

## WOMEN WHO ARE ALWAYS TIRED

May Find Help in This Letter.

Swan Creek, Mich.—"I cannot speak too highly of your medicine. When through neglect or overwork I get run down and my appetite is poor and I have that weak, languid, always tired feeling, I get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it builds me up, gives me strength, and restores me to perfect health again. It is truly a great blessing to women, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I take pleasure in recommending it to others."—Mrs. ANNIE CAMERON, R.F.D., No. 1, Swan Creek, Michigan.



### Another Sufferer Relieved.

Hebron, Me.—"Before taking your remedies I was all run down, discouraged and had female weakness. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and find today that I am an entirely new woman, ready and willing to do my housework now, where before taking your medicine it was a dread. I try to impress upon the minds of all ailing women I meet the benefits they can derive from your medicines."—Mrs. CHARLES ROWE, Kennebago, Maine.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

## Vernon Springs Mill

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SPECIAL RATES made on Grist of 20 or more sacks

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H. J. Salisbury, Proprietor.

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## GERMANY AGREES TO GIVE WARNING

America's Plan for Safety at Sea Is Accepted.

### BRINGS PEACENEARER, IS BELIEF

Wilson's Hands Are Now Free to Take Up Interference With Commerce With Great Britain.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Though various interpretations are being put upon the acceptance by Germany of the principle of submarine warfare, for which the United States has been contending, in official circles here her action is expected to be regarded by the world as a great diplomatic victory for America.

In diplomatic quarters it is held that the success of this government with Germany on the submarine issue will greatly strengthen the position of the nation, particularly in reference to the war in Europe. It is admitted that it will go far toward restoring the United States and President Wilson to their position of a year ago as a possible peacemaker.

One of the first results expected from the removal of the danger of a break with Germany will be the renewal of efforts to obtain from Great Britain a larger measure of respect for the rights of American trade.

Particular emphasis is laid on the fact that the president's hands are now freed and that he can proceed to demand observance of the law from Great Britain without fear that he will become involved in a dangerous situation as regards Germany.

### Germany's Action Vindicates Wilson

The political importance attached to the development by members of the administration can hardly be overestimated. They feel that Germany's action has absolutely vindicated President Wilson's course in dealing with Germany, and confounded his critics. Another effect thought likely to flow from the elimination of the fear of a break with Germany is increased activity by those opposing, for political or other reasons, large increase in appropriations for national defense. It is believed that the adjustment of the issue with Germany will be cited by the small army and navy adherents as proof that the United States can maintain its rights without the use of military forces and that there is no warrant or occasion for plunging into elaborate preparation for war.

Now that Germany has taken such a positive step toward settling the submarine issue, the question of chief interest here is as to why she has done it. Various explanations are put forward, the most generally accepted of which is that her statesmen have come to realize that the German submarine operations were costing her more, by antagonizing the world against her, than the damage inflicted on the enemy was worth.

The government in Berlin, it is said, was able to take the step at this time by reason of the fact that the German public is so enthusiastic over the victories won by the armies in Russia that it cares little what is done regarding the submarine program.

### British Lend a Hand.

Another suggested explanation is that the British offensive against German submarines is proving so effective as to not only make it difficult for them to destroy British shipping, but also to cause serious losses to the German submarine flotilla.

Another factor in the situation was the realization by Germany that a break with the United States was truly imminent, unless something were done, and that such a break would serve to make the United States more than ever a rich source of supply of money and material for the allies.

Whatever the motive, or combination of motives, which brought about the German change of attitude, no one here credits it to any feeling of benevolent altruism on the part of Germany, nor do the administration's critics even grant that it was the earnest representations of President Wilson which were responsible.

While Germany's action and change of attitude is regarded by the administration as bringing within close view the end of the dangerous controversy over her submarine operations, much remains to be done before it can be considered that the issue is disposed of or completed.

The United States has not yet even expressed officially its view that the ambassador's communication makes the situation no longer a dangerous one. Officially, it is still maintaining its attitude of waiting for Germany to move further and make unmistakably clear, in formal and official manner, its change of heart on the submarine issue.

### JAPANESE STATESMAN DIES

Marquis Kaoru Inouye Was Leader in Financial Circles.

Tokio, Sept. 2.—Marquis Kaoru Inouye, one of the elder statesmen of Japan, died here of nephritis. He was eighty years old. He was a leader in Japanese financial circles.

### GOVERNOR WHITMAN.

New York Executive Asks Delay In Salary Increase.



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### WHITMAN PASSES UP \$10,000

Wants Salary Increase Effective After Retirement.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Upon the request of Governor Charles S. Whitman, the constitutional convention changed the proposed amendment increasing the salary of the state executive from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year, to provide that the increase shall not take effect until after Mr. Whitman's term expires.

### TEUTONIC DRIVE LOSES IMPETUS

London, Sept. 6.—Either the driving power of the Austro-German offensive against Russia is nearly exhausted or the German generals have decided that their armies have penetrated Russia as far as is considered safe and are preparing to dig themselves in for the winter. This is the opinion expressed by military writers.

Certainly very little progress is now being made and at many points the Germans and Austrians are contenting themselves with repulsing the counter attacks of the Russians. From the Gulf of Riga to Grodno, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's armies are at a standstill, having apparently made no attempt to cross the Dvina after carrying the bridgeheads at Lenewada and Friedrichstadt.

To the north, southwest and south of Vilna, the fall of which has been predicted for some days, the Germans are faced by very strong Russian forces, who by their offensive make it dangerous for the Germans to push their way westward, north or south of them.

### Harry Thaw Asks Divorce.

Pittsburg, Sept. 2.—Harry K. Thaw, through his attorney, Stone & Stone, filed a petition in common pleas court asking a divorce from his wife, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, charging misconduct with John Francis of New York

### GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

Duluth Wheat and Flax.  
Duluth, Sept. 4.—Wheat—On track and to arrive, No. 1 hard, 99½c; No. 1 Northern, 95¢@99c; No. 2 Northern, 84¢@97c. Flax—On track and to arrive, \$1.64.

St. Paul Grain.  
St. Paul, Sept. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 91¢@99c; No. 2 Northern, 88¢@96c; No. 2 Montana hard, 91¢@93c; corn, 76¢@76½c; oats, 32½¢@33c; barley, 42¢@55c; rye, 88¢@89c; flax, \$1.66.

Chicago Live Stock.  
Chicago, Sept. 4.—Cattle—Steers, \$6.25@10.35; cows and heifers, \$3.15@8.70; calves, \$8.00@12.00. Hogs—Light, \$7.35@8.15; mixed, \$6.40@8.10; heavy, \$6.10@7.65; rough, \$6.10@6.25; pigs, \$7.00@8.25. Sheep—Native, \$6.60@8.75.

Minneapolis Grain.  
Minneapolis, Sept. 4.—Wheat—Sept., 89c; Dec., 89½c; May, 94c. Cash close on track: No. 1 hard, \$1.00; No. 1 Northern, 91¢@99c; No. 2 Northern, 88¢@96c; No. 3 Northern, 84¢@91c; No. 2 yellow corn, 76¢@76½c; No. 3 white oats, 32½¢@33c; flax, \$1.66.

South St. Paul Live Stock.  
South St. Paul, Sept. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; steers, \$4.50@9.25; cows and heifers, \$4.50@6.75; calves, \$4.25@10.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.25@7.50. Hogs—Receipts, \$6.25@7.65. Sheep—Receipts, 100; lambs, \$4.50@8.00; wethers, \$4.25@5.75; ewes, \$3.00@5.25.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.  
Chicago, Sept. 4.—Wheat—Sept., 94c; Dec., 90½c; May, 94½c. Corn—Sept., 79½c; Dec., 57½c; May, 58½c. Oats—Sept., 36c; Dec., 35½c; May, 58½c. Pork—Sept., \$12.67½; Oct., \$12.85; Nov., \$18.15. Butter—Creameries, 25½c. Eggs—17¢@21½c. Poultry—Springs, 16c; fowls, 12¢@14½c.

## HESPERIAN TORPEDOED

Canadian Ship Hit by Submarine.

VESSEL STAYS AFLOAT

All Passengers and Crew Are Believed to Be Safe.

London, Sept. 6.—The Allan line steamship Hesperian was torpedoed at 8:20 p. m. Saturday off the south coast of Ireland, about 180 miles southwest of Fastnet. Approximately 350 passengers were on board. All were saved, according to the latest report issued by the Allan line. There were no American passengers aboard, so far as the American consul could learn, but two members of the crew were American citizens and they both were saved.

The steamer did not sink and is reported proceeding under convoy to Queenstown, to which port most of the passengers and crew were taken by rescue steamers summoned by wireless calls for help.

Passengers landed at Queenstown asserted the attack was made without warning. The United States embassy here has not yet received any information on this point. The American consul at Queenstown telegraphed the embassy, however, that there were one or two Americans aboard, adding that none was lost.

The Hesperian, a vessel of 10,920 tons gross, was outward bound from Liverpool for Montreal. About thirty of the passengers were wounded Canadian soldiers on their way home from the front. Most of the passengers were Canadians returning from a visit to England.

### Passengers Number About 350.

Early reports from Queenstown were that there were fifty passengers in the first cabin, 150 in the second and 250 in the third, but it later was announced at the Allan line offices in Liverpool that the passengers numbered only about 350. There were 300 in the crew.

The attack upon the Hesperian came just as darkness was falling. Passengers who have reached Queenstown express the belief that it had been chased for some distance by a submarine, which fired as soon as it was within range. The attack came so suddenly, it is said, that great alarm was felt aboard the steamer.

No submarine was seen and probably it was too dark to observe the wake of a torpedo, but all the passengers and members of the crew who arrived at Queenstown in the rescue steamers agree that the attack was made by a German undersea boat, basing their opinion on the force of the shock and the great volume of water thrown into the air. This dropped back on the deck, drenching the passengers who were taking an after dinner promenade, feeling quite safe in the belief that they had passed the submarine danger zone.

### Wireless Summons Help.

The torpedo struck the Hesperian forward of the engine room, tearing away the forward part, so that water rushed into the forward compartments. The wireless operator instantly sent out a call for aid, while Captain Main ordered the boats over the sides. Three of them are said to have been upset in launching and twenty persons who were injured have been landed at Queenstown. So far as known all those thrown into the water were saved.

A fleet of rescue steamers soon reached the scene and all the persons in the small boats were taken aboard. When it was seen that the Hesperian was likely to remain afloat for some time Captain Main insisted upon returning to his ship to await the arrival of admiralty tugs, which he hoped would be able to take it safely to Queenstown. Twenty of his men went back with him.

The Hesperian was a vessel of 6,124 tons net. It sailed from Montreal Aug. 17 for Liverpool, where it was reported to have arrived Aug. 27.

### VESSEL HAD NO WARNING

Passengers on Hesperian Are Unanimous on This Point.

Queenstown, Sept. 6.—Rescue boats with passengers and members of the crew of the Allan line steamer Hesperian arrived here.

The passengers were unanimous in declaring that the Hesperian was attacked in the early night without warning. The only person aboard the steamer who actually saw the underwater boat was a man on watch.

### Bullion for Silver Coin.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Another half million ounces of silver for coinage of dimes, quarters and half dollars was bought by the treasury for delivery at the Philadelphia mint. The price for the first 250,000 ounces was 48½ cents an ounce. The remainder was bought at 49 cents.



Overland 83

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110 E



### USE YOUR TELEPHONE

When you want a few boards, do not put it off; Grab the phone, instead of your hat. That's what it is for—to save many steps, And not to leave at the cat. Tell us your troubles; we'll serve you with speed, Be it only a board or a stick; We'll deliver it free in a jiffy, or less, And see you have no cause to kick.

Complaints about our Lumber, our service, or our prices, are as rare as June days in January.

Our business success is based on the fact that we are not satisfied with simply making a sale.

The man who buys Lumber from us must be satisfied completely in every particular. Try us.

C. S. Alexander.

### A Point of Wisdom



Young men and young women, boys and girls—yes, and old wage earners, too, give an eye to the future and prepare for making the evening of your days comfortable. Bank your savings and surplus cash now with us and it will not only be secure against dangers, but will add to itself by interest every year. Start a bank account with us today.

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