

# OUT-OF-ORDINARY PEOPLE

## NO AIRS TO LOUIS HILL



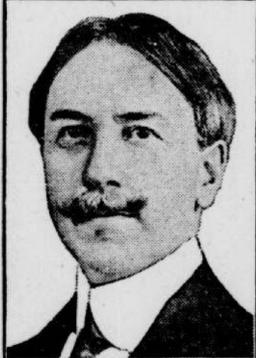
The death of James J. Hill, empire builder of the Northwest, made his son, Louis W. Hill, of St. Paul, Minn., the most conspicuous captain of industry west of Cleveland, O., and one of the greatest railroad men in the world. But Louis Hill isn't self-conscious about it. He does not propose to go to New York city to become a familiar figure on Wall street nor even on La Salle street in Chicago. Instead he intends to remain in St. Paul and operate the railroad lines controlled by the Hill interests. In St. Paul everyone knows Hill as Louis and he is glad of it. His father, for that matter, was more often addressed as "Jim" Hill than "Mr." Hill.

Among railroad men in the West, Louis Hill is regarded as a self-made man. Five years after he was graduated from Harvard university he started to work as a billing clerk at \$75 a month. He was receiving that salary when he was married, and while his father gave the ground on which his son built a home Louis declares he didn't get a larger salary or a bigger job. At thirty years of age Hill was president of the Great Northern railroad, a position which he earned as a result of hard labor. Louis admits that opportunities were made for him, but he had to take them and make good as an individual before he could be advanced.

As a railroad manager Mr. Hill spends from 12 to 14 hours a day at his office, but during spare moments he finds great pleasure in painting landscapes and studies of members of his family. He owns a comfortable home in which there are ten servants, in addition to a butler and several other persons who attend to the wants of Mr. Hill, his wife and five children. The walls are filled with pictures, a number being of his father and others of the family of Louis Hill, for whenever he finds an artist he sets him to work painting his children's portraits.

## ARCHITECT OF NEW "TECH"

The architect of the new \$7,000,000 home of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston is William Welles Bosworth of New York, a graduate from that college with the class of 1880. After leaving Technology he spent some time in the offices of Richardson & Olmstead, doing landscape work for Leland Stanford university. Then for two years he was on the staff of the American Architect and made special studies in Rome.



In 1896 he began a second study in the best architectural schools of Europe, working under Alma Tadema and in the atelier of Godefroy Freynet in Paris. He finished under such masters as Gaston Redon and Chausson, and passed considerable time in Holland and Rome.

He was resident architect of the Pan-American exposition, designed a number of buildings for the St. Louis exposition, and then opened an office in New York for himself. The last six years his time has been devoted to architectural work for Rockefeller Vanderbilt, for whom he designed the "Leitchworth Village."

Mr. Bosworth is associated with the Society of Beaux Arts, the American Institute of Architects, and the Loyal Legion.

## WILLIAM KARL DICK



When Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, widow of Col. John Jacob Astor, announced that she was about to become the wife of William Karl Dick of Brooklyn, even her intimate friends were surprised, for since her first husband's death in the Titanic disaster she had seemed to be giving up her life to the training and care of her little son.

Mr. Dick, who is twenty-nine years old, is the son of an old Brooklyn family and his business interests are principally in that borough. His most active work is as vice president of the Manufacturers' Trust company, but he is also a director in many other financial and commercial concerns.

Friends of Mr. Dick's family say that Mr. Dick inherited a fortune of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 from his grandfather, William Dick, one of the pioneer sugar refiners of this country. Through judicious investments this inheritance has been greatly increased.

He is a member of the Metropolitan, Bankers, Piping Rock, Meadow Brook, Racquet and Riding clubs. He is also chairman of the Crosstown Transit committee of Brooklyn and is active in the affairs of that borough. Mr. Dick is extremely enthusiastic about sailing and is one of the experts on the Great South bay.

## LEADS WILSON CAMPAIGN

Vance Criswell McCormick, who, at the request of President Wilson, was elected chairman of the Democratic national committee, when asked whether he would devote most of his time to the campaign, replied: "No. I will devote all of it."

The statement is characteristic of the man, who it has been said, plays politics in much the same manner as he played football when he was captain of the Yale team. What he does, say his admirers, he does with all his heart and soul and strength.

Mr. McCormick, who is president and publisher of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot, was born in Harrisburg, and is a son of the late Henry McCormick, a wealthy iron manufacturer. He was elected mayor of Harrisburg at the age of thirty in 1902, and served one term, devoting much attention to public improvements and the beauty of the city. He was the Democratic and Progressive candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1914, but was defeated by Martin G. Brumbaugh, Republican.

Mr. McCormick has long been one of the principal financial backers of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania.



## NEW SPECIES OF PLANTS DISCOVERED.

Dr. C. F. Millspaugh of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, recently announced the discovery of three new species of plants which are known to have evolved in a period of 57 years on a reef on the Campeche bank in the Gulf of Mexico of Yucatan. In 1842 the British admiral charted this reef, recording it as "desert of vegetation." Fifty-seven years later three species of plants, unknown anywhere else on earth, were found growing and in full fruit there. The establishment of an exact period of time for the actual evolution of a species is an achievement that had been sought by scientists since Darwin's "Evolution of Species" was put forth.

Fifty-seven ocean "deeps" of more than 18,000 feet, based on 500 soundings, are now known—32 in the Pacific, 18 in the Atlantic, 5 in the Indian ocean. The total area covered by these deeps altogether is only about 7 per cent of the ocean floor.

# THE HOLDUP

By HAROLD CARTER

Budd's Crossing was growing into a sizable place. The population had increased twelve thousand, there was an apartment house, and Miller's buildings, containing the new telephone central, with the Bank of North Kansas opposite, was the picture that familiarized the outside world with Budd's Crossing when seen on post-cards.

There was a picture of Newton park, with a couple seated upon a bench, the young man's arm around the girl's waist. The young man was unmistakably Harry Fisher, for the angle of photographic impact showed his pointed, aggressive chin distinctly. The girl, whose back alone was visible, certainly looked like Netta Clare of the telephone exchange. The picture, which was snapped by flashlight, caused a good deal of scandal; and from the fact that the principal figures in it both laughed it might have been inferred that they were engaged to be married.

They were. Harry was in the bank, and he could look up and see Netta opposite the switchboard across the street. Netta never looked at him, however, being attentive to calls.

How the quarrel started nobody knew. But the first thing known was that Netta and Harry were not on speaking terms, and presently Harry was running after half the girls in town, and holding himself defiantly toward the world, except when he sank down a side street to avoid meeting Netta.

Budd's Crossing is on the main railroad line, and lies five miles beneath Lake Lomond, which irrigates the thirsty section by means of a huge dam, back in the mountains. If ever the dam burst engineers, and people with plain ordinary sense as well, declared that Budd's Crossing would just about have time to know it—no more. All agreed that only those on the outskirts would be able to make it.

That is the story of the holdup of Budd's Crossing. When the townspeople crept back, by twos and threes and dribbles, two hours later, they found Harry Fisher guarding two prisoners in the sergeant's office, and Netta at his side. And from the look on their faces it was clear that the old misunderstanding had been forgotten.

In witness thereof, the massive chest of silver donated by the bank, and the five hundred dollars from the telephone company.

Between Man and Man. Confucianism, the prevailing doctrine of China, is neither a religion nor a system of transcendental or cosmic philosophy.

It is an agnostic system of ethics and a system of practical and purely temporal common-sense philosophy which sees no farther than this earth.

It takes practically no notice whatever of the question of an after life, of eternity, of future rewards and punishments, of God.

It teaches merely that one ought to do good because it is man's duty to do good. Confucianism is entirely concerned with the relation between man and man.

Study of Facts. The study of facts is an important element in education. Not of unrelated facts, or even of related facts which make up a trivial whole.

It is essential that some serious subject of fairly wide range should be presented more or less constantly for a period of at least several years to a man's mind, so that it becomes in a sense his own, before he can rightly be said to have received an "education."

The greater and the more humane the subject pro tanto the education, but any really serious subject will serve.

Why Salt Causes Thirst. Salt has been described as a natural element of the blood in about the same proportion as in the water of the ocean. Under general conditions we do not feel the existence of salt in our bodies because its effect is counteracted by a due proportion of water.

When we eat an excessive amount of salt thirst is created by the demand of nature that we also take a proportionate amount of water and dilute the salt to its proper relative amount. Any food that tends to absorb the moisture of the body will cause thirst for the same reason—that our physical welfare requires a balanced quantity of water.

He had been elected a representative and had come up to the capitol to take his seat in the house. He was a modest, retiring individual and felt quite overawed as he stood diffidently in the lobby among a throng of the ordinary members. "Well, Mr. G.," said one of the legislators near him, "and what are your impressions of the house?" "To tell you the truth," replied the new member in some confusion, "I wonder how I got here." A week afterward he made a speech which astonished them, and the same member buttonholed him again after the debate. "What are your impressions of the house now?" was the question. "Getting to know us, eh?" "Yes," quietly replied Mr. G. "And now I wonder how you all got here." He was not asked about his impressions after that.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Out of Order. "Your honor, I made a motion," said the lawyer. "Will you rule on it?" "Nope; it wasn't seconded," responded his honor, a rural magistrate who was trying his first case.

Men and Women Rushed for the Hill-side. The rim of the horseshoe round the town in time. Budd's Crossing was not worrying about the concrete dam, guaranteed to last three centuries. It was worrying about the bank robberies in neighboring towns. The Colton gang had held up the banks of Newboro and Gasthaus in broad daylight, taken out the contents of the disrupted safes, and ridden off unscathed. Budd's Crossing had prepared for them—at least, the bank had—in the shape of two armed guards who patrolled the front of the building and were prepared to shoot upon provocation. Some nervous people described bank robbers in every stranger.

Somehow it leaked out that the Coltons had sent a bombastic letter to the president. They promised to have the public's deposits by a certain day. As Colton aped the so-called romantic deeds of the outlaws, the bank's nerves were on the jump when that day dawned.

Nothing happened that morning. It was not till two in the afternoon that Budd's Crossing got the thrill of his career. It was Netta Clare who sent the news forth broadcast: "The dam is breaking. Run for your lives. It will not hold out twenty minutes."

change, casting apprehensive glances upward. The dam had still held. The town was empty.

Only in front of the bank two horses tethered. As she ran past Netta cast an apprehensive glance in through the open door. What she saw nerved her to a realization of what had happened.

Through the open door, and through the plate glass of the cashier's cage, she saw Harry, bound and trussed, seated helplessly, while an armed man stood over him and another worked busily amid the debris of what had been the bank's safe. Upon the counter of the cashier's cage lay Harry's revolver, which he had drawn too late.

Immediately Netta sized up the situation. The report was a fake, launched by the robbers in the bold design of emptying the town. It had succeeded admirably, and, with nobody on hand but Harry, they were safe to work their will.

The backs of the three were toward her and they did not see Netta creep like a mouse inside the bank. Cautiously she stole onward, no sound of her footsteps echoing on the boards. "Say, Bill, we chose the day all right," said the man at the safe to his companion, without looking around. "There's tons of the stuff in here."

"Hurry up, Ned," answered the other. "We've got to get home before it gets dark."

Netta stole onward. Now, crouching under the wall of the cage, she was invisible if any of the bandits should look round. She saw Harry, bound, watching the men out of his half-closed eyes. The look in them told her that he had been surprised; and there was no trace of fear there, and Netta was glad.

Softly her hand crept up and touched the revolver. Her fingers closed upon it.

"Hands up!" With an oath the man at the safe sprang to his feet, to look into Netta's eyes and throw up his hands obediently. At the same time the man guarding Harry swung round, with his revolver raised.

"Drop it!" He dropped it, and saved eternity by a single second.

"Unfasten him!" "Say, now—" protested one of the men.

"I count two. One—" Hurriedly Harry was unbound. Stopping, he seized the revolver of his former guard.

"March them to jail, Harry. I'll stay here. I think—I think—" said Netta, and fell weakly across the counter.

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## FARMER MAKES MONEY WITH SHEEP FLOCK



Group of Shorn Yearling Rams.

(By S. M. MILLER, Illinois.)

The best possible care and feed for the young lambs on our farm is given through their mothers, and to this end I aim to have the ewes in the finest possible condition up to the weaning time. By this, I do not mean fat, but in good flesh and strong and hearty for their ration at every feeding time.

My lambs are fed no grain until they are three and a half to four months old, when they are weaned. They will be fed sufficient amount of grain next fall and winter to keep them in good condition and thrifty, shorn early and turned to grass and sold the first of June, when they will be about fourteen months old.

They will still be lambs, as they will not have shed their lamb teeth, will bring lamb prices and will have made the greater part of their flesh on grass.

I do not consider it as profitable to raise sheep for wool as for mutton, but the two are so closely connected that they can hardly be considered separately.

It is possible to grow a good, heavy fleece on a mutton carcass, and the sheep with which this can be done is altogether the most desirable sheep for the average farmer to raise. It is a poor individual that will not grow wool enough to pay for its keeping, leaving the mutton as profit, and with a good, big, heavy-shearing sheep, it is possible to realize a profit on the wool, making in this way the two sources of profit.

While the expense of maintaining a flock of sheep is hardly noticeable, the addition to the income from a few lambs and the animal fleeces is very welcome.

The sheep raiser who puts his dependence in the best breeds and goes ahead to produce as valuable a mutton carcass and as good a fleece of wool as is possible, is pretty sure to come out all right.

The "poison" boggy frightens some, but properly prepared poisonous dips are perfectly safe, if the ordinary care

is used, which, of course, includes rigid adherence to specific directions framed to ensure safety and efficiency.

In order that it may be lasting as well as efficient, it seems almost necessary that a dip should be poisonous, and such a dip by remaining in the fleece, will, if employed in the early part of the season, confer immunity from the "fly" attack to a very great extent, as well as prevent the development of the larvae.

Carbolic dips and other preparations of coal tar, although quite equal to killing any vermin which the sheep may harbor, are certainly very evanescent and their odor, on which they depend for deterring the "fly," is quickly dissipated.

As they are nonpoisonous and do not remain long in the wool, they do not poison the maggots.

Sprinkling is very much akin to dipping, the same solution being used. It is practiced when it is not convenient to dip each sheep separately and secures the saturation of the fleece at parts most likely to be "struck."

The removal of dirty locks of wool and the trimming of the soiled parts is imperative.

These precautions, however, will not always suffice, for the yoke of the wool will prove sufficient attraction unless poisoned or rendered distasteful to the fly and the pest will sometimes strike, especially on hot days, and when there is thunder in the air.

Powdering the fleece used to be the favorite method of prevention, but dipping or sprinkling with a fluid preparation has largely superseded it as being more economical, as well as more efficient.

Fly powders consist for the most part of mixtures of sulphur, arsenic, powdered hellebore, white lead, alum, cinabar of antimony, prepared chalk, umber, American bole and white oil in various combinations and proportions, and some old-fashioned farmers will cling to the use of such agents, but they are not nearly so effective as a reliable dip.

## DON'T INTERFERE WITH SOWS

Difficulty Is Rare Trouble With Hogs—Premature Mating Often Proves Expensive.

Difficulty in farrowing the pigs is a very rare sow trouble; likely more sows have been killed by interference than have died of neglect. Farrowing is by no means always a continuous performance embracing two hours or so, but may be extended over half a day or longer; in fact, sows have been observed to farrow pigs through the entire 24 hours. Premature interference has often caused the trouble that the farmer attributed to difficult parturition.

## PLANT SUMMER LEGUME CROP

Cowpeas, Soy or Velvet Beans Should Be Sown as Soon as Oats and Wheat Are Harvested.

As fast as the oat and wheat crops are taken from the fields some summer legume like cowpeas, soy or velvet beans should be planted. Such seeds are plentiful and cheap this year and are no stubble, or other land, should be allowed to lie idle through the summer. An application of from 200 to 400 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate should be made as these sows, and all other legumes as well, require a great deal of phosphorus.

## CRITICAL TIME FOR CHICKS

Special Attention Should Be Given Little Fattens During First Two Weeks of Their Lives.

Prof. D. O. Barto, head of the poultry department of the University of Illinois, says that no part of the work of raising poultry will pay better returns than the special care given to the little chicks during the first two weeks of their lives.

## Look for Head Lice.

If the little chicks appear droopy and finally become unable to walk without apparent cause, look for head lice. It is always advisable to grease the heads with head lice preparation or carbolic vaseline or lard.

## Grit Aids Digestion.

Feed grit to chicks to aid digestion by grinding the food; shell and bone to supply lime for bone development; charcoal to keep digestion in order.

## Cotton No Longer King.

Cotton is no longer king in the South, but is working with other products to make the South the richest section of country on the globe.

## Test of a Farm.

The test of a farm should be how many animals it will support rather than how many bales of cotton it will produce.

## Best Cow Is Nervous.

Do not forget that the best cows are the most nervous cows.

## COMMUNITY BREED IN FAVOR

Efforts Being Made to Further Movement in Various Localities—Has Many Advantages.

The advantage of having one breed of hogs in the community is now recognized and efforts are being made in various localities to promote local organizations for the purpose of furthering the movement. When a large number of well-bred hogs of the same breed are to be found in one locality, a community organization is possible which will create a new interest in breeding and feeding, and teach the members to take advantage of their opportunities. Many other advantages follow, such as buying breeding stock or feed co-operatively when necessary, advertising stock for sale and in controlling diseases.

## THIN CULTIVATION IS URGED

Loose Soil Serves as Mulch and Conserves Moisture—One Way of Farming at Loss.

Water moves slowly through a loose soil and a loose soil will, therefore, serve as a mulch and conserve moisture. This is one of the reasons for shallow cultivation. Killing weeds, putting the land in better physical condition and furnishing modes of entrance for oxygen and nitrogen are other reasons. Failure to cultivate properly is one way of farming at a loss. Full particulars as to the best cultural methods for any crop may be obtained by applying to your local demonstration agent or to the extension division, Clemson College, South Carolina.

## AMPLE SHADE FOR POULTRY

Sun and Heat Cause Systematic Derangements in Young Chicks, Poults and Goslings.

It is essential to provide shade for both young and old birds these hot summer days. Exposure to excessive sun and heat causes systematic derangements which result in loss of many young chicks, poults, ducklings, and goslings.

## Lice Kill Chicks.

Head lice kill thousands of chicks which should be treated every week while young with a good head-lice ointment.

## Diversified Farming.

Diversified farming is of great importance because it gives the farmer an opportunity to carry out all the best farm practices.

## Fast Milker Is Best.

The fast milker stimulates the udder more than the slow milker, and thus gets more milk from a cow.

## Chooses the Water Tank.

Green plant growth will soon begin to collect in the water tank. Clean it out.

# HEAT FLASHES, DIZZY, NERVOUS

Mrs. Wynn Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Helped Her During Change of Life.

Richmond, Va.—"After taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I feel like a new woman. I always had a headache during the Change of Life and was also troubled with other bad feelings common at that time—dizzy spells, nervous feelings and heat flashes. Now I am in better health than I ever was and recommend your remedies to all my friends."



—Mrs. LENA WYNN, 2812 E. O Street, Richmond, Va. While Change of Life is a most critical period of a woman's existence, the annoying symptoms which accompany it may be controlled, and normal health restored by the timely use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness.

For these abnormal conditions do not fail to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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# Old Age and Death Start in the Liver

Your liver is the Sanitary Department of your body. When it goes wrong your whole system becomes poisoned and your vitality is weakened. The best remedy is

## Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup

A purely vegetable compound, laxative and tonic in effect. It cleans out your body, and puts energy into your mind and muscles. We recommend this remedy because we know from many years' experience that it is effective.

Keep a bottle in your home. 50c and 25c at your dealer's.  
**THACHER MEDICINE CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.**

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