

SCHOOL FOR INDUSTRY

Freeport, Ill., Trying a Trade Between Factory and Lessons.

PUPILS PAID FOR THEIR WORK

One Week Boys Labor Over the Machines and the Next Over Their Desks, Getting a Training to Fit Them For the Commercial World Radical Educational Change.

The Citizens' Commercial association of Freeport, Ill., has, in connection with the school board, brought about an innovation in industrial education. The plan adopted is to permit students in the high school to work one-half of the time in factories.

The boys work in pairs, one boy in the factory one week and in high school the next week, the other boy of the pair alternating—that is, the boy in school this week goes to the factory on Saturday afternoon and takes the work in hand that the other boy has been doing all the week so that he can take it up quickly Monday morning without encroaching too much upon the time of the foreman. The boys are paid 10 cents an hour the first year, 11 cents the second year and 12½ cents the third year, and they are given full credit for their work in high school.

Good Progress Made in School.

It is said that boys working in this way pass their examinations as creditably as those spending their full time in school. The reasons given are that because of their factory experience their minds are more receptive and they comprehend the school work quickly. Then they have their evenings to prepare recitations, and as only the more ambitious boys elect such a course they make good progress.

The plan pleases the boys because it gives them a chance to work with tools and to earn something. Most boys when they arrive at the age of fourteen years wish to earn their own money. This gives them an opportunity to do so and to remain in school at the same time. It pleases the mothers because, while they appreciate the necessity of the boys going to work, they feel that it is a rather tender age to tie them down to hard work every day.

It pleases the fathers because they feel that the boys ought to be engaged in some productive employment, while still they desire them better prepared intellectually. It pleases the manufacturers because it provides boys who have brains and ambition beyond the average, for only the more energetic boys will choose a course of this kind.

It pleases the school board because it keeps boys in school for the four year period, something that is very difficult to do. It pleases the labor organizations by helping the boys who need help most.

It is beneficial to the boys in another way. If a boy don't go to work when he is about fourteen years old he becomes too proud or too lazy to work. It is a well known fact that the most important business men were brought up to work when they were young; that a large proportion of tramps and irresponsibles are recruited from villages where boys have no chores to attend to before school and nothing to do after school.

Interest in the Home Hearth.

Still another object is to bring a closer relation between the high school and the manufacturing interests of Freeport for the purpose of interesting the boys in their home city instead of pointing them away to some other city as soon as they leave school. The plan will help to solve the apprentice difficulties, while directing the minds of the brightest boys along mechanical lines, something after the plan of the German educational system.

The general plan is for the boys to start work in the factory in vacation. They choose the factory that suits them best, and the employers try them out. The boys try the work to learn whether they like it or not.

Mr. Shearer of the Citizens' Commercial association, who was principally instrumental in introducing the plan, says:

"The Freeport plan means a radical change in educational matters, one that is about as far away from the old time classical system as it is possible to get. Specializing in high school to such an extent is an innovation which points to radical changes in our educational methods, leaning well over toward the manufacturing interests of the United States.

"No radical change in the curriculum of the Freeport high school is contemplated at present, but in all probability the system will be extended along special lines looking to the education of young men and young women to fit them for the special lines of work chosen by them.

"Technical studies will be used as mind trainers just as effectually as the Greek and Latin of our old time pedagogues, and the boys will imbibe something of practical value while they are still young."—Kansas City Star.

A Marathon Dance.

Two couples of Franklin, Pa., danced continuously the other night for ten hours and fifteen minutes. It was a Marathon dance, and thirteen couples started at 9:45 o'clock, but most of them dropped out before 2 o'clock the next morning, and at 5 o'clock Sylvester Rich and Gertrude Monagan and Frank Sheehan and Jennie Sackard were the only ones left. They danced until 8 and agreed to call it a draw and divide the purse of \$10.

DARING AUTO EXPLOIT

How W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Saved His Life While Speeding.

WANTED TO BREAK RECORD.

Clung by One Hand to Steering Wheel as Accident to Flying Car, Going Ninety Miles an Hour, Lifted Him in Air on Long Island Motor Parkway.

Alone in a big 100 horsepower racing automobile, running ninety miles an hour on the Long Island motor parkway, Willie K. Vanderbilt, Jr., recently performed an almost unbelievable feat of good driving and cool courage that saved him from being crushed to death in the most dangerous sort of accident.

Ever since he has been operating high powered machines, a matter of ten or twelve years, young Mr. Vanderbilt has enjoyed a title among experts which the public has seldom heard. They call him, and mean it, "the best racing driver in America." Various spectacular exploits of the hairbreadth sort made his reputation. But none of his feats quite equals his latest one.

Mr. Vanderbilt drove from his home at Lakeville to the race course, which he helped to found, in his new \$15,000 Renault machine.

Started Out For a Record.

When he got upon the concrete surface of the parkway, over which part of the Vanderbilt cup race of last year was run, the idea occurred to him to go after the record of the course. Recently one of the professional drivers covered the twelve miles of concrete roads in eight minutes flat. The young millionaire sportsman thought he could beat this with his new car.

He sent the Renault, "under wraps," one fast lap in a trifle over ten minutes, taking the time by a stop watch fastened to his steering wheel. Then he opened up a little more and made a second lap in a shade above nine minutes. The third lap was the one he really intended to be the record breaker. There was no other car on the course, and conditions were perfect for a wonderful speed test.

With a fast flying start at Westbury, Mr. Vanderbilt shoved his gas and spark controls wide open, and the big racer leaped ahead with a roar of explosions. It boomed across the little wooden bridges that carry the course over the public highways and racketed through the cutouts where it runs on the level at seventy, eighty and then ninety miles an hour, with the daring driver holding it steady to the center of the twenty foot road.

The Renault shot past the big grand stand, skidded around a right hand curve into the next to the last straightaway stretch of the twelve miles and plunged forward toward Central park away ahead of the record. It seemed likely that Mr. Vanderbilt would cover the course in a good many seconds less than eight minutes, which means traveling more than ninety miles an hour.

In Peril When Crank Pin Broke.

But in the Central park stretch the universal joint broke. That is the mechanism that transfers the power from the crank shaft under the four big cylinders to the driving shaft that runs to the rear axle. The universal joint in a Renault is directly under the little iron seat upon which the driver sits.

With tremendous force the big steel mechanism, released from the crank shaft, plunged upward and struck against the iron seat. It had almost the impetus of a cannon ball. The blow fung Mr. Vanderbilt upward and forward. First his breast struck against the steering wheel; then he shot head first out over the car's sloping hood.

By what seemed like a miracle he managed to grab the wheel again as he shot high over it, and for an instant all his weight was upon one hand, like an acrobat posing on a bar with his feet aloft. As his body turned and his feet struck the sloping hood he still clung with the one hand to the wheel. He had turned almost a complete somersault and hadn't been shaken off.

When the joint broke, no more power, of course, was sent to the rear wheels, so now the car was coasting. The plunging of the loose shaft had half locked the wheels, too, greatly reducing the speed. But it was still going fast enough to be death dealing.

Kept His Presence of Mind.

While Mr. Vanderbilt clung to the wheel, the car turned suddenly from the center of the road to one side and began to climb a steep embankment. It was as good as certain that if it ever got halfway up it would turn over upon its side and perhaps bury the driver beneath its great bulk. But he didn't let it. With another remarkable contortion he managed to grasp the emergency brake. He jammed it fast and brought the big gray racer to a stop with its blunt nose only a few feet up the embankment. One lamp was smashed, but the external machine was not otherwise wrecked.

Mr. Vanderbilt found that he wasn't at all injured, so he walked to the nearest telephone and called up a garage in New York to send a couple of expert mechanics out in his Hotchkiss car. He did not say what had happened. When the men arrived at the place they found him calmly tinkering with the disabled Renault. He told them in a matter of fact way what had caused the breakdown and seemed more interested in the technical side of the situation than in the part he had played.—New York American.

WOMAN AND FASHION

For a Summer Afternoon.

Every girl needs several simple but dainty afternoon gowns, whether she spends her summer at home or at some seashore or mountain resort. The little model here illustrated shows the new full elbow sleeve and plaited flounce, yet the gown is so simple in construction that the amateur dressmaker can copy it with little or no difficulty. The skirt has five gores and a straight plaited flounce added, and instead of a girdele the skirt is



SUMMER GOWN WITHIN THE THREE DOLLAR LIMIT.

corded and joined to the blouse, which is perfectly plain, excepting for a tuck at the shoulder, giving the necessary fullness over the bust. The design is equally appropriate for cotton, voile, swiss, batiste or any of the dainty lawns that sell for 15 and 17 cents a yard. If a fifteen cent material is used the requisites for the gown need not exceed \$2.55 in cost. Following are the items:

Twelve yards of lawn at 15 cents	\$.18
One and three-fourths yards embroidery or lace at 25 cents	.41
Five-eighths of a yard of insertion for cuffs, 25 cents	.13
Cotton and buttons	.15
Total	\$2.55

The Fan-Parasol.

The folding umbrella, walking stick and sunshade, combination pieces of furniture and transformation gowns are all old stories, but the fan-parasol, or parasol-fan, as you will, is the latest novelty designed for killing two birds with one stroke. It is the invention of a Frenchwoman.

Open, the sunshade looks like the ordinary article of its kind, inclining a bit to the Japanese. Closed, it still appears as a sunshade if desired. But press a tiny spring, and, lo, the rod has shortened to half its original length, the handle has doubled up and the covering has wrinkled itself on the ribs in even, regular undulations, and there you are with a pretty round fan that is just as serviceable to create an artificial breeze as it was a moment ago to protect one from the sun.

New Shirt Waists.

In order to have the smart touch required in dress this season all must be of one color, and sometimes even all of a piece, in regard to shirt waist and its accessories. If the shirt is of the popular crape, tie and belt must be crape also. If the shirt is blue, tie, belt, handkerchief and stockings must be blue, the accessories in a slightly contrasting shade of the color of the shirt. If the shirt is a stripe or plaid you must precisely match the predominant color in it for the accessories, and with a white shirt everything must be white.

Faded Green in Style.

The amethyst tones, from deep to light, are at the height of fashion, but their rival is the faded light green that all Paris is beginning to wear. It is a charming tone in the satin tussore and the silk cashmeres. Both of these are widely used for afternoon gowns. It is a difficult color for a good many women to wear. It cannot be mixed with other colors, except possibly black. There is usually a yoke and often a pair of sleeves of white lace or dull cream net, which keeps the trying color away from the face.

Strings on Hats.

A number of the wide brimmed hats of the summer have loose, floating strings that tie on the shoulder or knot well below the bust. They do not tie beneath the chin in the old manner. They are usually of black velvet and go across the crown of the hat and are lightly attached to the sides.

Some girls toss the strings backward over the shoulder or in front of the arm and let them hang without tying. On a hat trimmed with foliage these velvet ribbons are quite a good touch.

The Pump Bow.

The bow of the moment is the one called the pump bow because it is copied from the one put on low shoes. It is made with three loops at one end and three at the other of equal width, but not equal length. There are no ends.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

UNDOUBTEDLY we all know innumerable people who are in no pressing need of a course of lectures on self help.

If we were compelled to test our advice before giving it perhaps there would not be so much of it on the free list.

Following a fad is the modern substitute for riding a hobby.

Some people always talk as if you were to blame for all their troubles and their wife's relations.

There is a personal characteristic possessed by some people that causes us to like them better the farther away they are.



There are people who do nothing so extremely well that it would be a pity to put them at anything else.

It requires a strong imagination to turn imaginary dollars into real money.

There may be a bright side to everything, but if so some things are certainly preparing to spring a surprise.

It isn't a bad idea to make a little turn of your own while you are waiting for your turn.

He who has neither hope nor fear is own brother to the hobo.

Work by any other name wouldn't make a bigger hit.

A man is known by the weaknesses he fosters.

A Substitute.

If you cannot win a fortune For your uses quite enough And have money to be reckless You at least can run a bluff. If you cannot cough up dollars Quite regardless of expense. You can pack your duds and travel Here and there upon pretense.

Any one can get in action With a dollar in his jeans. Any one can go the paces If he only has the means. But it's quite a different problem If you haven't got a cent And must satisfy the landlord When he talks about his rent.

With a regulation payday Every Monday in the year And a check that is sufficient But the selling is quite clear: But to live without an income And with all your meals connect Is a very different matter As a fellow might suspect.

But there are some people do it— You can see them every day— So you should not be discouraged. Though you cannot always pay. If you have not coin in plenty To assist you bear the blunt. With a story and a hair cut You at least can make a front.

A Prophet.

"We are going to have chicken for dinner," remarked the farmhouse boarder to the newcomer. "Somebody tell you?" "No." "How do you know?" "See that auto racer scooting by? Well, that's an infallible sign." "You must be superstitious." "Oh, no; it is quite the custom to gather up the dead chickens after the auto."

Less Noisy.

"I wonder if I could get it patented?" "What's that?" "An improvement on the French duel." "Less bloody?" "Not necessarily." "How would you work it?" "Have the parties go with their seconds at break of day to a lonely field and make faces at each other."

A Long Memory.

"Mrs. Brown says she has a good memory for faces since she belongs to so many clubs." "She has, even when they are changing all the time." "Has she?" "Yes; she always knows her baby when they meet outside."

Relief.

Sing a song of sixpence. Bottle full of rye For a fellow in the south Feeling extra dry. No saloons are open. But he doesn't care If he has a pocket With a bottle there.

Some Difference.

"Yes, Stringville is your nearest town." "How far is it over there?" "Do you mean by the road or as Wilbur Wright flies?"

Hint to the Losing Team.

"I thought they had to mind the umpire." "They do." "But he told them to play ball."

Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 21, 1909. Notice is hereby given that E. M. A. BELL, of Portage, Montana, who, on September 8, 1905, made homestead entry No. 2098 (serial No. 0914), for the W½ NW¼, W½ SW¼ section 15, township 23 north, range 4 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Great Falls, Montana, on the 30th day of August, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: Fred Early, of Fort Benton, Montana; Donald Bell and Daniel McGuire, of Portage, Montana; Robert B. Noble, of Great Falls, Montana. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 22, 1909. Notice is hereby given that JULIUS F. BAIN, of Knoxville, Montana, who, on March 8, 1902, made desert land entry No. 7456 (serial No. 01960), for the NE¼ SE¼ section 22, N¼ SW¼, NW¼ SE¼ section 23, township 19 north, range 11 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before R. H. Bemis, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Bell, Mont., on the 27th day of August, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: Frank Spencer, Robert S. Dickson, Ira Miller and Dewitt C. MacDune, all of Knoxville, Mont. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Desert Land--Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 22, 1909. Notice is hereby given that MARTHA A. MITCHELL, one of the heirs of Martha Hodgson, deceased, of Chester, Montana, who, on April 21, 1905, made desert land entry No. 1852 (serial No. 0451), for the S¼ NW¼, W¼ SW¼ section 3, township 31 north, range 5 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. E. Biggs, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Chester, Montana, on the 6th day of September, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: Henry Evermeyer, Henry Loranger, Edward Bronnan and James S. Cox, all of Chester, Mont. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 19, 1909. Notice is hereby given that the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, whose postoffice address is St. Paul, Minnesota, has on the 17th day of July, 1909, filed in this office its application to select under the provisions of the act of congress, approved July 1, 1882, (20 Stat., 597, 620), the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 35, in township 22 north of range 9 east, of the Montana principal meridian, containing 40 acres. Serial No. 06884. Any and all persons claiming adversely the lands described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or for any other reason to the disposal to applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 31st day of August, 1909. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

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Notice of Final Proof.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 27, 1909. Notice is hereby given that MADIS N. MADSON, of Highwood, Montana, who, on December 17, 1904, made homestead entry No. 2091 (serial No. 0452), for the S¼ SE¼, S¼ SW¼ section 22, township 21 north, range 4 east, Montana meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Chas. H. Boyle, U. S. commissioner, at his office in Fort Benton, Montana, on the 7th day of September, 1909. Claimant names as witnesses: Charles Thompson, Frank Adams, August Ockerman and Olaf E. Johnson, all of Highwood, Mont. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

Charles Gies, plaintiff, vs. James R. Dewar, defendant. To be sold at sheriff's sale on the 25th day of August, 1909, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Pondera Saloon building, in the town of Zortman, Chouteau county, Montana, all the right, title and interest of James R. Dewar, defendant, in and to the one-story frame and log, shingle-roofed building used as a saloon and known as the "Pondera Saloon," and the one-story frame and log, shingle-roofed, four-room house; each and all the above buildings being situated on the westerly side of Main street, in the town of Zortman, Chouteau county, Mont. Dated Fort Benton, Mont., Aug. 4, 1909. GEO. BICKLE, Sheriff.

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, GREAT FALLS, MONT., July 24, 1909. A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by MARY A. SAMPLE, contestant, against homestead entry No. 173, Serial No. 02837, made October 19, 1904, for the N¼ SW¼ section 10, S¼ SW¼ section 2, township 22 north, range 9 east, Montana meridian, by James Stapley, contestee, in which it is alleged that James Stapley never established a residence upon nor resided upon said tract, and that he has abandoned said tract and has been absent therefrom for more than one year immediately preceding the date of this affidavit, said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on September 4, 1909, before Chas. H. Boyle, United States commissioner, at his office in Fort Benton, Montana, and that final hearing will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on September 11, 1909, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Great Falls, Mont. The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit filed July 24, 1909, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication. J. M. BURLINGAME, Register.

R. B. BRADLEY

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We make no charges.

HIRAM F. SMITH.

Cattle branded on right ribs. Horses same brand on right shoulder. Vent for cattle and horses, same brand on right hip. P. O. address—Whitlash, Mont. Note—Address is given wrong in brand book of H. T. Smith, Highwood.

MILNER CATTLE CO.

M. E. MILNER, Pres. and Manager, Fort Benton, Montana.

Main brands shown in the accompanying cuts. Also own all cattle bearing the single "square" brand, and all rebranded cattle bearing only cross P.

Also own brand on right hip called "square 2." Horse brand on left thigh.

Range from Bear Paw mountains eastward to Fort Peck between the Milk and Missouri rivers. Also south of the Missouri river, between Arrow creek and Bell creek, Shoshone range.

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