CERMAN EXPERTS' OPINION

What the Agricultural Investigators Say of American Methods.

WEST GIVES THEM PLEASANT SURPRISE

Development of Indistries Allied with Agriculture Such as to Open Eyes of the Imperial Commission.

In May 1, 1908, a delegation of German agriculturists arrived at New York to investigate the agricultural conditions of the United States. The Department of Agriculture at Washington prepared the route for them, which lasted two months. The report of their investigation has just been completed by A. Wadsack, and we think a review of their trip would be interesting to our readers.

Having arrived on the morning of May 1, they were greeted by the German consul and the numerous reporters. In the afternoon at I o'clock they were escorted to Plainsboro, N. J., to investigate the Walker-Gordon Laboratory company. The main feature of interest was dairying and the feeding and taking care of cows. This the way this farm conducts this business

On May 3 they arrived at Washington. clated the nice wide streets and beautiful that Washington mad on our visitors was very good. They were somewhat surprised that the Department of Agriculture was housed in such small quarters. From the

On May 5 they departed from Washington and boarded the Pullman car which was to be their home for the next two months. From Washington they went to West Virginia. Here they commented on the very good horticultural conditions.

and the good whisky-namely, Kentucky. the visitors. They regretted very much drivers for their nerve in driving over many that they did not see many of the pretty dangerous passes. women for which that state is noted. They were very much pleased with the same.

From Kentucky they arrived at St. Louis. exposition grounds were also visited under the guidance of President Francis.

Impressed by Packing House Industry volume of business that the yards are saw in Chicago. doing and they cannot comment enough on the amount of work that is done with so were also very much taken with the beauti-

From Kansas City they proceeded to the state of Iowa, which is noted for its fine Ann Arbor. live stock and for being one of the large corn states of the union. They were taken to Ames and were very much pleased with the Agricultural college. They give a detailed report of what the college has done, how many acres are cultivated and how students attend the college. They were pleased with their reception at Ames and with the experimental work which they saw in progress at the station. From Ames they went to Odebolt, Ia., where they saw the large Cook farm with its many practical devices in operation. They were amaged at the amount of work that could be done by concentration of energy as

was shown on this remarkable farm. Their next point was Omaha. They were taken to South Omaha to inspect the packing house. The oleomargarine process was shown to them in detail and they were surprised at the cleanliness with which this industry was managed. From Omaha they went to Ames, Neb., where they investigated the sugar beet factory. They tial as those in the old country. It seemed were surprised at the number of tons of to surprise them that our railroad comsugar beets that were raised to the acre and also at the high per cent of sugar that tions, and yet, with all that, surprisingly these beets contained. They could not few accidents. They were not so realize that the beets contained this large a per cent of sugar and at first thought that there must be a mistake in the chemical analyses. They also inspected a num-villages and the small farms. They think ber of small farms close to Ames to notice the way our farms are fenced in is very the conditions and domestic life on the good. In general, they noticed that our farm. They were very much surprised to American farmers do not pay enough atfind organs, libraries, telephones, and the tention to the fertility of the soil. They rural free delivery. They were also in- saw a great many farms that had excepterested in finding these farm houses clean tionally fertile soil which was not properly and nest and that the farmers are of an treated to keep it fertile for a number of intelligent class. They also visited the years. They believe that some day these Watson ranch with its 10,000 acres at Kear- farmers will have to give an accounting.

Colorado Hospitality Pleasing. From here they went to Denver, Colo.

VACUUM

life. They could hardly believe that in could be erected. They inspected some of was more thorough. the mines in Colorado, but the great interin the section of country around Greeley. account gives a large amount of sugar. They were very much pleased with the kind reception they received in Colorado. Pike's Peak will never be forgotten.

At San Francisco they were escorted and shown through the town, especially the Chinese quarter, which was quite a revela-They were then taken to the university at Berkeley where they were shown by Dr. Hilgard the soil investigations that he has carried on for many years. They were very much pleased with what they saw at the station and at the university.

They had many beautiful excursions in be centered in the great sugar industry in California.

They also visited Portland, where they farm furnishes largely samtary milk, and They were amazed at the wood and wheat industry of that country. They have words was of great interest to the agriculturists. of praise for the Columbia river, stating that it is the most beautiful river, and they They were very much taken up with the state that that country will be most proscapital of the United States. They appre- perous as a wheat country. In Oregon they forest trees, and the general impression prised at the horticultural conditions of that section, especially the strawberry industry

Washington was the next state visited. Here they again saw a wonderful country amount of work that this department was for wheat and forestry. They were much doing they expected to see more spacious impressed with the improved machinery that is used in those western states to reduce labor. In Washington they also inspected the university and experiment station at Pullman.

Comment on American Nerve. From here they went to Yellowstone park, which fully came up to their expec-Next they arrived in the land that is tation. Many of them saw the live Indians noted for its pretty women, fine horses and the wild beasts in the park and were greatly delighted, especially at the number They were shown around by many colonels of bears they saw. They commented on the and many fine stallions were exhibited. beautiful scenery of the park. Their trip
The Kentucky saddle horse is certainly a through the park was a most enjoyable type of its own and was admired by all one. They commented on our American

They passed through Montana and North also visited the agricultural station and Dakota, but their first official stop was in Rock and the White Wyandotte were found Minnesota. They investigated the large milling industry of that state, also the Europeans learn concerning this wonderful The large brewery of Anheuser-Busch was beautiful university and Agricultural colinspected and, as stated in their report, it lege, and were very much impressed with is truly the largest in the world. The the work done at the college and the sta-

They next inspected the city of Milwaukee and from here went to Chicago, and From here they started for Kansas City were much taken up with the "Windy to maspect the large stock yards and that City." They were entertained by the live great city. At Kansas City they had their stock commission men and shown through first introduction to the large stock yard the largest stock yards and grain elevators land becomes more and more as the and packing house industry of this country of the world. They were very much imand they were impressed with the large pressed by the good and the bad that they

From Chicago they went to Benton Harbor, Mich., and saw the large peach orfew men, when so many thousands of ani- chards and the horticultural conditions of mals are slaughtered each year. They that section of Michigan. From here they went to Grand Rapids, Mich., to see the great furniture industry of Michigan. They inspected the University of Michigan at

> June 21 they arrived at Niagara Falls Words fail to describe the beautiful scenery that they saw here. They made a thorough inspection of the falls and the city of

> Buffalo. They arrived in Boston June 21. Here studied the market gardening and manufacturing interests of Massachusetts. From here they went to New York, where they visited the places of historic note, and then made preparations for their return trip home

Impressions Made on the Visitors. The impressions made on the visitors is on the whole very good. They say our land and climate is of a varied nature, and that our soil is very fertile. Our social life is quite different from that of Europe. They ommented on the fact that most of our railroads were owned by private concerns On the whole our railroad facilities seemed to be as good as those in Europe. They say our railroads are not built quite so substanpanies had so few officers around the stapleased with our coaches as they are with their old-fashioned coupes.

They were much pleased with our small Their general impression of agriculture was that farming was not done thoroughly. Usually where they found thorough culti-

GARAGAS.

capital of Colorado with its busy western done by a foreign farmer. However, one forty years such a large, industrious city ticulture was pursued the tillage of the soil

With the exception of the American sad est to them was the sugar industry. As die horse they did not see any real, true stated before, they wondered at the large type and could not understand why our per cent of sugar that the beets contained practical American farmers were breeding more to an individual that had a long ped-This large per cent of sugar in the beets igree than to take up a certain type that is characteristic of the soil, because it should be fixed in their mind. They qould extracts most of the moisture and on that not understand why all our American horses had such long backs, and that they were breeding to very inferior stallions in stead of pure bred gray Percherons.

Our Primitive Methods,

They were surprised at the number of Scotch Shorthorns to be found in this country, also Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways, and that our primitive methods had made such wonderful im provement. They comment that they saw mostly good formed individuals, even after they had wintered through without being housed, which was a new idea to them However, they state that as long as this primitive method of keeping our cattle out California-too many to mention. The dairy doors during the winter exists, so long will industry in California and also the fruit it be that the Americans can not compete industry was commented upon. As at with the fine qualities of meat Europe is other points the chief interest seemed to demanding, for our present method is bound to produce muscles that contain a large amount of fat.

Of dairy breads the Jersey, Guernsey were surprised at the lively streets and the and Holstein were mostly in evidence. They improvements that the northwest has made. stated that the first two have practically retained their character of small dairy cows. But the Holstein, which is considered the most useful in Europe, has lost a great part of its characteristics. They say that their body is here more the form of a Jersey. They were surprised to again saw beautiful forestry and were surcow giving a large amount of butter that a bull of this family was sold for 6,000 marks, but that the individual had no other marked feature that would command this large sum. They comment very highly on this feature in breeding dairy cows, that the Amercan breeder had taken individual merit and that the European breeder should take an example from this and should breed such animals as are good milkers so that this quality can be trans

mitted to their offspring. In hogs the Poland-China, the Berkshire the Duroc-Jersey and the Yorkshire were the most abundant. It is remarkable, they say, that the breeding of swine is uniformly good. Recently the Duroc-Jersey has been bred more extensively.

Sheep are not bred to any great extent for their wool, but more for meat. On this account the meat-producing breeds are predominant.

All through the west the chicken in dustry is largely developed. The Plymouth to be the most numerous. Much good will

American Farmer Wasteful. Much can be learned, the visitors say, from what they have seen in this country On the whole, the average American farmer wastes a great deal on his farm, especially in fertilizing and in not studying more thoroughly the agricultural conditions. This will be lessened more and more as the farmers read the valuable reports sent out by the government at Washington and by

the various experiment stations. On the whole, the impressions from the tour of investigation were of much value. Many photographs of practical contrivances found in operation in this new country have been taken home with them to be inaugurated on their estates.

If a like party of agriculturists should investigate European conditions they would find that their farms are run on a very much more economical and solid basis.

Bought Chamberlain's Cough Rem edy and Sent It to Priends, "A customer of mine was so pleased with Chamberiain's Cough Remedy, which she had used for her children when suffering from colds and croup, that during a fortnight's time she obtained at my shop nine hottles, which she sent to her friends in different parts of the state, telling them how much good it had done and advising them to give it a trial," says F. W. J. Fletcher, a druggist in Victoria, Australia

The Ways of Girls. "I don't see why Ethel obtained employment in the telephone exchange," said

Maud. "Why," explained Mamie, "you know st quarreled with Herbert and told him she was never going to speak to him again."

"But supposing she has to call his num "That's it. She doesn't want to break her word unless she is compelled to by accident."-Washington Star.

RELIGIOUS.

The Friends or Quakers are gaining somewhat in numbers, the gain last year belig about 398 in a total membership of 92,398. Indiana is their greatest stronghold.

The Church of Ireland has now about 100 superannuated clergy, to whom it proposes to pay pensions from £150 to £200 annually. An income of £3,000 toward the £15,000 needed is already assured.

The Negro Methodist Episcopal society in New York, one of the old religious landmarks of the city, that has just dedicated a new \$35,000 church, on which not a cent is owing anybody for anything, sets an example to white sects of various beliefs which is as admirable, as it would seem to be difficult to follow.

It is proposed in Boston to erect the

The Church of Ireland has now about 100

be difficult to follow.

It is proposed in Boston to erect the Clarke Memorial church at the corner of Peterboro and Jersey streets, on the Back Bay fens, in memory of that militant parson and patriot. Rev. James Freeman Clarke. He was a powerful factor for good in republican state conventions and so along many lines of steady and high endeavor.

Among the pictures removed from the courts of Paris by order of government, is a remarkable one which has hung (except for a brief interval after 1793) for 60 years in the chief judicial court room of France. It is an elaborate triptych, the crucifix being surrounded by many figures. The Louvre has made many efforts to get it in years past.

The late Rev. Charles Pierce, an Episco-

years past.

The late Rev. Charles Pierce, an Episcopal clergyman, who for fifty-two years preached in the wild mountainous country of El Dorado, Colorado, gave his life in service to the miners of three generations. During his lifetime he never owned a dollar although during his ministry he received over \$16,000, all of which he expended for the good of his people. In his last illness the people all through the hills of El Dorado county, tended him as if he had been their father.

Dr. Moncure D. Conway, who recently

their father.

Dr. Moncure D. Conway, who recently celebrated his seventy-second birthday, is a descendant of the Washington family and was born in Virginia. He married Miss Margaret Daniel, granddaughter of Thomas Stone a signer of the declaration of independence. Dr. Conway was a Unitarian minister at Washington, whence he was compelled to go on account of his sermons against slavery in 1851. Going on a visit to England in 1863, he became minister of South Place chapel in 1864, where he stayed for about twenty years and whither he returned for another five years in 1892.

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern returned for another five years in 1892.

President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern will supplement his many gifts to the Catholic church by a donation of \$1.500,000, given jointly by himself and Mrs. Hill, toward the erection of the new \$3.000,000 cathedral, which Archbishop Ireland is to erect and in which two of the wealthlest of the St. Paul parishes will join. The cathedral is to be only a few hundred yards from President Hill's immense palace. Archbishop Ireland has outlined plans for securing the remainder of the money required. Construction of the edifice will begin this summer.

atruction of the edifice will begin this summer.

The chief procurator in Russia, in a late report to the czar on the state of Russian religion, brings out the fact that the power and wealth of the Greek church are immense. There are 56,780 of these churches in the empire. During the last year \$31 new places of worship were consecrated. In connection with these churches there are 15,658 monks and 36,168 nums. There are 2,060 head priests and 37,43 ordinary priests. These, together with \$3,156 deacons and under deacons, make a grand total, along with seven other divisions, the figures of which are not given exactly, of 170,060 persuns in official positions. A sum of nearly \$30,000,000 was paid by the Russian people last year for the support of this year organization.

SHOD AND FED BY THE WEST The exhibit, which is made by the Roberts, Louis, is that of the arrangement and process of a modern American shoe factory. In this exhibit the manifold details that interpose between the rough leather and its transformation into the tasteful and ornamental shoes of commerce are every one

> The concern making this exhibit, by the way, might with entire propriety be placed on exhibition itself as an object lesson in accomplishment. The Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe company has led the forces that have wrested from the east control of the nation's shoe trade and placed it in the west. Even in a community that is noted for its great business enterprises with world-wide ramifications, the progress onward and upward of this concern has been watched with pride and amazement Each year in the six years the concern has been in existence has been a record breaker. It has set a pace for the ensuing year to catch up and surpass. The fact that it has done so stamps the concern as

> the greatest expansionist known. An approximate idea of the magnitude of any business can be gleaned from statistics, which are generally pretty dry reading, but sometimes prove to be alive and fairly bubbling over with fascination. the case with the figures that tell of the Roberts, Johnson & Hand Co.'s growth. For instance, the average production of its several factories varies from between 22,000 to 25,000 pairs of finished shoes every work-

ing day in the year. It takes an army of workers to make all these shoes, and seventy-five salesmen are busy selling the enormous output. The fact that \$,000,000 people are today wearing Star Brand shoes is the best evidence of their worth and merit. This company makes its trade mark stand for absolute perfection in shoes. For the maintenance of this standard no detail is too slight or insignificant to receive the most painstaking attention. This thoroughness explains why last year the concern increased its sales \$2,000,000 over those of the preceding year, the largest gain for a year's business ever made by any shoe house in the world. Its total sales of shoes for the year were over \$6,000,000.

The expanding business of the house forces it to keep constantly building new factories. "Star Brand," shoes are only six years old, but they are siready modern giant in public esteem

During the dig ring of holes for New York telegraph soles not long ago the workmen noticed a mouse which had fallen into one of the cavities. For hours the tiny prisoner raced frantically around the inclosure then he seemed to get over his hysterica and set his with to work. Soon he began the trade to come and buy, they send out systematically to dig a spiral groove round and round the winer surface of the hole their representatives to sell, and fortify them with not only price but quality and which was several feet deep. Night and service as well. They go out for husiness day the bysy little captive worked away, with a dash and vim that is typical of the digging little pockets here and there as his west, and as a consequence the east has improvised stair use got farther from the ground so that ke might rest from his hard labors. The wo kmen kept him supplied with food and after the third day the in defatigable little creature reached the top and enthusiasti - cheering welcomed his

Barley-selected by a partner in our concern-from the best barley that grows. And we malt it ourselves. Hops-brought in large part from Bohemia-selected by our

buyers from the finest hops in the world.

Schlitz Beer Is Just This-

Water-from six artesian wells bored 1400 feet to rock.

Just a food and a tonic-brewed with the extreme of cleanliness -cooled and filtered air-sterilized after it is sealed.

Schlitz beer is pure, because our process is cleanly, and because the beer is filtered, then Pasteurized.

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It is a health drink without germs in it. It gives you beer without biliousness. Ask for the Pehlitz. brewery bottling.

Phone 918, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., 719 S. 9th St., Omaha, Neb.

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.



Blessing to her Home.

SANTA MONICA, CAL., Dec. 3, 1908,

Wine of Cardui has proven a blessing to me and my household because it restored me to perfect health. When my first boy was born I had an awful time and laid sick for over three months after child-birth. When I was finally able to be up I was so weak I was unfit to attend to my household duties.

Before I was pregnant again I had heard of Wine of Cardui and so I decided to take that and used it faithfully for three months before my second boy was born. You can imagine how happy I was to find that I had hardly any pain at childbirth and within two weeks after I was up, felt better and stronger than I had for years and have enjoyed the best of health since.

I keep Wine of Cardui in the house constantly and if I feel tired or worn out, nervous or lose my appetite or sleep, a few doses tone me up immediately and I have no need of any physician and keep in constantly good health.

Santa Mowica, Cal., Dec. 3, 1903.

Chairman, Call, Dec. 1903.

Chairman, Chairman, Chairman, Call, Dec. 1903.

Chairman, Chairman

No woman can do better than taking Wine of Cardui. It regulates menstruation perfectly, cures bearing down pains, frees the sufferer from periodical headaches, backaches and nervousness

You can depend on this great remedy. It has never been known to fail to benefit any case. It seldom fails of an absolute cure, even curing cases that have been pronounced chronic and incurable.

You can secure a bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today and begin the treatment immediately in the privacy of your own home. Will you try it?

St. Louis' Supremacy in the Shoe Business Established.

INCREASE

dous Strides it Has Made in Manufacturing is the Grit and Push of Its Merchants.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way," sang the poet. His allusion was to the resistless trend of civilization to follow the sun in its course. In these days, however, we place a different construction or the term "empire." With us it means commerce, trade, and its movement is steadily from the east to the west. It is not so many years ago when the west bought all its supplies from the east, paying for the manufactured products it consumed in wheat, corn and other food products. Today the west is still the great food producer, but it has also become a great man ufacturer, and has wrested the palm of supremacy in many important lines from the

One of these lines is shoes. For many years New England seemingly had a mortgage on this industry. The city of Lynn in Massachusetts was built by the shoe in dustry, and its prosperity today is deper dent upon it. Marly other New England towns are presperous or depressed according as the shoe business is flourishing or declining. Because the transformation of the shoe manufacturing center from the east to the west has been so quickly wrought, many people do not know that St Louis today manufactures and sells more shoes than any other city in the country. It has attained its position so quietly and with so little estentation that its pre-eminence is hardly realized as yet-

In the history of the industrial quickening and development of the United States in the last decade-a movement timt has all the fascination of a romance because of its tremendous combinations of capital and concentration of forces-there is no chapter that is so pregnant with interest as that dealing with the advance of the shoe business of St. Louis. The St. Louis shoe men are today the Napoleons of the business. and justly so. In the first place, they aim to give something in the way of goods that is a little better than any one else is offering. The leather they use must be of the best, the styles and shapes must be the very choicest, and the workmanship unsurpassable. Then, instead of waiting for

been outclassed in the race for shoe supremacy One of the exhibits in the manufactures building at the St. Louis World's fair serves, in a striking way, to show why the and ent St. Louis shoe men lead the peocession. freedom.

Dewey & Stone Furniture Co

1115-1117 Farnam Street.

Sideboards and Buffets. We have a lot of high grade, low priced sideboards and

buffets we are anxious to close out, and are willing to sacrifice on them in order to have the room. These goods are made of selected oak, very nicely finished, best of mirrors and trimmings, and marked for this sale at a saving of from three to seven dollars.



Sideboards-

At \$15.00, \$16. \$18.50, \$20,00, \$21.00, \$22, \$24.75, \$25.00 and \$25.50.

Buffets-

At \$12.50, \$14.00, \$16, \$18.00, \$21, \$24.75, \$26.00, \$28.00 and \$30.00.

Also a large line of china cases with and without mirror backs at about twenty per cent under regular prices.

CHINA CASE, at \$11.75, \$15.00, \$17.00, \$19.00, \$21.00, \$23.00, \$24.00, \$26.00, \$27.50, \$29.00, \$30.00, \$32.00, \$33.00, \$35.00 and \$38.00.

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WHAT TO BAT (Monthly Margaine)
Washington St. and Pittis Ave., Comment

For Menstrual Suppression any cause Most powerful PEN-TAN-GOT





FACTORY; WEST TROY, N.Y.

They were very much impressed with the vation of the farms they found that it was