DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD; DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA.

A STRAME WILL A STRAMASSING

ENOMOUS SUM IS NEEDED BY GREAT BRITAIN TO FI-NANCE WAR.

TO RAISE BIG LOAN

INCOME TAX TO BE DOUBLED

I roposal Also Made for an increased Levy on Beer and Tea-Former Will Hit Liquor Drinker and Latter Tectotaler.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London .- David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons estimated that the cost of one year of the war for this country would be £450,000,000 \$2,250,000,-000)-the largest amount England has ever spent on a war and more than twice what was spent in the four years' conflict in South Africa.

To pay this enormous bill the government has decided, he said, to raise a loan of £350,000,000 \$1,750,000,000). which would be issued at 95, bear interest at the rate of 31/2 per cent and be redeemable at par March 1, 1928.

The chancellor proposed, and the house supported him, that the income tax be doubled, but only collected on one-third of the income this year; that an extra half penny (1 cet) per half pint should be levied on beer and an extra three pence (6 cents) per pound on tea.

COTTON GROWERS TO GET AID.

Relief Plan is Brought to a Successful Head.

Washington, D. C .- The countrywide effort to furnish aid to cotton producers and find a bottom for the cotton market came to a successful conclusion when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced the completion of the \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund. In making his announcement Mr. McAdoo said the success of the plan was now assured. The secretary's statement came at the end of a day devoted to efforts to obtain the subscriptions necessary to complete the \$100,000,000 portion of the fund assigned to banks in noncotton producing states.

Held for High Treason.

Niagara Falls, Ont .- Joseph Snyder and his two sons, Richard and Arthur, are under arrest at the Fortyfourth regiment armory charged with high teason in attempting to take Austrian reservists across the border to the American side. They are liable to the death penalty. The Snyders have been under surveillance for some time and were caught in a trap. They were offered \$40 to land four Austrians on the American side. The noney was paid and four supposed

His turkey is truly an American bird. It existed on this continent with the Indians before Columbus landed. Only a few years ago among the caves of Arizona the mummified remains of a turkey were found. Practically every cave once occupied by the cliff dwellers of that region contained the bones or feathers of the turkey, but this specimen is intact. Its age is a matter of speculation among the scientists of the National museum at Washington, where the specimen is

on exhibition. Another interesting fact resulted from a scientific expedition which Dr. C. Hart Merriam made among the mountains of Arizona; he came across a living species of bird identical with the one found mummified and which is now known to the scientific world by his name.

THE TURKEY HUNTER

Another recent discovery in connection with the turkey was a Maya hieroglyphic which mentions along with other things ten turkey hens and five turkey cocks. This is thought to be the first record of the turkey in this country and antedates the expedition of Cortes to Mexico in 1519.

But the turkey goes back further among the Indians than even the probable date at which the specimen found in the cave existed. Among the Zunis, for instance, there exist many legends, handed down from time immemorial, which have for their subject the turkey.

Perhaps none is more interesting than the one which tells why his tail feathers are dark, showing, as it does, not only the place he held in the estimation of the Indians but also a noticeable similarity to the flood story of our Bible. Once upon a time, so the legend runs, there was a flood and the face of the world was covered with water. And the turkey, weary of continually flying, decided to seek some spot on which he might light and rest. But the other birds and animals advised him not to; and the very gods themselves warned him. He refused to heed either advice or warnings and set out in search of land. After much effort he discovered a single spot not covered by water and alighted. But he found it only deep mud. So he decided to hunt further for some dry place on which to rest. But, alas, when he came to fly, he found his tall feathers stuck fast in the mud. He pulled and pulled, but could not get them loose. Finally, after a gigantic tug, he managed to free himself. But bits of mud stuck to the end of the tail feathers! And to this day turkeys have dark spots there-a sign of their disobedience to divine command! The turkey plays a more important part in the life of the Indian than in his legends alone. Not only is it regarded as a choice article of food, but in many tribes it is held sacred. In the parts of the country where the turkey was worshiped it was never eaten except when other food was unobtainable. And even then separate portions were divided among various tribes, so that the religious custom would not be violated. Turkey feathers rank next in importance to those of the eagle with all tribes, while the Apaches, the Pamunkeys and Cheyennes chose the turkey's feathers for all ceremonial headdresses and ornaments. The Pamunkey tribe also used turkey feathers for ornamental purposes on their clothing, as well as for their headgears. To this day, when they don their native costumes, the turkey feather is preferred as ornament. If Benjamin Franklin's words had been beeded the turkey would have been the national bird of the United States. /The eagle is a first cousin to the species known of old in the eastern hemisphere. Furthermore, it has appeared upon the banners of many nations. It was a symbol of the Roman empire. It was known in China for ages, and today it appears upon the banners of Russia, Germany and several other nations. The turkey is indigenous to America. Wherever the early European adventurers and settlers arrived they beheld great flocks of turkeys, and it soon became known that they were a favorite food among the Indians. After a while turkeys were proudly sent home as trophies of the chase. In this way the turkey became practically a world-favorite as a food. When Cortes, in 1519, ascended to the plateau of Mexico, he found a social life developed to a high degree of refinement. He was entertained with oriental magnificence. All the delicacies to be found within the empire were set before him; and though game was abundant, the turkey held the place of honor among the fowl. This was the first time that the Spaniards had eaten turkey.



FINE FLOCK OF TURKEYS

Indian word "toka," which, in Hebrew, takes the

keys.

Fundamental Principles of Health

By ALBERT S. GRAY, M.D. (Copyright, 1914, by A. S. Gray)

PERSONAL RESISTANCE TO DE-CAY.

Whether the reaction of the saliva is acid or alkaline has been under discussion for a century, and men still differ so widely and so many authorithe subject is involved in confusion. saliva is very feebly alkaline and kaline with the establishment of vatwo individuals can possibly be exactphysiological saliva, with the biochemis probably very rare.

If confusion exists concerning so years. comparatively simple a matter as the reaction of the saliva, it is reasonable gard to so world-wide and vague a disease as carles, or tooth decay, and its numerous allied conditions. Because they are so very closely identified the same general confusion exists with reference to the subject of decay of the teeth as pertains to the reaction of the saliva. Hence, one authority finds munkeys. They are part of the Powhatans and caries due to acidity and another to under an old colonial treaty they pay no taxes akalinity; another declares it to be and have their own government. They taust, caused by the absence of a certain

however, send to the governor of Virginia each element, and still another finds it is year a gift of game or fowl; and very oftes this caused by the presence of that same gift takes the form of several large, plumy turelement. When the teeth of children are seen Many have been the explanations made as to to be decaying badly the general interhow the bird now so popular at Thanksgiving pretation is that they are soft and came to be called the turkey, most of which, to poorly calcified. If, on the other hand, the scientist, are nothing but fanciful. One such the children happen to grow up to mais the explanation that it comes from the East turity without developing decay of the teeth the interpretation is that the · form "tukki," the peateeth are hard and firm and therefore cock. As the Jews in resist decay. Then it has been gen-South Europe were acerally observed that during pregnancy quainted with this fowl, and lactation the teeth of women sufit is assumed that fer more from carles than during other they naturally applied periods, and this has been so universal the word turkey wheran experience that it gave birth to an ever it was introduced old saying: "A tooth for every child."

> It is generally held that the teeth Such a roundabout explanation, say those of the mother are robbed of the calcium salts to build up the bones of who know, is entirely the unborn infant, but this is one of cement fillings. Her teeth are now in unnecessary. The bird was called turkey because it was supposed ing and misleading. to come from Turkey, Caries is essentially a disease of where it was known as childhood, and childhood has epigram-

> > same elements.

"What's that?"

"Your vere de vere ways at the ball

Don't Worry.

price we pay for our arrogance is lost of our normal resistance to decay

SOUND TEETH AND BRAINS.

In spite of the prevalence of caries tooth decay), the matter is generally left to individual initiative, which too frequently becomes operative only for the purpose of securing individual relief from pain. There is little organized effort made to combat the condition as a whole or to understand the enormously destructive effects of its neglect.

We are extremely particular about sanitation of the straps to which we hang in street cars, the ventilation of our public halls, and the like, and such matters are regulated by ordinance and the police power; but little thought is given to the twentythree inch incubator that each individual carries into every public gathering or of its possible relation to individual and public health and progress. This view of the matter may possibly give peculiar interest to a ties may be found on either side that publication entitled: "A Report of Scientific Experiments Conducted in the Without doubt the truth is that the Cleveland Public Schools for the Purpose of Ascertaining the Value of readily changes either to acid or al- Healthy Conditions of the Mouth." The facts set forth in this report are rious constitutional conditions. No very illuminating, as the following

will show: ly alike and the constitution of the In June, 1909, by authority of the mouth secretions must vary according board of education, the mouths of the to time, place and the predominance of 846 children enrolled in the Marion one or more of the forms of the many school of Cleveland were examined by species of micro-organisms known to competent dental surgeons. Only be found in the mouth; also it must three were found with teeth in pervary in accordance with the individual fect condition-a colored boy eleven state of health and mind, so that a years of age, a Slav girl of ten, who had been in America about six ical elements in a state of equilibrium, months, and an American born child of Russian parentage, aged twelve

It was decided to form a test class of the children showing the worst to expect difference of opinion in re- mouth conditions in grades 4, 5, 6 and , aggregating 423 pupils, and, accordingly, a group of 40 of the worst mouths were selected as making a unit convenient to handle and representing approximately 10 per cent of these grades.

Before beginning any treatment each of the 40 pupils was carefully tested for memory, accuracy of perception, rapidity of thought and spontaneity of association and differentiation, individual records being made by a competent psychologist.

The following two cases, selected because one made the poorest and the other the best showing in the first psychological tests, are very significant and highly suggestive of a fertile field for practical uplift work.

Case No. 4-Girl, age thirteen. This girl made the poorest showing in the first psychological tests, and in her school record, she was three years behind grade and doing poor work in that grade. The child was dull and very slow to grasp ideas. She was suffering with severe constipation, was stolid, with no animation at all. In fact, there existed a decided mental deficiency. The dentists worked for her most of the winter; 16 teeth were filled, requiring ten amalgam and 15

sound condition. She keeps them

beautifully clean, is now healthy and

Austrians were brought to them. A squad of militiamen surrounded the party and imprisoned the Snyders in the armory. The case is in the hands of the military.

Wilson Rejects Plan.

Washington, D. C .- Germany will welcome any assistance by Americans in relieving the Belgians, according to an announcement by Secretary Bryan after a conference with Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador here. Relief work for the Belgians will continue through entirely private channels, according to President Wilson's explanation to callers. He said he had rejected the idea of appointing an official commission.

Robbers Loot Loan Bank.

Chicago .- Jewels estimated worth \$25,000 to \$50,000 were stolen from a north side loan bank by two robbers who bound the proprietor, a clerk and two customers, looted the safe and escaped. Charles A. White, former state representative, whose signed confession started the investigation into the election of William Lorimer, was one of the customers bound and gagged.

Mine Workers on Trial.

Boulder, Mont.-Martin Glachin was the first witness at the opening here of the trials of "Muckie" McDonald, Joseph Bradley and Joseph Shannon, mine workers charged with kidnaping in connection with deportation from Butte of Glachin, Martin Harkins and others who refused to join the seceders from the Western Federation of Miners.

\$2,000,000 Fire Loss. Galveston, Tex .- A loss of \$2,000,000 and injury to half a dozen firemen was caused by fire which destroyed the Sunset elevator here, according to W. B. Scott, president of the Sunset Central lines of the Southern Pacific system.

Washington, D. C .- To date the federal and state governments have spent approximately \$750,000 in the campaign against the live stock foot and mouth disease epidemic. Of this about \$400,000 has been borne by the federal government, almost exhausting the available funds of the department of agriculture. An emergency appropriation of probably \$200,000 will he asked of congress when it meets to complete the work of stamping out the disease. Experts of the department estimate that about \$700,000 alone has been spent for slaughtering

Petrograd .- The huge factory Russia of the Singer Sewing Machine company has been taken over by the government and will be devoted to the manufacture of small arms. Russia has lacked arms factories, having depended largely on France for her small arms, as well as for her artillery. But today practically nothing is being received from France and the supplies in Russia have become so short that some muzzle loading muskets, as well as caunon of the same type, have been used in the Polish campaien.

They also saw great tame flocks of the birds. In fact, since prehistoric times, the turkey has been domesticated and raised for market. Today in Mexico many of the quaint customs then in vogue are still kept alive. And so it is that the purchaser of today may select his choice of a fowl in the village street. Or if he prefers the

TURKEY PICKING IN OLD KENTLICK

vender will bring it alive to his door for inspection, fresh from the farm

North of the Rio Grande the turkey was equally well known and treasured. The celebrated expedition of Coronado, between 1527 and 1547, penetrated this unexplored region west of the Mississippi. His explorations were chiefly in what is today Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, the home of the cliff dwelling Indians of the Southwest. In all the Indian villages, according to those early explorers, turkeys were to be found, both wild and domesticated.

Present day scientists have found enclosures in these villages which were at one time used as cages for wild turkeys, which were herded together, later to be domesticated. The wild flocks, according to the chronicles of Coronado, were many times a welcome sight to these explorers, as turkeys often made a toothsome addition to a larder otherwise too scanty for comfort.

Cortes, in one of his letters written about 1518, mentions the turkey. He carried specimens of the hird to/Spain in 1520, where they came into immediate popularity, and the breeding of turkeys soon became established. It was then that the turkey became known as "pavos" on account of his relationship to the peacock, which was then called "payo real"-the fowl of kings.

It was a long time before the turkey reached France, for the first turkey eaten there was at the wedding of Charles IX and Elizabeth of Austria, June 27, 1570, or 50 years after Spain had first tasted the bird.

'Its introduction into England seems to have been in 1524. But, whenever it was, it soon came into popular favor and was given such local names as Black Norfolk and Large Cambridge. It is an interesting fact that descendants of the parent stock were carried to New England, where, crossed with the original turkey already there, they began the breed that has spread from one end of the country to the other.

As in this country, the turkey has come to be looked upon elsewhere as a holiday feast attraction. In Spain, especially during Christmas time. the markets are alive with the voluble arguments of the venders and purchasers and with the unavailing protests of the victims. In Madrid some of the principal streets are crowded with troops of these birds driven in from the country farms. In the early colonial days turkeys were still abundant in Massachusetts, the rest of New England, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Florida, while in the last named states the turkey is still found as a native wild fowl, although in greatly decreased numbers.

an Egyptian hen. In France the bird was called "dindon," or in the feminine "dinde," as though it were the measured by its mortality, is modern fowl of d'Inde-from business hazardous. We have already noted that typhoid and other fevers The Mexican India. name for the bird is frequently and quickly destroy teeth. "huajolote," which, sciand so does excessive physical work. entists say, indicates

TLD TURKEYS

But a short distance from Richmond is a small

island inhabited by a tribe of Indians, the Pa-

RYS

It is only within the last few years the old Aztec knowlwith the dawning understanding of the action of catalyzers, the enzymes, and the ductless glands of our bodies. and more especially since Funk's demonstration of the vitamines and their

But whatever dispute has arisen as to the name of the turkey, the fact yet remains that the tur key is indigenous to America. Although scientists believe it is possible that there was a species, the original of the present turkey, indigenous to the West India islands, it is generally conceded that all turkeys have descended in some way or other from the three forms known today as the North American, the Mexican and the Hondaras, the ocellated varieties.

edge of the turkey.

in Spain.

The Mexican turkey is found wild throughout the republic. It is short in shank, with feathers on its body of a metallic black shaded only slightly with bronze, while all its feathers are tipped with white

The Honduras turkey today is scattered all over most of Central America and is extremely wild. The bronze turkey, that variety which today

holds the place of honor in the North American group of turkeys, is outdone by none when it comes to beauty or size. Black, beautifully shaded with a rich bronze, the breast plumage being dark bronze illuminated with a lustrous finish of coppery gold, its plumage gives full warrant for the name by which this bird is known.

The full-grown, healthy bird is a beautiful picture of bronze; black, copper and gold, and some times weighs 40 or more pounds. Other varieties known to the barnyard, and even recognized among dealers as having distinctive markings, are in reality only highly developed fowls with preserved peculiarities.

In the United States there are six standard varieties recognized and grown. These are the bronze, Narragausett, buff, slate, white and black, The chief differences are in size and color of plumage.

The bronze and Narragansett are the largest, the buff and slate medium, while the white and black are the smallest. Within late years, however, the white variety has reached such a point of popularity that it has increased in size until with some dealers it occupies third place.

Whatever the turkey may have missed through failing to secure that place of honor suggested for it by Benjamin Franklin-as the national birdit has nevertheless found a place in the regard of the American people which is held by no other fowl.

Time was when a turkey, or as many as could be carried, might be had for the asking. Then came the period when 50 cents would buy a plump young fowl. Even so short a time as ten years ago turkeys could be purchased for from 8 to 20 cents a pound, dressed.

park would queer our hopes of ever winning a game if the home team knew about 'em.' Perchance your business may not be as brisk as you desire; maybe your

cotton is selling for less than you expected, or you may be paying more for flour and sugar than a few weeks they do not last long. Boys are punpay a loan, but in the broader light ished not to give them pain, but to of world affairs what matter such that he is too grammatical." give certain definite reactions between small things as these? health and a home, and you are not being rushed away from your loved ones to engage in the world's greatest slaughtering operations for the pur-

brighter mentally, constipation entirely cured, complexion clearer and skin matically and most truly been desiga good color. There has been a steady nated as "an extra hazardous occumental improvement and decided gain pation." Child bearing is an extra in flesh. hazardous occupation, too; and so,

School record-Before the dental work was done her scholarship and attendance were poor; her effort was good and her conduct fair. After: scholarship, fair; effort, attendance and conduct, good.

The psychological record showed that in points of memory, spontaneous association, addition, association by opposites and quickness and accuracy of perception she made after the dental work was done a total average influence on the hormones of the ductgain of 444.88 per cent. less glands-the governors of our bod-

Case No. 5-Boy, age eleven. Very ies-that the matter begins to clear. small for his age, thin, pale and poorly We begin to suspect that it is not nourished. He stood the highest in solely the abstraction of the phosphorthe first psychological tests. Three us, the calcium, the magnesium, the temporary teeth required attention carbon, the iron and the fluorine from and these were filled with three ceour food that is the cause of the universal prevalence of tooth and genment and two gutta percha fillings. eral physical decay. We begin to The permanent teeth were very slow in erupting. Since his dental work suspect that the loss of that part of the eternal energy by which those ele- has been completed he shows general ments are normally welded into and improvement and has grown rugged. held in the plants, our ultimate source School record-Before: Scholarship, of life, precipitates these troubles good; effort, fair; attendance and conupon us. We know that animals can duct, poor. After: Scholarship and attendance, good; effort and conduct, be starved on "physiological combinations" of the pure salts of these eleexcellent.

In addition to the actual mechanical ments, and we know that they thrive on the 'natural constituents of the work done on the teeth and mout tissues the children were instructed

With the single exception of the in the use of the toothbrush, also he tides, the movements of which are to eat and in some degree even what connected with the moon, and the ro- to eat. Individual average gains were tation of the earth on its axis, every shown to range from a minimum motion on this earth from the beat-26.102 per cent to a maximum ing of every individual heart to the 918.384 per cent, and the total average turning of every windmill may be gain for the entire class of traced back to one ultimate cause- amounted to more than 99.7 per cent a sunbeam-and every form of life is Society exists for the benefit of a component part of a cycle continumembers and not the members for he ally transforming, by means of the benefit of society. If this be true t hen sunbeams, dynamic into potential it surely is the duty of society to hake and potential back into dynamic en- steps to give its innocent members at ergy. So far as we know man is least a fair start by making sure

the only species with sufficient pre- are each equipped with efficient millsumption to break the cycle, and the ing apparatue-a perfect set of tee mmmmmmm

Various Graces for Various Places. | who has never done you any ha "Of course," said the young husband and whose death means overwhel ing sorrow and poverty of widow who is trying to be humble and take innd orphans, before he gets a chance structions, "I'll admit that my ballroom to kill you and thus leave your lo and reception manners are pretty led ones to endure till the end of life broadgauge and fortissimo." same sorrows and poverty. "They are," she comented, severely. The larger the number killed the greafter "But let me tell you one thing." the praise won. When you cont

emplate these things, isn't it a little neath your manhood to fret over show business and small profits while Mou think of the inferno in which Eur pe is living-no, in which Europe's p ple are dying?-Manufacturers' Ret, ord.

Insidious Persistence.

"I understand that you have broken your engagement with Harold Jiml kins." said one girl.

"We were never engaged," replied the other. "The trouble with Harold is

"What has grammar to do with it?" You have "He took advantage of the fact that when I get excited I stammer. When he asked me to marry him I said 'No No!' and he immediately insisted the pose of killing some unknown man two negatives make an affirmative."

profits up to a certain specified sum tions. Life is a struggle, and genhas been issued. The "watered," or erally a hard one. Good character is enlarged value stock, forms part of built upon overcoming oneself, and

CAPITAL ZATION stock which has the first claim upon ideal. There is nothing to such no-

The actual capital of a business | than excite amazement at their remay be equal to, greater, or less than munerativeness, the stockholders were the capitalization, though it repre- unless reforms begin from the inside ago; possibly the bank wants you to its capitalization. The capital of a given extra shares of stock, so that sents no capital invested, company is the money actually invest- instead of paying ten per cent upon ed, good will, plant, and stock. The \$100 shares, five per cent might be capitalization is the total amount paid upon \$200 shares. And there are upon which dividends have to be paid, others which could not be made to trying to reform some one else, with composition. The rad has been abused, and includes not only common or pre- pay because not enough money had those who have some panacea or an- but it is now more neglected than ferred stocks, but also debentures or been invested, and to induce finan- tidoto for all ills and who think that overworked. "" is through sad experibonds. There are companies which clers to put their money into at pres- by legislation or other outward press- ence that w - "Kres moral worthnaid such large returns that rather ent unprofitable businesses, preferred ure men and women may be made Exchange.

man

CAPITAL AND

Learning Through Suffering.

The world is filled with men who are the physical and moral parts of their