

PROMINENT PEOPLE

MEYER BOOSTS THE NAVY



"In time of peace prepare for war." This old axiom seems to be the basis of operations in the navy department of the United States these days under the direction of Secretary George von Lengerke Meyer, who has been reorganizing the navy to bring about better efficiency and at the same time save money.

Of course Mr. Meyer would take all the dreadnaughts and other fighting craft congress would give him, but in recent days he has shown greater interest in making the best of what he has.

Virtual reorganization has been accomplished by Secretary Meyer in the year in which he has held the portfolio. He has brought about a saving of money in different directions, it is said, and many of the changes are the result, direct or indirect, of suggestions offered at his request by officers in all parts of the naval service.

Economy in the use of coal has been brought about by systematic firing, economy of steam, replacing defective joints and journals and stopping leaky valves. On the Montana a saving of fifteen tons of coal daily is due to systematic firing. With reference to oil the saving has been as great. On the battleship Georgia improved evaporators have reduced the cost of making fresh water 40 per cent.

Secretary Meyer's reorganization plans include systematic overhauling of the vessels at the shipyards after each cruise. This permits the continuous employment of expert machinists, many of whom formerly would be dismissed after a piece of work was done and not be ready to return when needed again. A saving of thousands of dollars in repair work has been effected by having repair shops on shipboard.

The establishment of a school of marine engineering at Annapolis is another means whereby Secretary Meyer hopes to train for special work engineer officers who give promise of being of special value in any part of his reorganization plan.

BOOM HOOSIER GOVERNOR



Two years will pass before the political parties will be holding their national conventions and nominating presidential candidates, but this does not keep the politicians from expressing their views concerning the prospective standard bearers.

As in former years, various states will have the interests of their own statesmen at heart when convention time comes in 1912. From present appearances Indiana will be among these at the Democratic convention and the delegates from the Hoosier state probably will go to the great meeting with the intention of bringing about the nomination of their governor, Thomas R. Marshall.

Thomas Taggart, national committeeman from Indiana, was in Washington several days ago and in an interview said: "Indiana is for Marshall for president. Mr. Bryan has lots of friends in Indiana, but the Democrats of our state are for our governor for the nomination."

Governor Marshall was elected in 1908 and took office in January, 1909. His term does not expire until January, 1913. Indiana has always been the center of hot political battles in both parties and frequently has been placed in the doubtful list in presidential campaigns. Just at present the Republicans are having a hard fight for supremacy in the contest between insurgents and stand-patters. The Democrats seem to be working in harmony for the election of John W. Kern as senator to succeed Beveridge.

Governor Marshall is a man of pleasing personality and has shown in handling important matters that have come before him that he has ability. Presidential candidates, however, have not always been chosen because of their ability and pleasing manners, but geographical conditions have frequently played a more important part. The leaders may think when the time comes for choosing that New York or Ohio would be better for selecting a presidential candidate and it must be said in all fairness that both of those states have men in the Democratic ranks who may be considered good presidential timber.

ROUSES NEW KING'S IRE



King George V. has started an "In Bad" club. Of course in an empire there are lots of people who are in bad on general principles and there have been many persons who have been persona non grata to the king or queen.

It is the Right Honorable Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, home secretary in the British cabinet, who is the original member of his majesty's "In Bad" club. Mr. Churchill knows how Francis Burton Harrison, member of congress from New York, must feel. Just a few days before Mr. Churchill roused the ire of the new king Mr. Harrison was told that he wasn't wanted at the White House. Whether they have exchanged cablegrams of condolence has not been made public.

George V. held a reception of the cabinet ministers at Marlborough house and discussed the political situation.

After hearing Mr. Churchill's views the king told him his opinion about the outstanding controversies.

"I do not agree with your majesty," said Churchill.

"Leave my presence immediately," said King George, and Churchill, abashed and crestfallen, slunk dejectedly away.

It was because he did not agree with President Taft that Mr. Harrison was barred from seeing the president, so the cases are somewhat similar.

Mr. Churchill formerly held the position of president of the board of trade. He is a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, his mother (daughter of the late Leonard Jerome of New York) being now Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, she having married the latter upon the death of Lord Randolph Churchill.

GREAT BANK'S PRESIDENT



From plow boy in Iowa cornfields to president of the second largest bank in the United States is a record of which George M. Reynolds, head of the recently consolidated Continental and Commercial National banks of Chicago, is justly proud.

Mr. Reynolds is a man who never stepped out of the beaten track, never went outside of his business, never stopped working and never suffered a reversal. He has never lost a day from sickness, he has never taken a vacation that did not have business on the side, he does not drink, he does not smoke, he does not play bridge, he does not play golf, he has no favorite author, he has no hobby but banking, he has no country residence, he does not even take exercise.

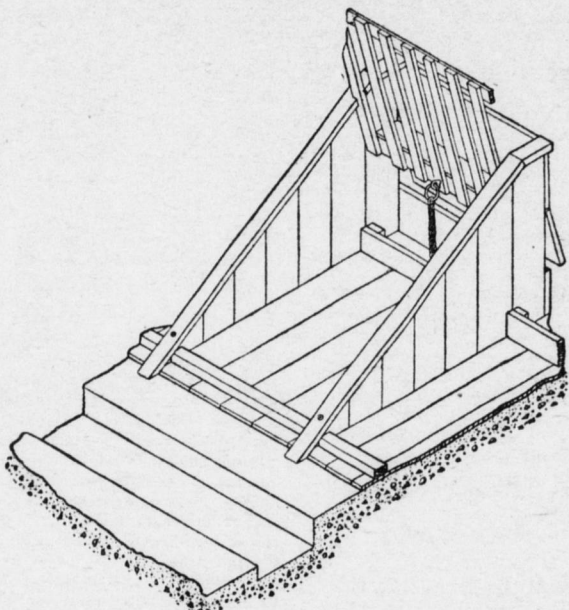
He works nine hours a day. This is the only broad test insidious luxury has made upon the habits of a busy life. He used to work eleven when he first came to Chicago in 1897 to be cashier of the Continental National bank.

"Make your business your pleasure and marry early. These are my rules," said Mr. Reynolds. "I married at nineteen a girl in the little country town where I was cashier of the bank. I guess I have the banker's temperament, because I have always found my greatest pleasure in my business. I am a father's boy. I passed my boyhood in the fields of Iowa, where I was born just after the war, near the little town of Piquers. I spent my summers making gardens, plowing, driving the reaper and pitching hay."

"They gave me my health and strength. I think I have had the grippe twice since I have lived in Chicago, but I have never had anything like a real sickness. I never paid a doctor a cent in my life for myself."

NECESSITY OF HAVING SANITARY COW STALLS

Dairymen Awakening to Subject to Meet Demands for Pure Milk and Its Products—Inexpensive and Easy to Make.



The Model Stall.

(By C. A. COCK, University of Wisconsin, Agricultural Experiment Station.)

The demand for pure milk, produced under sanitary conditions, is constantly increasing, and to produce such milk it is necessary to have clean cows kept in sanitary stalls. That dairymen of the state are realizing the wisdom of constructing sanitary barns is shown by the many inquiries for information on this subject. This awakening among the dairymen is in part an outcome of the pure food laws which have been enacted to meet the demand for pure milk and its products.

Sanitary cow barns should contain sanitary fastenings for securing the cows, but this does not necessarily imply that such fastenings need be patented. There seems to be a prevailing impression among dairymen that a comfortable sanitary stall or stanchion is an expensive factory product, while the fact is that any farmer who is handy with carpenter's tools can build a stall which will secure as good results as any patented stall upon the market. The stalls described in this bulletin embody in their construction all of the principles found in any of the patented stalls and the dairyman may easily choose a stall among these types which will meet the needs of the average dairy.

The average dairyman of 20 years ago gave the sanitary stall little consideration and used any method of building which best suited his individual ideas. He cared little about the condition of the cow at milking time so long as she gave the milk. The most of the old dairy barns are so arranged that it is impossible to keep cows clean in them.

The Model stall is a home made product and was originated by ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard. He has used this stall in his own stables for several years and finds it very satisfactory. It is probably the nearest approach to a perfect stall of any in use at the present time. It is constructed, as shown in illustration, so as to force the cow to have her hind feet between the crossbar and gutter when standing, thus preventing the fouling of the stall by her own droppings. When lying down she is brought forward and compelled to lie in front of the crossbar. The cow is forced to stand back from the hay rack when eating because of the position in which it is hung. The crossbar is adjustable and the stall will accommodate a large or small cow. The chain or fastening is so arranged that as the cow starts to lie down she is drawn forward and will step in front of this crossbar to prevent an uncomfortable position. The door in front is hinged at the top and opens upward when grain and water are given. Hay is placed in the hay rack from the front. The partitions are so constructed that it is almost impossible for a cow to step upon the udder or teat of one lying down next to her. This feature alone is worth the cost of several stalls to the owner of valuable individuals.

A wooden mat is laid over the concrete floor. This mat is removable, permitting the cleansing of the entire floor whenever occasion demands. If it seems desirable the manger may be constructed of concrete the same as the floor and where new stalls are being erected the manger and floor should be made at the same time. This construction will be more durable than separate construction.

BEYOND POWER OF MAN.



Gayboye—Men are no good, eh? Wasn't it man that made us smokeless powder, horseless carriages and wireless telegraphy, eh?

Mrs. Gayboye—Yes, and I'd think more of man if he'd make you smoke less tobacco, drink less wine and spend less money!

IN A SERIOUS CONDITION.

A Case of Terrible Kidney Trouble.

Henry Palmer, Cole and Walnut Sts., Barnesville, O., says: "My kidney trouble was caused by hardships and exposure in the army. The awful pains across my back gradually became more severe until I was in constant misery. My feet and hands were swollen to twice their natural size. The kidney secretions were in a terrible condition—for months I voided what seemed to be clear blood. I became so dizzy everything seemed to whirl. My condition was alarming when I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Before long I improved and was soon strong and well."



Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Barberous Humor.

Barber—How would you like your hair cut, sir?
Stude—Fine. Do you think I came in here to discuss the tariff?

Not Transferable.

Miss A. had on a skirt of delicate fawn color, which the others coveted. "Do bequeath that skirt to me, Miss A.," said one friend; "it matches a waist of mine exactly."
"I don't see what you want of this old skirt," Miss A. replied. "It's on its last legs now."—Success Magazine.

Conditional Piety.

Two Scotch fishermen, James and Sandy, belated and befogged on a rough water, were in some trepidation lest they should never get ashore again. At last Jamie said:

"Sandy, I'm steering, and I think you'd better put up a bit of prayer."
"I don't know how," said Sandy.

"If ye don't I'll chuck ye overboard," said Jamie.

Sandy began: "Oh, Lord, I never asked anything of ye for fifteen years, and if ye'll only get us safe back, I'll never trouble ye again, and—"

"Whist, Sandy," said Jamie. "The boat's touched shore; don't be beholden to anybody."—Short Stories.

Didn't Know the Purpose.

Mark Twain, as an example of unconscious humor, used to quote a Hartford woman who said one day in the late spring:

"My husband is the dearest fellow. 'Jim,' I said to him this morning, 'are you very hard up just now?'"

"'I certainly am hard up,' he replied soberly. 'This high cost of living is terrible. I don't know what I'm going to do.'"

"'Then, Jim,' said I, 'I'll give up all thought of going to the country for July and August this year.'"

"'But the dear fellow's face changed, and he said:

"'Indeed, then, you won't, darling. I thought you wanted to buy a hat with an aigrette or some such foolishness. No, no, my darling—Jim can always find the money to let his dear little wife go to the country.'"

A DETERMINED WOMAN Finally Found a Food That Cured Her.

"When I first read of the remarkable effects of Grape-Nuts food, I determined to secure some," says a woman in Salisbury, Mo. "At that time there was none kept in this town, but my husband ordered some from a Chicago traveler.

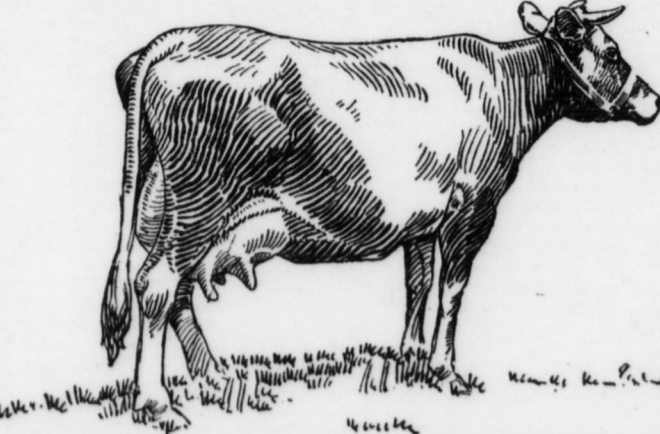
"I had been greatly afflicted with sudden attacks of cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Tried all sorts of remedies and physicians, but obtained only temporary relief. As soon as I began to use the new food the cramps disappeared and have never returned."

"My old attacks of sick stomach were a little slower to yield, but by continuing the food, that trouble has disappeared entirely. I am today perfectly well, can eat anything and everything I wish, without paying the penalty that I used to. We would not keep house without Grape-Nuts."

"My husband was so delighted with the benefits I received that he has been recommending Grape-Nuts to his customers and has built up a very large trade on the food. He tells them by the case to many of the leading physicians of the county, who recommend Grape-Nuts very generally. There is some satisfaction in using a really scientifically prepared food."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in page, "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

RECORD-MAKING JERSEY COW



At the New Jersey experiment station the dairy herd is composed of strictly business animals. Both grades and pure-bred animals are kept, the basis of their membership in the herd being production rather than genealogy. The cow shown herewith is

Manda King 2d, No. 184023, says American Agriculturist. She is a pure-bred Jersey. During 10 months in 1908 she yielded 10,308 pounds of milk containing 573 pounds of butter. During six months and 24 days in 1909 she yielded 8,249 pounds of milk containing 458 pounds of butter.

MUCH DANGER IN PASTURING

When Desired to Turn Mare and Colt on Grass It Should Be Done Gradually, as Sudden Change Is Dangerous.

(By W. J. LLOYD.)

When the mare has been kept at work up to a short time before foaling, and has been fed a grain ration, and then after foaling is turned out to pasture with her foal, it is safe to say the foal's death warrant is signed.

Mares that have been worked moderately up to the time they are due to foal are quite certain to have good husky foals, and after the foals have got a good start on the dam's milk that has been formed from rich grain food, all goes well until she is turned out on grass.

Then the composition of the milk is changed and the grass milk is like

so much poison to the colt, its bowels become loose, and he sucks more and more, until at last he has the scours and dies.

The result is not caused by eating poison grasses or weeds, but by the sudden change in the composition of the mare's milk due to a change in her food.

When it is desired to turn the mare and colt out to grass, get them accustomed to the change gradually.

When the mare is allowed to run in the pasture at night and fed a full grain ration she may safely be turned out to grass with her foal, but her grain food must be continued to insure good results.

I believe that it pays to feed the mare and her foal a little grain food every day, although very few follow this practice.

Damage by Rats.

The government estimates that rats alone do damage to crops, grains, food and other things to the amount of \$100,000,000 a year.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IN AT—
J. F. PARSONS'

S-DROPS
TRADE MARK
CURES
RHEUMATISM
LUNBAGO, SCIATICA
NEURALGIA and
KIDNEY TROUBLE

"S-DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND
Of Brewton, Ga., writes:
"I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from 'S-DROPS.' I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kindred diseases."

FREE
If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of 'S-DROPS,' and test it yourself.

"S-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "S-DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.50. For Sale by Druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATISM CURE COMPANY,
Dept. 50, 140 Lake Street, Chicago.

How's Business?

THIS ad. is directed at the man who has all the business in his line in this community.

Mr. Merchant—You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business.

Make this community buy more.

Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.

Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see it the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.

That's creative business power.

OUR AD. RATES ARE RIGHT
—CALL ON US

(Copyright, 1909, by W. N. U.)

Word-of-Mouth Advertising

Passing encomiums, only over your store counter, about the quality of what you've got to sell, results in about as much satisfaction as your wife would get if you gave her a box of cigars for Christmas.

Advertising in This Paper talks to everybody at once and makes them talk back with money.

(Copyright, 1909, by W. N. U.)

\$ Aim the \$ Ad. Gun TRUE

It's hot weather, advertising and things, Mr. Merchant. When it's cold, bustle, warmth. You know what people want when they want 'em.

Profitably, send your copy today for your ad. in this paper.

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