

THE CHAMPION BABIES AT NEBRASKA STATE FAIR

RESULT OF SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF TREATMENT AND STUDY OF BABY LIFE.

FIND PERFECT BABY BOY

The "Better Babies" Contest Proves the Drawing Attraction at the Great State Fair.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

The "Better Babies" show at the Nebraska state fair brought out a list of contestants far in excess of any expectations of the managers.

Nearly every county in the state was represented, and a husky, hearty, healthy lot of infantile humanity was much in evidence. The weather, however, proved a slight handicap and



Arthur Van Gorden, of Gresham, 23 months old, weight 26 3/4 pounds, is a perfect baby, according to the decision of the committee on awards at the Better Baby show at the state fair. The youngster's father is Fred Van Gorden, a merchant at Gresham. After the decision of the judges the baby was re-examined by the doctors, but not a blemish nor a defect could be found, although a scientific examination, including over 100 points was made. He was given a gold medal and \$25.

perhaps cut down the representations to some degree.

The result of the contest goes far toward proving that more and more attention is being paid to the welfare and physical training of the little ones, as parents arrive at a better understanding of their needs and requirements. This is evidenced by the increasing attention being given to wholesome sports, and playgrounds,



Howard Richard Kidney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kidney, R. F. D. No. 8, Lincoln, was declared by the committee to be the champion rural boy at the state fair's better baby show. His examination scored him 99.5. He is 24 months old, and was given a special \$25 prize and a bronze medal.

and other outdoor amusements for the "kiddies."

Mrs. Vance, the superintendent, is much pleased at the interest displayed at the contest, and at the growing interest among parents along the line of hygienic surroundings in the home. As a point she cites an instance of a baby which scored next to the lowest among the 500 babies in last year's baby contest, and took third prize in its division of this

Greatest Apple Crop in History. Howe, Neb.—Owners of commercial orchards in this part of the state have begun picking and barreling apples. Hundreds of pickers and packers will be required to take care of what is considered the greatest apple crop ever grown in this county. The fifty-acre Howe orchard, adjoining town, will produce at least 40,000 bushels of perfect apples. The apples will be packed and shipped direct to cold storage by the owners, who sold the entire crop to one firm.

year's contest. When the mother brought in her baby she said, "I believe I have brought my baby's score up this year," and she had. On learning of her baby's low score last year,



Dorothy Grace Field, who scored 99.5 per cent, is the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otis Field, R. F. D. No. 5, Lincoln. She is 21 months old, is the rural champion girl of Nebraska and was given a bronze medal and a \$25 prize.

she had started in at once to scientifically better her baby's physical condition. She studied the baby and studied scientific methods of treating it, with admirable results.

"This is just what the baby show is



Denice Green of Elmwood was compelled to divide her prize of \$25 with another baby, both of them scoring 99.5 per cent. The little lady is 21 months old. Her father, Ralph W. Green, is a pharmacist at Elmwood.

for, to awaken the mother's interest in developing her babies to their fullest possibilities and we are very proud of this case," said Mrs. Vance.

A better record of attendance was made in the better baby department



May Beth Ryerson, who tied for the city baby championship, is the 27-month-old baby of Dr. Edwin Ryerson, 211 South Nineteenth street, Lincoln. She was given a bronze medal and half of a \$25 prize.

than any other part of the fair, all but four babies being there on scheduled time in spite of the rain and the cold.

Will Buy New Old People's Home. Hastings, Neb.—Hastings club women, backed by the support of representative business men and with the co-operation of the board of county supervisors, have pledged themselves to raise \$5,500 among business men of Hastings and taxpayers of the county in general to pay for the large twenty-four room brick residence building north of the city park on Hastings avenue for the use of Sunnyside home for old people.

RETREAT OF GERMANS WAS STEADY UNTIL THEY MADE STAND ON AISNE

London.—An account of the operations of the British army in France and the French armies in immediate touch with it during the period from September 10 to 13, written by an officer attached to Field Marshal Sir John French's staff, has been issued by the official press bureau. The account follows:

Since Thursday, September 10, the British army, in co-operation with the French, made steady progress in its endeavor to drive back the enemy. The country across which it had to force its way and over which it will have to fight in the near future is undulating and covered with patches of thick wood.

"Within the area which faced the British before the advance commenced, right up to Laon, the chief feature of tactical importance is that there are six rivers running across the direction of the advance, at all of which it was possible the Germans might make a stand. These are, in order from the south, the Marne, Ourcq, Vesle, Aisne, Ailette and Oise.

Real Resistance at the Aisne.

"The enemy held the lines of the Marne, which was crossed by our forces on September 9, as a purely rear guard operation. Our passage of the Ourcq, which here runs almost due east and west, was not contested. The Vesle was only lightly held, while resistance along the Aisne, both against the French and British, has been and still is of a determined character.

"On Friday, September 11, little opposition was met along any part of our front and the direction of the advance was for the purpose of co-operating with our allies turned slightly to the northeast. The day was passed in rushing forward and gathering in various hostile detachments. By nightfall our forces had reached a line north of the Ourcq, extending from Oulchy-Le-Chateau to Longpont.

General Advance of French.

"On this day there was also a general advance of the French along their whole line which ended in a substantial success. In one portion of the field Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg's army being driven back across the Saulx, and elsewhere the whole of the corps artillery of a German corps being captured. Several German colors also were taken.

"It was only on this day that the full extent of the victory gained by the allies on September 3 was appreciated by them and the moral effect of this success has been enormous.

"An order dated September 6 and 7 issued by the commander of the German Seventh corps was picked up. It stated that the great object of the war was about to be attained, since the French were going to accept battle, and that upon the result of this battle would depend the issue of the war and the honor of the German armies.

Germans Make Heroic Effort.

"It seems probable that the Germans not only expected to find that the British army was beyond the power of assuming the offensive for some time, but counted on the French having been driven back on to the line of the Seine, and that, though surprised to find the latter moving forward against them after they had crossed the Marne, they were in no wise deterred from making a great effort.

"On Saturday, September 12, the enemy were found to be occupying a formidable position opposite us on the north of the line at Soissons. They had both sides of the river and an entrenched line on the hills to the north of the eight road bridges and two railway bridges crossing the Aisne, within our section of the front. Seven of the former and both of the latter had been demolished.

Foes in Artillery Duel.

"Working from the west to the east, our Third army corps gained some high ground south of the Aisne, overlooking the Aisne valley, to the east of Soissons.

"Here a long range artillery duel between our guns and those of the French on our left and the enemy's artillery on the hills continued during the greater part of the day and did not cease until nearly midnight. The enemy had a large number of heavy howitzers in well concealed positions.

"The movement of this army corps was effected in co-operation with the French sixth army, on our left, which gained the southern half of the town during the night.

"The Second army corps did not cross the Aisne. The First army corps got over the river Vesle, to the south of the Aisne, after the crossing had been secured by the First cavalry division. It then reached a line south of Aisne practically without fighting.

Battle of Braiseine.

"At Braiseine the first cavalry division met with considerable opposition from infantry and machine guns holding the town and guarding the bridge. With the aid of some of our infantry, it gained possession of the town about midday, driving the enemy to the north. Some hundred prisoners were captured around Braiseine, where the Germans had thrown a large amount of field gun ammunition into the river, where it was visible under two feet of water.

"On our right the French reached the line of the river Vesle. On this day began an action along the Aisne which is not yet finished, and which

may be merely of a rear guard nature on a large scale, or may be the commencement of a battle of a more serious nature.

"It rained heavily on Saturday afternoon and all through the night, which severely handicapped transport.

"On Sunday, September 13, extremely strong resistance was encountered along the whole of our front, which was some fifteen miles in length. The action still consisted for the most part of long range gun fire, that of the Germans being to a great extent from their heavy howitzers, which were firing from cleverly concealed positions.

"By nightfall portions of all three corps were across the river, the cavalry returning to the south side. By this night, or early next morning, three pontoon bridges had been built and our troops also managed to get across the river by means of the bridge, carrying the canal over the river.

"On our left the French pressed on, but were prevented by artillery fire from building a pontoon bridge at Soissons. A large number of infantry, however, crossed in single file the top girder of the railway bridge left standing.

Germans Quick to Surrender.

"During the last three or four days many isolated parties of Germans have been discovered hiding in numerous woods a long way behind our line. As a rule they seemed glad to surrender, and the condition of some of them may be gathered from the following incident:

"An officer proceeding along the road in charge of a number of led horses received information that there were some of the enemy in the neighborhood. He gave the order to charge, whereupon three German officers and 105 men surrendered.

"At Senlis immediately on his arrival a proclamation was issued by the commander of a division. The main points were that all arms were to be handed in at the town hall at once; that all civilians found with arms would be shot at once; no person was to be in the street after dark; no lights were to be maintained in the houses or the streets; the doors of all houses were to be left open and the inhabitants were not to collect in groups. Any obstruction of the German troops or the threatening of them immediately would be punishable by death.

"At Villers Cotterets, the mayor appears to have behaved judiciously and though supplies far in excess of the capabilities of the place were demanded, the town was not seriously damaged.

"The Germans evacuated the place on September 11 in such haste that they left behind a large amount of the bread requisitioned.

"It was stated by the inhabitants that the enemy had destroyed and abandoned 15 motor lorries, seven guns and ammunition wagons.

"Reims was occupied by the enemy on September 3. It was occupied by the French after considerable fighting on September 13."

CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF THE BURNING OF TERMONDE

By T. M. KETTLE, International News Service.

Termonde.—Here is the story of the wrecking of Termonde, told by a dozen different inhabitants and confirmed from dozens of other reliable sources.

Following the German entry into the city the commander demanded a levy of 2,000,000 francs. The money was not in the public treasury, and the burgomaster was not there to save his town as Braun saved Ghent.

General Sommerfeld had a chair brought from the inn into the center of the grand palace. He sat down on it, crossed his legs and said:

"It is our duty to burn this town."

The inhabitants were allowed two hours to clear out and then the soldiers went to work.

Use Portable Calissons.

Their apparatus consisted of a small portable pressure caisson filled with benzine and fitted with a spray. Other witnesses said that there also were great calissons on wheels. With this they sprinkled the floors and ground stories of the houses and set fire to the buildings. Others used a sort of phosphorus paste with which they smeared the object to be destroyed. They completed their work by flinging hand grenades and prepared fuses into the infant flames.

Remembering Louvain, General Sommerfeld had evidently given directions that the public and monumental buildings were to be spared. Thus the museum and the city hall both remain standing, but right between them his petroleurs destroyed a hotel.

Pillaged Everything.

General Sommerfeld's soldiers stole, pillaged and drank everything on which they could lay their hands. Witnesses on this point are many and unshakable. Their moderation must impress anybody who talks to them. A citizen of Termonde, who himself had been held as hostage, said to me while standing amid the ruins of his town:

"Monsieur, there is human nature among the Germans. I saw many officers in tears. A German lieutenant came and shook me by the hand, crying, 'It is not our fault.'"

WESTERN CANADA'S GRAIN CROP FOR 1914

THE WHEAT CROP ALONE WILL BE WORTH UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS.

The yield of wheat in Western Canada for 1914 is now safely estimated at 135 million bushels. This is not as large as in 1913 but for various reasons will net the farmer considerably more money. Had it not been for drought that struck some portions of Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan, shortly after seeding, there would have been a phenomenal crop and with present prices there would have been a year of unprecedented prosperity. In a large district of the country the crops are



The Above is a View of a Manitoba Farmer's Buildings. He Goes Largely Into Mixed Farming.

fully up to the average. The portions referred to had ample rainfall and blessed with conditions that put them into a more enviable condition than the districts first referred to. Fortunately in most places where lack of precipitation prevented harvesting a good crop this year, this is the first of a number of years that it has happened, and the farmers are in a position to withstand a partial failure. Throughout all of Manitoba, Central Saskatchewan and the largest portion of Alberta conditions are good. The raising of cattle, sheep and hogs is now playing an important part in the success of the Western Canada Farmer. From these, and the product of the dairy and the creaming, he is placing himself in an excellent financial position. It is expected that during 1915 the acreage sown to grains of all kinds will be largely in excess of all previous years. In the districts that had not the crop that others had, there is no disheartenedness, but embracing the opportunity to get their land ready in good time, and pursuing more definite methods

of rates given to the settlers on the railways for both himself and his effects.

The natural resources of the country are so vast that they cannot be told in mere figures. Man can only tell of what tiny portions have done. He can only say "I am more prosperous than I ever expected to be." And yet if a farmer expects to succeed on land that he has been forced to pay \$50 to \$100 an acre for, he ought to feel assured of attaining prosperity when he finds the richest prairie soil at his disposal absolutely free. If he has a little capital, let him invest it all in live stock and farm implements—he will find himself ten years ahead of the game. Some day such a chance will not be found anywhere on the face of the globe. But now the same opportunities await you as awaited the pioneer and not one hundredth part of the difficulties he encountered and overcame. Success in Canada is made up of two things, natural resources and human labor. Canada has the one and you have the other.



You want a cozy home, a free life, and sufficient income. You want education for your children, and some pleasure for your wife. You want independence. Your burden has been heavy, and your farm hasn't paid. You work hard and are discouraged.

You require a change. There is a goal within sight, where your children will have advantages. You can get a home in Western Canada and freedom, where your ambitions can be fulfilled. If the Prairie Provinces are full of Successful Farmers, why should you prove the exception? Haven't you got brains, experience, courage? Then prove what these are capable of when put on trial. It is encouraging to know that there is one country in the world where poverty is no barrier to wealth!

Besides the grains spoken of, all kinds of grasses do well in Western Canada. At one of the fairs held a short time ago the writer saw no less than eighty varieties of wild grass. Of the cultivated grasses, Alfalfa gives a splendid yield, and although not yet generally grown, it will soon become



One of the Mortgage Lifters of Western Canada. Any Farmer Having a Lot of Hogs Can Always Have Ready Money.

of conserving the moisture, the farmers are now busily engaged in preparing larger areas for wheat, oats, barley and flax, and in this way very much will be added to the large acreage placed in crop in 1913. There are none that take any comfort out of the war in Europe because it will mean increased prices for everything they can raise, but they propose taking advantage of the opportunity that is afforded. Western Canada is the recognized grain field of the world, and will be so for all time. Looking into the future, thousands of Americans are now contemplating joining the band of Western Canada grain growers and they are wise in doing so, for they can secure the best of land in good localities, convenient to market, at from \$15 to \$20 per acre if purchased from railway or land companies, or they can still get homesteads within reasonable distance of railways by making entry for them. (The American settler is always welcome, and he will find in almost any district in which he cares to locate, scores of American settlers, who are doing well, and few, if any, ever prove a failure. There are spe-

universal. At a recent contest of fields sown not later than June, 1912, there were prizes awarded in all districts in Saskatchewan. The quality was excellent. In Alberta it will soon become the popular feed. In Manitoba the growing of alfalfa is quite successful, and many farmers are now preparing land for it.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, on his return from a trip to Western Canada, furnishes the following contribution: "I'll dream again of fields of grain that stretch from sky to sky, And the little prairie hamlets, where the cars go roaring by, Wooden hamlets as I saw them—noble cities still to be To girdle stately Canada with gems from sea to sea; Mother of a mighty manhood, Land of glamour and of hope,

From the eastward sea-swept Islands to the sunny Western slope." It is the inspiration that led Sir Conan Doyle to pen the above that has led the many Americans that are now in Western Canada to make their home there.—Advertisement.

This Language Again. "How did that blackhand come to be taken redhanded?" "Because he was a green hand."

We may never wear a golden crown, but thank heaven we have one already on our tooth.

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