

## BUY HUNTING LICENSE EARLY

Hunters should make early application for licenses. Under the new law, County Auditors cannot issue licenses as quickly as formerly, and those who wait for the last few days, are apt to find themselves without any license on the opening date. Under the new law, hunters must have their licenses on their person, and this means a license, and not a receipt, that a remittance had been sent for a license. Receipts will not count, and all parties hunting or attempting to hunt on them will be treated as violators. A license to hunt is required just as much as a license to get married—and must be taken out in advance.

There is no excuse for any delay. The license costs only a dollar. The season opens Sept. 7th. If you do not live in the county seat, it may take a week to get your license, and if you live in the county seat, applications should be made a week before as the Auditors will be very busy, and Monday, September 6th, Labor Day, is a holiday, and the 5th is Sunday. It looks as if Saturday, Sept. 4th, is the last day to get a license.

Yours truly,  
E. B. McCutcheon,  
Chief Game Warden.

## IRON INDUSTRY IN U. S. IN 1914

The quantity of crude iron ore mined in the United States in 1914 amounted to 41,439,761 long tons, as compared with 61,980,437 long tons mined in 1913, a decrease of 20,540,676 long tons, or 33.14 per cent, as reported by E. F. Burchard, of the U. S. Geological survey. The quantity of iron ore shipped from the mines (marketed) in the United States in 1914 amounted to 39,714,280 long tons, valued at \$71,905,078, as compared with 59,643,008 long tons, valued at \$130,905,558, marketed in 1913. This represents a decrease in quantity of 19,928,818 long tons, or 33.41 per cent, and in value of \$50,000,479, or 45.07

per cent. The average price of ore per ton for the whole country in 1914 was \$1.81, as compared with 2.19 in 1913. These quantities of ore, both mined and marketed, include the iron ore used for fluxing other metallic ores at smelters in the middle and western states, but the marketed ore does not include the iron ore sold for the manufacture of paint. The quantity of iron ore marketed for paint manufacture in 1914 amounted to 18,452 long tons, valued at \$46,995. The ore reported as sold for fluxing purposes other than in the manufacture of pig iron amounted to 42,677 long tons, valued at \$114,985, in 1914, as compared with 62,842 long tons, valued at \$235,588, in 1913. The domestic ore actually marketed for the manufacture of pig iron amounted in 1914 to 39,671,603 long tons, valued at \$71,790,094, as compared with 59,580,256 long tons, valued at \$130,669,970, in 1913. Iron ore was mined in 27 states in 1914, as compared with 28 states in 1913, no commercial production having been reported from Texas in 1914. Of these States, 4,—Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Utah—produced ores for flux only; part of Colorado's production was for fluxing and produced iron ore for blast furnace use part for pig iron; the remaining states only, except small tonnages for paint from Georgia, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

## HANDLING MAILS IN THE WAR

Before the outbreak of the war the Atlantic Ocean was interlaced with the paths of steamers carrying mail to and from Europe. This well organized and efficient service was disarranged and all but destroyed, practically in a day, when the bulk of international shipping was driven from the sea at the beginning of hostilities, and with the progress of the war the problem of maintaining any kind of regular service is becoming increasingly difficult. There are now only five routes regularly available for carrying the mails between this country and European ports. Most of the fast steamers have been withdrawn, sailings are frequently canceled, and of the ships remaining in the service few are able to maintain regular schedules. At the same time there has

been only a slight decrease in the volume of mail transmitted, a feature that adds greatly to the problem confronting the postal authorities. The decrease in commercial mail has been offset by an increase in mail of a personal nature, and as a result the total amount handled is almost as great as it was before the beginning of hostilities. Increased correspondence between residents of the United States and friends and relatives in countries engaged in the war is given as the main reason for the enormous increase in personal mail.

In spite of the reduction in facilities for transmitting the mail, a fairly regular and thoroughly reliable service is being maintained, and this service extends not only to the allies, but to Germany and Austria, countries that are practically hemmed in by their enemies. The reliability of the service is indicated by the fact that the 82 bags of mail that went down with the Lusitania was the first mail to be lost by the United States as a result of the war.

## WOULD OILING BE BETTER

In talking with a prominent traveling man and a resident of Fargo the other day he suggested that Devils Lake had splendid streets for a city that has not pavement, and he remarked that if our city fathers would try the oiling of streets instead of sprinkling that they would never go back to the sprinkling methods. At Dickinson the city began using oil and they found it so much better than the water methods, and cheaper, that they only wondered that they never tried it before. On the streets in Devils Lake practically one light coat of oil would be sufficient for the entire season, according to the statement of this gentleman, and it would entirely eliminate the dust problem. While we know nothing of the cost of oil as compared with the sprinkling method of water every day all summer, we believe it would be well for our commissioners to investigate the matter, and perhaps our city would be greatly benefited with no additional cost.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WORLD.

## WHEN TO SUSPECT CHOLERA

When a disease that is contagious appears among hogs, spreading more or less rapidly, is quite uniformly fatal, and is accompanied by a high temperature, it is quite safe to assume that it is cholera.

Where cholera is suspected, it is well to get a thermometer and take the temperature of a number of those that are apparently well. The normal temperature is from 101 to 103 degrees in winter and about 1 degree higher in summer. If cholera is present, the temperature will be found as high as 105 to 107 degrees. Make a post mortem on a hog that has just died and examine the kidneys for small dark red spots resembling those on a turkey egg. Look for small red spots along the small intestines and somewhat larger ones on the lungs. The lymphatic glands, which are found in the flank, along the intestines and between the lungs, and which are a light amber color in health, will be found congested from a pink to a very dark color.

Where the services of a qualified veterinarian can be obtained, he should be called to make a post mortem and to give serum. Department of Animal Pathology, Press Bureau, Grand Forks.

## POTATOES IN STATE BADLY DISEASED

Potato growers from different parts of the state have sent in inquiries as to the cause of injuries caused to the potato crop. From the information received, Mr. D. G. Milbraeth of the North Dakota Experiment Station believes that in many cases it is caused by the brown stem rot. Regarding the symptoms and cause of which he has the following to say:

"The symptoms of Brown Stem rot are rotting of the seed piece, rotting of the basal stem or lug if the vine from which a slimy ooze flows on pulling, blackish-brown color of the lug, hollowing of the stem, decay of the pith and discoloration of the inside of

## NEW SHOP FOR EDMORE

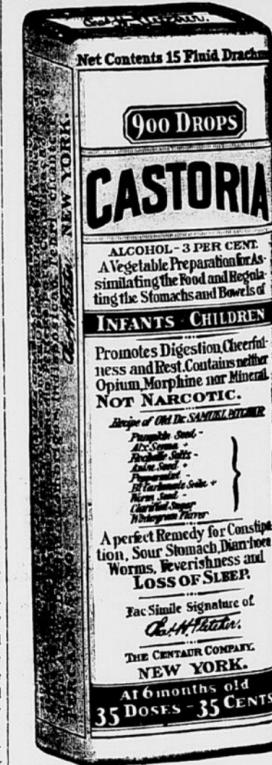
Ole Anderson has purchased the building across the street from Salaba's shop, owned by Ed. Erickson, and has had it moved on the lots formerly occupied by the Smith Livery barn. He will remodel the building and put in an up-to-date blacksmith shop. Mr. Anderson was formerly in this line of business here. Of late he has been in Thief River Falls, Minn., where he had employment in one of the finest shops in that city. While there employed he thought it would again be nice to own a shop of his own as he enjoys working at his old trade. Consequently he starts in Edmore where his ability and honesty are well known. His many old-time patrons welcome his return. It will be perhaps a week before he is able to handle all kinds of work, but every effort is being put forth to get the machinery installed as soon as it is possible. —Edmore Herald.

the stem up to the tip of the plant, leaf-rolling upwards and final yellowing. This disease is not the Black-leg found commonly in southern states. "Potatoes grown on such diseased vines are effected. Usually, at the stem end a wet rot sets in early in the field. Frequently, apparently sound potatoes will be found rotted entirely in the interior."

"Brown Stem rot is caused by a bacterium which enters the vines by way of the seed piece and the basal portion of the stem. Whether conditions such as frost and excessive moisture, and mechanical injuries such as bruises by knives of cultivators make it possible for the bacteria to enter the seed piece and leg of the vine.

The symptoms of the disease following entrance of the germ are such as to lead many potato growers to believe that insects such as worms and borers have caused the condition if the vines.

The work of insects can be detected very readily by the dryness of the stem and the saw-dust like remains of the animal in the hollow portion of the stem. In the vast majority of cases, insects have had very little to do with the present condition of many potato fields in the state.



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Always Bears the Signature of

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## EDMORE TO HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHTS

The business men and citizens of the thriving little village of Edmore in the northeastern part of the county are about to form an incorporation for the purchasing and installing of an electric light plant. They have already stockholders enough to insure

the plant, and it is expected that the village will have a complete lighting system before winter.

**BETHEL FREE CHURCH.**  
Uline and 2nd St.  
Rev. T. T. Hansen, Pastor.  
Morning service at 10:45 A. M.  
Evening service at 7:45 P. M.  
Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings.  
Young People's Meeting Friday 8:00 P. M.  
All kinds of legal blanks at the World office.

# Rodenbach & Mundt

**NEW FALL GOODS:** We have just received an exceptionally fine assortment of new fall goods, such as:

Wool Poplins, Check Suitings, Serges, Taffetas, Crepe-de-Chines, French and Storm Serges.

Our goods are all new and they will be sold at prices that will be a saving to everybody that buys them.

**Hunkidori Work Shoes:** These shoes are the best that are made, made by the Hand Made Shoe Co., Chipewa Falls, Wis., the best leather is used and the best workmanship, with this combination this makes it the best value on earth; \$2.50 to \$3.50.

**Men's Sweaters:** We have a large assortment of sweaters, in all wool, and cotton and wool mixed, prices ranging from 60c to \$6.50.

**Men's Underwear:** In medium heavy for fall, also cotton and wool mixed, heavy fleeced;

Heavy fleeced Union Suits \$1.00.	2 Piece Suits..... 50c.
Heavy ribbed Union Suits \$1.00.	Cotton Union Suits..... 50c

**Quilts and Comforts:** Just the thing for these chilly nights, we have just what you Threshers need:

Large size Quilts \$1.00.. Cotton Blankets...75. Wool Blankets, \$2.50 to \$7.00.

**School Dresses and School Shoes:** First day of school will soon be here, and we have not forgotten the children, as we have a fine line of dresses and shoes, come in and fit your boy or girl out, a large line to select from.

For the accommodation of our customers in the country our store will be open until 8 o'clock P. M. from now on. We want your produce, we pay the highest prices.

# RODENBACH & MUNDT

General Store

Devils Lake, North Dakota