

Attending Seven Day Adventist Conference.

Elder C. V. Starr, of Pleasanton, passed through Leon Monday morning of last week on his journey to attend the 6th Biennial Seventh Day Adventist conference, now in session at Minneapolis, Minn. Elder Starr, who is a member of the local Seventh Day Adventist church at Davis City, is missionary director in church activities in that church in thirty-one counties of Southern Iowa. He sends back a report which reads as follows:

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 30. Attending the Biennial convention of the Northern Union Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, which continues here until February 8, are delegates from the four state conferences in North and South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota. One of the features in connection with the convention which will be of interest to believers in all parts of the Northern Union conference territory was the report given by President Charles Thompson, which abounds in remarkable statements concerning the success that has been attained during the past two years.

The report in part is as follows: "We live in a period of this world's history that is fraught with the most momentous consequences of any period that has been since the birth of time. The two years that have just passed have been of much interest to the students of God's Word. They have been especially marked in transferring prophecy to history. Storms, floods, wrecks by land and sea, resulting in loss of life and property have caused the hearts of the uninformed to fail them for fear, for looking after those things that are coming upon the earth. All this to the remnant people is evidence that soon the warfare will be ended, the conflict over, and the home promised by our Saviour to the faithful of all ages, realized.

"We are engaged in the greatest, the grandest, and the most sublime religious movement that God has ever commissioned men to carry forward in this world. Our commission is to extend mercy's last note of warning and invitation to a world that is rushing madly and unthinkingly onward to its final doom. The lightning express running at the rate of sixty miles an hour viewed twenty miles distant on the western plain can scarcely be discerned to be in motion. But as it comes nearer and sees thundering past the beholder, causing the ground to tremble beneath his feet, though running at the same rate of speed, it seems to be moving much more rapidly. So to the prophet of old, with his eyes fixed upon our time, beholding the maddening, crazy rush, and the lightning rate of speed which characterizes every movement in our world, it seemed as though the wheels of time were moving more swiftly, and he exclaimed, 'The great day of the Lord is near, it is near and hasteneth greatly.' What the prophet beheld in vision, we see transpiring before our eyes today. He who sees the end from the beginning prepared beforehand a message befitting such a time as this. John, on the isle of Patmos, foresaw a people giving such a message. He beheld a mighty angel flying in mid-heaven, proclaiming with a loud voice the everlasting gospel. That angel symbolizes this people, and the work that has been carried forward by us for more than half a century.

"The progress of the work in all its departments in the Northern Union for the biennial period just past has had in it much to encourage us. We have endeavored to make our evangelistic work the most prominent, believing it to be the most effective way of saving souls. While the results have not been what we would be glad to report, yet there have been baptisms and added to our membership during the two years about 600; 9 churches have been organized, and 10 meeting houses have been dedicated.

"It is also true that many families have moved from our territory, taking up their permanent abode elsewhere. Therefore our constituency has not grown proportionately to our conversions to the truth.

"Our Education and Young People's Missionary Volunteer departments have made some growth during the past two years. Our four academies located at Maple Plains, Minn., Nevada, Iowa, Redfield, S. D., and Harvey, N. D., are all doing most excellent work.

"We had in 1912 and 1913, 27 church schools, in 1913 and 1914, 28 schools. In 1912 we had thirty-five young people's societies; in 1913 forty-one societies. In addition to all the missionary effort put forth for regions beyond, they report 200 souls converted and added to their ranks at home. We briefly mention in this connection the Danish-Norwegian Seminary, located at Hutchinson, Minn. The institution is now in the fourth year of its career. From the day of its opening to the present this school has proved a success.

"Our missionary efforts through the printed pages are worthy of more than a passing notice. During the biennial period there was sold in our territory \$107,219 worth of our denominational literature, an increase over the previous period of \$23,420. The sales of subscription books in 1912 amounted to \$31,259. In 1913 they were \$35,675, an increase of \$4,416.

"In 1912 we were enabled to send to the general conference \$71,110.30. Of this amount \$48,359.87 was for foreign missions, being \$1,978.70 in excess of fifteen cents per member. In 1913 we remitted \$84,139.22 to the Central and North American Division Conferences. This was \$13,028.92 increase over 1912. \$57,479.67 was for foreign missions, and institutional relief, being \$1,971.21 in excess of fifteen cents per week per member for the first six months, and twenty cents for the last six, thus doubling our offering in two years. The total amount sent for the two years was \$155,249.53, a per capita of \$26.00 and an increase over the previous period of \$38,105.60."

The delegates from the various conferences include: South Dakota: C. M. Babcock, president; I. G. Ortner, secretary.

You've heard of George M. Cohan the popular actor and successful playwright.

He's the author of Broadway Jones

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Full of fun and real heart interest.

Our Next Serial.

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treasurer; C. F. Coles; C. W. Rubdall; Albert Tucker; Alfred Jensen; E. H. Oswald.

North Dakota: S. E. Jackson, president; A. V. Rhoades; C. Leer; J. A. Litwinence; J. H. Seible; J. J. Reisinger; M. Ruskjer; M. Olsen; E. L. Stewart; W. B. Payne.

Iowa: A. R. Ogden, president; J. W. McComas; J. W. Dorcas; B. A. Wolcott; O. J. Nerlund; K. Rasmussen; J. C. Clemens; Dr. C. W. Heald; A. L. Bayley, secretary; J. L. McGee; Frank Dryer; A. P. Hansen; Geo. R. McNay; I. Rinehart; W. C. Hankins; M. B. Butterfield; E. W. Wolff; C. V. Starr.

Minnesota: G. W. Wells, president; H. R. Gay, secretary; O. O. Bernstein; Stempel White; Carl Swansen; Ben Francis; H. M. Hiatt; A. W. Kuehl; O. H. Shrewsbury; Andrew Mead; B. C. Haak; S. A. Ruskjer.

The Bible teachers and other workers from the four conferences are also present.

Trading Soil Robbers.

Five weeks hence is moving time in Iowa. The last days of February and the first days of March will see again that motley procession that strings itself along every road moving to and fro. One renter moving on, another moving off. One moving because the farm is worn out and he knows it, to another farm no better than the one he left, but which he does not know. Another moving because of higher rent, because the landlord is hard to get along with, some good farmers moving because the landlord doesn't understand his own interests, others because one term of such farming as they do is enough and too much for any landlord. Shifting, nomadic as Arabs, shuttling back and forth with their caravans in the spring, dragging through the mud to bivouac until another spring in a different place. There's nothing in this system but loss to landlord and tenant. It is disaster to the farms. Farm land in Iowa has become too valuable to play ducks and drakes with in this manner. It isn't business. It lacks common sense and good judgment on the part of the tenant who is worth while and the land owner who should understand that farm land is simply a deposit of fertility, which, overdrawn means loss and a debt instead of a credit.

The tenant farmer who knows his business and is out to succeed seeks a good farm for a long term. The wise landlord selects his tenant and grapples him to the farm with the hooks of a long lease. They make a partnership of it. And both win as good partners generally do.

The owner of a 240 acre farm who leases it at the highest squeeze cash rent finds that his income is not a large one when he comes to live in town. He would be better off in partnership with a good young farmer with whom he would be making plans ten years ahead, with whom he would be planning improvements and installing them, building up a good herd of cattle, getting into dairying, one furnishing the capital and the other the active part of the business. They would have an up-to-date plant, handle their producing factory efficiently and at the end of ten years have a better farm and all this should be given consideration by the owner when he makes the partnership lease and the tenant given that which should be his.

A man cannot always pick his son-in-laws but if he has a good farm well equipped he can always pick his tenant and when he picks a good man, gives him a fair deal, nails him to him—if and the farm by self interest and responsibility he and his tenant both profit.

The short lease and the short tenancy are both losing propositions. The longer lease would eliminate the miserable farmer and the long tenancy insure the improvements and conveniences which every tenant needs in order to make the best of his tenancy.

Why not try it? The worst, most foolish and unnecessary waste in Iowa is the annual shift of soil robbers from one farm to another.—Marshalltown Times-Republican.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Try Doan's Regulants (25c per box) act mildly on the liver and bowels. At all drug stores.

It's awfully hard to be a satisfactory guest. Most people should cultivate the habit of remaining at home more.

Nearly every man is willing to do his duty as he sees it.

The Oldest Inhabitant.

The oldest inhabitant is disgusted with this winter. It's different from the winters, the Iowa winters, when he was a boy and young and used to live out on the farm. He doesn't believe it's healthy. "Tain't natural. Also it's bad for crops. Crops need a big fall of snow. He never knew it to fall but what a big crop of everything followed a heavy snowy winter of (each old inhabitant will supply such date as recurs to him).

That winter the snow came last of October and never went off the ground till the middle of April. He remembers that everybody husked corn in bobsleds and had to leave the down ears under three feet of snow. He husked his all alone and finished New Year's day. Crust on the snow that would hold up a team and a good load of corn. That was the winter that the man froze to death up in the creek in the blizzard. The prairie chickens used to come into the barnyard and eat with the hens. The roads were full and you couldn't see a fence nowhere. Used to drive right over the fences straight to town. There by the big hill in that cut he and his neighbors had to tunnel through the drifts and drove under that archway of snow clear up to the last of March. And there was a whaling crop. Seems like the big snow was as good as a spreadin' of manure. Everything was a big crop. But they didn't get much out of it. Prices was low.

Hub! Only one zero day so far this winter. You can't remember the Cold New Year's can you? Well that was what the oldest inhabitant calls cold weather. Cattle froze standing still about the straw stacks. Hogs froze to death in heaps where they had piled up for warmth. Father went out to do his chores and came back in a minute or two with his eyes frozen shut and had to thaw them loose before he could open his eyelids. Folks got as far as the barn and managed to feed stock somehow but nobody could stay outside and live. The red hot stove seemed to have no effect and they crowded close to it, stayed up all night and managed to stay alive. There wasn't any hot air furnaces then. A cookstove with wood to burn was the main heating apparatus. Nobody had fur coats those days. Overshoes were unknown. Say, the young fellows of today would freeze to death right on top of the stove if they had to stand such weather as that was.

The oldest inhabitant wonders what a boy would think nowadays if he started out to haul hogs to town 12 miles with the mercury at 40 below in a thermometer that only registered that low. Laws knows how cold it actually was. The oldest inhabitant doesn't. He hauled hogs that day. He wore cowhide boots with two pairs of woolen socks, had a common overcoat and a tippet round his neck and covered his hands with a pair of those streaked wool mittens that grandmother used to make. Didn't get very cold. Had to stomp his feet but he was ready for the oyster stew at the restaurant and drove home comfortable enough. They had punk in 'em in them days. Wasn't water in their veins instid of blood.

So the oldest inhabitant is not satisfied with the weather. It doesn't seem natural to him. Still, let it be remembered that the same o. i. had arranged for a trip to Florida this winter and spent last winter on the west coast. The chances are that twenty below would start him south like a wild duck. But "in those days before the climate changed and winter was winter."—Marshalltown Times-Republican.

Three men, a doctor, a garage owner and an undertaker were discussing the unreasoning frailties of mankind in a garage this morning. Each one of the three contended that his vocation was the most unthankful job on earth. "If you want to know what kind of people there are in this town buy a garage," said the automobile man. And the doctor laughed and said other people's vocations were jokes compared with his, because he always saw people in bed. And the undertaker said that most people were so tight that they kicked about the price of coffins. A reporter, with a grouch, listened wearily, and going out, kicked a tramp dog.

Nothing makes a woman so angry as to have a neighbor copy her wall decorations.

DROPSY TREATED FREE.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., The Well known Heart and Dropsy Specialist, Will Send a New \$3.75 Treatment Free

Many "Hopeless" Cases Soon Cured After 5 to 15 Doctors Failed

At first no disease is apparently more harmless than dropsy; a little swelling of the eyelids, hands, feet, ankles, or abdomen. Finally there is great shortness of breath, smothering spells, sitting up to breathe, cough, faint spells, sometimes nausea and vomiting, even bursting of the limbs and a lingering and wretched death if the dropsy is not removed.

Dr. Miles has been known as a leading specialist in these diseases for 30 years. His liberal offer is certainly worthy of serious consideration. You may not have another opportunity.

The Grand Dropsy treatment consists of four dropsy remedies in one, also tonic tablets, and Pura-Laxa for removing the water. This treatment is specially prepared for each patient and is many times as successful as that of most physicians. It usually relieves the first day, and often removes swelling in six days. Delay is dangerous. Dr. Miles' book contains many wonderful cures. Send for Remarkable Cures in Your State.

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THE NEW CURRENCY LAW

The New Currency Law will have a tendency to revolutionize the entire banking system. It establishes a system of Regional Reserve Banks. All money in the United States Treasury will be deposited in these banks. They will do business only with the Government and banks who own stock in them. Banks owning such stock will be called Member banks.

The Government will furnish Regional Reserve Banks with U. S. notes upon deposit of approved commercial or agricultural paper, who in turn will furnish them to member banks in exchange for this class of paper.

The currency of the country will increase and decrease according to its productive ability as no paper can be discounted except that based upon production.

All this is done under the supervision of a Federal Reserve Board with proper restrictions and safeguards.

Member banks cannot re-deposit their reserve in other banks as they do now and will lose the interest now earned on such deposits.

There will be no rush of banks to join a system that cuts off such a liberal slice of their annual earnings and confines their operations to that of legitimate banking.

The intent of the law is to prevent financial depression or panics such as we had in 1907. In order to make the law a success it will be necessary that a large number of banks join the system. Because of the loss of profits many banks will not join the system unless the people give their patronage to member banks. If you want to make the system a success begin by giving your business to banks entering the system.

The new law is a step in the right direction. It will develop a more conservative and substantial banking system. No bank can become a member without submitting to Federal inspection and coming up to the requirements of this law.

The stockholders and directors of this bank feel that the people of Decatur county are entitled to all the security and advantages provided for in the new law and have made proper application for membership.

Below we give a statement of the bank at the close of business, January 24th, 1914.

RESOURCES

LOANS	\$177,995.68
OVERDRAFTS	6,765.97
UNITED STATES BONDS	35,000.00
OTHER BONDS	1,973.07
REAL ESTATE	11,500.00
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	3,500.00
EXPENSE ACCOUNT	1,475.56
CASH AND EXCHANGE	54,039.31
TOTAL	\$292,249.59

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	\$ 50,000.00
EARNINGS	3,330.13
CALL DEPOSITS	80,116.82
TIME DEPOSITS	108,802.64
BILLS PAYABLE	15,000.00
CURRENCY ISSUED	35,000.00
TOTAL	\$292,249.59



A. L. ACKERLEY, President.
O. E. HULL, Vice President.

E. G. MONROE, Cashier.
CARL MONROE, Asst. Cashier.