru a statement by the foreign minister all uncertainty was removed. Any fears that the question of neutrality had been called in question were allayed.

SWEDEN.
The farmers of central Skane are in a peculiar situation. Their crops are so light as to be of partial failure. The spring crops and the hay were hit the hardest by the dry weather.

These farmers must sell a large part of their stock because they cannot carry all of it through the winter. Just as they were ready to begin to sell in earnest the war scare came.

With it the order from the government not to export foodstuffs. The result was that they now have to sell their stock at a very low price. Live hogs bring only about seven cents a pound. Two months ago young pigs now they are sold for less than \$1.50 a piece. Milk and eggs used to bring a handsome price, and now they are sold for 6 to 8 cents a piece.

Many small farms are mortgaged, and less outside help is being asked for. It is expected that the housekeeping association will assist the thrifty farmers in some way.

J. P. Mattson, the editor of the Warren Sheet, Warren, Minn., writes from Stockholm that on his arrival in Sweden he deposited his money in a bank and when the troubles commenced the bank tightened up and will pay to depositors only a few cents of their money. Banks all over Sweden are paralyzed and banks are hard pressed on account of the withdrawal of deposits made at the first rumor of war.

"Sweden," he continues, "fears that it will be drawn into the world war, but it is taking all precautions to remain neutral and is preparing to defend its neutrality. The entire navy has mobilized and a few corps of the army. Everywhere on the street the eye meets with men in uniforms and the drilling of soldiers is going on constantly."

St. Louis City, Iowa.—G. N. Swan, Swedish vice consul, returned from a three months' visit in Europe, said that Sweden, though praying for peace, is in a state of preparedness for war. Sympathies of all the navies people are with the Germans. The Russian aggression toward the sea inflicting the sentiment.

Both Norway and Sweden are ready to violate Denmark, he said, is mobilized, but sentiment there is against Germany, the memory of a previous German invasion being foremost in the minds of many.

A farmer at Mo set his neighbors an example which they are not apt to follow. He hauled a load of potatoes to Soderhamn. A storekeeper offered him a handsome price for the load. But instead of accepting the offer he drove to the nearest quarter of the city and sold his potatoes in small quantities at the rate of only two and a half cents a quart. A well dressed lady who came to buy potatoes was politely informed that she could not have any of those potatoes. A farmer's wife also retained a load of potatoes at a loss.

There is anxiety felt in the Swedish capital because of the efforts Germany is making, as shown by articles in the German newspapers, to induce Sweden to abandon her attitude of neutrality and take the field as an ally of Germany. The object sought is to weaken the Russian attack on Norway by means of a Swedish attack on Finland.

Sweden proclaimed her neutrality a second time in a statement from the foreign office denying steps were being taken to enter the war.

NORWAY.

Dr. J. S. Johnson of St. Paul, who is in charge of the exhibits of Norway at the central exposition in Christiania, discusses the advertising value of the Norwegian-American exhibits as follows: The question arises whether the money and labor expended by the state, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin during the exposition, is well expended. To this query only one answer can be made, and that is necessarily a most emphatic "Yes." The expense has been so small as to be practically disregarded, and we estimate that no state with undeveloped resources and any considerable contingent of Norwegian population can afford not to have been represented.

Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin have practically been put on the map here during this exposition, and the investment has been readily repaid.

Some of the hundreds of thousands of these returns will be of a character not to be measured in dollars and cents, a reputation for the state for progress, intelligence, education, admirable traits of character and square dealing in the past is now being established and estimated and computed in money value.

During this exposition the Norwegian estimate of their kinship in America has risen 100 per cent. The average estimate of the country they inhabit, with all that pertains to it. Much the larger percentage of the emigrants from Norway have been intelligent people, only a few of them have had the advantages of education or culture, but in spite of all this many of them have been successful in their work, they have labored, they make a showing at this exposition which causes their home-coming kinship to open their eyes in wonder and astonishment.

A Norwegian-American who has been visiting the exposition in Christiania finds that his kinship on the old soil are very easy-going, and he says so very pointedly. The fact is that the average Norwegian lives a life of comparative ease. He has no conception of what the "struggle for life" consists. He is peasant business man or wage earner, he is not much beyond the plow. His working hours are short, with frequent intermissions of rest and feeding. Sunday begins Saturday noon.

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FRONTIER OF RUSSIA COVERS 1,000 MILES

The frontier line which Russia has newly created by the armies of Germany and Austria, extends a thousand miles, not taking into account the Turkish frontier, which Russia is prepared to defend.

It is no secret that the plan of the Russian staff is to deal a mortal blow to Austria and then launch almost her

entire fighting strength against Germany. Russia now has arrayed against its two enemies not less than 5,000,000 men trained to arms. Behind these stand another 2,000,000 ready to take their places.

Russia's hopes of crushing Austria speedily seem well founded. The Austrian army at Lemberg was crushed. North of Lemberg the main Austrian army, which had been broken up by the invasion of Poland, is reported retreating all along the line between the Rivers Bug and Vjvaka.

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FINLAYSON,
Phone 85, MINN.

Finlayson
A. C. Underhill and Sigurd
Greenley of Kettlebridge transacted
business here Tuesday.

Carl Piffel was in Minneapolis,
Monday.

Fred Nelson went to Pine City
Tuesday.

Henry Frohriech has purchased
a Ford auto.

John P. Peltto is building a new
dwelling 28x30, to stories high.

J. H. Lingren and family of
Bruno, are visiting the Hoglands.

Groningen
W. F. Palmer, of Iona, Iowa,
spent last week clearing on his 80
in sec. 36, Pine Lake town. Mr.
Palmer intends to move his family
up here in November to be come a
resident of good old Pine county.
That's what we need more actual
settlers and less speculators.

Miss Hazel Palmer while on a
visit at the cities was suddenly
taken ill but is reported much
improved.

Some people can't live unless they
are in trouble, to bad lets all have
a hand

P. G. Erickson is still busy with
a crew of men working on their road
around here.

Reed Rykema has his new silo
built and filled. Reed believe in
having silage for his cows in the
winter.

Took the Tip.
The good advice of the laird of
Waterton, in Aberdeenshire, to a
sheep stealer took in a very prac-
tical joke. He had himself sent the
man to jail, and in those days sheep
stealing was a capital offense. Visiting
the prisoner the night before the
trial, he asked him what he
meant to do. To which the prisoner
replied that he intended to confess
and pray for mercy.

"Confess!" said Waterton. "What
man, will ye confess and be hanged?
Nae, nae! Deny it to my face."
He did so and was acquitted.—
Dundee Advertiser.

Saved the Edition.
Sir Frederick Gori Ouseley used
to tell a story about the famous
Clarendon Press at Oxford, which
shows how very easily serious blunders
may be made. It was when a
new edition of the Bible was com-
posed, and not till the final re-
vision of the text, when in another
moment it would have been irrevocably
fixed in immortal type, that the
printer was discovered to have
given the following "free" rendering
of 1 Corinthians xv, 52:

"The trumpet shall sound, ***
and we shall be hanged."

The Barn Swallow.
From daylight till dark the barn
swallow on tireless wings destroys
countless numbers of insects. It's
favorite nesting site is the barn
rafter. Farmers can easily provide
in their barns for the entrance and
exit of the birds and thereby add
materially to their numbers. Its
food consists of flies, beetles, weevils,
small dung beetles of the May
beetle family, ants, wasps and bees.

He sooth better that creepeth in his
way than he that runneth out of his
way.—St. Augustine.

ONE OF WHISTLER'S WHIMS.

He Simply Wouldn't Talk About His
Birthplace or His Age.

James McNeill Whistler had no
patience with those people who
would insist upon inquiring into
the details of his biography, in
which he professed, and professed
with some sincerity, that he was not
interested. These details were his
age and his place of birth.

It was once mentioned in a Parisian
newspaper that Whistler was
born in Baltimore. Although this
was contrary to fact, Whistler could
not be induced to correct it. The
mistake was copied over and over
again, and angry patriots from
Massachusetts, accidentally the
birthplace of this citizen of the
world, would write impassioned let-
ters to him asking him to deny the
libel. All he could be prevailed
upon to say was, "If it pleases any
one to have me born in Baltimore
let me be born in Baltimore." An
individual hailing from Lowell,
Mass., was once mentioned in a
newspaper as having written him
the generally insulting manner
which certain people regard as et-
quette in addressing a man of gen-
ius upon a first introduction.

"Mr. Whistler," said the stranger,
"like me, you were born in
Lowell, Mass., and you are sixty-
eight years of age and I am sixty-
seven. I remember."

The painter interrupted wearily
and plaintively, "My dear sir, if
you like to be born in Lowell,
Mass., and you enjoy being sixty-
seven years of age, well and good,
but I don't want to be sixty-eight
years of age and don't remember
being born in Lowell, Mass."

Horses in Literature.
In sacred writ it was deemed
worthy of record that Solomon im-
ported horses from Egypt, while
the description of the war steed in
Job is mentioned one of the finest
parts of that piece of literature. In
Greek myth and English satire
the qualities ascribed to Centaur
and the Houyhnhnms testify suffi-
ciently to the high regard in which
the horse has ever been held. The
name of Bucephalus is inseparably
coupled with that of Alexander. At
least one Roman emperor had di-
vine honors paid to his charger. Who
can picture Don Quixote sleeping
on his armor without seeing the
princely Romantate tethered under
the dewy night? And the stirring
incidents of John Gilpin's ride con-
clusively proved that the racing
blood of far removed equine ances-
ters was not entirely wanting in the
degenerate descendant.

The Family Tree Grew Backward.
A Kansas City man married, and
his mother-in-law came to live with
him. About a year later a friend
met him and asked:
"Has there been any increase in
your family since we last met?"
"Well, yes. There's one more of
us."
"Well! Glad to hear it. Boy or
girl?"
"Neither. It's my wife's mother's
mother, who has come to live
with us."
The first man was silent for a
moment, then he said, "It looks to
me, old man, as if your posterity
had got headed in the wrong direc-
tion."—Kansas City Times.

Pretty Empty.
A story is told of an incident
which happened when Admiral Evans
was in command of the Indiana
at the mast before Captain Evans
charged with getting food out of a
mess chest outside of meal hours.

Captain Evans asked the man
what he had to say, and the man,
sizing up the delicate situation,
said:

"Captain, I didn't take no food
outer that chest. Why, captain,
there weren't no food in that chest!
I looked in that chest, and, captain,
I met a cockroach coming out of
that chest with tears in his eyes."

Deadly Vipers.
Besides the lancehead viper, "the
most deadly of all known reptiles,"
there are several singularly inter-
esting snakes in Brazil. The suru-
turu is supposed to cause death in
six hours. It is sometimes found
in the feet of men. Its skin is a dirty,
tawny yellow, with dark brown
lozenges on the back. It is said to be
attracted by fire, but seldom to in-
jure travelers. The fiercest of the
fence headed vipers is the jararoca,
and it also is a dirty yellow, but it
is brown-black about the tail.

The Oldest Books.
The oldest books, proper, were in
roll shape, the rolls being kept in
jars or boxes. Very anciently the
change was made from the roll to
the folded form of book, the vellum,
or parchment, being stretched to-
gether. The most ancient writings
of all were painted on wood or
stone, as among the Egyptians, or
encharactered on mud bricks, as
with the Assyrians.

RIDDLE OF THE WEATHER.

It is Only in Spots That the Meteor-
ologist Can Solve It.

"Will man ever be able to con-
trol the weather?"
"Not so long as it remains a mys-
tery to him, and a mystery it still
is in spite of all the studies and all
the experience of the weather bar-
ons and the prognosticators.

To forecast a change of weather
is like forecasting the shape that a
puff of smoke will take, and to ac-
count for a spell of good or bad
weather is as difficult as to account
for the birth and persistence of a
cloud that hangs for hours in a
blue sky. The general causes are
known, or believed to be known,
but science, to have much practical
value, must master the details.

I do not mean to cast doubt
upon the general usefulness of
weather bureau work, but there
should be no mistake concerning
the basis on which it rests. When
weather predictions succeed, it is
because the atmosphere has settled
into a state of regular action and
reaction between the forces that
control its phenomena, and then
the weather observers can follow
the course of a storm and predict
its arrival at particular points as
easily as a train dispatcher can
trace the run of an express across
the continent by simply consulting
his time table.

But when the powers of the air
confer a change of schedule, the
scientific meteorologist is, for a
time, as uncertain and upset in his
calculations as the popular weather
prophet and less to be depended
upon for local predictions than
some wise old farmer who studies
the behavior of tree frogs, earth-
worms, hens and chickens and other
animals which seem to have a
foreknowledge of nature's moods
that is denied to us.

Meteorology can tell, from ob-
servations gathered widely on land
and sea, what the general state of
the atmosphere is during a long
spell of wet or dry weather. It can
also make (very general) predic-
tions concerning changes likely to
occur in these general states of the
atmosphere, but it refuses to be
held to strict account in such
things. If you use an intellectual
microscope you will find in its
schedule what is common on rail-
way time tables, "Subject to change
without notice"—Garrett P. Ser-
vis in New York Journal.

Daudet's Ideas of Death.
Alphonse Daudet constantly suf-
fered severe physical pain and was
unable to sleep without the aid of
chloral. He was always speaking
about death and especially rejoiced
in the theory propounded by an
English doctor that death was in
itself a delightful sensation, volun-
taneous, resembling the action of an-
aesthetics.

Daudet on one occasion dreamed
of dying surrounded by his friends
and conversing of the hereafter.
The once told Gombour, who after-
ward related the incident, that
whenever he entered a new apart-
ment for the first time his eye in-
stinctively searched for the spot
where his coffin would be placed.

Bitumen on the Dead Sea.
Judean bitumen floats in pieces
of varying size on the Dead sea and
is washed up principally on the
western shore, where the Arabs col-
lect it. The bitumen rises from the
depths and forms islets, which
were remarked in ancient times and
described by Strabo. The local
earthquakes have the effect of aug-
menting these deposits. In the year
1834, after a severe shock of
earthquake, a mass of twenty tons
was thrown up on the southern
coast; in 1837, when a sharp shock
was felt all over Syria, a mass of
fifteen tons came to the surface.

Health Hints.
The teacher had impressed upon
the class the necessity of keeping
the teeth clean. Since, pedagogically,
no instructor is of educational
value without his corresponding ex-
periences, she had her young charges
write a composition on the subject.
The following gems are selected
from their efforts:

"To keep the teeth from decay-
ing, wrench the mouth every morn-
ing."

"Three methods of preventing
the teeth from decaying is to clean
them after each meal."—Woman's
Home Companion.

Helping a Tartar.
A singular custom prevails
among the Tartars or Kurds. If a
man gets into difficulties—namely,
loses his cattle or other movable
property—he pours a little brown
sugar into a piece of colored cloth,
ties it up and carries one such pack-
age to each of his friends and ac-
quaintances. In return he is pre-
sented, according to circumstances,
with a cow or sheep or a sum of
money. He is thus at once set on
his legs again.

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MORA, MINNESOTA

HELD AT MORA SEPTEMBER 23, 24, 25, 26

WHERE COCOANUTS GROW.

The Way the Natives Strip, Open and
Eat the Milky Fruit.

I had always imagined that cocoan-
uts grow on trees just the way we
see them down at the grocery, but
instead of this they have a thick
mat around them. It's harder to
get this off than it is to get the nut
open. I wondered how my friend
was going to get the hull off when
he didn't even have a knife. Think-
ing up the nut he stepped up to the
tree, turned his back and with long
powerful strokes began hammering
the nut against the bole of the tree
between his legs. After a dozen
strokes the rough outer covering
split enough for him to get his fin-
gers in and pull it off. Then the nut
began to look like the kind Ed An-
drews has. As I like the nut better
he could get into this, for back
home it would be a job with a saw
and ax.

Picking up a pointed stick he
punched out two of the eyes, one
for an air hole, and turning up the
cocoanut offered me a drink. It
wasn't very fancy, but it was filling.
When the milk was out he took a
stone and gave the nut a few hard
blows, and the nut opened almost
in half. With the sharp edge of an
other stick he rimmed the white
meat loose as though with a spoon
—and there it was for me to eat as
though he had had a whole carpenter
shop. The meat was soft and
slippery, like trying to pick up but-
ter-milk.

In Missouri I had never eaten
them that way, for by the time a
nut travels that far the meat is
hard, and I hurt the man's feelings
by telling him that I preferred the
tough kind. One of the nuts was
hard, and he threw it contemptu-
ously to the pigs that stood in a
circle around us, noses in, but I
rushed out and rescued part of it
in glee. A few moments later I
caught him looking at me as if he
couldn't quite make me out, a man
seemingly normal—but who liked
ripe cocoanuts. — Homer Gray in
Leslie's.

Jumping at a Conclusion.
Elsie sat drearily in the gloaming
in the front room. She was miser-
able, for the previous night she had
words with her lover, and now she
feared he would not call. Suddenly
she heard a step, a ring, a voice she
knew and some one speaking to the
servant in the hall. Not waiting
for a light to be brought she gently
called:

"Come in!"
The visitor entered, and with a
joyful glint Elsie cast herself into
his arms and softly murmured:

"Oh, my darling, I am so glad you
have come! I have so wanted you
to make it up and settle."

"Well, I'm very glad, too, that
you're going to settle up at last,"
said the gas collector. — London
Mag.

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your camp—best for convenience and price.

F. J. RYBAK, PINE CITY, MINN.

A strike has been declared against
three Twin City marble and tile firms
by Local No. 2, International Associa-
tion of Marble Workers.

William F. Kurtz, aged eighty-five
years, pioneer resident of Dakota
county, is dead.

The Real Evil.
Mrs. Muegling—My husband gave up
fishing when he joined the church.
Mrs. Buegelius—But fishing isn't sinful.
Mrs. Muegling—No, but lying is.—Phil-
adelphia Record.