

Little Falls Herald.

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 FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1915

We wish all our readers a very Merry Christmas.

And now it's said Root will refuse to allow his name to go before the republican voters in the primaries, because he thinks it not dignified to seek the presidential nomination in that manner. The primary seems to be too democratic for a good many would-be nominees who have very generally been the supporters of "big business."

The Hennepin County democratic committee to the number of 75 gathered at the West hotel, Minneapolis, Thursday of last week, and every harpoon that was thrown into National Committeeman F. B. Lynch, met with hearty applause, not one of those present pleading his cause. The following is a fair sample of the many comments made:

"There is not a democratic bone in Fred Lynch's body. If you Wilson men had known what you were doing, you would never have elected him National Committeeman. You can't build up the democratic party in Minnesota with the tools of the republican party."

That strong democratic paper, the St. Cloud Times, in its comment on the committee meeting, says:

"Seriously, we never could see what Fred Lynch did in aiding Wilson's election or the cause of democracy to make him a party leader, or what there is that fits him for the exalted position of National committee chairman to which rumor assigns him."

Most seriously, neither could we.

According to an article in the St. Paul Dispatch, Attorney General Gregory has looked further into the matter of the complaints against C. C. Daniels, and has concluded to continue the special attorney in the Chippewa Indian land cases. The article says:

"C. C. Daniels, special attorney in the Chippewa land cases, will hold his job for some time to come. This much comes from an authoritative source in Washington.

As the report has it, Attorney General Gregory has given the complaints filed against Mr. Daniels his attention.

A few weeks ago it was reported that he had decided to have an assistant attorney general make an investigation. Now comes the statement that the Attorney General has decided that Mr. Daniels was not altogether in the wrong, and that it is best that he remain in charge of the land cases for some months and possibly for years.

"Mr. Gregory is said to have concluded that the persons who complained against Daniels were not disinterested, and that there was something in the statements of Daniels that lumber and other big business interests were seeking his removal."

On January 1 Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Oregon, South Carolina and Washington become prohibition states. On Nov. 1, 1916, Virginia goes dry. The states where prohibition is now effective are Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, North Dakota, Maine, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia. In 25 states there is local option and there are only four fully "wet" states: Montana, New Jersey, Nevada and Pennsylvania. Thus, by the end of next year, nineteen states of the union will be dry territory, and during that year seven states will vote on the question: Vermont, Michigan, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Florida and California, and the prospects are that most of these states will go prohibition, notably California although that state is the largest wine producer in the country. The vitally important thing for the wet interests is not that this or that state may or may not go dry, but that every dry state increases the number of congressmen who will be willing to vote for national prohibition, and even though many states still remain wet there is a serious possibility of an amendment to the constitution providing for prohibition. Once let such an amendment be submitted by congress to the legislatures, national prohibition would be only a question of time, since under the constitution an amendment may be continually before the legislatures until adopted, and a negative vote delays, but does not kill the amendment. It is therefore highly possible that "within the memory of men now living" the United States may become completely dry.

Martin County Sentinel: Not in twenty years has there been a time when there were so few idle men in the country. And yet the mendacious republican newspapers are hollering their heads off in an effort to harrass the people into the belief that a democratic administration spells ruin and disaster. "Palladiums of liberty" be hanged! Why can't editors tote fair?

Morris Tribune—In a town not 200 miles from Morris recently the merchants formed an Ad club, and it was decided to put on a bargain day on one or two leaders in all the stores. In order to help make it a success, the two largest merchants of the town solicited the ads, and even wrote the ads for their less progressive brethren. This town is probably the best known small town in Minnesota and one does not have to hunt far to find the reason. The big men of the community are really big men, and they make the most intelligent use of all factors in community growth. For one thing, they advertise and advertise continuously as all progressive merchants nowadays do.

FOUR THINGS THAT MAKE FARMING PAY

A farm management demonstration in southwestern Minnesota showed that the average labor income of sixty-three farms taken in order was \$423. This means that the farmer had \$423 left for his own work above all business expenses and 5 per cent interest on an average investment of \$24,500. In addition to the foregoing, the farmer had his house rent and such products as the farm furnished toward the family living. The results given coincide with extensive investigations in several states which have shown that one should endeavor to exceed the average of one's locality in as many of the following ways as possible if a profitable farm business is desired: (1) Size of business; (2) crop yields per acre; (3) live stock receipts per \$1 of feed; (4) amount of work accomplished per man.

In this locality the average farm had 192 acres of crops; the yields per acre of the leading crops were corn, 39 bu., wheat 11bu., oats, 35 bu., the average receipts for \$1 spent for feed were \$1.16; and the average amount of work done per man was the raising of 100 acres of crops and the care of a corresponding amount of live stock. The foregoing averages should not be taken as applying to any locality except the one included in this demonstration.

There were five farmers, who fell below the average in each of the four factors. Not one of the five made as much as a \$500 labor income. Of eighteen farmers who exceeded the above average in but one of the four factors, only one made a \$500 labor income. Again eleven farmers exceeded the average in three of the four factors. Out of the eleven there were 10 who made more than a \$500 labor income. Just five farmers exceeded the average of their neighbors in all factors and every one made more than a \$500 labor income.

This demonstration shows that under the conditions prevalent in this locality, in the year 1914, a farmer who can do a little better than the average of his neighbors in at least three of the above four factors is almost certain to make more than 5 per cent interest on the investment and a labor income of over \$500.—W. L. Cavert, University Farm, St. Paul.

ACCURACY IN NEWSPAPERS

Professor Hugo Munsterberg is a professor of psychology at Harvard. His head is filled with ideas, and he knows many things. But some things he doesn't know. For instance, he has been taking a fling recently at newspaper reporters, who, he says, habitually distort what men say and do, and the professor regards this as a bad thing for public morals. Evidently the professor's experience has been with the metropolitan newspaper. On these newspapers a vast quantity of news must be gathered in an extraordinary short time. Accuracy is aimed at and attained to a remarkable degree. But the metropolitan press is but a very small part of the country's press. Professor Munsterberg is provincial, like many other dwellers in eastern cities. In the small towns the people are close to their newspaper. Frequently the editor knows everybody in the county. Accuracy becomes a deadly necessity. No reporter or editor who is worthy the name dares say he does not care whether what he writes is true or not. His profession and his pride in it demand that he gives to it the best he has in him. Accuracy, attention to detail, truth are only some of the things he must give to his paper. Professor Munsterberg may be a great psychologist, but he will never be a great man until he learns that outside of Harvard, Boston and New York there is a great country filled with newspapers and newspaper men, and that in the lot the venal, the deliberately untruthful, the mountebank are as scarce as exactitude is in psychology.—Ex.

2,000 NEEDLESS DEATHS A YEAR

"Only one county, Winona, has both infant mortality (deaths under one) and mortality among those under five lower than the average for the state," states Dr. I. J. Murphy of the Minnesota Public Health association.

"The infant mortality for the state is 75, for Winona county, 74; for the state, deaths under five constitute 24 per cent of the total, in Winona county, 19 per cent. But, most important, Winona county has adequate registration of births. This indicates that some phase of child welfare work is very urgent in every county except this one. Although the state as a whole has not concerned itself about infant mortality, some of its cities with voluntary organizations have set good examples. Comparative work for the entire state with its 50,000 births a year would mean the saving of about 2,000 lives a year. Montclair, New Jersey, has the enviable infant mortality of 64; while New Zealand holds the world's record of 51.

"The 38 counties in which the reporting of births is inadequate keeps Minnesota out of the United States registration area. This is due perhaps not so much to the failure of physicians and licensed midwives to report births attended by them, as to unreported cases attended by unlicensed, but so-called, midwives. A large number, especially in rural districts, are attended by well-intending but untrained neighbor women. This is a condition that should be corrected without delay. Women in labor are entitled to expert care. If the family cannot afford it the municipality should bear the expense."

Mankato Review: The Ellsworth saloon keeper, who has been voted out of that business and who will establish a meat market, is not making a violent change, according to the Nobles County Democrat. He has been selling Hamm's and hereafter will sell Hamm's.

New Ulm Review: A young man down east hung himself because people found fault with him. Should this practice become general the trees would be full of preachers, school teachers, doctors and editors, says an exchange. The preacher, teacher, doctor or editor that nobody finds fault with ought to hang himself, because he is dead anyhow and don't know it.

USE HERALD WANT ADS

DEMAND FOR FARM INSTRUCTION GROWS

The demand for instruction in agriculture in the United States is increasing at a tremendous rate. This is seen in the attendance of thousands of many winters' sessions held at the various agricultural schools and colleges of the country.

If Farmers' and Home-Makers' Week, to be offered at University Farm, St. Paul, January 3 to 8, 1916, has an attendance to match the merit of its program, it will be one of the most largely attended sessions of the winter, in the west at least. Last year 800 were present. This year there should be 1500.

The week, in fact, will place within reach of every farmer of experience, who knows the problems that confront the agriculturist, opportunity to become acquainted with the best means of meeting such problems. The subjects in which instruction will be offered correspond to those of the College of Agriculture. They are: Agricultural engineering; dairy and animal husbandry; farm crops, farm management and soils; horticulture, botany and entomology; poultry and bees; veterinary science. Though the instruction will necessarily be restricted in scope, it will be so arranged this year and in the future that one who attends from year to year and applies his instruction on the home farm, will be doing long and good work.

MODERN WAY TO SHIP LIVE STOCK

The live stock shipping associations common in Minnesota and Wisconsin are cooperative institutions of unusual merit. They substitute for the old local buyer system, a system of handling stock that results in an actual saving in necessary expenses amounting to forty or fifty dollars a carload. This saving is entirely outside of any profits that the local buyer might make. It is quite impossible for a local buyer to compete with a shipping association.

There are approximately 200 of these associations in Minnesota, and so far as we know, says A. D. Wilson director of the extension division of the Minnesota college of agriculture, not one has failed. The organization is exceedingly simple as no capital stock is sold and none is needed. It represents simply a mutual agreement by a group of farmers to ship their stock together, and by this means each farmer, regardless of the amount of stock handled, is enabled to ship to a central market at carload rates and to get exactly what his stock brings on the market less the cost of freight, yardage, commission, etc. In other words, a man can sell one hog to just as good advantage as he can a carload.

The agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota believes that every hoof grown in Minnesota should be marketed by its owner. This may be done through shipping associations, and it is the hope of the division that every shipping point in the state will soon have such an association and in this way take a safe step toward improvement of live stock marketing. Several farmers' clubs have perfected shipping associations.

NEEDLESS LOSS BY SMUT IN WHEAT

Recently in Northwestern Minnesota we called at a local elevator and while there a farmer brought in a sample of wheat. It was promptly rejected by the buyer. The buyer said he could not handle the wheat under any conditions.

We examined the wheat and found the worst case of stinking smut we had ever seen. Fully 10 per cent of the sample was smut balls and the whole was dirty looking and foul smelling. At best the sample of wheat was worth no more than feed prices, and it is doubtful whether any kind of stock would have cared to eat the stuff.

Here was a case where a farmer who had done all the work necessary to produce a crop of wheat and had harvested and threshed it, probably secured 15 bushels of wheat per acre worth no more than 60 cents a bushel, whereas if he had sown good seed he might have harvested 20 bushels of wheat worth 90 cents a bushel. In other words, he could have gotten \$18 per acre for his crop in place of \$9.

The entire loss could have been prevented by the formalin treatment at a cost not to exceed a very few cents per acre. A pint bottle of formaldehyde costing from 35 to 50 cents and a few hours labor would have treated enough seed grain to sow 50 acres. There is no excuse for such a loss except carelessness. Any drug store, general implement dealer, experiment station or farm paper will cheerfully furnish information concerning the treatment of grain for smut. No farmer is wealthy enough to afford to lose grain affected with smut.—A. D. Wilson, University Farm, St. Paul.

SCHOOLBOY 98 YEARS OLD EX-FEETS DIPLOMA AT 100

Chicago Tribune: Information has been received by Dr. J. B. Hingeley at the board of conference claimants' office, 820 Garland building, that the Rev. D. J. Higgins, a retired minister of the Minnesota conference, who is probably the oldest minister in the world, expects to be graduated when he is one hundred years old from Hamline University, Hamline, Minn.

Dr. Higgins was born September 18, 1817. He is taking a special correspondence course at Hamline. He also is a student of the Southern California University, where he is studying psychology and philosophy.

Dr. Hingeley says he believes that the Rev. Mr. Higgins is the oldest preacher in the world.

Miss Rose Bedmark is confined to her home with illness.

Magnus Bolander, 6-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bolander, is ill with pneumonia.

ROYALTON

Dec. 23.—Miss Hallie Carnes came home Friday from St. Cloud and will spend the Christmas vacation at her home in Royalton.

Miss Marshall of Winnipeg is here visiting her cousin, Mrs. G. A. Hollenbeck.

Miss Bessie Wright of Rice visited friends here one day last week.

Fulton Bell met with an accident the past week. While standing near his horse cleaning snow from the animal's hoofs the animal fell upon him injuring the bones in one leg so badly that he was obliged to lay off several days and was substituted by James Jensen on No. 2 route.

Miss Ellen Pettitt of the St. Cloud normal is home for the Christmas holidays.

Miss Susan Batzer arrived from Virginia the last of the week to remain until after the vacation.

Mrs. Wm. Peterson is very ill at her home here.

Mrs. Mary Street returned from a business trip to Bemidji Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Carnes were county seat visitors Saturday.

Lucile Munholland of Minneapolis is here visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Mat Newman.

Isaac Wilson came home Friday for a three weeks' vacation.

Mrs. James Hollenbeck visited with friends in Little Falls the past week.

Miss Vernetta Lambert is home from Rochester for the holidays.

Norris Carnes is home from St. Paul for a three weeks' vacation.

Mrs. Mark Kobe visited her daughter, Mrs. Derosier, at Fort Ripley, the past week.

Miss Batzer is reported to be ill at her home in lower town.

Miss Alice Sjoberg, a teacher at Ft. Ripley, is here at the home of her parents, for the Christmas vacation.

G. E. Wilson went to Minneapolis Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. J. P. Chance and son Jerome, of International Falls, are here to visit relatives and friends during the Christmas holidays.

Miss Bernice Lonsdale of Dale, Ia., arrived Tuesday and will be the guest of her aunt, Mrs. I. W. Bouck, during the holidays.

Hugh Tarritt of St. Paul is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Bouck.

Miss Anna Henenlotter of Spokane, has been here visiting her brother Severen Henenlotter, this week and after visiting friends in Little Falls and Minneapolis, will return to her home in Spokane.

C. W. Bouck was a business visitor in Rice Tuesday.

Marie Feitsam, who is attending the Winona normal, arrived home Wednesday night, to remain during the Christmas holidays.

Alfred Kinney of Worthington, arrived early Thursday morning to see his sister, Mrs. Wm. Peterson, who is seriously ill at her home in Royalton.

G. E. Wilson returned from Minneapolis Wednesday night.

SOUTHWEST DARLING

Dec. 20.—The sad news of the death of Mrs. John Johnson of Cherry Valley, Ill., has reached here. She was living with her daughter, Mrs. Oscar Bloomster. She leaves her daughter and three sons, Charles, Robert and Lanny, two of whom reside in this county. She was well known here as she lived here a number of years ago, on what is now the John B. Eystad farm. She sold this place to John A. Johnson and moved to Cherry Valley, Ill. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved ones.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Johnson of Rich Park farm surprised August Blomquist with a fine Christmas present Saturday. Thank you.

We have not had enough snow yet for good sleighing but we hope to get more soon.

Rev. Elov Peterson on Sunday called on Mrs. Mary Knudson, who is ill. She is 80 years of age and has been failing in health ever since the death of her husband, which occurred last June.

Mrs. Frank Rendahl, who has been sick with a bad cold, is now much better.

LEDoux

Dec. 23.—John Manka attended to business matters in Little Falls Tuesday.

Willie Kupka called on LeB Kliber Wednesday.

Joe Oklakowski took a load of grain to Bowlsu Wednesday.

Simon Sobiech transacted business in Little Falls Tuesday.

Joe Manka called on F. J. Krottoschinski Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Krottoschinski, who have been visiting relatives for a few days, returned home Wednesday.

John Hanfer and Joe Yorek made a business trip to Little Falls Thursday.

A number of young folks gathered at the home of Frank Krusel Sunday evening where games of all kinds were played. All departed for their homes at an early hour.

The writer of this column wishes the readers of this paper of Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

WEST BELLEVUE

Dec. 22.—Merry Christmas. J. E. Lambert was in this vicinity Tuesday.

The Ladies' Aid society met at Mrs. Kruger's last week.

Miss Rose MacDougall went to Royalton Friday.

Mrs. J. H. Harders and son are here for a three weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Brockway.

W. C. Brockway went to St. Cloud Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayes went to Little Falls Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson went to Little Falls Friday.

Robert Kuschel is ill with pneumonia and heart trouble.

H. C. Lambert went to Royalton on Friday.

Otto York drove to Royalton Friday. C. Schubert and wife were Royalton shoppers Friday.

TO MAKE STATE'S BIGGEST BUSINESS BIGGER AND BETTER

Ways and means of making bigger and better the biggest industry of the state will be discussed from almost every angle by representative men and women, themselves worth a probable total of not less than \$12,000,000, at Farmers' and Home-Makers' Week, University Farm, St. Paul, January 3 to 8, 1916.

This is just what Farmers' and Home-Makers' Week means: Twelve hundred and more persons, with investments of millions of dollars, who use their time and their money in the manufacture of the staples of life, coming together to discuss methods by which they may increase their output and their profits, and by which they may work together for mutual advancement. This is one very proper way to estimate the significance of Farmers' and Home-Makers' Week, say the people at University Farm.

The aim of the Week is threefold: To give the farmer and the home-maker such information as will assist them in meeting constantly arising questions, and to aid them in solving their specially urgent problems. This by means of talks and demonstrations.

To bring together various groups of farmers and home-makers (associations) for the consideration of subjects of mutual interest; for example, that of organizing a state federation of farmers' clubs.

To give those who attend an opportunity to enlarge their outlook through Knudson and Aaron Engstrom hearing those who have made comprehensive study of general problems, and seeing results in pictures, etc.

The whole aim of the Week, then, is intensely practical. It is just the same as that of the meeting of any other large group of business men, assembled to confer for personal profit, mutual benefit, and larger outlook.

In this light, Farmers' and Home-Makers' Week, with the 1200 or more who will attend (if the rate at which inquiries are coming in as a guide) will be one of the biggest things among Minnesota's many important annual meetings.

LIVE STOCK BARNs NEED VENTILATING

The improvement of live stock in the northwest has resulted in the construction of good barns and the careful housing of stock during cold weather, says A. D. Wilson, director of the extension division of the Minnesota college of agriculture. It has been definitely shown that growing cattle and milch cows will not make profitable returns unless kept fairly comfortable during the winter. In this climate this can be done only in good warm barns. A modern barn must also be provided with light and good ventilation. The close housing of live stock has resulted in many cases in an increase of tuberculosis. Many excellent herds have been destroyed by this disease. One of the best safeguards against tuberculosis is good ventilation of barns, and this is something that any farmer may have.

The ventilating of barns is not expensive or difficult. A very little study of the principles involved will show one just what conditions are necessary. Briefly these conditions are, good warm construction; tight windows, preferably of double glass; tight-fitting doors; suitable intakes provided for letting in fresh air, and then one or more warmly constructed, properly located flues extending from near the floor to a point above the highest part of the roof. With these conditions, the heat from the animals warms up the air in the flue and this creates a circulation, just as starting a fire in store does, and in this way the foul and damp air is taken out and fresh, dry air admitted.

Full particulars concerning the installation of ventilating systems will be furnished by addressing the Experiment Station, University Farm, St. Paul.

SWANVILLE TOWN

Dec. 22.—The German Lutherans had services here last Sunday.

FOLSOM Music House

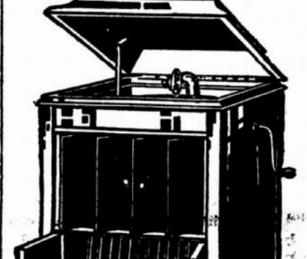


COLUMBIA METEOR \$15 EASY TERMS



GRAFONOLA FAVORITE \$50 EASY TERMS

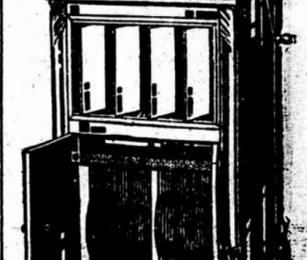
FOLSOM Music House



GRAFONOLA LEADER \$75 With Push Bottom Filler \$85 EASY TERMS



GRAFONOLA MIGNONETTE \$100 EASY TERMS



FOLSOM Music House