WARREN SHEAF

JOHN P. MATTSON,
Editor and Prop.

Published Every Wednesday.

Entered in the Post Office at Warren as Second Class Mail Matter.

Official paper of Marshall County.

Study the law supplements that are sent out by the weekly papers this week and get posted on the new laws that were passed at the legislative session just closed. The index on the last page with title of law and chapter consecutively numbered will enable one to find readily what is wanted. A reading of the supplement will convince anyone that the legislators have not been entirely idle the past winter. A number of good laws were enacted. Preserve the supplement for future reference.

Next Sunday is Mother's Day. Let everybody wear a flower as a tribute of love and respect to "Mother—the holiest thing alive"—as Colridge puts it. Let nature's choicest flowers make glad the dear mother heart, and let words of love and appreciation and little acts of kindness cheer her on her pathway of life. If far away, write her a letter—the letter she has longed for, perhaps many a day. Be thankful that your mother still lives and thinks of you. If she already has gone to the spirit land, let the sweet memory of her enter your soul and make your life purer and nobler. Blessed be the good mothers of the land.

Spring Improvements.

No matter how neatly a town may be kept, it will always have a bare and hard look unless it is well planted with trees and shrubbery. Every street should be lined with shade trees. A new street should have its young saplings set the first season it is laid out.

Few people realize how much they could add to their home places by a small expenditure for trees and shrubbery. It changes a house, into a home, a sweet center of beauty which will remain a cherished memory even though future years take you far away. A house well surrounded by natural beauty will always sell and rent for more.

When you set out trees and shrubs, the slight cost and labor is soon forgotten. The beauty remains as a permanent possession. It gives you pleasure every day that you make the place your home.

Setting out shrubs is sometimes called the lazy man's scheme of beautification. The work is performed once for all, and they require no effort succeeding seasons except a little watering. But a well chosen setting of shrubs makes a nest of verdure and a setting of nature's loveliness for your dwelling. Flowers require more work. But they give a note of good cheer and festivity, and make a marvellous addition to the home place.

Private grounds that are beautified in this way add wonderfully to the total impression of the beauty of the town. A simple little home carefully beautified, passes for a place of greater culture and distinction than the elaborate mansion that costs three times as much but shows no taste and imagination.

The State of Public Spirit.

Solicitors for the Liberty loan report that the money came harder this time than on previous drives, though the terms were so much more favorable. Great numbers of people gave more or less plausible excuses. They told all kinds of hard luck stories. Their money was all tied up in business, or they hadn't finished paying for their old bonds, or cost of living is so high, and all that.

Last fall if the people had taken that attitude, it would have greatly encouraged the German people and would have prolonged the war. In so far as that spirit now exists, the results are far less serious. But they are important in this way, that they reflect a general spirit on the part of great numbers of people. This spirit is the disposition to make excuses when it comes to taking their share of the community burdens.

It is quite a problem how to get at the many people of that type, and enlarge their hearts and their spirit of cooperation. They injure their own selves more than anyone else, but they hurt the progress of any town.

In so far as that attitude exists, the good causes of a whole community are going to languish and its advance will be retarded. Such folks announce themselves to their neighbors as ungenerous people, whose thoughts are concentrated on themselves and their own problems.

People can't go through life maintaining that attitude, and expect they are going to create many ties of friendship. They will not leave much sense of loss when they have gone. It is a law of life that one must give of himself, and give until he feels it, in order to win friendship. "He who saveth his life shall lose it" is as vitally true as ever.

The Sucker Catch.

The United States has many valuable fisheries. But all the salmon and cod and mackerel may not equal the great catch of suckers to be made this year.

The pursuers thereof have their eyes firmly fastened on the $20,000,000,000 which the American people have invested in Liberty bonds. They propose to transfer a large portion of that amount to their own pockets.

Many Liberty bond holders who know little or nothing about investments, are being told by smart talkers and wily circularizers, that the Liberty bonds pay too little interest. They are informed that they can swap them off for securities sure to pay very large interest and yet have their capital perfectly safe. These golden dreams are enticing a great many people.

Those who are not familiar with investments should realize two facts:

1.—There is an organized effort of dishonest promoters to issue securities of either worthless or very doubtful value, and exchange them for Liberty bonds.

2.—A great many visionary and unpractical people, who may be honest but have never made a success of anything yet, will try to get hold of some of this money, to put into their wildcat speculations.

A vast amount of this Liberty bond money is going to be lost in these schemes and projects. This will be a damage to the country, because every dollar of existing capital is needed for the development of legitimate enterprises.

Of course it is not true that all new enterprises are either fraudulent or dangerous. A great many of them are sound, and should have financial backing so that the country can be developed. But in the main these should be left to the bankers and business men accustomed to dealing with this class of propositions. Small investors with little financial experience do well to hang on to their Liberty bonds.

ITALIAN ENVOYS RETURN TO PARIS

Compromise on Fiume Seen as Orlando and Sonnino Rejoin Peace Conference.

TREATY BY WEDNESDAY

Announcement Made That Document Will Be Solemnly Handed to German Delegates That Day—New Port Proposed for Slavs.

Paris, May 6.—The time for handing over the peace treaty to the Germans set for 3:15 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

London, May 6.—According to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Paris, the question regarding Fiume has been settled in full with the Italian government on the basis that Fiume shall remain an autonomous port for two years, when it will be assigned to Italy.

Paris, May 6.—Premier Vittorio Orlando and Foreign Minister Sidney Sonnino have left Rome and will arrive here Wednesday, the Italian ambassador to France has informed Foreign Minister Stephen Pichon.

The Big Three is considering a plan for making Fiume a free port, under control of the League of Nations, for a period of three years. While the Italians and Jugo-Slavs would thus enjoy equal commercial privileges in the disputed city during this period, work would be hurried on construction of another port for the Jugo-Slavs on the Dalmatian coast. At the expiration of three years, it is assumed Fiume would be formally annexed to Italy.

Italy's Consent Expected.

While this does not positively assure Italy's immediate resumption in her place in the peace conference, it is believed this will follow, in view of the apparent acceptable compromise formulated by the Big Three, together with the spirit of conciliation evinced by both the Italians and Allies in the last few days.

The Italians officially announced their temporary withdrawal from the peace conference April 23, following publication of a statement by President Wilson in which he declared that he would not consent to Italy having Fiume, inasmuch as such a concession would be in violation of the armistice terms and the 14 principles.

Orlando Backed by Parliament.

Returning to Rome, Orlando laid his case before the Italian parliament and was given a vote of confidence. Since that time unofficial reports have been received of overtures by both Italy and the Allies toward getting together on a common basis that would permit the Italians to come back to Paris in time for signing of the German peace treaty.

These negotiations were given additional impetus by imminence of the arrival of the Austrian peace delegates, now unofficially reported to be set for May 12.

Italian at League Meeting.

Marquis Imperiali, Italian ambassador to Great Britain, was expected to attend the business meeting of the League of Nations.

A secret plenary session of the peace conference will take place, at which the complete German treaty will be discussed. The meeting is expected to be brief.

Credentials of the German peace delegates have been accepted. The German envoys are empowered to represent the entire country, including Bavaria, by a law enacted at Weimer, transferring all of the former kaiser's treaty making rights to the government. The Germans have also accepted the Allies' credentials, including those of the Jugo-Slavs.

First Horses in the United States in 1629 When Oxen Did Great Service on the Farms

The first horses imported into the United States were brought to New England in 1629. One horse and seven mares survived the voyage.

Horses were not highly esteemed nor much needed in America at that time nor for a hundred years afterward. There were no race courses nor trotting parks and the roads generally were so poor that speed was not desirable had it been possible with safety. Oxen were found to be much better for all farm work.

Most of the land was rough, rocky, and full of stumps, so that oxen, being strong, patient and slow, made much the better team for agricultural purposes and lumbering than did horses, and they were cheaper kept, needing but little grain even when at hard work, and none at all when in pasture. They required no expensive harness like horses, only a cheap yoke and chain, and were quickly yoked.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that horses in New England were not greatly admired or much petted. A farmer was prouder of a yoke of large, fine red oxen, four years old, well matched and well broken, than of a span of degenerate horses such as were common at that time in the country. They were seldom stabled or groomed except when at work every day. The colts until three years old were wintered in the yard, in order, it was supposed, to make them tough and hardy.

Tricks Found Necessary in Getting the Ugly Crocodile to Pose for His Photograph

It is a habit of crocodiles to conceal themselves in burrows in the banks of rivers, which makes it a real task for the photographer whose problem is to rout them out of their holes and get them into view of the camera. In the American Museum Journal A. W. Dimock gives an amusing description of the methods he used when confronted with the task of taking pictures of crocodiles in Florida.

It was really exciting, says Mr. Dimock, after locating the mouth of a crocodile's cave, to hang the noosed end of a rope in front of it and stand on the bank above waiting for a "bite," while my boatman busied himself thrusting a harpoon pole into the earth from ten to twenty feet behind me. In a few moments out would rush the crocodile; then there would be excitement at my end of the line. The big reptile always struggled and fought; he clutched at the line and rolled over and over; he swam out into the stream and he sulked in its depths, but the noose was tightly drawn and never allowed to slip, and the end found the creature facing the camera on the bank.

It was a matter of ethics that the crocodile should be freed when he had posed for his photograph, and removing the lasso called for much agility on the part of the volunteer.

NORTH COMSTOCK

We are having nice spring weather and everybody is busy with spring work.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Scheibal and children called on Carl Applequist's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Potucek and three children visited at Charlie Turnlund's Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Carlson and Grandpa and Grandma Carlson called on Emil and Charlie Potucek's Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lull entertained the following Sunday: Oscar Floberg and son, Henry Jurs, Hjalmar Iverson, Gladys and Raymond Wildes and Agnes, Tillie and Albert Potucek.

Peter Turnlund and son Carl, and John Pearson visited at Wm. Potucek's Saturday evening.

Mae Blawd spent Sunday at her home in Warren.

Mrs. Wm. Potucek entertained the following Saturday, in honor of her fortieth birthday: Mrs. Lull, Mrs. Emil Potucek and children, Mr. and Mrs. John Jotucek, Mr. and Mrs. F. Laymon and daughter Mary, Mrs. Chas. Potucek and daughter Miss Agnes. A delicious lunch was served.

Messrs. Len. Lull and Raymond Wildes were visitors at Warren Monday.

Miss Agnes Potucek, who has been assisting her aunt, Mrs. E. Potucek, for a while, is assisting with the work at home now.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Nelson and children, Mrs. Lindstrand, Mrs. Lang, Miss Solberg and Martha Potucek, all of Warren, made a visit with Chas. Potucek's Monday evening.