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HARVEST FROM UNDER OCEAN

Kelp Has Been Proved of Such Value in Industry That It Is Now Carefully Gathered.

A good deal has been written about the use of the seaweed, kelp, for the production of potash, and a good deal of extravagant dreaming has been indulged in. However, the kelp industry has put itself on a solid and prosperous footing, and gold in the shape of the indispensable potash is being harvested from the waters of the Pacific. The cutters or harvesters are mounting boats and stay out at sea all the time, while the barges carry the harvested kelp back to the wharf, where it is pumped from the holds into fermenting tanks. Foreign matter such as bolts, nails, etc., brought in with the kelp are removed by electromagnets before the potash is reached.

Harvesting consists in cutting the plant about six feet below the surface of the water. It has actually been found that this treatment improves the growth and stand of the beds to such an extent that they may be cut over about every 50 days. The area cut at present extends from Point Conception south to the Mexican line.

Kelp which is used for chemical purposes, owing to its unique quality, and there is not enough of it to supply this demand. The total quantity of the pure product is not great enough to be considered seriously for fertilizer purposes. There are, however, a number of residues produced containing potash which amount to quite a tonnage.

NOW SHORTAGE OF CANDLES

British Food Ministry Seeks Method by Which It May Be Enabled to Regulate Supplies.

News is coming from many parts of the country that the shortage of candles is increasing owing to the fact that many people who did not use them before are now supplementing their gas and electric light rationing by their own. It is becoming more clear every day that some means must be adopted to insure that householders in rural districts, where there is no gas or electricity, have an adequate supply of illuminants. Important national industries which cannot well be carried on without an adequate candle supply must also be protected. A scheme for controlling candle supplies is engaging the attention of the ministry of food.

During and since last winter there has been a candle shortage. The oils and fats branch of the ministry of food, within whose view this matter comes, have received numerous complaints from rural councils and individuals of the difficulty of getting supplies and of retail prices going up by leaps and bounds. There is evidence of a new demand having sprung up within the last six weeks, necessitating last winter's shortage and making a candle famine imminent.—Manchester Guardian.

War Changes in Germany.

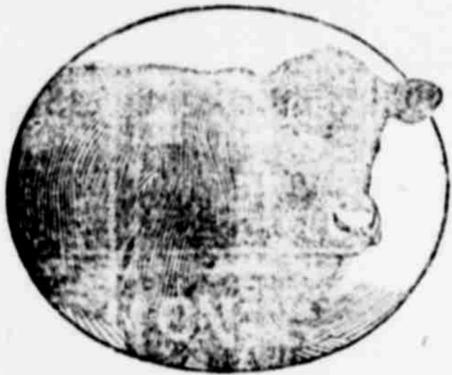
Due to metal shortage Germany has instituted iron rationing. The fractional mark coins are no longer of copper and nickel, but are forged of Siemens-Martin steel. The rationing of copper was discontinued in 1917. Aluminum had been rationed to a small extent before the war; the smallest coins, one and two pfennig pieces, are now made of aluminum, which is more attacked by ordinary water, soda, etc., than by distilled water. Zinc coins have recently been introduced. Zinc coins had been used in French Indo-China; they are again more apt to corrode, especially when impure with lead, cadmium and iron, in distilled water than in ordinary water; they turn yellow-brown, but assume a pleasant gray tint in soda and salt. On the whole, the cheapest iron coins have answered best.—Engineering.

New Burlap Substitute.

Manufacturers engaged on government contracts are being offered a substitute for burlap by a large Massachusetts mill which has discovered a material that can successfully be used for burlap. Instead of 100 per cent burlap, the substitute is made of one strand of Swedish pulp paper and two strands of jute. It is made nine and 12 ounces in weight and 36, 40, and 48 inches deep. A government test of the new product shows a tensile strength of 119 pounds, as against 90 for regular eight-ounce burlap, Bedford Standard.

Correct.

Funny one occurred in Judge's court the other day, observes Los Angeles Times. It was a divorce case and the witness was asked to be vague. Finally he snapped up courage and said: "I can't testify much, Judge, 'cause I can't know what this incompatibility is all about." "Cold feet and hot words," snapped the honor.



What Determines Meat and Live-Stock Prices?

Some stock men still think that Swift & Company—and other big packers—can pay as little for live-stock as they wish.

Some consumers are still led to believe that the packers can charge as much for dressed meat as they wish.

This is not true. These prices are fixed by a law of human nature as old as human nature itself—the law of supply and demand.

When more people want meat than there is meat to be had, the scramble along the line to get it for them sends prices up. When there is more meat than there are people who want it, the scramble all along the line to get rid of it within a few days, while it is still fresh, sends prices down.

When prices of meat go up, Swift & Company not only can pay the producer more, but has to pay him more, or some other packer will.

Similarly, when prices recede all down the line Swift & Company cannot continue to pay the producer the same prices as before, and still remain in the packing business.

All the packer can do is to keep the expense of turning stock into meat at a minimum, so that the consumer can get as much as possible for his money, and the producer as much as possible for his live-stock.

Thanks to its splendid plants, modern methods, branch houses, car routes, fleet of refrigerator cars, experience and organization, Swift & Company is able to pay for live cattle 90 per cent of what it receives for beef and by-products, and to cover expense of production and distribution, as well as its profit (a small fraction of a cent per pound), out of the other 10 per cent.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



The Watch On The Rhine By Greening



WHAT OUR DEFENDERS COST

At Home It Is \$327 and Overseas \$423 a Year for Each Man in the Service.

Statistics have been collected by the clothing and equipment, subsistence, conservation, recreation and hardware and outfit division of the quartermaster's corps, United States army, to indicate just what it costs a year to maintain a man overseas and in the United States.

These statistics, according to the Army and Navy Journal, show that the cost is \$327 a year for a man in the United States and \$423 a year for a man overseas. The cost of outfit and maintenance in the United States, including the cost of 32 cents a day, amounts to \$115.36 a year for each man overseas. This cost is \$21 cents a day in the United States, it amounts to \$76.56 a year for the first year in the United States, and \$115.36, while the cost of the outfit and maintenance for the first year overseas is \$42.41.

This it appears that if the soldier's outfit and maintenance in the United States did not take with him a great deal of his equipment already supplied in the United States the cost of outfit and maintenance of a soldier in this country and abroad would be much less. Now only in the amount of outfit and maintenance in the United States that could be reduced, but the statistics of the quartermaster's corps and other divisions show that outfit and maintenance in the United States is much larger than in the United States. The amount of outfit and maintenance of each individual soldier's equipment in this country is \$115.36 a year, while the amount of outfit and maintenance abroad is \$42.41.

TRAGEDY ABOVE THE CLOUDS

Individual Comforts and Disasters That Test the Nerves and Wits of the Flying Fighters.

Though airplane battles are tremendously exciting for all those participating in them, it is not always as exciting as it seems. The nerves and wits of pilots are tested to the utmost. Many adventures may be met in inner perils.

Every now and then comes the roar of a gun from below, followed by flashes of blue and red, harsh, angry explosions right and left, front and rear; the disappearance in flames sometimes of what till then had been a welcome companion on the wing, the drone of some lonely adventurer strenuously endeavoring to climb into the night, and now and then the awful spectacle of a machine emerging safely from a smoke cloud only to go crashing into another flying in a different direction.

An aerial search, a hitherto unexplored, some human eyes flash and then, with volcanic intensity, the sudden plunging into the abyss not only of what a few moments previously were the unobtrusively equipped bomb throwers, but four human souls, brave, proud, thoughtful and adventurous.—Washington Star.

Biondin's Feat Recalled.

In the whirligig of momentous world events it is not strange that there should pass almost unnoticed a few days ago the fifti-fifth anniversary of Biondin's exploit of crossing Niagara gorge on a four-inch tight rope, a feat that still stands as the acme of daring and nerve. One of the thousands of spectators that lined the river bank was the prince of Wales late King Edward. This was the first time anyone had crossed Niagara gorge on a rope. Biondin carried a man on his shoulders on one trip, who led a wheelbarrow over on a second trip, and on a third trip carried a stove on his balancing rod and fixing it on the rope, cooked cakes and threw them to people in small boats below on the river. Biondin was afterward killed in Paris.

He made a test in 1850, and in the following year successfully carried out his feat, October 10, 1860.

The Thirsty Sailor.

Here's one they are telling about a British sailor and a civilian host: "The civilian brought out a bottle of bourbon and took a drink, neglecting to offer one to the sailor.

He did this about three times and then thought that the sailor might like to wet his whistle.

"Are you thirsty?" he asked the sailor.

"Yes, muchly so," answered the tar. Whereupon the civilian went out and got him a glass of water.

"I said I was thirsty," said the sailor, "not dirty."

Very Likely.

The political and military situation this month will be in one respect like the family one.

"How so?"

"There will be a carving up of Turkey about Thanksgiving."

The Scrap Book

THE RECRUIT.

I used to march up with a plumed hat
And an air that was full of it,
And the boys that the only side ever
I could be on was the right.

I used to be proud as a peacock
The first day that I went to camp.
For the boys that were with me
For the boys that were with me.

I used to be proud as a peacock
The first day that I went to camp.
For the boys that were with me
For the boys that were with me.

The boys that were with me
I had a word to say to the cat
The cat was a good one
You watch the cat to a mouse-trap
And watch the mouse to a mouse-trap.

I'll be one of a hundred men
When I look back on my camp.
And make it a word to the cat
The cat was a good one
You watch the cat to a mouse-trap
And watch the mouse to a mouse-trap.

For the boys that were with me
For the boys that were with me
For the boys that were with me
For the boys that were with me.

SPOILED HIS LITTLE TRICK

Well for Americans That Texas Had Properly Elized Up Treacherous Boche Prisoner.

They had taken their first Boche prisoner and were marching back to the rear. He was a German who had been a long time in the United States and he seemed to be a socialite.

"Well, boys," he cried, ignoring the grim silence with which they received his jocular remarks on the war, "have a cigarette all around on me and let's forget all about it."

His hands moved toward his pocket, when

"Hands up!" said a voice behind him, and "Texas," a real cowboy from the Lone Star state, presented an argument sufficiently strong to make him elevate his arms above his head in true "Kaiser" style.

"Search him, boys. I think he's got a grenade in his right hip pocket."

A grenade! Upon investigation, it turned out that he had six concealed about his person. These they judiciously dropped all together into the sack of his trousers.

"Now, boys," said Texas, "run like hell!"

He pulled out the pin of one grenade and took to his heels like a coyote. A rifle further on somebody picked up a bit of business and offered it to anyone who wanted a souvenir of their first Boche prisoner.—From a Red Cross Scrap Book.

MOVING IT.

People nowadays don't know how to raise children. They let the youngsters have their own way too much. That's right. Now, look at these chicks of mine. They wouldn't have amounted to anything if they hadn't been sat upon.

"Alex the Great" on Passport.

Among the countless passport stories now current in Europe one is told by the newspaper *Novy Kurier* of Cracow, Austria. A Polish princess wanted to cross the frontier from Russia into Poland with her son. The bolshevik authorities refused her a passport and claimed the son for military service. With much trouble and a liberal use of money, she obtained a bogus passport, an important looking document bearing many seals and signatures, one of them being that of "Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia." It secured her a safe passage and has now found a place in her family archives.

CHRISTMAS THIS YEAR

will mean more than ever to thoughtful people, but it will not be a season for extravagance, only worth-while Christmas presents will be given.

For nearly one hundred years The Youth's Companion has been the popular Christmas present. It always has been the best present for so little money, because the paper means so much to the family life and continues to come every week throughout the year.

In these serious times The Youth's Companion is worth more than ever. It costs just the same—\$2.00 for 52 issues. It's the best \$2.00 that can be invested in a family, and when giving The Companion you give only the best.

I will send you The Youth's Companion for one year, \$2.00 in advance, by check or money order. If you prefer to pay by installment, send \$1.00 now and \$1.00 in 12 months.

The following special offers in made to our subscribers:

1. The Youth's Companion—12 issues a year.

2. All the papers for weekly issues of 1918.

3. The Companion Home—standard for 1918.

4. All the news for 1918, or you may choose.

5. M-C's Magazine—12 Italian numbers, also for 1918. The two magazines may be sent to separate addresses if desired.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,

Commonwealth Ave., 200, Fall St., Boston, Mass.

New Boston phone furnished at this Office.

Notice of Grant of Letters

(Estate of H. S. Richards, deceased.) Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of H. S. Richards, deceased, were granted to the undersigned W. K. Chandler, on the 14th day of November, 1918, by the Probate Court of Bollinger county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit them to the administrator and present them to the Probate Court of said county for allowance within six months after the date of the granting of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited and presented as aforesaid within one year from the date of the granting of said letters they shall be forever barred.

W. K. Chandler, Administrator.

P. O. Address: Marble Hill, Mo.

W. C. Cole, Judge of said Probate Court.

Notice of Grant of Letters

(Estate of Mattie J. Richards, deceased.) Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mattie J. Richards, deceased, were granted to the undersigned R. L. Richards on the 2nd day of November, 1918, by the Probate Court of Bollinger county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit them to the administrator and present them to the Probate Court of said county for allowance within six months after the date of the granting of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited and presented as aforesaid within one year from the date of the granting of said letters they shall be forever barred.

R. L. Richards, Administrator.

P. O. Address: Grassy, Mo.

W. C. Cole, Judge of said Probate Court.

Notice of Grant of Letters

(Estate of Henry Limbaugh, deceased.) Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Henry Limbaugh, deceased, were granted to the undersigned John F. Limbaugh, on the 18th day of November, 1918, by the Probate Court of Bollinger county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit them to the administrator and present them to the Probate Court of said county for allowance within six months after the date of the granting of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited and presented as aforesaid within one year from the date of the granting of said letters they shall be forever barred.

John F. Limbaugh, Administrator.

P. O. Address: Hurricane, Mo.

W. C. Cole, Judge of Probate court.

Notice of Grant of Letters

(Estate of Ellis M. Shrum, deceased.) Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Ellis M. Shrum, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, Amanda Shrum, on the 8th day of November, 1918, by the Probate Court of Bollinger county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit them to the administrator and present them to the Probate Court of said county for allowance within six months after the date of the granting of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited and presented as aforesaid within one year from the date of the granting of said letters they shall be forever barred.

Amanda Shrum, Administratrix.

P. O. Address: Hurricane, Mo.

W. C. Cole, Judge of Probate court.