

Each man's chimney is his Golden milestone, is the central point from which he measures every distance through the gateways of the world around him.

Askov American

ASKOV MARKETS
(Corrected every Thursday morning)
Butter, creamery, per lb. \$0.36
Eggs, per doz. 28
Corn, shelled, per cwt. 1.50
Chickens, per lb. 09-11

VOLUME I.

ASKOV, PINE COUNTY, MINNESOTA, FEBRUARY 4, 1915.

NUMBER 21.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Jens Hvass of Chicago, is here visiting friends. Mr. Hvass has a forty one mile north of town.

Chr. Behrman of Bancroft, Iowa, visited here last Saturday at the home of his sister, Mrs. E. A. E. Laage.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ball of Ames, Iowa are here visiting at home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andreas Jensen, southwest of town.

Clara Nielsen, who works at Sandstone, came up here Saturday to visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Nielsen southwest of town.

The Agricultural Extension Division of the Minnesota Agricultural College will have a Farmer's Short Course at Sandstone March 16-20.

The P. Uldberg family, who have been living on the James Olesen farm since that family left for Nebraska, have moved onto their own farm adjoining the Niels Olesen place, where they have just completed a residence.

P. P. Kilstofte went down to St. Paul this week with a carload of live stock which was shipped by the Partridge Local Union, A. S. E. This was the carload that was to have been shipped last Thursday but owing to the severe

cold had to be postponed for a few days.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Askov Co-Operative Association for the Year, 1914.

RECEIPTS	
Cash on hand at beginning of the year	\$ 355.36
Received for feed, flour and seed	15,523.55
Refund on freight	129.52
Sacks sold to Cambridge	154.73
Accounts from previous years	36.50
Shares	24.00
Grinding	14.36
Total	\$16,238.02

DISBURSEMENTS	
Paid for feed, flour and seed	\$14,068.01
Freight	156.85
Mill, house and equipment	609.82
Running expenses	914.65
Cash on hand at end of year	488.69
Total	\$16,238.02

RESOURCES	
On Jan. 1, 1915, the Company had in book accounts for the past year	884.17
Old accounts from previous years	156.65
Merchandise on hand	836.71
	1877.53
Valuation of warehouse and equipment	400.00
Millhouse	200.00
Mill and equipment	250.00
	850.00
Total resources	\$2727.53

LIABILITIES	
Money borrowed from bank	1500.00
Unpaid bills	132.12
Total	1632.12

PAID TO SHAREHOLDERS	
Interest on shares	19.65

Dividends, 5 1/2 per cent.	287.71
	307.39
Educational purposes	23.45
Reserve fund	157.85
	181.30
Total net earnings	488.69

As can be seen from the above the company is prospering and we wish that more of the farmers in this community would join us and take out shares. It is very necessary to have a feed mill or supply store where you can get feed at any time in small or large quantities as you want it. The Association numbers 29 members, with 126 shares sold. It was not organized for the benefit of a few but is for the good of the community at large. You may as well be receiving dividends as your neighbor.

JOHANNES JUHL,
Secretary.

Scales Harmless in Scarlet Fever

"Scarlet fever scales are not dangerous," says Dr. H. W. Hill of the Minnesota Public Health Association. "Our ancestors dreaded these little shreds of skin, but we know they are harmless in themselves. A scarlet fever case is dangerous, scales or no scales, from the first moment of the attack, even before the rash appears and remains dangerous until the patient is entirely well. The first signs of scarlet fever are headache, fever and sore-throat. The patient is infectious as soon as the sore-throat develops. He remains infectious so long as the throat or nose remains even slightly inflamed, even though every other symptom may have disappeared. It does not matter whether the scaling of the skin has not yet begun, or whether it has been finished. If the throat and nose are restored to normal, the patient is safe; if the throat and nose are still inflamed, even slightly, the patient is still dangerous. Furthermore if the ear has been infected and a discharge occurs, scarlet fever may be

contracted from this discharge for a period of at least three months after the attack begins. Don't worry about the harmless scales. Be sure the throat, nose, and ears are normal before the child associates with other children or goes back to school."

SAXOGRAM NO. 13

(Summa Summarum)

This is the last artikel in this series pertaining to Ko-opperasjon.

Ej hæv tøstet upon aal the bransjes of organejsed ko-opperativ bessenes in this komjuniti. Now, if yu hæv folloved thies artikkels vid du intelligjens yu vil not hæv fæled to notis the von konsplikjuos and dominating principel governing aal tru Ko-opperasjon, næmeli — Sepperasjon. In the Kriemeri as vel as in the A. K. A., in the Pinekomut as vel as in the Ækvitter Sosejeti, in fact, in everivon of this ko-opperativ institusjons du vi røn op ægænst this proses. Yes, vi kan go farther than that, and see that even in Matrimoni, that most hjutifuld and pørfekt form of Ko-opperasjon, even thær du vi kvejt frekventli hier of this Sepperasjon proses. Vaat then is the moral to be draavn? The moral is this—Stæ singel, yung mand. Padel yur ovn kang. Fejt yur ovn battels. And bæer in mejnd the old sæing—"Laf, and the vørd lafs vid yu; Viip, and the vørd lafs at yu."

"Saxo."

It Pays to go to School.

(The Classmate.)

The student christian movement in high and preparatory schools issues a periodical bearing the significant name "Agenda," which, you all know, is good Latin for "things to be done." This sterling little monthly is full of good things for students—that is, for boy students, and we really do not think it will hurt girls at all to read it.

This is not a mathematical monthly, but we have found some figures in it that are decidedly interesting. If any boy is thinking of leaving school before he has completed a thorough education he ought to meditate upon the following graphic facts. The average yearly income of the educated man is \$1,000. In forty years he earns \$40,000. The average yearly income of the uneducated man is \$450. In forty years he earns \$18,000; \$40,000 minus \$18,000 equals \$22,000, the difference between the earnings of the educated and the uneducated man. This, we take it, represents, so far as it goes, the value of an education. To obtain this education requires twelve years of schooling, nine months per year or 2,160 days; \$22,000 divided by 2,160 equals approximately \$10, which is the money value of each day's schooling and training.

A boy fourteen years of age may be supposed to earn \$4 a week; sixteen years, \$5; eighteen years, \$7; twenty years, \$9.50; twenty-two years, \$12; twenty-five years, \$13; all the above supposing he leaves school at fourteen years of age, when he has finished the grammar course. His total earnings at the end of the twenty-fifth year are \$5,700.

Now suppose he goes to high school and stays there until he is eighteen years of age. His weekly earnings then may be supposed to be \$10 at twenty years; \$15 at twenty-two years, \$20 at twenty-three; \$24 at twenty-four; and at twenty-five years, \$30. His total earnings at the end of twenty-five years will be \$7,350. Therefore the income for the twenty-fifth year, due to the value of the four years in high school, will be \$884 more than it would have been if the boy had left school at fourteen. So the increased money value due to the four year in high school is equal to an investment of \$17,680 at 5 per cent.

Young man, do you know of any way in which you can increase your permanent capital more than this?

Well, take another look at the wage proposition.

At twenty-two years of age the unskilled laborer earns \$10; at thirty-two years of age he earns \$19.20.

At twenty-two years of age the shop worker earns \$13.50; at thirty-two years of age he makes \$15.80.

The man who has been trained in an industrial or trade school makes \$17 a week at twenty-two years of age; at thirty-two years, \$25. The man trained in a technical school makes at twenty-

two years of age \$13 per week; at thirty-two years of age, \$43 a week.

These figures speak for themselves. The average boy who leaves school in the United States at the age of fourteen to go to work earns \$26,000 up to the time he is sixty-five years old.

The boy who remains in school until he is eighteen, or through high school, earns on an average \$65,000 by the time he is sixty-five years old. The difference, \$39,000, is equivalent to the income on \$12,000 at 5 per cent for a period of sixty-five years.

Similar figures can be compiled showing the financial advantage of college and technical schools. They would be more striking, even, than the preceding.

There will be many an allurements calling our boys from their books this fall. There will be business temptations and there will be discouragements as well. We entreat you to give way to none of these. If you want to be men, look at the important things of life in a manly way. Look ahead and count the cost. The difference between a man and a beast is that the man can look ahead, while the beast can see only what is under his nose.

For all earnest young men who desire to build upon the basis of solid facts and good principles there is plenty to interest them and to keep them sober.

BRUNO

Mrs. Orcutt is visiting relatives in St. Paul this week.

Sena Sorensen visited her parents in Askov Sunday.

Mrs. Billman is on the sick list with a bad throat of some sort.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Austin Wiltse, Saturday Jan. 30.

The teachers from here attended the teacher's meeting at Sandstone Saturday.

Miss O'dell was sick with an attack of tonsillitis last week. Marie Gray substituted for her.

Mrs. Dr. Fenger and Miss Sigrid Ostergaard of Askov visited at the Miller home the first part of the week.

Miss Stickney of Hinckley, who now has a music class of sixteen pupils here, was in town Monday.

The high school students are very busy these days. They are going to give the play "Back to the Farm" some time in March.

DUQUETTE

Ben Norell left Tuesday to resume his work at Watkins, Minnesota.

Ludwig Klein had the misfortune to freeze his toes last week while hauling wood.

John Osland has sold a tract of land to Nels Nelson, who arrived here from Sweden last fall.

Miss St. John, Miss Erickson, and Mr. Frost attended the teacher's meeting at Sandstone Saturday.

John Olson, who has purchased a forty in Section 14, came down from Proctor recently to pay a visit to Knut Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Murel La Haye left for Rochester, Minnesota Tuesday, where Mrs. La Haye is to take treatment of the Drs. Mayo.

Forest products are piling up fast at Duquette these days. Since the sleighing became good, seventeen teams have been hauling wood, bolts, logs, and lumber, each team making from one to three trips daily.

Last week an individual struck town, pretending he was looking for a job in the woods. He was given a job, and, after being given a meal to brace up his legs till he could get to the camp, said legs refused to work over any road leading in the direction of the camp.

Mr. G. S. Trump left for his home in Minneapolis Saturday. Mr. Trump owns two hundred acres of land here; and he came up about a month ago to clear away brush. The snow has become too deep however to permit of his working to advantage. He refuses to part with his land, as he intends to develop it into a good farm.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Ernst Malling is building a house on his lot north of the Martin Johnson residence, Peter Linn and O. R. Keller doing the work.

Harry Adolphsen returned last Friday to Cedar Falls, Iowa, after having visited here a couple of weeks at the home of his brother, D. J. Adolphsen.

Mrs. Dr. Fenger, Sigrid Ostergaard and Sena Sorensen went up to Bruno Monday where the two former visited a couple of days and the latter remained to help out for some time at the J. P. Miller home.

Sleighride parties are all the go these days. Saturday evening a number of young people were out to the Fred Johnson home and Tuesday evening about twenty people filled two bob sleds and rode out to the Jorgen Jensen home northeast of town where a very pleasant evening was spent, the party not arriving home till the wee small hours of the morning.

The members of the Danish Brotherhood with their families spent a very sociable evening at town hall last Sunday. The fore part of the evening was spent in listening to original recitations by R. Nortvig, which were very good, and reading by Valdemar Heininge. Both of these gentlemen are good, lively entertainers with much wit and humor. A few musical numbers were rendered after which a substantial lunch was served by the ladies. Then the tables were cleared away and the dancing commenced. Judging from the way some of those elderly people stepped around they certainly enjoyed it.

The Sandstone section of Pine County Teacher's Association met in the Sandstone High school Saturday Jan. 30, at 1:30 P. M. The officers had arranged an interesting and inspiring program consisting of an excellent address on "What is a Good School" by Prof. S. Quigley, of the Department of Education of the State University, a concise discussion, "Minimum Essentials in Arithmetic", by Supt. Geo. Kinney of Sandstone Schools, and a talk on "Professional Reading with Teachers", by F. Clarey Nielsen. Pupils of the Sandstone School furnished several musical selections. In spite of the inclement weather the attendance was good. At the close of the meeting the teachers were served ice cream and cake by the Normal Trainers of the Highschool, a treat which was certainly appreciated by all.

At the annual meeting of the Askov Creamery Association which was held at the town hall Tuesday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. P. Sorensen; vice president, Fred Degerstrom; secretary, S. C. Diken; treasurer, A. Gravesen; directors, Chr. Flint, Martin Isaksen and Fred Johnson; revisors, C. Sebald and L. Mosbaek. The creamery has made during the past year 73,355 lbs. of butter which sold for \$20,275.70, and has paid out to the patrons for butter fat \$17,656.28.

The average price paid for butter fat was 29.5c per lb. and the average cost to produce a pound of butter was 3.22c. The cost of the building and equipment to date is \$3,402.24. The people of Askov and vicinity have used during the year about \$3,500 worth of creamery butter.

L. C. PEDERSEN, President

J. B. HOWE, Vice President

A. GRAVESEN, Cashier

The First State Bank

OF ASKOV

Appreciates Your Business, Large or Small

CHARACTER

Many people believe that wealth is largely the basis of credit. No mistake could be greater. The dollar is only slightly less the basis of credit than it is the basis of character.

The fact is that character is the basis of credit—the dollar absolutely secondary.

We have known well-to-do men to whom we wouldn't loan, and we know many people with very little property, but with a lot of character—honest, industrious, of good judgment, determined—who will make good in their promise and their business of whatever kind.

Never forget that character counts and that we put character first.

Perhaps YOU have realized—or will some time—that CHARACTER is also the VITAL factor in a BANK.