

I CAN AND I WILL.

I can, and I will— Though the road be uphill, And I may have to pause...

A DOUBLE RESCUE.

Sixty years shooting and spearing the barge was a profitable and pleasant pastime along the middle reaches of the Rio Grande.

Spearing fish that weighed from thirty to sixty pounds was exciting sport, and the young people on the ranch of my great-uncle, Timothy Welles, never thought of letting a year go by without having their share of it.

On one of those occasions Frank and Tim Jr., Ruth and Cary, and little Ellice and Billy camped at the mouth of an arroyo where there had been an old tow-rope ferry across the river.

By five o'clock they had caught enough fish, and Frank and Ruth went to get the horses, which they had picketed on bottom grass half a mile down the river.

"Oh, Billy! get bit!" she cried. "A dog jumped through that old store window, and Billy got in, and he's playin' with the dog's puppy, and the dog's growling, and Billy won't mind at all!"

Now Tim and Cary knew that there was no dwelling and probably no dog within several miles.

Shouting loudly in the hope of cowing the jaguar, Tim continued to step slowly backward, and the big cat, snarling, followed his deliberate movements step by step.

Half a dozen slow steps brought Tim within three yards of the window, where Ellice still stood and screamed; the jaguar had decreased the distance between them until Tim could fairly have reached her with an arm.

Wheeling, he leaped for the window; he believed that his last moment was at hand. Indeed, as he drew his musket inside he was amazed that he did not feel the beast's claws in his back.

In a breath she had lifted the small thing in her teeth and, rising to her full height, again, uttered a snarl that warned him to get out of her path.

Life in our great city is a great struggle. There are tens of thousands of people in our east side who have never seen a bit of green grass and who play in the sand of our city streets with the thermometer at 90 degrees.

There is no necessity of any one in North Dakota getting up any earlier in the morning. He can fix his clock to suit himself, but let the large majority of our people have the benefit of daylight saving, which every physician will advise you has been one of the greatest acts passed by the Congress of the United States to improve their physical health and efficiency.

As you have been aware, there was an enormous shortage of coal, so much so that 188 vessels were locked in this harbor during the winter of 1918 and could not sail for Europe with food for the suffering, for our soldier or Allies.

Daylight saving has saved at least 2,000,000 tons of coal, and this commodity, which otherwise would have been burned out, has been so much saved that there is no shortage of coal anywhere in our country now so far as known.

Many days during the winter of 1918 we had a coal famine here with the thermometer at zero weather and the people died from the cold in their homes, and also their children, the sick and suffering.

Even hospitals were without coal, and hotels with one day's supply of coal on hand were facing the most grave crisis in their history.

Daylight saving has been attacked by a well-organized propaganda and led by Senator Cummins, Gore and LaFollette in the Senate. It comes from States where aliens cast a large vote, and the people opposing it must have done so in the interest of oil, as the price of kerosene went up last week, as they thought the consumers would have to buy more.

Such arguments have been circulated among our dairymen as, cattle will give few quart less milk when milked an hour earlier in the morning than before, but they fail to add that at the end of the day the cattle will give one quart more milk; and then in the haying season, which consists of but one or two days in the summer, they claim the dew does not get off the hay as early as it used to, and then again in cultivating with the hoe the ground is more moist than heretofore from the dew.

These arguments are all untenable, as were the arguments of the great professor in mathematics at Harvard University, the late Professor Pickering, who used arguments against daylight saving. He was one of the greatest experts in mathematics in the country, and said that the railroad trains would collide and that the steamboats could not run on their schedule and the whole world, commerce and all the mills would be generally upset the first day it was tried.

His theories proved to be utterly fallacious. The day it was tried it went through without a ripple like the stroke of a pen.

DWIGHT BRAMAM, President.

BENEFITS OF DAYLIGHT SAVING LAW ENUMERATED BY HEAD OF N. Y. LAW AND ORDER UNION.

In Open Letter to Senator Gronna, of North Dakota. Mr. Bramam Notes Value of Plan He Introduced on His Maine Farms Fifteen Years Ago, and Shows Its Advantages in Cities.

Written to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. Hon. Asle J. Gronna, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator—We understand that you are in some hysteria about the repeal of the daylight-savings act. We would like to make it an issue before the people in your State and jointly debate it in every city in your State, the State of North Dakota. We were largely instrumental in educating the masses of the people for the necessity of daylight saving to keep in touch with nature and introduced it in Maine fifteen years ago.

The people of Maine, as everybody knows, and doubtless yourself, are the most efficient of any other State in the Union. Of course it is easy for a well-directed propaganda to start anything in any of the districts of the members of Congress. When you are aware, however, that in nine States aliens are allowed to vote, you see how simple a matter it would be to start a request to repeal an act which has been found beneficial to all the citizens of the United States in increasing greatly their efficiency. You have the benefit of living in North Dakota among the green fields and hills, but the people of our great city have no such luxury.

The farming interests commend it in every farming district known. I, personally, am the owner of twenty-four farms, and my next-door neighbor in Maine introduced the daylight saving to his clock fifteen years ago for the reason that the sun rises there in the summer months between 3 and 4 o'clock and between sunrise and 8 o'clock is considered the finest part of the day.

Our fishermen and farmers all are up and have their breakfast at 5:30 or 5 and have saved so much in light at night, in oil and gas bills. Besides, it is very conducive to their health.

If you take the record of any university, for instance the University of North Dakota, and put it to vote, or in any of the large cities, you will see that daylight saving has been hailed as a great blessing. What argument can there be for its repeal?

fail to see, and this matter must be discussed and settled on its merits and not be settled by any subterfuge or an amendment to any appropriation bill.

The people of the United States are a clever nation. They can decide these questions right when they are given the opportunity. You may not be aware that the cost of living in our cities in the East has been advanced 65 per cent in the last four years, and the absolute necessities of life. That is to say, a dollar four and one-half years ago would purchase as much of the absolute necessities of life without rent as \$1.63 does today.

If you will send here and get the prices of commodities of life—corn, for instance, is \$5 per bushel, butter seventy cents per pound, cream \$1 a quart, milk anywhere from seventeen cents to twenty-three cents per quart, fresh eggs anywhere from sixty cents to \$1 per dozen, chicken as high as \$1.10 per pound and vegetables in accordance—you will see in a measure what the working people have faced and are now facing. There are no indications whatever of any relief in sight from government sources, and the government has already fixed the price of wheat to aid the farmers throughout the West in feeding Europe by increasing acreage which certainly is a wise provision; but as the people of this State pay 49 per cent of the federal income tax and 50 per cent, besides for the other expenses of running the federal government, the deficiency which has been estimated would be made in the government receipts to pay the farmers the fixed price of wheat, which amounts to 1,000,000,000, one-half of which the people of this State will have to pay. We are all practically working people here. There are no drones and they work over time, and not only do they enjoy work, but they enjoy saving, as is shown by the deposits, which have greatly increased those of 3,500,000 of our people in the savings banks. In our city here in some blocks there are as many inhabitants as there are in some of the States.

To be sure you were elected a member of the Senate from your own State, but you are also a member of the Congress representing the people of the United States under the constitution who pay your salary. In the preamble of the constitution of the United States, which you are doubtless familiar with, and the Declaration of Independence you will see that the States created the federal government, and the welfare and happiness of the people should be consulted, that is to say, the large majority of the people should be wrong, and the wrong morally, for a small minority to pass laws to interfere with the welfare and happiness of the large majority. We must look on this question with a human conception.

Life in our great city is a great struggle. There are tens of thousands of people in our east side who have never seen a bit of green grass and who play in the sand of our city streets with the thermometer at 90 degrees. You gentlemen of the West have no conception of this unless you have worked among them. So, therefore, pray do come on here and consult with some of the working people of this great city before you vote to repeal the daylight-saving act.

In our State two years ago we increased our acreage 750,000 to feed our people, army and navy and also our allies and starving people in Europe, and last year 1,000,000 acres. We are all very busy here. Why not give our people a chance to work and save?

There is no necessity of any one in North Dakota getting up any earlier in the morning. He can fix his clock to suit himself, but let the large majority of our people have the benefit of daylight saving, which every physician will advise you has been one of the greatest acts passed by the Congress of the United States to improve their physical health and efficiency.

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DWIGHT BRAMAM, President.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

"He who Builds no castles in the air, Builds no castles anywhere!"

Passage of the suffrage amendment by Congress has stimulated the study of citizenship of the Federal government and the relation of State and county politics to the national politics among the organized clubwomen, according to reports of the Washington headquarters of the General Federation of Clubs.

The study of civics is becoming one of the most popular subjects with the thousands of clubs throughout the country. About 2,500,000 women are organized in the general federation. These women are beginning to use the Washington headquarters of the national association. This office has been open for only about a year and is a service and information bureau for the clubwomen. Data from the various government departments and the Congressional Library are supplied through this bureau to the women making requests.

One feature of the general citizenship study being made by the organized clubwomen is their Americanization program, which provides for extending an understanding of American citizenship to the immigrant. It is pointed out by the headquarters executives that this effort to interpret the laws of the country to the foreign-born resident is doing much to prepare the average clubwoman for her duty as a citizen. Every indication points to a broadening of the club programs of 1919-20 to include all phases of civic and political discussions. The studies of the causes of the war made so diligently by the women for the past two winters will be succeeded by inquiries and studies on community problems and their own political welfare.

In India only 12 women out of every 1000 of full age can read and write. Yet the movement for woman suffrage in connection with the Indian constitutional reforms has been gaining ground rapidly in India and in the British Isles themselves.

Community canning centres are to be the thing of the moment in New York and much developed. The Board of Education and the Department of Public Markets are co-operating, since they realize that the high price of food makes the choice and use of it a serious daily business and therefore instruction will by no means be limited to canning. The women who attend the classes will be taught food values, the proper nutrition for the children of the family, and to buy the proper food and how to cook it to the best advantage. In fact, they purpose using the conservation centres as a means of educating the women of the neighborhood in all the branches of housekeeping and homemaking.

The first call this summer has come out of the harvest fields of Kansas for women to cook for harvest crews. Forty women are needed at once, at \$3 a day and board. According to the Federal labor director in that district a number of women have already applied and many more are needed.

Copies of a new woman's magazine published at San Juan, Porto Rico, have been received at Washington. This is a monthly publication called The Woman's Herald. It is devoted to those interests about which women are especially concerned. Sixteen pages of matter, with illustrations, make up the publication. The articles are printed in Spanish mainly, with a few in English. Mrs. Geraldine Maude Frocher is the editor.

The only other periodical comparable with this, according to the library of the Pan-American Union, is The Modern Woman. This is a weekly, printed at Mexico City and treats occasionally of suffrage matters for Mexican women. It is printed in Spanish.

What habit is there that gives more pleasure than the afternoon tea habit? Not the grand reception, with the hostess in the dining-room and beautifully gowned women at either end pouring tea and chocolate, and maids in caps and aprons passing about trays of tea and elaborate cakes, which is what a tea so often means to us in America. The war has broken us of this habit, and our sojourn in Europe has shown us what a different thing it can be if we wish, simply wheeling in the tea cart or bringing in the tray when our friends drop in of an afternoon. A cup of good tea with a slice of lemon or a drop of cream, a thin slice of bread and butter and perhaps a small cake or cookie is enough. Such a tray can be gotten ready in five minutes in all well-regulated households.

A little more time can be spent on it if guests are expected. Thin slices of toast with cinnamon and sugar and served piping hot are every bit as good as the most elaborate sandwich or cakes. Triscuits crisped in the oven and spread with jam or date nut butter are delicious. Pie crust may be rolled thin, cut in fancy shapes and sprinkled with chopped nut or raisins, and baked a delicate brown. Tiny cream puffs, just a bonnie bouche, as the French say, are easy to make, and will be very popular.

There are little patty pans that make cakes not much larger than a 50-cent piece, and being so small, they will bake in a jiffy. Make your favorite ginger-bread batter the next time you have a few friends in, add a few chopped nuts or raisins, if you have them, or some melted chocolate, put a spoonful in each pan and set in the ice chest. A few minutes before they are needed pop them into the oven and serve hot.

Grandmother's Hermits.—One and a half cupfuls brown sugar, two-thirds cupful of shortening, two eggs, a scant half cup of sour milk with a level teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of raisins, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg. Flour to mix as soft as possible. Roll one-quarter of an inch thick and cut out. They may be dropped from a spoon into the pan.

Macaroons should never be thrown away when not used as they may be crushed and used to flavor custard puddings and ice cream.

FARM NOTES.

—The sound, well-bred draft mares are farm money earners.

—A trough of corn-cob charcoal should be in every pasture.

—Reports say that Snyder county will have the largest crop of hay since 1897.

—The modern tendency is to take the burden off the man and put it on the machine.

—An unusually large acreage of buckwheat is reported from all sections of the State.

—It were better for a neglected, unsprayed, untrimmed orchard that it had never been planted.

—Farmers who are experimenting with spring wheat report it in blossom and in good condition.

—The farmer that says that ordinary scrub stock is good enough for him may be telling the truth.

—Considerable damage to crops was done in many northern counties by severe frosts on June 23 and 24.

—The Hessian fly has again appeared and done damage to the wheat in Berks, Cumberland and Juniata counties.

—The man who planted good seed on poor, half-tilled land is no wiser than the man who built his house on the sand.

—It has been proved by every generation of farmers that there is very little if anything to be gained by cross-breeding.

—Franklin county has had a splendid wheat harvest, some farmers reporting the best grain during the present generation of farmers.

—Butler county farmers report a renewed interest in sheep raising as the new dog law is making a high mortality among the unlicensed dogs.

—The weather conditions have been most favorable for the blight infection of potatoes and unsprayed fields are seriously damaged in many sections.

—A good sheep is one that will pay its own expense with wool; will pay the money it costs if shipped to market, and will pay a profit if kept for increase.

—Dust cabbage with powdered lead arsenate and hydrated lime or gypsum, one to four or five parts. There is no danger of poisoning the inside of the heads because they expand and grow outwardly.

—Harvesting of wheat and rye is now in progress. While reports say that there has been some damage by rust and storm, yet indications point to the largest crop ever produced in Pennsylvania.

—A horse trainer says the training of colts cannot be commenced too early. Accustom them to being handled, teach them to lead, to stand tied, to have their feet and head handled and to be tractable.

—While one class of stock may pay better than another, the fact must not be lost sight of that the average farm needs a few head of every sort in order to make the best and closest use of all the products.

—A mixture prepared as follows will keep the agricultural implements from rusting: Melt together lard and powdered resin, one part of the latter to three parts of the former, and if it is desired add a little lampblack. Paint the iron or steel with a brush.

—A pound of swine flesh can be produced more cheaply than a pound of flesh in any other farm animal. The hog is built so compactly that there is very little waste in slaughtering and it eats many kinds of food that could not be disposed of otherwise.

—The heifer calves from the better cows should be saved. To "cash in" a good heifer calf for veal when she might readily replace a poor cow, is an economic crime. While feed is required to rear a calf well, such expenditure is justified if the selection is based on records. One calf in five should be reared to maintain the size of the herd.

Quality is very important, but probably more produce is judged by appearance than quality. Some farmers are prone to think of the likes and dislikes of the purchaser as whims and fancies, whereas, as a business principle, he should endeavor to cater to the desires of his customers. It is known that white eggs sell better in New York, while brown eggs bring a premium in Boston. The average farmer cares little whether eggs are white or brown, but this indifference should not govern what he sends to customers.

—In the past horse feeders have not understood the value of clover hay. Clover should constitute one of the main coarse roughages for horses. It has been found to be more nutritious than timothy, and nearly equals alfalfa in this respect. Feeders object to it, however, because of its tendency to produce heaves and other respiratory trouble when fed in a dusty or otherwise unclean condition. These objections do not apply to clover, which is cut at the right time, properly cured and free from dust and mold. Mouldy clover will often cause acute indigestion and even death. Those who do not care to feed straight clover will find that the grade of light clover mixed will give better results than timothy, and there is no good reason why it should not be used extensively throughout the eastern half of the United States.

—It has been shown that the consumer can not expect to receive produce by parcel post at a price much lower than the local retail price. The producer's appeal to customers, therefore, is largely through the quality and appearance of his produce. The consumer has come to expect a uniform product and will not be satisfied with a shipment of miscellaneous ungraded produce. As the sending of anything but high-grade material will result in failure to retain trade, and as many persons have discontinued ordering produce by parcel post because they received one shipment that was unsatisfactory in quality, it is better for a producer to reject an order than to send such goods. The produce should be uniform in size, color, and quality and should be packed so that the contents and container will carry properly, arrive in good condition and present a satisfactory appearance.

Oldest Minister, 102, Advises Hard Work.

Jeanette Pa.—Rev. Albert Vogel, aged 102 years, has never smoked or chewed tobacco or drunk intoxicating liquor. Hard work, lots of walking, with an occasional fishing trip, is the formula he gave on his birthday recently for a long life.

Rev. Vogel is the oldest active minister of the Gospel in the United States, it is believed. He still preaches occasionally.