

# Fresh Beef Travels on a Rapid Schedule

Fresh beef for domestic markets goes from stockyards to retail stores within a period of about two weeks. Although chilled, this meat is not frozen; hence it cannot be stored for a rise in price.

A steer is dressed usually within twenty-four hours after purchase by the packer. The beef is held in a cooler at the packing house, at a temperature a little above freezing, for about three days.

It is then loaded into a refrigerator car where a similar temperature is maintained, and is in transit to market on an average of about six days.

Upon arrival at the branch distributing house, it is unloaded into a "cooler", and placed on

Swift & Company requires all beef to be sold during the week of arrival, and the average of sales is within five days.

Any delay along the above journey means deterioration in the meat and loss to the packer.

Swift & Company, U.S. A.

His Ration. Stella-The sugar ration is three bounds a week. Knicker-Er-how long will you

Good imitations are sometimes superior to poor originals.



Natural Mineral Water Baths Unsurpassed in the treatment of

RHEUMATISM Heart, Stomach, Kidney and Liver Diseases.

Moderate charges. Address DR. O. W. EVERETT, Mgr.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free.

Rebuked by His Wife.

Husband (winding the alarm clock) -I tell you I've got to set the alarm. Effie. I was late on the job again this morning.

Wife (indignantly)-And do you think more of your job, sir, than you do of our precious baby's peaceful slumber?—Buffalo Express.

For Pimply Faces.

To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples, address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.-Adv.

Not Likely.

Festus Pester paused in his strolldown Grand avenue to glance in at the window of a motorcar display room. "Ah!" said a suave salesman, stepping out of the door. "Can I interest you in an automobile, sir?"

"I hardly think so," replied Mr. Pester. "You certainly do not interest me out of one."-Kansas City Star.

Red Cross Ball Blue, made in America, therefore the best, delights the housewife. All good grocers. Adv.

Young military attaches are always willing to instruct pretty girls in the

## Scenes of Prosperity Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U.S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre—get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE

and other land at very low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches; markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to

supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to W. V. BENNETT Room 4, Bee Bidg., Omaha, Neb. Canadian Government Agent



## Cap'n Ben's Spy Glass

By JONATHAN BANG of The Vigilantes

Passing through the North station in Boston on my way home one evening last fall, I caught sight of a striking figure that I knew at once.

Taller than most men and slow in his movements, his clothes a combination of nautical and rustic, he stood out like a lone pine tree in a field. He was the ideal type of the old-fashloned New England shipmaster, with an eye as blue as the sky on a summer day. I recalled how I had first seen him at a little town down East where I was spending my summer vacation. He was standing out on the wharf looking out to sea through a large spyglass. We had got into conversation, he had taught me how to use the glass and I had learned how greatly he valued it and had carried it around the world with him on several voyages.

Seeing him again now in the crowded station, I went up to him at once. "Why, Cep'n Ben," I exclaimed, "where in the world did you come from

and what are you doing in Boston?" "Oh, my daughter is married to a feller that works down in the market district and I've been up here makin' them a visit. I'm goin' back tonight on the train. I'd rather go down by boat, but they have pulled 'em all off on account of the war."

"Well, how is the old spyglass?" said. "I presume you go down every little while and have a look around just as you did last summer."

Cap'n Ben paused a minute before he answered and then said, "There's quite a little yarn ter spin about that old glass since you last saw her, My train don't go for an hour and if you have the time and would like to hear it I'll spin it to yer."

"Well, Captain, a real yarn from a real sailor isn't to be heard every day. I think that we had better take one of these seats and you reel it off to

Old Man Did His Bit.

"Yer know," said Cap'n Ben after being scated, "I told yer last summer that I thought a powerful lot of that glass and I didn't think that she and I would ever part company, and now, by jingo, I've sold her, or just as good as sold her for a dollar."

'Why, Cap'n Ben," I exclaimed, "how did that happen?"

"Well, I'll tell you," resumed Cap'n Ben. "Ever since Uncle Sam went inter this war, I've felt meaner than a skunk that I wa'nt in it. I wrote to Washington and to some kind of a shipping board here in Boston offerin' my services, but they wrote back I was too old, I ain't but seventy-three at that, and then, too, they said that they wanted men who had experience in steam and as I'd been on a windfammer all the time I went to sea they didn't seem ter have any place

"Well, of course, like everybody else, I was reading in the papers as how the submarines were sinking vessels right and left and how our boys on the destroyers had gone over to help the English ter destroy that special breed of sea lice, and one day I saw a piece saying that the navy was mighty shy of marine glasses of all kinds. It seems that most of them had been made in Germany and we couldn't make them here fast enough because we had to have a lot of 'em right away quick, and this article said that if anybody had a spyglass or a pair to the navy department they could use then, to mighty good advantage; it said that Uncle Sam would pay a dollar for the use of them and return lost the dollar was to be the purchase price of 'em. It seems that they had to give you the dollar, for there was some kind of a law that wouldn't let you give 'em to the government.

"V'ell, I got to thinking the thing over, and I concluded that if they wouldn't give me a show, here was a chance for the old glass to do her bit, and I sent her along. My name was engraved on it, had that done years ago, and in about a week I got a letter from this man Roosevelt who is assistant secretary of the navy, saying he had received it.

Glass Saved Thousands of Men. "Of course I missed the old gal a good deal, but I didn't regret it fer a minute, although I'll admit I didn't bank much on ever seeing her ag'in.

"Well, do you know about three weeks ago I got one of these letters from across that had been opened by the tensor; I couldn't imagine who it was from, and I looked at it quite a while before I opened it, but when I by it." did I sure got a good surprise. I've got the letter here in my pocket and you can read it for yourself."

He took out a large, old-fashioned wallet from an inside coat pocket and took a letter from its spacious depths end funded it to me to read.

Mr. Benj. F. Buck: "Dear Sir-I have in my possession, agoard the U. S. torpedo destroyer J. - a spyglass on which your name is engraved. As I am aware that a great many patriotic citizens have contriputed such articles to the U.S. navy, I take it for granted that you were one of that number. As this glass was only yesterday probably the meats of saving the lives of several thougands of our boys on one of our transports, I thought it might interest you to be acquainted with the fact. Of corse naval regulations are such

details of the affair, but after the war is over, I hope to meet you and tell you about it. I would like to say in addition how much we appreciate having such a fine glass abourd and we all feel sure that it will help us in the future as it did yesterday. "Yours truly, "J. R. E.,

"Thar," said Cap'n ben, "isn't that the windup of quite a yarn? Just think of that old glass maving the lives

of 80 many of our boys! Why, some of them boys on that transport might have been from our own village. Who knows? Do yer know if I hadn't sent them that glass I don't believe I could have looked the women who fixve sent their boys in the face again.

"Well, so long, Son; my train is in. I guess I must be gettin' aboard. Be sure and come and see us next sum-

#### MY LETTER TO HIM

By EDNA H. M'COY

of the Vigilantes. Now this is the letter I write him, While my heart is sick with dread: "You are just where you should be, my Standing staunch, where your duty led,

'At home we are well and happy, And cheerful, and proud of our boy, In this war of the World-laddle-A soldier son is a joy!

"Your father struts, just a little, And 'sis' wears your pin all the while, While I-well the star on your Service Brings to my lips a smile."

And I write the little nothings, Of home, that are much, when away, The funny things that have happened, Throughout my homely day.

Then I go and sit by a window, And look to the rising sun, Where "over seas"—in the trenches— He will fight till the victory's won!

Then-going back to my letter With tear-wet eyes I sign:
'With dear love from your mother
Who is glad her boy's in line!"

## WHOSE BOOTS DO YOU BLACK?

By HARRISON RHODES of the Vigilantes.

The bootblack is one of our greatest national institutions. In Europe he is both rare and incompetent upon the public streets. Here, to sit in a comfortably padded chair on a sunny corner and watch the world go by while a strong and willing toller polishes your foot coverings till they reflect your handsome face in them is one of the American experiences which makes the average citizen feel, temporarily at least, like a god, at ease with the world and superior to it.

But what about it now? Just how are these strong and willing toilers, the bootblacks, helping to win the war against Germany? Isn't their job unnecessary? Wouldn't they, fighting in the front line, or working in the factories or tolling in the wheat fields, be helping America more than by polishing your shoes and mine?

Couldn't we, in fact, polish our own? People used to. There were things covered over with a square of gaudily colored Brussels carpet, which were called boot blacking boxes, usually in every home. And pater familias and the boys at least shined their own shoes. When they went on trips there was a compact traveling kit which they put into their bag. Perhaps the boots weren't done quite so well, perhaps they didn't reflect your handsome face. But which, to put it briefly, is more important, to have your boots polished for you or to whip the Germans?

Does this sound ludicrously trivial to you? It is true that all the bootof binoculars, if they would send them | blacks in the country released for the real services of war time would be but a little part of our military or civilian army. But it cannot be said too often that nothing is too trivial them after the war, but if they were nowadays to be worth paying attention to.

Think it over! Would you rather polish your own boots, or lick the Kaiser's when he gets here?

### "THE SNAKY PEACE"—A FABLE

By EUGENE H. BLAKE of the Vigilantes.

A snake having invited a tame squirrel to play on the ground and enjoy the fallen acorns, swallowed the little animal half down before it knew what had happened.

But the squirrel catching its breath. twisted around and caught the snake's neck.

"The squirrel attacked me," the snake managed to say to a man who had come up with a stick to see what the trouble was.

the squirrel offered, "and we will abide The snake objected: "I must, as

"Let the man decide what is just,"

things stand today, in the name of the Serpentine Power, decline this court as prejudiced." The squirrel asked what the snake

would agree to.

"An intimate meeting for discussion would be the way to remove the numerous intentional or unintentional misunderstandings. Let us crawl into this hollow log where we can't be annoyed by outsiders and I will cheerfully disgorge and return to the status quo ante."

Just as soon as the belligerents had got out of sight in the log and the snake could finish annexing the rest of the squirrel, its fangs darted out of a knot-hole and sank into the man's foot.

Back-fire: The world had better that I cannot at present give you the have a look in at the peace conference.

# **SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D. Teacher of English Bible in the Mood) (Copyright, 1918, Western Newspapes Union.)

## LESSON FOR AUGUST 4

GROWING STRONGER.

LESSON TEXTS-Luke 2:42-52; II Peter (MAY BE USED WITH TEMPERANCE

GOLDEN TEXT—But the path of the righteous is as the dawning light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.—Proverbs 4:18.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Ephesians 5:10-18.

PRIMARY

PRIMARY LESSON MATERIAL-Luke INTERMEDIATE, SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC-The kind of strength we

need; ketting it; using it.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Isalah 40: 29-31; Ephesians 3:14-21; Philippians 4:8-13. I. Jesus Christ Growing (Luke 2:42-

52). While Christ was indeed divine, his delty did not interfere with his development as a human being. The processes of his physical, mental, and spiritual growth were the same as

those of any human being. 1. Jesus tarrying behind at Jeru-

salem (vv. 42, 43). At the age of twelve a Jewish child took his place as a worshipper in the temple. He was considered a "child of the law." Being conscious of his mission, when Joseph and his mother were returning from attendance at the Passover, he tarried behind to enter the temple and inquired into the meaning of the ordinances of God's House. He had an alert, eager mind, which inquired after the truth, especially the truth concerning his Father's House. His heart yearned after his Father.

2. Jesus found in the temple (vv. 44-50).

When Joseph and Jesus' mother had gone some distance on their return journey they perceived that Jesus was missing, and sought him among their kinsfolk and acquaintance. Not finding him there, they turned back to Jerusalem where they found him in

(1) He wa "sitting" (v. 46) showing that he was no passing visitor or sightseer. He was perfectly at home in his Father's House.

(2) He was "hearing" the teachers of God's Word (v. 46). This shows he was eager to learn God's will. (3) He asked questions (v. 46). The growing mind is inquisitive. It

taught; it inquires after. (4) He answered questions (v. 42). His answers showed great wisdom, It was not an exhibition of his divine wisdom, but an expression of the workings of a perfect human mind

suffused by the Holy Spirit. 3. Mary's complaint (vv. 48-50). She remonstrates with him for his behavior. He made no apology, showing that he was more than the son of Mary; God was his Father.

4. Jesus obedient (v. 51). Though he was conscious of his divine being and mission, he lived a life of filial obedience.

5. Jesus' development (v. 52). It was

(1) Mental-"Increased in wisdom." (2) Physical-"Stature." (3) Spiritual-"Favor with God and

II. Growth in Grace (II Peter 1:8-

11). This is not growth into grace, but growth in it. We get into grace by the new birth. This new nature which has its source in God must be developed in order that our lives be fruitful for God (v. 8), that they bear testimony to the cleansing power of Christ's blood (v. 9), and that we may have assurance of salvation (v. 10).

1. "Virtue" (v. 5). Virtue here means energy or courage. This is not "added" as in the Authorized Version, but as in the Revised Version which reads: "In your faith supply virtue." It means increase by growth, not by external junction. Faith is the root from

The following are lines of growth:

which spring all these excellencies. 2. "Knowledge" (v. 5). This means a right understanding, a practical knowledge.

8. "Temperance" (v. 6). Temperance means self-control. This self-control extends to all the affairs of life. Practical knowledge will supply to itself the government of all appetites.

4. "Patience" (v. 6). This means endurance. Having control of self within, there will be endurance of that without.

5. "Godliness" (v. 6). This means piety, reverence for God, the submission of the human will to the will of God. This is a part of that practical knowledge which we are obliged to supply.

6. "Botherly kindness" (v. 7).

Love of the brethren must be developed in godliness. The proof that one is godly is that he loves the brethren (1 John 5:1). This means the special love of Christians for each other.

7. "Charity" (v. 7).

This is love. Peter's climax is reached in love. Out of faith, which is the root, springs this seven-fold fruit. In order to prevent apostasy, Peter calls all to be diligent in the development of these graces. All such chall endure.

### ALL BECAUSE JUDGE SMOKED

County of New York Is Threatened With Action Which May Cost the People Money.

Three lawyers have declined to bring suit for a prominent New York business man upon the ground that it would be "unethical," yet each admits that the injury in the case cannot be disputed and that there ought to be some way in which the business man could secure just relief. Should a lawyer be found willing to bring the suit, some extraordinary precedent rulings may be expected.

Recently, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star, the business man bought a "rebuilt" motorcar. He found, first, that it wouldn't run; second, that it differed, mechanically, from a specific promise in the bill of sale, and, third, that the car delivered to him was not the one shown him by the salesman. He sued to recover the money he had paid and the jury in the case, after being out one minute, returned a judgment in full for the amount claimed. The firm which had sold the car appealed for a new trial solely upon the ground that the judge had left the bench for a few minutes while the lawyers were summing up. After the usual delay, the court of appeals passed on the appeal and granted a new trial. Meanwhile, the witnesses necessary for the proof of the plaintiff's case had disappeared, the most important having gone into the army.

For years it had been the custom of New York judges to go out into their private office to smoke during the summing up of unimportant civil cases. No one had thought of making that a ground for an appeal until about two months before the trial of the automobile case, at which time an appeal had been based on that ground and had been granted. The judge in the automobile case hadn't read about this other case in the newspapers and no one had happened to mention it to him. Therefore, he went out to smoke as usual.

The business man now proposes to sue the county of New York for damages sustained through the incompetence and carelessness of one of its servants-the judge.

Use an Ingenious Code.

Two persons having a copy of a dictionary of the same edition make up the message which they send by the number of the page and the number of the words counted down the column of the page, for example, the word "ship" might be 30-17, thirty being the number of the page and 17 the number of the line in which the word "ship" ap-

pears in the book used as a cipher. In the opening of the war, when the English were treating the captured German officers as courteous enemies, more than receives that which is one of these devices, it is said, was made use of for getting information out of England, with respect to English destroyers, their number and equipment. An officer pretended to be interested in the English game of golf. He endeavored to learn it and appeared to be exceedingly enthusiastic. The letters which he was permitted to send out to his wife in Dresden were filled with details of the game, which permitted an abundance of figures on strokes and distances. Important information with respect to the English admiralty was conveyed to the German staff through the medium of the apparently harmless letters of this convert to the English game. The book used for the cipher was a certain English edition of Shakespeare, of which there was a copy in the Dres-

> den public library.—Everybody's. Mental Hygiene for Defectives.

"For the first time in the history of warfare," says the New York Medical Journal, "mental hygiene as practiced among the soldiers is given the prominence it deserves, and, profiting by the experience of England and France in the present war, the surgeon general was impelled to inaugurate an elaborate organization, both in number and plan, to take care of any mental disturbances detected in the camps or among the soldiers during the war. This is a distinct innovation in the medical army work, for the subjects of the mental hygiene and of mental and nervous diseases in general as occurring among soldier in wartime were for many reasons either slightly treated or neglected altogether."

Powerful Engines.

Maj. E. A. Bishop, an English flyer, says in London Answers: "The modern fighting scout-and to my mind the single-seater is the only real airplane for offensive work-may have the power of 200 horses throbbing in its wonderful engine. Some of the machines are very slender of waist and almost transparent of wing. Airplanes do not thrust their warlike nature upon the casual observer. One has to look twice before definitely locating the gun or guns attached so unobstructively to the framework and synchronized, where necessary, to shoot through the whirring propeller in front."

"Ground in Hamburg."

One of the curious news outcroppings of the war comes from Sheffield, the home of English cutlery. A hollow-ground razor blade was exhibited, and stamped on the shoulder

was the mark "Ground in Hamburg." The explanation was that the British public believed the Germans did better work and demanded the German product, so the altruistic British workman gave the Germans the benefit of his own unrivaled skill, apparently unruffled by the attitude of his own countrymen.