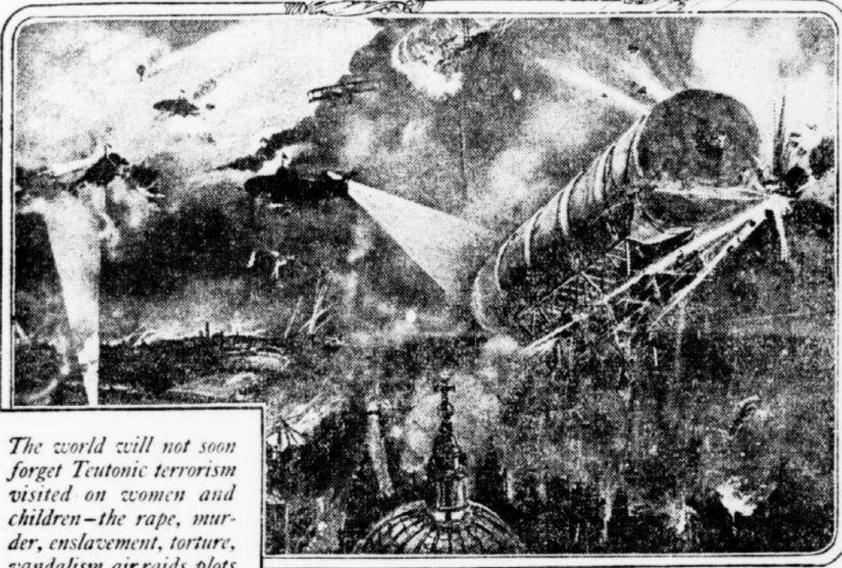


TO PUNISH GERMANY FOR GENERATIONS



The world will not soon forget Teutonic terrorism visited on women and children—the rape, murder, enslavement, torture, vandalism, air raids, plots and insults of Junkerdom

The picture is reproduced from a drawing printed in *Black and White*, an English magazine, in October, 1908. The artist illustrated an article describing the development of Zeppelin airships by the Germans, and he aimed to picture the horrors of an air attack on London if Germany and Great Britain should ever engage in war. He was more prophetic than he knew, for six years later Zeppelins dropped bombs on the English capital with deadly effect.

An important part of the German gospel of making war is the program of spreading terror among non-combatants of enemy nations. How has this policy been carried out? We all know the black history made by the Teutons the last three years in Belgium and northern France, in Serbia and Russian Poland. It has been a cowardly warfare of the most outrageous kind, against women and children and old men—an unspeakable record of rape, murder, deportation into slavery, torture, savage vandalism, that will never be forgotten or forgiven.

The United States knows official Germany for its plots against us and conspiracy within our borders against friendly nations, while protesting friendship for us. It knows official Germany for its secret attempt to incite Japan and Mexico to make war on us with promise of aiding them. It knows official Germany for swinish insults to our diplomatic representatives in Germany time and time again. It knows official Germany as a liar, a murderer, a thief, a home-wrecker, a child-killer—in short, a criminal government of the most degenerate type.

For these crimes the world will punish Germany through many generations. Germany will have no friends outside her border lines. Germany as a nation will be shunned and mistrusted. German individuals will be snubbed and suspected for a hundred years to come. We shall listen to the 'German' story. We shall hear his solemn protestations of sincerity. We shall give ear to his assertions of high honor. But we shall remember our bitter experience with all his kind. And we shall refuse to accept his pledges. We will refuse his proffers of friendship. We will refuse him our hospitality. We will refuse to visit him or trade with him or aid him. Come decades of reckoning for him that has poisoned our minds, our hearts and our bodies.

Do you doubt? Then read here how German airplanes have sown a heritage of hate in London:

"I should like German people to know that raids of this kind are preparing for them an ordeal which will try their souls for a generation."

So wrote Harold Begbie, English author, in the *London Daily Chronicle* two days after the raid of July 7 that killed and wounded 178 persons, seventy-six of them women and children. "They will find themselves, after the peace," the writer continues, "confronted by a social boycott such as no nation has ever experienced. They are proud of themselves now; they think that the whole world must be full of admiration for their valor, their discipline, their patriotism; but when the barriers of armed men are removed, and they begin to move about among other nations, they will come up against a spiritual barrier which will be likely to break their hearts. There are some memories which nothing can destroy."

"I have heard opinions expressed in London during this raid which lighted up for me the social future of the German people. They have sung their Hymn of Hate till they are hoarse, and now perhaps they are ashamed of such emotionalism. But other nations, colder and more restrained, have a hate in their hearts for the German spirit which is too deep for ballad singing and too real to pass away. The Englishman does not rave and

does not call upon Jehovah, and does not fuss; but there are some things he never forgets. Truly, I do not think it will be safe for any German to go about the world after the war for many years."

It is asserted in England that the raids have done no military damage. *Hall Caine* writes that in a tour of the city following the raid he saw no property damage that could not be repaired by the mason, the street paver and the glazier within six days. Materially, the raid was contemptible.

London has seven hundred square miles of territory. Miles and miles of streets were untouched. London stands where it always did. By the slaughter of a comparatively few civilians the Germans have succeeded only in piling up a heritage of hate for the future. London has seen women and children crushed and blown to bits and mangled bodies in the streets. The memory will linger with English men and English women. It is not well to have a nation feel as one old charwoman expressed it:

"By God, I wish some of them Germans would come down Mare street! Hackney'd give it to 'em. Ah, wouldn't it. I'd tear the eyes out of them."

There is talk of reprisals. Sections of the enraged populace demand it, but the official mind is all against it. English hands will be cleaner if they disdain German methods. The authorities have said there would be no retaliation unless there was a military object to be obtained.

London newspapers for several days after the raid were crammed with details of it. When the airplanes came a little group huddled in an arch formed by the juncture of two three-story buildings. A bomb dropped on the roof and the debris, pouring through the shattered floor, buried the victims. Four men were killed. Three children and a woman were severely injured.

Horses were killed in the streets and vans took fire. In one short street where the houses are occupied by working people the bombs killed eight; another is missing and a tenth was driven insane. Literally, scores of women and children suffered injuries, more or less severe. Twelve small houses were demolished.

A woman who lived in what is now the shattered remnant of a little home told a pathetic story:

"As soon as I heard an explosion," she said, "I ran into my neighbor's. There I found her, another woman, and five or six children. They were all in the kitchen, and one woman was trying to comfort the other. Then a bomb burst in the middle of the road and the whole front of the house seemed to come in. I saw one of the women fall and the terrible wounds revealed to me even in that glance showed that she could not be alive. I called for help and a man came in and covered the poor mangled body. I had one of the children in my arms. Fortunately, we were both uninjured."

A torpedo fell in the play yard of a large school. As it was Saturday no children were present; otherwise, there probably would have been many casualties. Horses bolted in the streets and there were cries of anguish from the wounded. In West London at the height of the raid three motor lorries of soldiers were proceeding eastward. They continued their journey uncon-

cernedly, singing "Keep On Carrying On." In one district four wounded soldiers strolled along the pavement, and a woman invited them into the shelter of her house. "Thanks, but it doesn't matter," replied a tall guardsman. "One of these bombs is not half as bad as a Jack Johnson."

"To the present writer," said an article in the *Chronicle*, "they were no dragon flies or fluttering birds. They were huge, sharply defined, mobile magazines of death. They came to the metropolis, down and down, searching with contemptuous deliberation. After the first bomb a piecemeal avalanche followed. The demons who drove and dealt death cared as little for us as the earlier Zeppelinists cared."

The *London Globe* published a Berlin dispatch, by way of Amsterdam, in which the Teutons said they had hit Charing Cross station, the great railway station, several times. The claim is printed without comment. Only the people in London can vouch for the truth of it. One of the bitterest estimates of the bombing was written by *Hall Caine*:

"I think of what war was in the days when, with all its brutalities, it had the virtue of courage and the splendor of bravery," he wrote. "I remember the battles recorded in the old Norse sagas when it was only glorious to fight a man who could fight back, when it was a disgrace to take one's adversary unawares, and an everlasting shame to attack the weak, the disabled, or the unarmed."

"And then I think of these young German airmen, hiding behind the clouds, until they come upon the enemy unprepared, striking him with an arm that can be long or short, according to conditions of their own safety, and then sailing off in the comparative security of the illimitable sky."

"War? It is manslaughter and murder. Brave men? In the category of soldiers the creatures who condescend to such methods of assault ought only to be classed among the bullies and cowards."

The papers were filled with articles demanding an improvement in the air defense. In the successful raid—if it can be called a success—the enemy escaped with slight loss. It is estimated that there were twenty-five attacking planes. The English say that four of the raiders were downed, while admitting the loss of one of their own craft. The government, however, denies that the English airmen deserve the abuse that was theirs after the raid.

Prisoners Unable to Agree.
Thirteen natives of the Trentino, Carso, and adjoining districts of Austria, who were serving as blue-jackets on the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elizabeth*, which was sunk at Tsingtau, and who were taken prisoners at the surrender of the fortress, have been released by the Japanese authorities and are to be returned to Italy. Although nominally enemy prisoners, all their sympathies were with the entente allies, and their relations with the other prisoners were, in consequence, strained. One of the men was discovered attempting to commit suicide, his explanation being that life was unbearable under the conditions in the camp.

Sound Amplifier for Telephone.
For the telephone user in a noisy office, a sound amplifier of compact and convenient form has been introduced, according to the *Popular Mechanics Magazine*. It is particularly suited for the person who receives many important toll calls, since in addition to magnifying the vibrations, it excludes foreign noises. The device consists of a small resonator to which an adjustable branched ear tube, such as is employed with a stethoscope, is attached. In use the receiver is placed on top of the amplifier.

Women Preachers in France.
French clergy are not exempt from military service, and many of the Protestant ministers' wives have courageously stepped into the gaps thus created and have taken up their husband's work, says the *London Chronicle*. They preach on Sundays, teach the catechism, visit the sick and even conduct funerals. In more than one case in English Nonconformity also ministers' wives are filling the places of their husbands who are serving in the army either as chaplains or as combatants.

THE LATEST TYPE OF HOG SHELTER

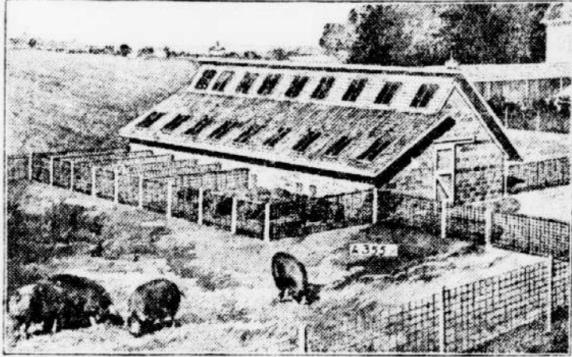
Model House Must Be Clean, Airy, Light, Roomy, Says Expert.

GOOD STYLE DESCRIBED HERE

Provides Essentials to Health of Stock—Upkeep Low if First-Class Material Goes Into Building.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 127 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only include two-cent stamp for reply.

What is required for the successful raising of hogs? The answer is pure air, good water, clean feed and clean pastures. Ventilation supplies pure air, a deep well with power pump and a system of water pipes will supply pure water in abundance. A good concrete floor with a waterproof surface graded to lead the surplus liquid away will fix the drainage. A hose attachment will quickly wash the floor, the concrete or steel troughs and force

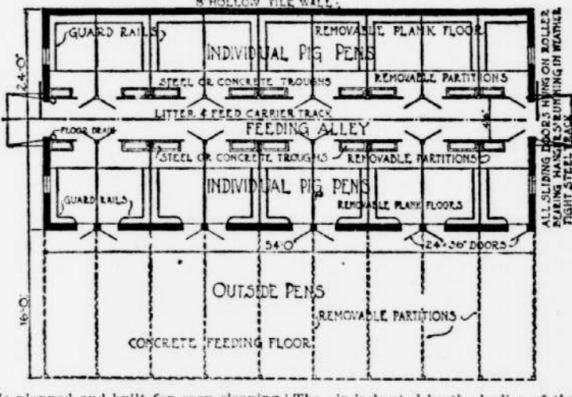


the dirt out of the bottom of the drains. Steel partitions between the pens discourage bacteria and a combination of all of these improvements insures success.

A winter hoghouse of the most modern type is shown in the perspective and floor plan. It is made on the saw-tooth plan with the upper windows placed directly over the pens. The roof plan is worked out to fit the latitude in which it is to be built, so the sun will shine into the nests at farrowing time, both spring and fall.

The building is 24 feet by 54 feet in size, built of structural tile, on a foundation of concrete. This makes a hollow wall above grade which is both windproof and dampproof. The concrete floor slopes from the outside walls to the gutters at the sides of the center feeding alley. These gutters drain out at the far end of the hoghouse and are easily kept clean with a hose.

The equipment inside is made as completely sanitary as possible with steel partitions, manure and feed carriers suspended from overhead tracks, feed troughs made of concrete for the large sows and feed troughs made of steel for the smaller hogs. The house



is planned and built for easy cleaning and for ease and comfort in doing the work.

On the north side of the hoghouse it is advisable to build a long, narrow dipping tank for the hogs. It should be 18 inches wide at the top and 8 inches wide at the bottom, inside measurement. The tank should be 20 feet long on the bottom, with a 10-foot approach at each end. The incline down into the tank should be made smooth and the one leading out of the tank should be corrugated.

The tank is made narrow for two reasons: In the first place, less dipping fluid is needed for a narrow tank, and the second reason is that when a hog gets started through a tank as narrow as this, it cannot turn around. The length is about sufficient to give the dipping fluid time to soak into the hair and skin of the animal, while it is swimming through. A depth of 2 feet is sufficient for the large hogs. It is not filled full for the smaller ones. The object is to have the fluid deep enough to cover the hog all but its nose and eyes. A portable fence, made in panels, is placed outside of the trough when in use. After dipping, the portable fence panels are fitted over against the lane fence and are wired fast to hold them upright until needed again.

To protect hogs from vermin in the summer time, the cheapest and most convenient arrangement is a hog wallow. Where a good many hogs are kept, a number of wallows are necessary. These are made of concrete by first digging a pit about a foot deep. The concrete floor is made in the bottom of this pit by pounding down stones and filling in between them with concrete grout mortar. Then the

inside wooden forms are put in place and the side walls are raised a foot above the floor. The earth is dug square so as to answer for the outside form. The top of the hog wallow walls are made after the fashion of a curb, to reach up above the ground about 2 inches to keep out dirt. A 2 by 4 is used as an outside form above the ground.

These hog wallows should be neatly finished. The forms should be made true and the curb or coping should be leveled on the edges so as to give a neat appearance and prevent chipping. The wallows are built along the stock lane at intervals, so the hogs may be admitted from the different fields, either by opening the gates or by creeps.

The yards in front of the hoghouse should be paved with concrete. The work is done by grading the ground with a drop of about 2 inches in the width of the floor, which is 16 feet. The concrete is laid sidewalk fashion, by marking off the area with 2 by 4's, making blocks 4 feet square. The lower part of the blocks may be made with a lean mixture of concrete on top of which a surface layer rich enough to prevent water-logging is placed. The log feeding floor is not intended for hard use, so it is neither thick nor expensive, but it answers the purpose splendidly.

There should be a good wire fence all around the outside, stapled to concrete posts. The floor is used for feeding and as an exercising yard for hogs during the fall and spring, and when the weather is mild in winter. In summer and fall the feeding floor is used to finish the hogs for the market. Sometimes a bunch of 20 or 30 will be fed on the floor every day for a week or two and permitted to walk

back to the fields between feeds. Later on, say two weeks before shipping, they are confined on the feeding floor and in the hoghouse until ready for market. This makes a combination summer and winter hoghouse.

Such a complete hog department as this requires a number of small portable hoghouses to be used in the fields. Sanitary hog raising plans should be carried out all through the different seasons. Winter pasture as well as spring, fall and summer pasture should be provided in different fields of the farm to work in with a thorough system of rotation of crops.

The portable houses may be 6 by 8 feet, simply made, with shed roofs. They may be hauled away and placed in any field for the accommodation of sows with their litters, or to make sleeping quarters for the older pigs when running on pasture.

The size mentioned is small enough so that a sow with her litter of pigs can keep warm when the temperature is below freezing. This size also accommodates about a half-dozen sows. They need shelter from storms and sleeping quarters at night.

The principle of ventilation is the same in all kinds of farm buildings. Charles set out from Alstadi, not far from Leipzig, in September, 1707, at the head of 45,000 men. He marched through Poland, Count Lewenhaupt with 20,000 more departed at Riga. A third army of 15,000 had station in Finland. Charles was therefore in position to bring against the czar 80,000 of the most formidable troops known to civilization. Napoleon, in his *St. Helena* memoirs, bitterly condemns Charles for his failure to keep his forces consolidated, a failure which indeed seems to have been a grave tactical error and for which Charles paid a bitter price.

He left 10,000 men at Warsaw, wintered at Groelno and in the following June crossed the Minsk, fought and defeated a force of 20,000 Russians on the left bank of the Beresina, beat 16,000 more near Smolensko and was within ten days' march of the capital where the czar was already formulating proposals of peace, when he quitted the high road to march toward the Ukraine that he might form a junction with Mazaepa, who had with him 6,000 men. Thus his line of communication was left exposed for 400 leagues, protected only by Lewenhaupt, who with a large force and an invaluable convoy of supplies marched a full twelve days' march behind his lord. Napoleon condemns this disposition as inexcusable blundering.

The czar meanwhile had collected a force of 100,000. In personnel it was much inferior to the conquering Swedes, but it seemed to learn steadiness and generalship from its defeats. In September Peter with an overwhelming force of 50,000 fell upon the floundering Lewenhaupt, who was striving to join Charles in the Ukraine. For three days Lewenhaupt struggled against the impossible odds, finally cutting himself loose, but abandoning his cannon and ammunition, together with his convoy of provisions, and reaching Charles with only 4,000 of his original 16,000. On very short rations the stout-hearted Swedes pulled through the winter in the Ukraine, advancing in the spring until they brought up against the town of Pultowa, which commanded the passes to Moscow and which had been made by the Russians a great depot of supplies. It was heavily fortified. Its garrison resisted stoutly and Peter, keenly alive to the importance of the post, advanced to its relief in June with an army of 60,000 men.

Possession of Pultowa would give Charles the supplies he needed so sorely, as well as a secure base for his operations against Moscow. He

Be the First.
Many a quarrel would come to a speedy ending if both sides were not afraid of being the first to make advances. Instead of being unwilling to take the first step, you should be glad of the chance. Some of you perhaps, are a little inclined to be envious of the one who is a born leader, who is the first in so many things, but there is no greater honor than to be the first to end a misunderstanding, the first to say, "I'm sorry."—Exchange.

Ink Spots in Books.
Anyone who has been unfortunate enough to get ink on a favorite book, or, worse still, a borrowed one, may be interested to know how one housekeeper removed such disfiguring marks. She brought a little oxalic acid, diluted it with cold water and painted it over the ink spots with a fine camel's hair brush. Then she applied a sheet of blotting paper to the stained part, and absorbed the stain with the liquid.

Turning the Other Cheek.
"De trouble 'bout foghivin' an enemy," said Uncle Eben, "is dat he's liable not to 'prelate yo' forgiveness, an' go on double-crossin' jes' de same."

The Hotel Man's Ad.
"Rather clever ad to catch the men that summer resort hotelkeeper used." "What was it?" "Teaches Put Up Here."

Battles Which Made the World

PULTOWA

The struggle for a Czar which ended the Great Swedish Power and Decided There should Be a Russian Nation—The Continent of Napoleon.

By CAPT. ROLAND F. ANDREWS

(Copyright, 1917, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

The battle of Pultowa (or Pultava), fought in 1709, was placed as one of the struggles which have fashioned the world into what it is today, because it broke the power of the Swedes, then the dominant nation of northern Europe, and really brought into being the vast Russian structure of the present time. Byron sings of it as:

Dread Pultowa's day
When fortune left the royal Swede,
And Napoleon found in it the basis for his prophecy at St. Helena that Europe would become either all republican or all Cossack.

It has to be remembered that two hundred years ago Russia was but a paltry, feeble world figure. Just emerging from semi-barbarism under Peter the Great, Cossack-heroes then reckoned Russia little more than they now reckon on Timbuctoo. On the other hand, Sweden was a really great and powerful nation, with extensive holdings now mostly in Russian possession. Her people were Germanic, as the Russians are Slavonic. Had Sweden won at Pultowa and continued her course of good fortune in the world, the central European empires in the war now raging would possess an ally, the resources and stamina of which might well be held to insure them victory.

Russia in 1709 possessed a population of less than 17,000,000, but the genius of Peter was building it into an empire. Charles XII of Sweden viewed the rise with concern. It was his avowed purpose to smash the growing state and reduce it to a condition of subjugation such as it had known under the Tartars and the Poles. There would be no more Russia. No such commanding military genius as Gustavus Adolphus. Charles was nevertheless a brave and resolute general, holding at his command a great army composed of soldiers as fine as any known to Europe. He would, he declared, take Moscow, and dictate terms of peace to Peter in the Kremlin.

Charles set out from Alstadi, not far from Leipzig, in September, 1707, at the head of 45,000 men. He marched through Poland, Count Lewenhaupt with 20,000 more departed at Riga. A third army of 15,000 had station in Finland. Charles was therefore in position to bring against the czar 80,000 of the most formidable troops known to civilization. Napoleon, in his *St. Helena* memoirs, bitterly condemns Charles for his failure to keep his forces consolidated, a failure which indeed seems to have been a grave tactical error and for which Charles paid a bitter price.

He left 10,000 men at Warsaw, wintered at Groelno and in the following June crossed the Minsk, fought and defeated a force of 20,000 Russians on the left bank of the Beresina, beat 16,000 more near Smolensko and was within ten days' march of the capital where the czar was already formulating proposals of peace, when he quitted the high road to march toward the Ukraine that he might form a junction with Mazaepa, who had with him 6,000 men. Thus his line of communication was left exposed for 400 leagues, protected only by Lewenhaupt, who with a large force and an invaluable convoy of supplies marched a full twelve days' march behind his lord. Napoleon condemns this disposition as inexcusable blundering.

The czar meanwhile had collected a force of 100,000. In personnel it was much inferior to the conquering Swedes, but it seemed to learn steadiness and generalship from its defeats. In September Peter with an overwhelming force of 50,000 fell upon the floundering Lewenhaupt, who was striving to join Charles in the Ukraine. For three days Lewenhaupt struggled against the impossible odds, finally cutting himself loose, but abandoning his cannon and ammunition, together with his convoy of provisions, and reaching Charles with only 4,000 of his original 16,000. On very short rations the stout-hearted Swedes pulled through the winter in the Ukraine, advancing in the spring until they brought up against the town of Pultowa, which commanded the passes to Moscow and which had been made by the Russians a great depot of supplies. It was heavily fortified. Its garrison resisted stoutly and Peter, keenly alive to the importance of the post, advanced to its relief in June with an army of 60,000 men.

Possession of Pultowa would give Charles the supplies he needed so sorely, as well as a secure base for his operations against Moscow. He

pressed the siege hotly, his thundering night and day, his roar, muttering with no cessation on the same side of the array on the same side of the camp. The Vorkla falls into the Borysthenes fifteen leagues from Pultowa. The Russian line from river to river. It was his design to drive the Swedish line to the acute angle formed by the rivers and there overtake them.

Against the Muscovites Charles posed 24,000 men, his force had been greatly reduced by battles, losses and famine. He had been severely wounded in the foot by a recent skirmish, but maintaining his dignity required he should carry the attack in person. He had carried to the front in a litter, being on command and encouraging from this couch he headed his out of the trenches.

So furious was the Swedish slaughter that two of the Russian soldiers were actually carried to the Swedish infantry raised the cry of victory, yet the Russian soldiers stood steadily by their guns, fresh masses of troops were hurled into their support. Never was a more efficient Swedish valor more gloriously exemplified than upon that day, yet the Swedish line finally broke before the Russian works, where the czar himself led the infantry cavalry outside the fortifications formed them steadily under the advanced over the open ground, the survivors were in the thick of fray. They battled as knights, wielding sword alongside cavalrymen of their horde, striving desperately to turn the which for more than two hours in the balance.

But heavily outnumbered, Swedes finally fell into disaster. Stantly the Russians launched a rifle charge. The Swedes were completely routed, rushing down the junction of the rivers, where they lashed in the waters or swam to their enemies. Only a few had escaped by swimming the river, then Charles and Mazaepa, who had their way into Turkish territory, by 10,000 lay dead or wounded on a bloody field.

The peace of Nystadt transferred the fairest possessions of Sweden, Russia, Russian attacks on Persia and Persia began almost at once, tremendous Russian fabric of the east was then and there put under the vast power of Sweden, which kept the north world under her was gone.

WAR PROFITS OF SPAIN
Wine Sent to Soldiers in Philip Didn't Need Any Water by It It Reached the Privates.

A good story of the war in the Philippine islands occurs in Major John Young's recently published book, "A Soldier's Memoirs." Two Englishmen strolling round Spanish outpost line near Manila chanced across a small picnic, consisting of three men in charge of a geant.

The latter hospitably offered Englishmen a share of their red wine, which they gladly accepted, though, as it was a very hot day, asked that a little water might be added.

This, writes General Young, was evidently considered a joke, for all four burst into laughter. "Wherefore this merriment?" the Englishmen in some bewilderment. "Pardon us, sir," said the second, "but I will explain. That wine is very good wine, and comes from the colona. It starts off in large quantities dressed to the adjutant general of each camp, and hands it to the colonel. Our colonel out of the company commander has it to his profit, and I also have it to my mine. So you see, sir, there is much need to add any more wine."

Test of Spruce Gum.
The test of a good chew of spruce gum is first in the taste, then in color. If there is no trace of white in the taste—not more than a greenish bitterness as the first crushed in the mouth, then the good gum. If, after a few minutes chewing, the cud shows a pinkish tender shade, then it is perfect.

GATHERED FACTS

American-made iron bands and hoops for kegs and barrels should find a ready market in the Seville district, Spain.

There are 2,077 buffalo in the Wainwright Buffalo park at Alberta, Canada. This park has an area of 150 square miles.

Long leaf yellow pine will be greatly in demand in England after the termination of the war, reports Consul General Ripley Dilson at London.

A new telephone attachment that must be operated to make a connection shows the number of calls that have been made and the number remaining on a limited service line.

An Iowa inventor has patented a liquid to be poured into automobile tires to dissolve the sulphur and make the rubber softer and more elastic and, so he claims, less liable to puncture.

Economy of fuel consumption in steamships often requires the mixing of two or more kinds of coal and an Englishman has invented a coaling barge that mixes coal as it delivers it into a bunker.

A flower stand, normally of small size, but which can be expanded to fill an ordinary sized window, is the recent invention of a German.

American ice boxes would find a better market in Brazil if the ventilators underneath the refrigerators were closed with wire gauze or netting.

A Russian artist has invented a method by which several theatrical scenes can be painted on the same canvas at once, the different effects being procured by changing the light thrown upon the canvas.

X-ray pictures for dentists' use may be quickly made and developed by means of a cabinet which performs all the operations almost automatically.

As every year horses shed their old coats for new ones, so the deer drop their horns. Then in about 13 weeks a new pair of horns arrives, but they are tender and easily hurt.

A Japanese company that has planted 200,000,000 pearl oysters in a bay in that country believes it will harvest millions of pearls through a recently discovered process for impregnating the mollusks.

Terraced Farm.
A Swiss farmer who now makes his home in California, applying his knowledge of making a terrace on mountainous country, settled on a piece of land. This ground sloped at an angle of 45 degrees, and he was anything thrice on it. It took him three weeks. Here chickens, ducks and vegetables are helping to make the little hillside farm pay its way.

The Old Crouch Talks.
"He flatters himself a great deal." "In what way?" "He told me that he believed he could make my daughter happy and contented. I'd like to see who would do that for any woman."

He's Generally Prepared.
The man who marries for money must prepare to lose, honor and life.—Pittsburgh Post.