

Northwestern News

Detroit, Minn., July 24.—Detroit is today entertaining the Royal eague of Minnesota. Entertainment in the way of athletic and water sports have been provided in addition to the fishing and boating afforded by the lakes of the region.

PROSPEROUS FARMER

TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Vang, N. D., July 24.—John Knutson, one of the well known farmers of this community, was found dead in his pasture with a bullet hole in his head and a 22-calibre rifle lying by his side. Death was evidently instantaneous as the gun had been placed very close to the head, leaving the imprint of the muzzle.

Mr. Knutson has been despondent or some time, had been eating irregularly and talking but little. However, he had been helping with the work as usual and little was thought of his despondency. He was a prosperous man having accumulated about 800 acres of good land. He was a widower and had eight children.

AGGIE SCHOOL GETS

TWO NEW TEACHERS

Crookston, July 24.—Two new instructors have been added to the faculty here of the Northwest School of Agriculture. E. R. Clark of Lodi, Wis., has entered upon his duties at the school as pure seed specialist. He is a graduate of the Wisconsin Agricultural college and has had experience in educational work prior to coming here. His position was formerly occupied by A. A. Christensen who is now engaged at Minot, N. D.

The second addition to the faculty is R. H. Mueller of New Richmond, Wis. Mr. Mueller is acting as registrar and librarian, taking the place formerly held by A. H. Larson, now engaged as a chemist with an Illinois powder firm.

BOX OF QUICKLIME UNDER

HOUSE SUGGESTS MURDER

Crookston, July 24.—Mystery, as well as evidence that foul play might have been committed surrounds the finding of a box filled with quicklime four feet under a farm home in Reis township, 17 miles from Crookston. The only thing inside the box not consumed by the quicklime was a piece of bone believed to be part of a human rib. The farm and house are owned by Dr. H. H. Holte of Crookston, who bought the place from John Thompson, now living in California, last year. Dr. Holte was having an excavation made for a basement when the box, badly rotted, was found under the house.

EUROPE TAKES TO 'TYPISTS'

Business Men There Are Gradually Laying Aside Steel Pen and Using Modern Methods.

Without a typewriter an American office would not be an office, but a relic of a past age. But Europe has been writing with pen and ink, and is just waking up to the typewriter, remarks the Golden Age. In France the courts are working on the problem whether a document such as a deed or a mortgage is legal if written on a typewriter.

The world war taught Europe many things, among others to value the typewriter. Prior to the conflict the proportion of the American writing machine output that was exported was 35 per cent to 40 per cent; now it is 50 per cent. The machines would be going over the water much faster if Europe could get the credits necessary to correct the unfavorable conditions of exchange. When the great loans that are expected have been made, the situation will be improved and a much greater volume of typewriter exports is looked for as a result of the credits.

Europe needs among other things modern office methods. She will be helped in effecting this improvement, because the prices of writing machines have not increased nearly as much as those of other products, partly because the prices were unduly high before the war. Improvement is the order of the day, and the tendency will become ever more marked as the olden age comes on.

FEAR SPREAD OF BLINDNESS

Scientists Alarmed by Reports From the Oasis Towns of the Great Sahara Desert.

A plague of blindness is sweeping a oasis towns of the Sahara desert, according to a dispatch received at Washington from Biskra. Dr. Toulant, the Pasteur Institute of Ophthalmology, who is conducting experiments on a herd of monkeys in an effort to isolate the germ which is blinding tens of thousands of Arabian children, has informed the American Red Cross that eight of every ten children in the Sahara are now affected.

The white nuns of the Sahara are treating the eyes of hundreds of children. With Biskra, "the Garden of Allah" oasis as their headquarters, they tour the desert on camels, visiting the oasis towns where the plague is at its worst.

With the approach of the hot months is feared the disease will become even more widespread. The filth of the oasis towns and the uncovered camel meat market breed countless millions of flies even during the winter months. Flies are believed to carry the germs of granular trachoma, with which in northern Africa 100,000 Arab children are infected.

BIGGER FUTURE SEEN FOR MEXICAN PETROL

Drilling Increase Must Be Accompanied by Added Facilities

By Ralph H. Turner
(United Press Correspondent)
City of Mexico, July 15. By Mail)

From the operating point of view, American and British oil companies in Mexico are building today for the future. More and more are they beginning to view the business of Mexican oil as a proposition which is going far to pay dividends for a great many years.

This tendency is plainly evident despite the fact that a settlement of judicial questions with the Mexican government is still pending.

It is evident from the projected construction of new refineries, terminals and storage facilities; it is reflected in the new era of "welfare" work—the building of club houses, residences and school for the companies' employees and their families; it gains further support by the amount of new development work which is going forward in the fields.

For instance, reliable information received by the United Press shows that on June 15 there were 159 new wells in the making; either drilling had been started or the wells were "rigged up" preparatory to drilling. A large number of these wells were "wildcats"—wells being drilled in unproved territory. Altogether, they testified to a great deal of new activity.

As drilling increases, it must be accompanied by enlarged facilities for handling the oil.

The two principal companies representing British interests, the Corona Petroleum company and El Aguila, have concluded a tank construction program which will provide storage capacity for about seven million barrels of oil. The Corona company already has begun work in the building of ninety 55,000-barrel steel tanks. The Continental Mexican Oil company, representing American capital, has let contracts for twelve 55,000-barrel tanks.

As a place to make one's home, Tampico is no garden spot, so if the foreign oil companies are to retain the services of their American employees, they must make life as attractive as possible.

The Transcontinental Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil, soon will begin construction of a modern club house, with tennis courts, library, dance hall and all the other requisites of a well-appointed club. Other companies have planned similar action, while the Corona company, a British concern, is to construct a complete community at a cost of several million dollars. The program includes a new refinery, an office building, clubhouse, school building, merchandising stores and homes for the employees. Almost all of the companies are erecting residences and several have let contracts for new office buildings.

And while Tampico is enjoying a building boom, the oil production grows apace and the boys out in the fields continue "bringing" in the wells. In the past month two of the biggest producers in Mexico have been drilled. Both are estimated at 100,000 barrels daily, one of the gushers spouting a stream of black, liquid wealth high into the air above the top of the derrick.

With the Mexican soil hurling its riches to the surface, the prospector spurs himself to greater efforts. Up in the northwestern corner of the republic, hundreds of miles from Tampico, a party of geologists is exploring the state of Sonora. These "rock hounds," as they are known in the petroleum vernacular, represent E. W. Marland of Ponca City, Okla., who has obtained a concession to search for oil in eight million acres of national lands. Nearer to Tampico, in the country between Monterey and Victoria, oil scouts declare they have found evidences of the coveted wealth. This field, geologists say, will not produce the big gushers of the southern districts, but will yield oil of a lighter and more valuable quality.

Oil, in Mexico, is being treated as a life-long proposition.

JUST PULLED UP IN TIME

Timpkine's Abrupt Change of Subject Hardly to Be Wondered at Under the Circumstances.

The shaded lights, music in the distance, sweet perfumes from the costly flowers about them—everything was just right for a proposal, and Timpkine decided to chance his luck. She was pretty, which was good, and also, he believed, an heiress, which was better.

"Are you not afraid that some one will marry you for your money?" he asked gently.

"Oh, dear, no!" smiled the girl. "Such an idea never entered my head."

"Ah, Miss Liscombe," he sighed, "in your sweet innocence, you do not dream how coldly, cruelly mercenary some men are!"

"Perhaps I don't," replied the girl calmly.

"I would not for a moment have such a terrible fate befall you!" he said passionately. "You are too good, too beautiful. The man who wins you should love you for yourself alone."

"He'll have to," the girl remarked. "It's my cousin Jennie who has the money—not I. You seem to have got me mixed. I haven't a penny myself."

"Oh—er"—stammered the young man—"what pleasant weather we are having, aren't we?"

FIRST UNITED STATES COINS

"Fugios." Made of Copper, Were the Earliest Issued by Direct Authority of Congress.

The "fugios" were the earliest coins issued by the authority of the United States, and were of copper. It was in April, 1787, that the congress of the United States authorized the board of treasury to contract for 300 tons of copper coin of the federal standard "agreeably to the proposition of Mr. James Jayne, provided that the premium to be allowed to the United States on the account of the copper contracted for be not less than 15 per cent," and that "it be coined at the expense of the contractor, but under the inspection of an officer appointed and paid by the United States."

It is presumed that this copper coin contract was made as directed for on Friday, July 6, 1787, the congress adopted this resolution: "That the board of treasury direct the contractor for the copper coinage to stamp on one side of each piece, the following device, viz.: Thirteen circles linked

COMING EVENTS

July 4 to Aug 1.—Union tent Meeting by Evangelist C. F. Weigle.

July 21-25.—Redpath-Vawter Chautauqua.

July 26-28.—County Teachers' examination of Bemidji.

September 6-11.—Minnesota State fair.

Sept. 15, 16, 17.—Beltrami County fair.

together and a small circle in the middle with the words "United States" around it, and in the center the words, "We are one." On the other side of the same piece the following device, viz.: A dial with the hours expressed on the face of it, a meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word "Fugio" and on the other side the date "1787" below the dial the words, "Mind your own business."

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