

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

England erklärt Baumwolle als Kontrebande.

Die Befürchtung ist Tatsache geworden. England hat es gewagt, Baumwolle als Kontrebande zu erklären. Schläu wie stets, hat es sich hinter andere verjüngt. Mit Wohlgefallen im Verzen und Sommergrünmalen des tiefen Mitgefühl's kündigt John Bull seinem Cousin gar nicht offiziell, aber autoritativ an, daß die Allie, Großbritannien, Frankreich, Rußland, Italien und Belgien gezwungen gewesen seien, Baumwolle als Kriegsgegenstand zu erklären, weil der kostbare Stoff trotz aller Vorsichtsmaßnahmen der Verbündeten seinen Weg nach Deutschland gefunden habe. Also lieber Dunkel Bam, nicht das rickichtsollte England, sondern die Allie haben Dir diesen Streich gespielt, nicht mit Cousin John, sondern gegen die ganze Elque nicht Du furchtlos, wenn Du nicht pflichtschuldigst Deine Zustimmung zu dem neuesten Gewalttätigen Deiner "Freunde" geben willst. "England wird die ganze Baumwollenernte Amerikas für sich erwerben" oder England wird alle beschlagnahmten Baumwollmengen durch Kriegserklärung beschlagnahmen, trüfte die Kofenpreise noch getern das gedulde irreguliert amerikanische Volk. Aber — der Wite wird nicht gaulen für das was er umsonst haben kann. Was jetzt wurde die amerikanische Baumwolle konfisziert und der Amlender entkündigt. Diese Entkündigung ist nicht pflichtschuldigst, fällt jedoch fort, wenn Baumwolle Kontrebande ist. Und welches Recht hat England dazu? Kein Recht als das des Seeräubers, das Recht der Gewalt und Anmaßung. Nur durch einen völlerredtswidrigen Akt läßt Baumwolle sich zu Kontrebande machen, und unsere Baumwollkultur durch einen völlerredtswidrigen Akt zu ruinieren, sollte England unter seinen Umständen gestattet werden.

Auch mit den Notwendigkeiten des Krieges kann ein solcher Schritt nicht begründet werden. England beruft sich darauf, daß Baumwolle unentbehrlich sei für die Herstellung von Schießbaumwolle, aber wir wissen, daß Deutschland auch dafür Erfolg gefunden hat. Ueberdies ist das für Kriegszwecke verwendete Volumen im Vergleich zu dem für Friedenszwecke verwendeten so gering, daß sich die Beschaffung, Baumwolle für Kontrebande zu erklären, aus kriegerischen Notwendigkeiten nicht herleiten läßt. Als im Kriege zwischen Japan und Rußland die russische Regierung verurteilte, Baumwolle zu Kontrebande zu machen, erhob England energig Protest und setzte es durch, daß für seine indische Baumwolle der Seeweg nach Japan offen blieb. Wenn aber nach dem damals von England vertretenen Standpunkte Deutschland kein Recht hatte, Baumwolle für Kontrebande zu erklären, dann hat England dieses Recht jetzt auch nicht. Es sollte ihr nicht erlaubt werden, nach Belieben Artikel, für deren freien Seeverkehr es selber selbst gekämpft hat, auf die Liste der Kontrebande-Artikel zu setzen.

Die südlichen Pflanzler verlangen, daß die Regierung der Referent in New Orleans 500 Millionen Dollars zur Verfügung stellt, um sie den Baumwollpflanzern zu vier Prozent zu leihen. Als ein ähnlicher Vorschlag dem Finanzgesetz einverleibt werden sollte, welches die Steuerbefreiungen ins Leben rief, wandte der Präsident sich mit aller Entschiedenheit dagegen und verbot es, weil er eine Verschlechterung der Umlaufmittel befürchtete, eine Ansicht, die vollkommen richtig war. Was die Pflanzler jetzt veranlaßt, die Hilfe zu fordern, ist die Spernung des unsterblichen Baumwollmarktes durch England. Die drückt den Preis herab, daß die Pflanzler daran zu Grunde gehen müßten. Würde der von England widerrechtlich gesperrte Markt geöffnet, so könnten die Pflanzler ihre Ware zu lohnenden Preisen absetzen. Werden wir jetzt den Baumwollpflanzern das verlangte Geld zur Verfügung stellen oder werden wir England zwingen, die unberechtigten Blockade aufzuheben?

Gemeine politische Sektkampagne britischer Zeitungen.

Es steht schlimm um die Sache Englands und seiner Allierten. Zu dieser Ueberzeugung muß man unwillkürlich kommen, wenn man die verneinlichen Anstrengungen sieht, die viele englische Tagesblätter des Landes machen, um die im Lande weilenden Deutschen und sogar Deutsch-Amerikaner in Mißtraut zu bringen und in gneislichstem Lichte erscheinen zu lassen. Die amerikanischen Blätter, welche bisher so eifrig die Sache der Allierten verfochten, fühlen, daß sie

sich in ihrer Politik verarramt haben. Allen voran wütet die "N. Y. World", gegründet von dem verstorbenen Joseph Pulitzer, der als junger Mann aus Ungarn emigrierte. Die "World" und mit ihr eine ganze Reihe von Zeitungen, welche dieser alles mögliche pflichtschuldigst nachbeten, kommt nun mit seitenlangen "Enthüllungen", über Verjüngte, hier Kriegsmaterial anzufaufen usw. Die "World" hat auch schon in Erfahrung gebracht, daß Verjüngte gemacht wurden, Fonds aufzubringen, um eine Nachrichtenagentur, die nicht von London kontrolliert wird, und ein unabhängiges anglo-amerikanisches Blatt — wie "The Evening Mail" — zu erwerben. — Die "World" behauptet ferner, daß die "Strikes" in den amerikanischen Waffen- und Munitionsfabriken von Agenten, die in Deutschland Solde finden, angezettelt worden seien. Die "World" bleibt natürlich für die meisten ihrer Behauptungen die Beweise schuldig, weil sie eben keine zu erbringen weiß, und in einem Zeitartifel sagt sie selbst: "Wir wissen kein Mittel, durch welche diese deutsche Propaganda unter den Gefechen der Vereinigten Staaten befristet werden könnte."

Die "World" führt mit Namen folgende Persönlichkeiten mit der Behauptung auf, sie seien in das "Kontrebande" verwickelt: Der deutsche Votchschafter Graf von Bernstorff; Dr. Heinrich H. Albert, der als hauptgeschäftlicher Finanz-Agent aufgeführt wird; Hugo Schmidt, der Vertreter der Deutschen Bank, Berlin; Der Chemiker Dr. Hugo Schmeidler; Generat Weygoldt vom deutschen Generalkonsulat, und George Sylvester Pierce, der Redakteur des "Fatherland". Die seitenlangen Artikel, welche den gutmütigen Lesern aufgefischt werden, sind romanhaft in ihrer ganzen Länge und Breite. Wer sich von demartigen Geschreibsel auch im mindesten in seiner Beurteilung der gegenwärtigen Lage beeinflussen läßt, ist reich über seinen Geisteszustand sich unterzuchen zu lassen.

Schlingen über deutsche Umtriebe festzuzugeln.

Washington. Rügen haben kurze Weine, manchmal wenigstens. Dit laufen sie lange und weit genug, ehe sie eingeholt werden. Staatssekretär Lansing erklärte, daß die in der "New York World" enthaltene Angabe, der Präsident habe ihn angewiesen, in seinem Departement eine Untersuchung anzustellen, um mehreren in England befindlichen, zu ermitteln, umwahr sei. Der Präsident habe keine derartige Ordre gegeben. Staatssekretär Lansing erklärte ferner, daß die in der "New York World" enthaltene Angabe, er habe die Befehung an die Angeküllten des Departements erlassen, daß sie die "Enthüllungen" in der "New York World" gründlich studieren sollten, als Teil ihrer Departementspflichten, unwahr sei. "Sie haben meine Ermahnung, dies unter Nennung meines Namens zu erklären," fügte der Staatssekretär hinzu. Es waren etwa zwanzig Zeitungskorrespondenten gegenwärtig, darunter Vertreter aller großen New Yorker Zeitungen. Man sieht, bei den "Enthüllungen" wird eben weidlich drauflos geschwätzt.

England kontrolliert jetzt die Kupferproduktion.

Bekanntlich ist es den Engländern gelungen, im Uebernehmen mit der Amalgamated Copper Company, der größten Kupferproduzentin unserer Landes zu treffen, das darauf hinausgeht, die gesamte amerikanische Kupferproduktion unter englische Kontrolle zu bringen. England ist nunmehr Herr über die Kupferverfertigung der Welt und sicherlich werden wir später die Folgen davon zu spüren bekommen. Gute freilich, wenn diese englische Maßregel ihre Spitze vor allem gegen Deutschland, so Stände konnte sie aber nur mit Hilfe "neutraler amerikanischer Bürger" kommen.

Schnelle Abnutzung der Schiffschiffe.

Washington. Zwei zwölfjährige Schiffe des Schiffschiffes "Monning", welche erst im Jahre 1912 in Gebrauch genommen worden sind, werden in der hiesigen Fabrik für Marinegeschütze einer genauen Untersuchung unterzogen werden, weil sie vollständig abgenutzt sind, während andere, welche gleichzeitig eingestellt und nicht weniger gebraucht worden sind, sich sehr gut gehalten haben. Nach der Ansicht der Offiziere muß entweder die innere Wandung der Geschütze Defekte gehabt, oder sie muß irgend einer besonderen Einwirkung von Pulver ausgesetzt gewesen sein.

"BABY BEEF" ATTAINS POPULAR POSITION



Excellent "Baby Beef" Specimens.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) "Baby beef" has within the past few years attained a popular position with the consumer of beef, and taking the present feed lot and market conditions as a criterion, it would appear that its popularity will be sustained in the future. The consuming public is demanding more small cuts of high-quality beef and certain changes in the production of beef have been brought about by the increased cost of growing it. No class of beef more fulfills the requirements of both producer and consumer than does "baby beef." Conditions on the ranges have greatly changed. Years ago cattle were kept until 3 to 5 years of age, but better bulls and consequent general improvement in quality and maturing ability in market cattle, together with heavier grain feeding, has made it possible to put just as much beef on the market at from 13 to 20 months of age.

The average age at which "baby beef" is put on the market at the present time is probably between 13 and 16 months, and feeders seem to think that in time with improvements in breeding herd and feed-lot methods the same weight of carcass, with more quality, may be put on the market at even an earlier age. Top prices and prices that will pay for the cost of production are given for "little" cattle when they carry "prime" finish. To put this finish on this type of cattle requires experience and skill. At present commission men complain of many would-be baby beefs being shipped to market in half-fat condition. Markets pay a premium for the extra finish, but half-fat yearlings are marketable only at a discount. An axiom in stockyards is "Few feeders are able to turn out a fat yearling."

Five Arguments for Baby Beef. The following are advantages mentioned by feeders of experience as reasons why they favor finishing their cattle as baby beef: First—The younger cattle make more gains on the same amount of feed than do the cattle with more age. To get such gains, however, it is necessary that the calves be pushed from the time they are dropped. In addition to the milk the calf gets from its dam, it should be given a grain ration just as soon as it will begin to eat. As expressed by one feeder, "I never know when it is weaned." Second—The money invested in cattle is turned faster. Under old range conditions money invested in cattle was realized upon only once in from three to five years. By feeding out calves as baby beef, money can be turned in 18 months. Third—By feeding as yearlings the herd to be maintained on the farm is smaller, and pasture, forage, grain, etc., which were once used for yearlings and two and three-year-olds can now be used to increase the number of cows kept. Fourth—Open heifers find just as ready market as the steers. This is true in no case after the time the heifers have passed the two-year-old stage. Yearling heifers finish out even more rapidly than do the steers, and marketing them at this age is a big advantage since there is no other time in their lives when markets will treat them as favorably. Fifth—The baby beef market at the present time is the most stable of all the cattle markets. Baby beef has, during the past few years, had a market all its own, and probably in most cases regardless of other cattle market conditions. Baby beefs will not take on as high a degree of finish as will two-year-old cattle, but nevertheless the yearlings with somewhat less finish have usually sold at a higher figure than two-year-olds.

During the past few years the Christmas market has been very favorable toward all cattle with quality and prime finish, quite a proportion of which are baby beef. Most of the baby beef goes on the market during the months of May, June and July. The market at this time is generally good, and in fact generally stays good throughout the summer, for during the middle and late summer months few prime cattle are for sale. Most of the cattle offered are half-fat yearlings. In feeding for the December market, fall-born calves are generally used. The following schedule may be used with baby beefs intended for the December market: Have the calves dropped in September and October. Begin giving them a light grain ration, in addition to their dam's milk, at about two months of age, or about November 1. Wean them during April and May, or as late as possible, so that they can be turned directly upon grass. At weaning time begin increasing their grain ration until by the middle of July or August 1, they are getting about all the grain they will take. Keep them on heavy grain feed until pastures begin to diminish, and then add silage with clover or alfalfa, either one or both, to the ration. They should be ready to market from the middle of November to the middle of December. Spring-born calves are of a more suitable age for finishing for late spring or early summer markets. If these calves are born in March or April, they should begin to take a li-

GET RID OF WORMS IN HOGS

Salt, Coal, Copperas and Sulphur Are Beneficial if Given to Animals in Proper Amount. Every hog raiser has more or less trouble in keeping his herd free from worms. Salt, coal, copperas and sulphur are beneficial if properly fed. About a half pound of copperas for a hundred pounds of slack coal makes a good mixture. If they have never eaten coal in any great quantity, care must be taken in feeding it because they may eat too much. It is a good plan to give the hogs about all they will eat up clean. This can be done twice a week, increasing the amount at each time, and when they become accustomed to this feed it can be given more regularly, until in a short time it will be safe to let them eat as much as they want.

FASHIONS AND FADS

The newest petticoats are made of tulle. Summer fashion favors the transparent sleeve. White skirts for tennis favor the wide pocket effects. Rose pink is a good shade for a lawn country frock. The all-black hat of velvet is fashion's latest caprice. There are huge taffeta roses placed at the waist line. Knitted silk sport coats in stripes are very effective. Even bathing suits have skirts formed of a series of ruffles. Boned brassieres are now being made expressly for bathing. Beaded gate-pouch bags are made of black or navy blue moire. Circular skirts are finished with bias bands of plaid material. Carry a parasol of gorgeous hue and a small handbag of brilliant taffeta. Tiny hand-painted pearl buttons and dyed pearl buttons in odd shapes are to appear on autumn waists. Segregate Young Calves. Keep the young calves separate at feeding time. If you have not a set of calf stanchions snap a short chain into each calf's collar and fasten it to the wall.

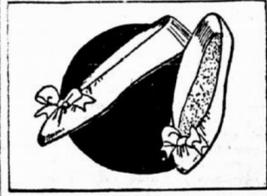
FOR THE GUEST ROOM

PRETTY THINGS MAKE THE WELL-COME SEEM REAL.

First Consideration for a Guest is Comfort—Annoyance of Delayed Baggage Can Be Overcome by Little Foresight.

It is a good idea to prepare pretty things for fitting up the guest room. The first consideration for a guest is comfort. She may be delighted with the vase of flowers that greets her from the table, but she will be sure to appreciate a pretty negligee hanging in the closet. One's luggage seldom arrives at its destination with oneself, and a negligee to slip into is often a comfort indeed. Feet are apt to be tired, and until slippers arrive the feet would be glad to rest in a pair of simple bedroom slippers. These are really no trouble at all to make. You just take a pair of lamb's wool soles and a strip of ribbon long enough to go around the sole and four inches wide. One edge is sewed to the edge of the sole and the other is turned down to make a hem through which is run a narrow elastic. This draws the ribbon up, shaping it into a shoe. Supposing one chooses blue ribbon and works a few roses on the toes in the embroidery silk and makes a simple kimono of pale blue cotton crepe trimmed with a frill of white lace and finished with a loose belt of pink ribbon. This would be a very dainty outfit and cost but little. Four yards of crepe at 15 cents a yard, plain or flowered in blue, with two yards of lace at ten cents a yard, and two yards of ribbon at 12 1/2 cents a yard, will be ample. In fact if one looked around for bargains one dollar would probably cover the entire cost.

Curtains can be made before they are needed, and one gets such a choice of dainty inexpensive materials in the early spring. The printed lawns in the dress goods section make the prettiest curtains if one cannot find what she wants in the scrim and curtain muslins. White cotton voile can be used for the sash curtains, edged with lace. The colored curtains should be made with a valance and if made as follows one can save on material: Cut two lengths, each measuring 2 1/2 yards, and hem one end. Cut a strip the entire width of the goods



Guest Slippers.

and 12 inches wide. Hem one raw edge and sew the selvage edges to make this sun umbrella very flat and Japanese in line. The silk covering is plain, but the shade may be as rich as you wish. The border of the parasol is hemstitched, and upon the double fold are worked tiny Japanese characters in gold thread two to a gore.

TO HOLD THE BRIDE'S LINEN

Dainty Device Which Adds to the Beauty of the Household Chest.

One of the dainty devices to add to the beauty of the bride's household chest is the band of ribbon to hold piles of sheets, pillow slips, towels, tablecloths and napkins in order. The band is made of pink, lavender, blue, green or yellow two inches wide, and is fastened with a small bone clasp. It is fastened with a small bone clasp. A big satin rose covers the clasp. Two of these straps are fastened about each pile of linen. When the packages of linen are piled one on top of the other on closet shelves or in a chest the roses are pulled to the front of each package; and so the packages can be unfastened and a towel pulled from one, a pair of sheets from another, without disturbing the whole pile.

New Parasol.

There is something new in vanity fair—a parasol of the name. It has the effect of an eight-petaled flower, and the semblance is carried out by the outline of each of the eight sections being carried to the center by a series of little gathers. It takes two pieces of material to make each section, therefore, 16 in all. The parasol is so unique and attractive that the makers have protected the design by patent rights. Variations of fete parasols of Japanese origin are seen. Never was there such a wide variety in this particularly feminine article.

To Clean Ribbons.

A cleaning mixture made especially for ribbons consists of gin, one-half pint; honey, one-half pound; soft soap, one-half pound; water, one-eighth pint. Mix together. Scrub the soiled portions of the ribbon with this mixture. Afterward rinse in three clean waters by dipping the ribbon up and down in them to remove all trace of the cleanser. Allow the water to drip away from the ribbons and iron with a fairly hot iron under a clean muslin cloth until it is dry. If it seems too wet for ironing, wipe with a cloth before ironing dry.

Soutache and Embroidery.

Embroidery of one sort or another continues in high favor. Embroidered net frocks for summer afternoons and evenings are a wise choice for the woman who wishes to have a serviceable and yet a sufficiently elaborate frock. Soutache braiding is much used, too, applied in all the intricacies of embroidered scroll designs. Some dresses have the elongated waist line, suggesting the maya-age.

AFTERNOON GOWN



The Model of This Afternoon Gown is of Black Taffeta. The Skirt is Medium Width and Gathered at the Waist. On Each Side There is a Plain Gore, the Front and Back Gore Being Gathered More Fully Than the Gore at the Sides. There Are Two Deep Folds at the Bottom of the Back and Front Gore. These Are Beaded With a Frill About Two Inches Deep. The Waist and Sleeves Are in One and is Open in a "V" at the Neck. The High Standing Collar Gives It a Chic Touch. A Black Velvet Toque Completes the Costume.

scarf of the voile lace trimmed, laid over the prevailing color, with a pin-cushion (filled with pins) to match. Slips for cushions could be simple white material over a color or decorated in a color.

The Season's Parasols.

Smart parasols which look like miniature awnings are to be had in awning stripes of black and white. These "awning" parasols also appear in other colors. A parasol of very rich effect is the new Japanese parasol. The framework is so adjusted as to make this sun umbrella very flat and Japanese in line. The silk covering is plain, but the shade may be as rich as you wish. The border of the parasol is hemstitched, and upon the double fold are worked tiny Japanese characters in gold thread two to a gore.

CHIC MILLINERY CREATOR



Black Velvet Hat, Sailor Shaped With a Large Puff of Velvet in the Front and a String of Silver Beads Around It. The New Style Bangs Are Curled Instead of Being Straight.

Cords and Tassels.

Cords and tassels are a trimming feature worth noting. Satin cords with silk tassels attached are used on some of the new hats. Metallic cords and tassels are also used on hats. Cords and tassels are used at the grille, sometimes, and often about the neck. When used at the neck, the cord is usually substituted by a ribbon, and the tassel is in the form of a beaded or jeweled pendant.

NEWS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Western Newspaper Union News Service. The Groton Milling company at Groton is installing a new 200-horse power engine.

The ravages of cancer caused the death last Sunday evening of Samuel Barton of Mitchell.

The Lead Solicitors' bureau has been established for the benefit and protection of Lead citizens.

Gertrude Lynum, the little daughter of Volin residents, was badly burned as the result of falling into a bonfire.

Kimball grain dealers are making preparations this year to handle 300,000 bushels of small grain, twice as much as was marketed there last year.

Jurgen Kirbs of Garretson, S. D., committed suicide by hanging himself to the rafters in the barn on the Hecken farm. The reason for the deed is unknown.

The postoffice at Mt. Vernon was broken into some time during the night and the safe rifled, but nothing taken so far as could be noticed by Postmaster M. J. Dougherty.

Baseball fans of Blunt and a number of other towns are discussing a plan to organize a loup baseball league for 1916 to be made up of the teams of Miller, Huron, Redfield, Faulkton, Gettysburg, Blunt, Harrold and Highmore.

At a special election held at Howard the voters by a big majority decided in favor of the city embarking in municipal ownership by purchasing and operating the local electric light system, which belongs to private parties.

A large force of men is engaged in the Nebraska territory just south of Dallas in rebuilding numerous bridges which were taken away from the numerous crossings of the Keyapaha and other small creeks during the excessive spring rains.

On Sunday last the Greater Dallas band, with about twenty-five auto loads of Dallas citizens, went to a point on the Keyapaha river twenty miles south of town to entertain the farmers in that section of the country and boost for Dallas.

Dr. Carl Viere, a veterinarian of Vermillion, S. D., is in a local hospital suffering with a severe case of anthrax, an infectious disease among cattle. He contracted the disease while making incisions in a steer that had died from anthrax.

The assessed valuation of Minnehaha county is now placed at \$69,309,533, representing a gain of \$3,893,233 over last year, according to the state tax commission, which has transmitted to County Auditor Harry Howe the certificate of assessment.

Gustavus Schmasse, 87 years old, is dead of paralysis at his home in Rapid City. Mr. Schmasse was one of the pioneer business men, having settled there in 1877. During a long series of years he was actively connected with the business and public interests of the city, and was at one time postmaster.

What is considered the largest cash deal that has occurred at Sturgis in a long time, resulted in a St. Louis dealer acquiring 400 head of horses raised in Meade county from George Price, of Sturgis. The purchase price was \$100 per head, and delivery is commencing at once, as the horses are for use in the European war.

Residents of Castlewood and other parts of Hamlin county are working on the project of turning a portion of the surplus waters of the Big Sioux river into the north end of Dry Lake, near Castlewood. The plan is to make the lake a fishing and hunting resort for the people of Hamlin and adjoining counties. The state engineer will soon take the levels and make the necessary survey.

One man being struck in the head and injured, and five more being sentenced to the city bastille, are the casualties which resulted from a pitched battle staged by a contingent of summer tourists in the Jungles near Volney. The results of the little encounter might have been worse had not the iron hand of the law in the person of five policemen appeared on the scene and suspended hostilities.

One of the features of the annual Fall River county fair to be held September 9 and 10, will be a ladies' relay race. A great many Sioux Indians from the adjacent reservation will be present, and they will perform some riding feats which will be a revelation to most of the white people. In addition to the fair there will be an exhibition of farm products, and cash prizes will be given to those making the best showing.

The traveling fraternity's little graft game has also been played at Wagner. Last Sunday night one of the members came into the drug store there and called for a ten-cent deck of cards, and in payment passed what was supposed to be a ten-dollar bill. Checking up time, however, revealed the fact that the bill was a one dollar value that had been made to look like a ten dollar bill, by scratching an ought beside the figure one.

All previous census shipment records for any one month were shattered during the first three weeks in August from the town of Midland. About 1,200 cans were shipped during that time.

E. S. Wilson, for the past two years deputy postmaster of Platte, has assumed the duties of postmaster, to which office he recently was appointed by President Wilson. He succeeds George Kirk, who tendered his resignation so he could give his entire time to the management of his large ranch near Platte.

As a result of the recent visit of State Insurance Commissioner O. K. Steblein to Sioux Falls, some thirty structures in the city have been marked for condemnation, and notice has been served on the owners to tear the buildings down within thirty days.

Two men, who are believed to be members of a gang of store thieves which has been operating through South Dakota, were caught while in the act of robbing a store at Algona, and are being held in the county jail at that place until the next term of circuit court.