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MEXICO LOOKS IN VAIN FOR STRONG MAN. GENERAL VILLA GENERAL OBREGON GENERAL CARRANZA GENERAL VILLAREAL

MEXICO'S plight is more serious than it has been in the gloomiest days of Madero or Huerta. More than ever the prey to a thousand petty leaders, subject to the looting of wandering irregular troops, governed only by chiefs having the allegiance of a section of the country, the intelligent men and women among her fifteen millions see no ray of sunshine, no Diaz or Juarez appearing to restore order with a strong hand. Dispatches from the agents of the United States government to the officials there are not pleasant reading for the friends of Mexico.

If there is one man of whom the Americans interested in Mexico have hope, it is Antonio Villareal. He enlisted early in the cause of Carranza's constitutionalists and was fighting steadily up to the date of the taking of Monterey, in the capture of which he assisted. Then he was appointed governor of Nuevo Leon. He was mentioned many times for his part in the conference at Torreón, which followed the first open break between Carranza and Villa and later Carranza offered him the post of war minister.

He acted as president of the second or Aguascalientes convention, it will be remembered. Carranza, when he began his short period of "glory" in Mexico City, made Villareal minister of finance, but Villareal became disgusted with the ineptitude of the Carranza crowd and resigned.

Villareal is quiet and unassuming in manner, and this means more in Mexico than it would in the United States. He is thirty-eight years old, well educated, and speaks good English, having been a school teacher.

When a youth he became involved in a dispute with a rival to a certain woman's affections and killed him.

He served four years in the penitentiary. But with this he has the cleanest record of any man in Mexico who is in a position of power.

Villareal once was editor of a Spanish paper published in St. Louis. He is daring and at the same time tactful. He is not antagonistic toward Americans, either, and frequently goes out of his way to accommodate them. In his bold frankness and hatred of shams he is much more like an American than any of the other Mexican leaders.

Carranza and Villa both like Villareal, and he is the only man they both like. While he has always protected foreigners and even forbade the publication of anti-American articles in Monterey, he was much hurt by the presence of American troops in Vera Cruz. This was the one thing which stood in the way of his approval of things American.

As to Villa, he has long ago become familiar in ability and character to Americans. He is a great military genius, but no civil executive, and he knows it. His game now is to be the power behind the throne—to rule through the de facto Mexico City president, Eulalio Gutierrez. If Villa ever attempts to occupy the presidential chair he will probably travel the rest of the road of Diaz, Huerta and Carranza in short order.

Before the present troubles started Gutierrez was a watchman employed by the big Mazupul Copper company at Zacatecas. This concern owns



factories, mines and railroads. It is the property of Britshers.

Gutierrez made himself a power in the constitutional party rather by destroying property than by actual hand fighting. He became dictator of the Zacatecas district and set out to annoy his old employer, General Manager Percy Carr of the Mazupul Copper company, who, of course, had never heard of Gutierrez while the latter was a humble watchman.

The copper company was the proprietor of the railroad running to Zacatecas and had arranged a special train to take away the families of foreigners. As soon as Gutierrez heard of this he telephoned to Carr in Saltillo that Carr must pay him \$27,000 for the privilege of running this train over Carr's own railroad or else the soldiers of the ex-watchman would not let the cars pass.

"If you don't pay, and send the train through, you know what will happen," said Gutierrez, and he could not have made his meaning clearer to Carr had he drawn his finger across his throat.

So Carr paid the money and the women and children, chiefly Americans, reached the border without hurt.

Gutierrez' specialty of ruining houses, bridges and railroads earned for him the title of "The Destroyer." He never displayed any such military ability as Villa; but destruction is popular with the Mexican soldiery, it must be remembered.

Gutierrez plundered and robbed with slight heed to what Carranza and Villa were doing. He seized property of Americans and put it to his own purposes, while Carranza ignored protests, despite his title of first chief.

Last July he sent a demand to Carr, ordering him to resume all the Mazupul industries at once. It must be remembered that the British company had been closed down for months. There was no fuel, no cars, no railroad tracks, and there was no financial basis. Yet the order from the ex-watchman read to "start up the works, as North Mexico is now pacified and there is no excuse for delay."

It was a physical impossibility, so Carr went to Carranza with a final protest. Carranza informed Carr he could delay resumption, and for this Gutierrez seized \$300,000 worth of ore owned by the company and sought to sell it as contraband, in which he probably succeeded.

Carranza has degenerated into the head of a band of looters. The scenes accompanying his evacuation of Mexico City, it is learned, were disgraceful. The national treasury was robbed of all except about 200,000 pesos, which must have been overlooked. Every ounce of gold and silver in the mint was taken. Also there went printing presses, plates and the entire stock of bank note paper in the government printing offices. The public offices were stripped of fittings, inkstands, typewriters, furniture, rugs, carpets and curtains. Even the huge presidential chair in the National palace was crated and borne off. It is estimated that automobiles valued at three million pesos at least were taken out of the city, many of them commandeered from private citizens and foreigners.

At the Buena Vista station of the Mexican railway train after train drew out in the direction of Vera Cruz laden down with every conceivable sort of plunder—motors, furniture, horses, pianos, paintings and safes. Even Huerta was out-Huerted.

The now ridiculous Carranza is set up at Vera Cruz. His cause is hopelessly lost. Among his remaining leaders, however, Gen. Alvaro Obregon looms large. He is undoubtedly a strong man. He has kept Gen. Lucio Blanco in line for Carranza and saw that the retreat from Mexico City was not an entire rout. However, Obregon is a plunderer like the rest.

Another man who should not escape mention is Governor Jose Maria Maytorena of Sonora, whose men have been besting the Carranza general, Hill, in Naco. In Sonora Maytorena is supreme and he is idolized by the Indians. He is not friendly toward Americans, and there is a well-defined conviction among the American army officers along the border that Maytorena could by a word have prevented the snipers' bullets which killed and wounded 52 persons from coming over the international boundary line at Naco. So far he has confined himself to the Northwest. If Maytorena ever decides to follow the path from the north of most of Mexico's conquerors from the time of Juarez it may be with no mean army.

SCIENCE IN ITS EARLY YEARS

Efforts of Truly Great Men Largely Nullified by the Work of the Sophists.

And so it happened that, about 650 B. C., there arose Thales, who, by his wide experience and the persistent enthusiasm with which he carried on investigation, earned the title of Father of Science. And so, also, shortly after him, Anaximander, by committing his knowledge to writing, brought into existence the first scientific manuscript. The sixth century, like the seventh, was still a period of origins. It saw the physical researches of Pythagoras, and the historical studies of Herodotus. In the fifth century Greek learning reached its climax. This age was presided over by the names of Thucydides, who wrote history with critical care; of Heraclitus, who conceived of a universal reign of law, and of Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine. Its greatest character was Socrates, the barefooted, questioning sage of the market place of Athens. With ever burning enthusiasm for truth, this great teacher attempted, by quiet and candid debate, to aid men to make their concepts clear, and to give words definite meanings, trusting that through the correct use of the reason they would arrive at a recognition of superiority of right actions. The fourth century was both an advance and a decline. It comprised the work of Plato and Aristotle, the one elaborating the concepts of Socrates with poetic power, the other systematizing knowledge in truly scientific form. But in this age the demand for brilliant

superficial learning as an asset for climbers led to the rise of the Sophists. These popular teachers, by their careless, sweeping generalizations and their rhetorical embellishments, turned the Greek mind aside from the simple pursuit of truth, and entangled it in unprofitable metaphysical speculations.—Engineering Magazine.

American Dentist in Europe. But let me tell you about the American dentist in the European war. The hospital physician told me that he noticed early in his war work that many of the soldiers were suffering from toothache more than from their wounds. So every wounded man was examined by a dentist before he was taken to the ward. It was discovered that a large percentage of the men from the trenches had swollen gums, and that by treating their mouths they were cured and ready for the front ten days earlier than in cases where their teeth were allowed to go. The English, he said, had the worst teeth, the Arabs the best.—Here and There in Battle-Scarred France, Peter MacQueen, in National Magazine.

Wonderful Wireless. There is apparently no limit to the future possibilities of the wireless. Wireless storm warnings and general weather forecasts for ships at sea, covering conditions 100 miles off shore along the entire Atlantic coast, was inaugurated by the United States navy department on July 15, 1913. Direct wireless communication between America and Asia was established by the completion of stations in Siberia and Alaska, the stations being about 500 miles apart. Today no vessel of any consequence plies the oceans without its system of wireless, and its effectiveness in receiving news of the present European war is well known.

London's First Ambulances. London, which has never yet had an ambulance, has at last ordered six of them, and expects them to do all the work for the entire city. In case of past accidents the policemen have had to commandeer the nearest wagon, depending on the generosity of the driver, as they were not able to offer him anything.

TRACED TO PHYSICAL CAUSES

Experiments Concerning Sleep and Kindred Unconsciousness Are Intensely Interesting.

Experimental investigations do not yet wholly prove—because they are not yet completed—but go far toward showing that the catalepsy in animals, hypnosis and mesmerism in some men and the normal sleep in every body are induced by releasing into the flowing vital streams of blood and lymph

some pent-up juice or fluid. There is present in the living structures some "hormone" or gland stuff which is freed at night in the case of normal sleep. Fear releases the other stuff in animals, and suggestion, as well as fear, opens up the floodgates in the matter of catalepsy and hypnosis.

Moreover, in certain types of insanity, such as dementia praecox, thyroid insufficiencies and others where near catalepsy and true catalepsy occur, it has long been understood that various parts of human physiology were out of order. The thyroid, parathyroids, adrenals and other glands are often found in distress.

First "Typewriter." So long ago as 1714 a patent was taken out in England by Henry Mill for "a machine for impressing letters singly and progressively as in writing, whereby all writings may be engrossed in paper so exactly as not to be distinguished from print." His machine was very clumsy and practically useless, however.

MARRIAGE AS A VOCATION

Writer Thinks, However, That Preparation Should Be Made for it by Both Parties.

Marriage should be looked upon as a vocation and not a mere avocation, argues one who signs herself "Feminist" in an open letter to one of the daily papers. The writer, who had been a teacher, but who is now a mother, has been surprised that being a wife and mother is a "profession, the successful performance of whose duties requires all my effort and all my time." "Feminist," thinks that women generally do not realize this or refuse to face it, that young women contemplating matrimony should be made to realize that they are choosing a profession quite as important as medicine, law or business, and that, if possible, a preparatory course should be required before granting the certificate to practice the profession of wife and mother. This sounds very well and would be admirable if it could be carried through. But as there are two paths in marriage it would be very one-sided if the woman received all the training. A good, stiff preparatory course for the young man contemplating the profession of husband and father would be quite as much in order. If we have one, let us have the other, also.—Francis Frear in Leslie's Weekly.

Seek Treasure in Paris. Wealthy Parisians have bought an entire block of houses in that city, and will tear them down to hunt for Roman and Gothic treasures.

Attacks Tramp's Peg Leg. Attacked by a tramp whom she had allowed to enter her home to drink a cup of coffee, Mrs. F. L. Cechtel of East street, North side, was rescued by a large English setter, the property of her husband.

The dog, which answers to the name of Victor, viciously attacked the tramp and tore his wooden leg from the stump. Unable to get away, the miscreant was captured by the police.—Pittsburgh Dispatch to Philadelphia Record.

HOME TOWN HELPS

SEEK TO INTEREST RAILROADS

Residents of California City Urge Them to Beautify Their Rights of Way.

At a recent meeting of tree planters in a California city it was resolved to request the various chambers of commerce in that part of the state to urge the railroads to beautify their rights of way, particularly their approaches to cities, all of which are slovenly and none of which are good.

The subject of railroad gardening has been agitating the whole country for many years, and it has finally been determined that the best material for permanent beautification is not advisable to obscure too much of the station or station grounds, for obvious reasons; therefore, few trees and many shrubs should be used, with very few flowering plants, for the latter require care, and railroads are most economical in matters where no direct financial return is assured.

Could the embankments be planted with low-growing, low-priced drought-resistant flowering shrubs and among these sown seed of native wild flowers, we would have a beautification scheme of effectiveness at low cost that would stand for all time to come with a minimum of care and expense; yet one that would forever transform present ugliness into tracts of beauty.

KEEPS TREES IN CONDITION

Device of German Expert Provides for Their Systematic Watering and Ventilation.

A very ingenious and practical device for assuring the trees on city sidewalks a sufficient supply of water, no matter how dry the season and how hard baked the earth, has recently been put in operation in Strasburg by Mr. Sauer, the city tree inspector. It consists of a tube of iron or lead bent into the form of a ring large enough to encircle the stem of the tree. The earth is removed so that this ring may be placed just above the roots, and is then filled in again, leaving the end of a pipe connecting with the ring projecting above the surface of the ground. The top of the ring is pierced with a large number of small holes, and a tin cover or shield prevents these from becoming stopped up with earth. By means of a funnel in the protruding end of the pipe any desired amount of water may be supplied to the roots without waste or loss of time. A further advantage, according to Frotheus, is the ventilation thus secured of the earth in the vicinity of the roots.—Scientific American.

Cultivating Vacant Lots.

Vacant lot gardening has greatly increased in Philadelphia during the last year. More than six hundred families were engaged in the healthful and remunerative work of cultivating the spaces of idle land in various sections of the city. The work is carried on under the direction of the Philadelphia Vacant Lot Cultivation association. Since its organization in 1897 this organization has accomplished much in affording opportunity for self-help in Philadelphia. It secures the temporary use of idle land and assigns gardening thereon to people who are in need of money, as well as a healthful occupation. Not only by this scheme is a chance for healthful and profitable work afforded, but it prevents these vacant spaces from being used as unsightly dumping grounds.

Life Jobs on a Farm.

A farm for the benefit of "silver" or unskilled workmen thrown out of employment by the completion of the Panama canal has been established by the government on the Canal zone. There are now about one hundred men on this farm, all of whom are earning a comfortable living for themselves. Nearly all these farmers are crippled, some having lost an arm or a leg or having been incapacitated in some other way for hard work. The farm grows bananas, oranges, coconuts and other tropical products and is stocked with cows, chickens, ducks and pigs. It is managed by the medical corps of the United States army. Each workman is to have a life job on the farm.

How to Clean Up Yards.

It has remained for a picture show man to clean up a Kansas town in a most effective way, and by a simple method. He offered a free ticket to his show for a limited time to any boy who could bring a certificate from his mother that he had thoroughly cleaned up the back yard, and some three hundred boys—about all there are in the town—got on the job. There are great possibilities in a scheme of that kind; it can be made to do almost anything.

Road of Success.

Author—It'll be a fine feather in your cap if you produce this play. Manager (glancing over scenario)—I'll be the goat—why? Author—Why, you'll have the laugh on the 19 short-sighted managers who turned it down!—Puck.

A Troublemaker.

"What sort of a fellow is he?" "A troublemaker." "He seems peaceable enough." "I know, but he's the sort of a blundering chap that denies all the lies you've told your wife."

Luxurious Travel.

Tired Tobias—Say, Dusty, wot would youse do of youse wuz a milly-unair? Dusty Darius—I'd hav er private car wid er feather bed on de trucks.