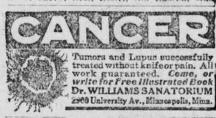
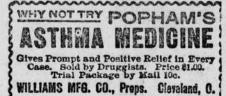
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The Baynes Incandescent Kerosene Oil Lame





SIOUX CITY PTG. CO., NO. 34--1916

### HOW MOUNTAINS ARE FORMED

Earth Crumples Up and Makes Great Hills Where Plains Once Lay.

In the region now occupied by the Wasatch mountains a number of parallel faults were developed close to gether and the broken pieces of the earth's crust between them were pushed up, the rocks on one side of each crack riding up over those on the other side until a great mountain range was formed where once lay a plain. During the long period of slow earth movement which made these mountains, flat-lying parallel beds of rock were locally turned on edge, crumpled up and folded in a wonderfully intricate manner. These upturned and crumpted rocks are well exposed in Ogden canyon. The west face of the Wasatch range is believed to mark a plain of a normal fault at a nearly vertical crack in the earth's crust. the rocks on the east side of which went down. The forces which have raised these mountains are still active, for movement along this fault has disturbed the surface recently .-United States Geological Survey.

### Method of Locating Guns.

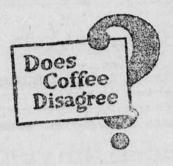
Science has discovered that gunfire affects the earth's surface much as an earthquake, so it is not surprising to learn that guns are being located by the seismograph—the delicate little instrument which records terrestrial tremors. An Austrian authority on the subject of earthquake disturbances announces that the seismograph can record the position of hostile artillery as well as the caliber of the guns.

In a fairly recent engagement between Italian and Austrian troops on the Isonzo, the tremors induced by the heavy cannonade were only registere by the apparatus, and the operator was able to detect, by means of diagrams of artificial movements of the ground, the difference between the shocks produced by the fall of projecfiles and those caused by the recoil of the guns. Moreover, the form of the tracings revealed to the practiced eye the number as well as the caliber of the latter.-Popular Science Monthly.

# The Test.

Mrs. Gnagg (with a reputation)-Doctor, I fear my husband's mind is affected. Is there any sure test?

Doctor-Tell him that you'll never speak to him again. If he laughs he's sane.-Boston Transcript.



Many are not aware of the ill effects of coffee drinking until a bilious attack, frequent headaches, nervousness, or some other ailment starts them thinking.

Ten days off coffee and on

# POSTUM

-the pure food-drink-will show anyone, by the better health that follows, how coffee has been treating them.

"There's a Reason"

for

POSTUM

Sold by Grocers

# Small Bank vs. Branch Bank.

ts are of the sound note issues that are tution. available reserves and an ample upply of currency afford the very neceswork of financing the industry and comnerce of the country other new developments are equally or more important. A ow and stable rate of discount has for he first time been made effective throughout the country. A considerable volume of trade is being cheaply financed by bank-ers' acceptances. A national discount market has passed the first stages of de-velopment. Many economics are appar-ent in the settlement of domestic ex-

changes through a central gold fund.

Perhaps more important than all in ultimate effect upon American banking is the beginning of branch banking by the national banks. If many follow the lead of the two or three who have started to operate domestic and foreign branches, the possibilities for American banking are unlimited. Most people agree that branches abroad are needed, but opinions differ when a domestic branch bank system is

Sir Douglas Haig.

Alfred Gardiner in Century.
"I have seen Sir Douglas Haig de-scribed as 'a rough hewn soldier,' who, like Kleber, makes you feel brave to look at him. If you meet him with that picture in your mind you have a shock of surprise. It is true that his bearing is gallant and soldierly and that he conveys the sense of a man en-tirely master of himself and of his task. He is one of the youngest generals in the British army, but he is young looking even for his years. This suggestion of youth is due not only to the rapid movements of the stalwart frame, but more definitely to the smooth, untroubled face. In profile it slants forward from the retreating brow to the adventurous nose and the big, strong chin. Seen in front the face is square and massive, the mouth broad and decisive, the blue gray eyes are calm and direct.

"But in his manner, speech and habit of mind there is no trace of the 'rough hewn soldier.' He is as remote as anything that can be imagined from suggesting the hard, merciless features of the typical Prussian, Mackensen or Falkenhayn, for example. Despite his uniform, he suggested Oxford more an the barrack room, and one feels that he would be charming and reas-suring by the bedside, whether as the rector or the doctor. He irradiates a certain atmosphere of what I may call benevolent alertness. He wins one's confidence by the obvious sincerity and candor of his speech, is tolerant of a contrary opinion and listens with re-spect to anything that deserves re-

overemphasis, cocksureness, dogmatism have short shrift from him. It is not that he rebukes them by word, out that he makes them seem false and but that he makes them seem false and crude by contrast with his own serene and governed manner. He is like the skilful horseman who rules his steed, not by the whip and spur, but by the subtle authority of a superior will conveyed through hints that are at once gentle and indisputable. In the midst of his staff his mastery is obvious without being demonstrative. It has the art of evoking the maximum of thought art of evoking the maximum of thought and directing it into the right channels without surrendering any element of respect. It is the art of the judge who encourages the counsel to enlighten him, but preserves his right of judg-ment."

Uncle Sam and the Sleeping Princess.

From the Wichita Beacon.

Thirty per cent of our exports to Russia and 20 per cent of our imports from Russia were handled by German commission houses before the war.

This indirect method of doing business was expensive but our manufacturers ignored the losses, incidental to the commission system. Dealing through Germany was a habit.

This was quite in line with our general ignorance of all things Russian.

How many persons ever stop to think

How many persons ever stop to think that the immigrants from whom we get most of our ideas of Russia are not Slavs at all? That they in no way are representatives of the 75 per cent of Russia's population which is the real Russian people?

ple?
Most intelligent persons know more about the literature of Russia, and the immigration problem she has sent us, than than they know about the commercial opportunities she offers.
Few realize how erormous is Russia's natural wealth in minerals, timber and agricultural lands, or remember the figures of her population—170,000,000—a population which furnishes the labor supply she requires for the development of her riches.

have ignored Russia because we We have ignored Russia because we thought her asleep.
But now an "awakenec Russia" has astonished the world.
Russia has discovered herself, economically, as a result of the war, very much as Uncle Sam has discovered himself com-

ercially.
Uncle Sam is now the banker for the corld. His export trade exceeds the vi-ion of the optimists. But the big ques-ion which is now bothering him is how e can keep his foreign markets—after the

he can keep his foreign markets—after the war.

"By going after them," says the economists who are making a study of after the war trade possibilities. And the general impression seems to be that Russia is the country which presents the greatest trade opportunity which has ever come uncle Sam's way.

Before the war Germany controlled half of Russia's trade.

After the war, it will be a long time before Germany can re-establish any kind of friendly commerce commerce with Russias. She has, however, arousel new desires and new needs in the Russian masses. The abolition of the vodka trade has given the people a savings fund with which to gratify their needs.

But Germany will not provide for them. Students of international commercial conditions believe that the United States can do so.

conditions believe that the United States can do so.

Economists point out that trade between two nations can not endure unless buying and selling are reciprocal. Ships which carry our exports abroad must return with imports.

The foundation for the exchange of materials and products already exists between the United States and Russia. She has hides, carpet wools, vegetable fiber, flax, furs and aluminum which we need. Russia now takes locomotives, cars, agricultural implements and machinery of all kinds which we desire to sell.

Russia is ready to take a mighty fyrward leap in civilization and she needs modern scientific tools to help here. The United States has everything she wants.

Some Military Information.

To the Editor of the Milwaukee Journal: At a time like this, when the news reports are filled with army terms, think it would be of general interest to know what they mean. I am confused by reading of corporal sergeant, first lieutenant, second lieutenant and so on, without knowing the relative rank, also as to how many men in a platoon, brigade, regiment, company, etc. What is a commissioned and what a noncommissioned officer? If all these terms could be made clear it would help in understanding the

By H. V. Cann In August Century. It has become a mere platitude to Years ago there used to be discussional peak of the great reforms and improved of the relative merits of single independnents in American banking brought about ent banks and branch banks. The uninby the new law of 1913. Every one knows low the central reserves of gold and cred-thave been mobilized and what the bene-

tution. Those who are experienced in both kinds of banking do not doubt the djustable to the needs of the country.

These newly created safeguards against he old time panics are such outstanding eatures as to overshadow other advantage of the country.

both kinds of banking do not doubt the superiority of the branch system that for more than 200 years has been tried under every conceivable condition. It ages now enjoyed by the public from the aily operations under the same law. srows in usefulness and strength everywhere. In fact, in every important country except the United States the day of the small bank is almost ended. During this generation the private bankers and ary provision against emergencies, yet this generation the private bankers and or ordinary times and in the day-to-day ally merged with large institutions until there are now only about half as many as there were 20 years ago. The present number is 79, with 9,100 branches. The branches have doubled in number during the same period, and there is one for about every 500 people. One bank op-erates 1,000 branches, several have over 500 branches, and all except the Bank of England have over 100. The same tendency is observed on the continent and in Canada; the process of amalgamation, the gradual decline of the small banks, has left only about half the number that were doing business 25 years ago. The 22 head offices in the dominion operate 3,000 branches there and 75 elsewhere. Competition has given the Canadians a bank office for about each 2,300 people. Here the national and state institutions combined show an average of one for each 4,000 inhabitants. The state banks furnish some examples in a small way of

news. I would also like to know how the West Point and Annapolis schools are supplied with students. Inquirer. New Prague, Minn., July 8.

New Prague, Minn., July 8.

Commissioned officers of the regular army are commissioned by the president. The president nominates a man and commissions him "by and with the consent of the Senate." They are the commanders, or executives, of the army. Noncommissioned officers are appointed by the commissioned officers commanding companies, troops, batteries, battalions, squadrons, regiments or higher units. Some of the higher noncommissioned officers receive warrants from the secretary of war. They are assistants to the commissioned officers, and may be likened to the foreman of large industrial concerns, whereas the commissioned officers are heads of departments and managers.

A company is a body of men com-

whereas the commissioned officers are heads of departments and managers.

A company is a body of men commanded by a captain, consisting of from 100 to 150 men. A platoon is half a company commanded by a lieutenant.

A battalion is a body of infantry, composed of two or more companies, forming one-third of a regiment. A regiment consists of three battalions and four companies each. A brigade is a body of troops, whether infantry, cavalry, artillery or mixed, consisting of two or more regiments and commanded by a brigadier general.

Major General-Highest ranking officer in the United States army at present; commander of a division; brigadier general, an officer who commands a brigade.

Colonel—Commanding officer of a regiment; lieutenant colonel, second in command of a regiment; major, commander of bettylker records.

ment; lieutenant colonel, second in command of a regiment; major, commander of battalion or squadron.

Captain—Commander of a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, or battery of artillery; first lieutenant, second in command of a company, troop or battery; second lieutenant, the lowest commissioned officer.

Adjutant—A staff officer who assists the commanding officer in the details of his duty; adjutant general, chief of a bureau of the war department. In actual service in the field, establishes camp forms lines of battle, etc.; sergeant major, highest noncommissioned officer; who sees that good order is observed at quarters, instructs recruits and commands small detachments; corporal, lowest noncommissioned officer.

West Point Cadets—Each sentor con-

ters, instructs recruits and commands small detachments; corporal, lowest noncommissioned officer.

West Point Cadets—Each senator, congressman and delegate, including those of Porto Rico, Alaska and Hawaii, is entitled to name one cadet at the academy. The District of Columbia, two cadets. There are also 40 appointments at large specially conferred by the president.

Annapolis Midshipmen—Two midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, two for the District of Columbia, 10 each year from the United States at large and 15 each year from the United States at large and 16 each year from the enlisted personnel of the navy, who have been one year in the service. The appointments from the district of Columbia and 10 at large are made by the president; while the 15 each year from the enlisted personnel of the navy are made by the secretary of the navy after a competitive examination. One is allowed from Porto Rico who must be a native of the island.

# Largest Gold Dredge.

What is said to be the largest ladder dredging unit ever constructed has recently been launched at Hammontin, Cal. As described in the current number of the Engineering Record, it is equipped with an endless chain of 100 buckets and excavates, washes and stacks 300,000 cubic yards of gravel per month. It will be operated by the Yuba consolidated gold fields along the Yuoa river.

Along the Cornwall coast many miners earn a living by washing tin out of the sands, the sea shattering the metal

bearing rocks. In Hawaii grows the world's rarest plant called the filver sword. Its very name is odd and appropriate to the cactus like growth and the long, silky gray leaves which give it its peculiar name. The reason for its rarity is that it is found only on the most inaccessible slopes of the volcanoes of this group of islands. From the earliest times it been greatly admired by the natives, who call it "ahinahina," gray haired, because they had never before the coming of the white man seen silver and therefore could not apply to the plant a name which well describes it. Climbers who have found specimens prize them more highly than do Alpine climbers the edelweiss, since it is far more beautiful and difficult to obtain than the famous flower of the Swiss

the famous flower of the Swiss.

To enable travelers to launder small articles of clothing there has been invented a pocket kit that contains a small clothes line, push pins to hang it up and a half a dozen tinly clothes

The price of coal is said to have reached \$30 a ton at Rome, and steps are being taken to bring it from Japan where the cost is just one-tenth great.

# Not Entirely a Stranger.

Not Entirely a Stranger.

From the New York World.

A young Brooklynite, in the wings of the Brooklyn opera house stage recently selzed the hand of William Jennings Bryan, who was about to lecture there, and shook it vigorously.

"I'm very proud to meet you, Mr. Bryan, very proud!" he said.

The peace advocate returned the grip and beamed upon the youth.

"Yes," added the young man, "Mr. Bryan, I—I—I've often heard of you!"

The former secretary of state proceeded to the stage and sat down thoughtfully.

# It Gets Results.

One of the largest manufacturing companies in this country has removed the soot from its smoke stack and

the Somme.

One of the most striking episodes of the great Somme offensive was the ecent taking of the field fort at Bionches and its garrison of 113 men by nine French soldiers.

All attempts to storm the position had been checked by murderous ma liscovered a vulnerable point. Selectng a second lieutenant, two sergeants, a corporal and four men, he led them on hands and knees through the long grass to the spot where he knew there was a breach in the defenses. Then three of the French officers abruptly teaped into the work, shouting in stentorian tones: "Forward with the payonet!" and throwing bombs which exploded in the dugout.

The Germans, believing a large force was with the Frenchmen, had no time to get their weapons and surrendered. But now the three French captors began to feel nervous, as they saw no reason why the Germans should not fall upon them and exterminate them. They were saved by the six comrades, who came rushing in just at this moment. Again fooled, the entire German garrison was marched to the French rear, escorted by the nine "poilus," who had not lost a man.

### BANISH PIMPLES QUICKLY

Easily and Cheaply by Using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

Smear the pimples lightly with Cuticura Ointment on end of finger and allow it to remain on five minutes. Then bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap and continue some minutes. This treatment is best upon rising and retiring, but is effective at any time.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.-Adv.

### SLAVERY IN EARLY DAYS

African Slave Trade Was Once Openly Tolerated by the British Government.

Slavery existed in nearly all of the English colonies from an early period until shortly before or soon after the Revolutionary war, and the African slave trade was openly tolerated by the British government. In 1756 there were 292,000 African slaves in the colonies, scattered from New England to Georgia: It was not prohibited in Massachusetts until 1780, aor in Vermont until 1777. The United States census of 1810 showed 310 slaves in Connecticut, 10,851 in New Jersey, 15,017 in New York, 795 in Pennsylvania, and 108 in Rhode Isand. Slavery was gradually abolished in the northern states, but in 1820 there were still 97 slaves in Connecicut, 7,557 in New Jersey, 10.088 in New York, 211 in Pennsylvania, and 18 in Rhode Island. The census of 1850 showed the diseappearance of slavery in all the northern states except New Jersey, which still had a surviving remnant of 236.

Musical? Bacon-I understand your new

leighbors are musical. Egbert-Are what?

"Musical."

"Who said that?"

"Oh, I heard it. Is it not so?" "Well, I reckon he likes to fiddle, nd the wife likes to yell, if that's what you mean."

Some men are of no more inportance than a thermometer on a pleasant day.

At6 months old

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

# NINE SOLDIERS CAPTURE 113 WANTED 30,000 MEN For Harvest Work Western Canada

Immense crops; wages \$3.00 per day and board. Cheap railway rates from boundary points. Employment bureaus at Winnipeg, Regina, North Portal, Saskatoon, Fort Frances, thine-gun fire until a French officer Kingsgate, B. C., Coutts and Calgary, Alberta.

# No Conscription-Absolutely No Military Interference

For all particulars apply to

J. M. MacLACHLAN, Drawer 197, Watertown, S. D.; W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., and R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn. Canadian Government Agents

The Too-Good. Rev. J. H. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church,

once said at a dinner:

and cruel. I know a too-good Sunday practically no effect, and direct remeschool superintendent who said one dies are necessary. Sunday in the course of his usual ad-

dress: today. In fact, we are all here but lit- nia to the affected parts is recommendtle Catherine Simmons. All here but ed by the department of agriculture's little Catherine! What obstacle has entomologists. A supersaturated sokept our little friend away? Let us lution of bicarbonate of soda, or comhope that she is not well." "-Washing- mon cooking soda or saleratus, will afton Star.

### Fell Some.

Redd-How are you getting along in the Aviation school?

Grene-Not very well. "Head of the class vet?"

"No. I was up near the head yesterday but I fell, and went to the

Remedies for "Chiggers." If a bath in hot water, or in water containing salt or strong soap, is taken within a few hours after ex-"Deliver me from the too-good, posure in shrubbery and woods infestfrom the straight-faced, from the big- ed with "chiggers," or "red bugs," no

ill effects will be experienced. After "The too-good become hard, narrow a long exposure, however, a bath has After irritation has set in, and small red spots appear, the application of a

"'Our attendance is very, very good | moderately strong solution of ammoford relief. Liberal applications should be made until the irritation subsides. If the suffering is severe a dilute tincture of iodine or collodion should be lightly applied.

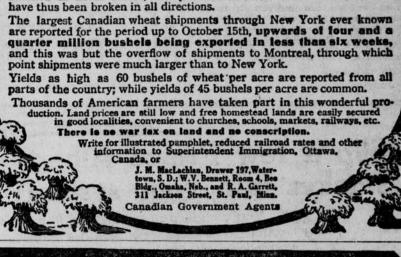
Judge-Are you a regular? Casey-Phaix, do Oi look like a vol-



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22 The Wheat Yield 222 Tells the Story of Western Canada's Rapid Progress

The heavy crops in Western Canada have caused new records to be made in the handling of grains by railroads. For, while the movement of these heavy shipments has been wonderfully rapid, the resources of the different roads, despite enlarged equipments and increased facilities, have been strained as never before, and previous records





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