



Three Million Auto Tires made— —by GOODRICH, in year 1915

STUDY the Price-List publicly printed below. Compare with the List-Prices of other Tires made in LESSER Volume. Observe that competing Prices are higher in almost the exact proportion that VOLUME of production is smaller. This, when Quality approaches the Goodrich Standard. Cut our 1915 Tire Output (of 3,000,000 Auto and Truck Tires) to One-third, and it would still far exceed the Average of all Competing Makes or Brands. But, that huge reduction in Volume MIGHT result in every Tire we made costing you One-third MORE than present prices. They would not,—and could not,—be BETTER Tires, at this necessarily higher-cost to Us, and higher-price to You. Because,—Goodrich Tires are not made "up to a price,"—nor "down to a price."

WE, first of all, make the BEST Fabric Tires that our 47-year Experience in Rubber-Working,—our huge Purchasing-Power, and the most Advanced Equipment, renders possible. Then we let Cost fall where it will. To that Cost we add a moderate, and fair, Profit for Ourselves and for our Dealers. Then we let VOLUME rise,—as it will. The more Tires we Make, the LESS each Tire COSTS us to produce,—and the less it costs YOU to buy them. The more Tires we Sell, the less profit, per Tire, WE NEED, for dividends. The more Tires we make, the better we KNOW HOW to make them,—the more we have at Stake on Quality,—and Satisfaction to Consumers. And,—because of all this,—
—The BEST Fabric Tires that Skill,—Experience,—Good-Faith, and Maximum Volume, can build,—are now available to YOU at the VERY MODERATE Fair-List Prices here quoted.
Why pay more for ANY Fabric Tire?
THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, O.

Goodrich "Fair-List" Prices

NOTICE.—These Tires are as perfect as Fabric Tires can be made. But, should any dissatisfaction whatever arise, with any Goodrich Tire, its Owner is invited, and REQUESTED, to take the matter up promptly with us,—the Makers. He will find that Fair, Square, and LIBERAL treatment will always be extended, on all proper adjustments.
THE B. F. GOODRICH CO., Akron, O.

30x3	Ford Sizes (Safety-Treads)	\$10.40	34x4	(Safety Treads)	\$22.40
30x3½		\$13.40	35x4½		\$31.20
32x3½		\$15.45	36x4½		\$31.60
33x4		\$22.00	37x5		\$37.35

GOODRICH

Black "Barefoot" TIRES

"TEXTAN"—Does for your SHOE Soles what black "Barefoot-Rubber" does for Goodrich Tire Soles.

- Wears longer than Leather!
 - Is Non-slippery!
 - Is more Flexible than Leather!
 - Is Waterproof!
 - Is Lighter than Leather!
 - Is EASIER on your Feet!
- Ask your Shoe Dealer, or Shoe Repairer, for Textan Soles on your next pair of Shoes.

Sold in Cresco by Pierce, Cunningham & Rice

FARMS FOR SALE.
100 ACRES—with good set of buildings, near town, all plow except 5 or 6 acres timber, a dandy farm and easy terms, \$2,000 cash, balance 5 per cent. long time. Price \$12,000.
60 ACRES—1½ miles from, 5 miles to station, fine set of buildings, all plow except 6 acres timber. Possession given after crops are removed. A fine little farm for \$6,000. Half cash, balance 5 per cent.
98½ ACRES—Not far from Red Wing, 1½ miles from Lake City on main road. Possession given next fall. A good set of buildings, well and engine, garage and c. c. 20 Rods off Lake Front. 96 acres under plow. Level land; black, sandy loam, clay sub-soil. A splendid Stock and Grain Farm. Price \$10,000; \$2,500 cash, balance \$500 each year with 5 per cent. interest. A good many others. Write. Come.
Red Wing is a city of 10,000 people, located 40 miles south of St. Paul and

Minneapolis on the main line of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. and C. G. W. Ry., on the Mississippi River, which afford ample transportation facilities and naturally highest prices are paid for all farm products. There is no better county in southern Minnesota or northern Iowa than Goodhue County of which Red Wing is the county seat. We shall be very glad to have you come and look us over and assure you you will not be disappointed. All land shown free of charge and R. R. fare refunded to Buyers.
BRYAN LAND AGENCY,
4414 Red Wing, Minn.
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Margaret O'Conner, Deceased. Notice is hereby given. That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of Margaret O'Conner, late of Vernon Springs, Wis., in the County of Howard, State of Iowa, deceased, Intestate and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs.
All persons having demands upon the Estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and persons indebted to said Estate are called upon to make payment to
M. J. MCCARTHY, Administrator.
June 27, 1915.

Notice to Automobile Drivers!
Our ordinance limits the speed of automobiles in the business districts to 10 miles per hour and in the residence districts to 15 miles per hour. We most respectfully request all drivers to respect this ordinance and cheerfully comply with it, if not complied with we shall take the necessary steps to enforce it to the letter, from and after 10th of July. A. E. BARKER, Mayor.
VULCANIZING
Am now located at the Pierce, Cunningham & Rice Garage and can take care of your tire work of all kinds. All work guaranteed. :O:
JAMES NICHOLS

MEXICAN BAND NEARS BORDER

Warning Is Given Officials at Washington.

MESSAGE SENT TO FUNSTON

Ambassador Arredondo Calls at the State Department With Information From General Carranza Regarding Movements of Villa Followers.
Washington, July 11.—Acting Secretary Polk of the state department and Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designate, conferred briefly, but in the absence of formal instructions to the ambassador from General Carranza no definite steps were taken toward beginning the proposed negotiations for settlement of differences between the two governments.
The conference was an informal talk and followed the ambassador's visit to the department with further advices from his government regarding the operations of Villa bands near Corralitos, Mex.
The de facto authorities, Mr. Arredondo said, had secured more definite information to the effect that the bandits were headed toward Boquillas or some point near there on the Texas border. The ambassador renewed the warning previously given American military authorities, and gave assurances that Carranza troops would make every effort to check the attempted raid.
The substance of the message was forwarded to General Funston.

DANGER OF WAR IS OVER

Mexican General Orders His Border Force to Disband.
Douglas, Ariz., July 11.—In a statement issued to the press General P. Elias Calles, military commander of Sonora, said:
"Advices I received from Mexico City were so satisfactory and made me feel so sure there can be no break between Mexico and the United States that I have ordered the demobilization of my troops in the border districts. I have also extended an invitation to foreigners to return to Sonora and will protect them and their property. Each of my subordinate commanders has been instructed to punish any one, soldier or civilian, who does not extend every courtesy to foreigners."

MINNESOTA TROOPS START FOR BORDER

Camp Bobleter, Fort Snelling, Minn., July 11.—The first of Minnesota's men are off for the front.
While men of the other regiments looked on and shouted assurances of a reunion soon on the border the Third regiment broke camp and entrained for the Southwest.
There were no false ideas of glory to be won by the members of the Third as they swung through the Fort Snelling grounds to the station. Guarding the Southern border of the United States against raids by bandits from stormy Mexico would be no frolic, the youngsters realized, but there was no lack of enthusiasm, all were eager to get on the job, to get a nasty business cleaned up and over with as soon as possible.
Most of those who took the trains at Camp Bobleter for Texas were youngsters, many of them seeming no older than school boys, yet all capable of performing the work they are being sent to do.

DEUTSCHLAND TITAN OF SUBMARINE CRAFT.

Baltimore, July 11.—The Deutschland is the biggest submarine that ever arrived in American waters. It is 275 feet long and draws 17.08 feet of water. Its superstructure shows about 17 feet above the water. It is a stanch looking craft, its sides apparently being double the thickness of the ordinary submarines. It did not appear unusually rusty from frequent submerging and its engines were in excellent condition. It is driven with two Diesel engines and can make 12 knots when submerged. It easily makes 15 knots on the surface and can make 18.
It is thirty feet wide and has sleeping accommodations for forty people, but it only carried a crew of twenty-seven.

ASKS AID TO AVERT STRIKE

Southern Pacific Road Seeks Assistance of Employees.
San Francisco, July 11.—The Southern Pacific company posted in depot and engine houses throughout its system an appeal to its 52,500 employees to use their influence to avert a threatened strike of engine-men, firemen, conductors, trainmen and switchmen.

GERMANS HALT BRITISH DRIVE

Six Charges Necessary to Retake Trones Woods.

FIGHT AT CLOSE QUARTERS

Both Sides Are Said to Have Suffered Very Heavy Losses in Desperate Hand to Hand Encounters—French Capture Hill Near Peronne.
London, July 11.—In one of the most desperate hand to hand struggles of the Western front the Germans drove back the advancing British and entered the Trones woods.
Five great waves of German infantry, reinforced by heavy guns behind them, rolled against the British lines in their new position and were thrown back again.
The sixth assault succeeded and the British were thrust out of the woods. The English are organizing themselves for another attempt to capture the position and desultory fighting continued in the wood.
The casualties on both sides were heavy.
With the British suffering reversal the French drove on toward Peronne, and announced that a brilliant attack had carried Hill 97, an important height which dominates the Somme river southeast of Baches and gives the French a great advantage in their campaign back of the German lines.
French Capture Village.
The taking by the French of Baches village, on the bank of the Somme, opposite St. Radegonda, the principal suburb of Peronne, was accomplished in about an hour and a half. Every German in the village was killed or captured.
While Berlin declares that the attacks of the Russians on the East front have been repulsed at every point, Petrograd proclaims another important advance in Volhynia.
The Russians declare they are crossing the bitterly defended River Stokhod at several points in their march toward Kovel.
The Germans organized on the left bank of the river and are holding their ground, pouring a fire into the soldiers crossing the stream.
The crossing of the river, it is indicated, is costing the Russians many lives, for almost every bridge has been destroyed by the enemy and the waters have been mined.

BRITISH NOT EXCITED OVER VOYAGE OF SUB

London, July 11.—Much interest has been aroused in England over the arrival of the German submarine Deutschland at an American port. The news received is given which make no in the evening papers, which make no comment.
As to the voyage and the proposal to establish a line of submarines between Germany and America no apprehension whatever finds expression.
It was pointed out that in view of the repeated voyages of both British and German submarines to the eastern Mediterranean, the crossing of the Atlantic was not to be considered an unusual feat.
"The only surprise is that it was not done before," said one official, who added that there was no reason why submarines should not get through the North sea, "unless they met with a mishap."

EXPECT SHARP COMPETITION AFTER THE WAR.

Berlin, July 11.—The North German Lloyd Steamship company has issued a statement in which it says that the tonnage losses during the war will be counterbalanced fully by new passenger and freight vessels already completed or to be completed within a short time. The statement says German shipping companies may expect the sharpest competition after the war, but they will regain the lost ground.

TEUTON SEA RAIDERS SINK ENGLISH BOATS

Berlin, July 11.—According to a statement given out by the Overseas News agency German warships between July 4 and 6, sank eight trawlers near the English coast.
"German sea forces from July 4 to 6," the news agency says, "sank near the English coast the trawlers Queen Bee, Anil Anderson, Peep o' Day, Watchful, Nancy Human, Petuna, Carrell Bessie and Newark Castle."
"Of these the Queen Bee, Watchful and Petuna were shelled with artillery because they attempted to escape after being warned."

A TRUCELESS WAR

The Unending Struggle Between the Sea and the Shore.

VICTORIES ON BOTH SIDES.

Sometimes the Ocean Lashes Its Way Through Rocky Cliffs, and Sometimes the Wind and Land Combine to Beat the Billows Back to Defeat.

It is a truceless war that the waters of the world are waging against its lands. John Oliver LaGorce, associate editor of the National Geographic Society, has prepared for that institution a study of this striking struggle between the earth and the sea with the shores lines of the world as the stage of theater of war.

After calling attention to the fact that the processes which have transformed the polar regions from dense jungles of tropical growth into lands of perpetual ice and snow, which have brought the tops of mountains to the bottom of the sea and the bottom of the sea to the tops of mountains, are still going on, although the hands upon the face of the clock of geology move so slowly that we cannot perceive their movement, Mr. LaGorce continues:

"Along every coast line on the face of the earth there is perpetual warfare between the land and the sea, with the wind as the shifting line, now throwing its weight into the balance on the one side and now on the other. Here the land is taking the offensive, driving the sea back foot by foot, always with the aid of the wind; there the sea marshals a great drive and eats its way landward slowly and laboriously, but none the less successfully.

"The varying fortunes of this relentless and age long war which neither truce nor treaty will ever bring to an end can be read in the shifting sands of the seashore. At many points along the coast of the northeastern states are found bold cliffs, and the charging sea attacks them with the shot and shell of loose shingle. Some of them, however, are adamant and impregnable in their frontal fortifications and hold out against the sorest sieges, but between them have occurred stretches of softer rock which have been literally pounded to dust by the ocean's heavy artillery, thus permitting flank attacks on the hitherto unconquered defenses.

"Along the southeastern coast, however, the rock bound cliff is the exception and the long stretches of glittering sand the rule. Here the sandy beach reaches out farther and farther into the sea, and the water is thus enabled to penetrate farther and farther into the land because the attack of the sea is usually a frontal movement and that of the land frequently a wedge attack. Thus we can account for the long straight shore on the one hand and the split on the other.

"The formation of the beach immediately guarded by the Cape Henry light is not changing so rapidly as is the case only a few miles on either side because of its somewhat protected position, due to the many sand bars or reefs far out from shore which, acting as the first trenches, serve to break the charge of the white horses of Father Neptune as they dash in from the ocean, and, because of this knowledge of defense, it is plain to be seen that a good quarter of a mile of beach has been added by the defender since the old light was erected.

"Rockaway beach, Long Island, grows westward at the rate of nearly a mile every twenty years. At Nag Head, N. C., the land has extended into the sea at the rate of thirty-five feet a year. In 1804 Dr. Nathaniel Bowditch prepared a chart of Salem and Marblehead harbors, giving the soundings over various ledges of rock. Ninety years later similar soundings were taken, and in all cases the water was found to be considerably deeper, once again telling the tale of endless warrings.

"On the shore of Cape Cod, near Chatham, the land is retreating at the rate of a foot a year, and on the southern shore of Martha's Vineyard it is giving up the fight to the enemy at the rate of three feet every twelve months, while on the southern face of Nantucket the retreat has been as much as six feet a year, the records tell us.

"In its incessant warfare against the land the sea literally takes its captured hosts and makes them do battle under its command. The bowlders that are shattered from the face of a cliff are dashed up against it again and again, hammering others loose, and while being worn round and smooth as the projectile of big guns must be. As the process goes on these huge shells are worn down and crumbled until there remains nothing to tell the story of forced fighting against their own stronghold save grains of sand on some distant beach or the soft carpet spread upon the floor of the sea many fathoms deep.

"How rapidly this process goes on is sometimes strikingly shown. A schooner laden with bricks is beached on some bare shore in a storm. These bricks are rolled and tumbled a distance of five miles or so in the course of a year, and by that time attrition has usually completed its work. Authorities say that on the shores of Cape Ann a fragment of stone as big as a nail keg has been worn completely round by its constant turning during the course of but five years."

A propensity to hope and joy is real riches, one to fear and sorrow real poverty.—Hume.