

STAY HOME AND HELP YOUR TOWN

It is the Duty of All to Do What We Can.

CITY NO PLACE TO LIVE.

Overcrowded, Unhealthy Metropolitan Centers Have Little Room For Country Youth—Your Own Town Has Larger Prospects.

By JAMES SCHREIBER, Jr.
As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air.

—From "Paradise Lost."
It was ever thus and will no doubt ever be so—the city, where houses thick and sewers annoy the air; where the sun's rising and setting are seen by few unless by chance; where the moon is forgotten, being undistinguished from the dull glare of the electric lamps swinging above the street; where people are confined in tenements and small roomed apartments; where souls are huddled together, all striving to beat their neighbors to a phantom goal—riches; where guileless wanderers come from afar and become lost in the mire of failure. Or say success is attained—that is, a moderate success, for one in a hundred reaches the topmost rung. Is it worth striving for? Doesn't your own town show more advantages?

The city is a fascinating place. The height of ambition of most of the people living outside the big centers of population seems to be to visit New York, Chicago or other large places. Visit them all to your heart's content, but don't make your home in one of them.

A great city is no place for the ambitious youth who wishes to become a power where he lives. A clerk in a country store can do more with his salary than a manager of some of the stores in the city.

The small town has advantages which you can see if you will, but take your eyes off that mirage, the city. The duty of the average youth lies in the town of his birth or adoption. Instead of wanting to quit it yourself, you should try to induce city people to come and live with you. Show them where they can benefit by so doing. Help increase the population of your town in this way. Tell them that you are a big family, not a lot of strangers to one another, as they are. Speak of the good times you indulge in that the city people never enjoy.

There are thousands of people cooped up in the cities who if they are brought face to face with the beauties of the small town will come to you and help you grow.

By the recent census it was proved that in Missouri wherever a town showed a decrease in population it was due to the lack of good roads. This neglect will have a demoralizing effect on any community. People who otherwise would reach your town will avoid it if the roads are in poor condition. Some of your own people will pack up after awhile and leave in disgust.

The same might be said if the town itself presents a slovenly appearance or if it shows a lack of civic pride.

But the place that shines out in civic improvement, whose streets and roads show that the people are up and doing, will be the gainer by its neighbor's neglect.

To Build Beautiful Market.

In Glen Ridge, N. J., a village market, a unique and pretty feature of modern suburban improvement, is to be erected at the corner of Bloomfield avenue and Herman street. It is part of a general plan for the beautification of the borough and protection against the erection of unsightly structures. The main building will have six stores, each 24 by 40 feet, with offices on the second floor, a suit having already been reserved for borough officials and the borough council chamber. The buildings will be of light brick and have a red tile roof. The stores will be in an arcade. The borough of Glen Ridge is now without a single store, not even a drug store being located within the limits of the municipality of over 3,000 inhabitants.

Cities Destroy.

Cities always destroy; they never produce. The city sits like a parasite on the face of the country absorbing its best. The country always contributes to the city, the city never to the country. The cities could not exist but for the country. We have developed the city civilization beyond that of the country.—Professor Bailey.

A Quick Thinking Advertiser.

It happened in Topeka. Three clothing stores are on the same block. One morning the middle proprietor saw to the right of him a big sign, "Bankrupt Sale," and to the left, "Closing Out at Cost." Twenty minutes later there appeared over his own door in large letters, "Main Entrance."—Everybody's Magazine.

One Way to Keep Trade.

There is none who has greater opportunity to make friends than the clerk in the store, and to him friends are valuable. Never consider any one a bore who is a customer of the place. It is quite as easy to be good natured and smiling as to be short, crisp and frowning.

DUST LAYING.

Oil Used by Canadian Town to Sprinkle Streets.

Consul Augustus G. Seyforth of Owen Sound, Ont., says that "the sandy lake shore soil upon which Owen Sound is located results in very dusty streets. No matter how much rain falls or how much water is sprinkled on the streets in an hour thereafter the dust becomes a nuisance and a menace to health. To overcome this the municipal authorities experimented with oil, which proved such a success that now all the principal streets in the town are oiled. These thoroughfares are macadamized and are first swept clean and the oil put on immediately after with the sprinkler.

"The objection at first was that the odor from the crude oil was offensive, but in a day or two this disappeared, and the change for the better to dustless streets was recognized by all. The first application of oil lasted six weeks, and the second application was put on the other day, and what were some of the dustiest streets are now perfectly dustless.

"The town officials state that it will be an annual saving of \$2,000 over the old water system and at the same time give much better results."

There are no slums in the country, no ward heeled, no dives, no houses of infamy, no schools of crime. But there are indescribably awful roads, especially in the winter.

GRADES ON HIGHWAYS.

Three or Four Per Cent Slope Advisable For Heavy Traffic.

A 1 per cent grade on a road means a rise of one foot for each hundred feet of distance traveled up the hill. A 10 per cent grade means ten feet rise in each hundred feet so traveled. A 1 per cent grade, then, means that in traveling uphill one mile an ascent is made of 52.8 feet, while a 10 per cent grade means a rise in altitude of 528 feet in a mile. Accurate tests have shown that a horse which can pull 1,000 pounds on a level road can pull only 810 pounds on a rise of one foot in fifty, and on a rise of one foot in ten he can pull only 250 pounds. These facts show that the greatest load that can be hauled over a road is the load which can be taken up the steepest hill on that road or through the deepest mudhole. It is therefore advised that all highways traveled by heavily loaded vehicles should be kept within a 3 or 4 per cent grade if practicable. To do this may require a change of location to get around hills, always keeping in mind that the lower the grade the larger the load may be hauled and the cost of haulage kept at the lowest point.

Good roads are the earmarks of civilization, the emblem of intelligence, education and refinement, whereas bad roads are the sign of backwardness, indolence and indifferent citizenship.

ONE WAY TO BETTER ROADS.

Automobile Club Gives Free Drags to Farmers.

A plan inaugurated several months ago by the Manhattan (Kan.) Motor club has been successful in bettering the condition of the country roads in a radius of ten miles from Manhattan at least 50 per cent, and the plan is so inexpensive that the club is urging other towns to take it up. The club gives a road drag to every farmer who will guarantee to use it to keep three miles of road in good condition. The club has given away more than forty drags and is getting calls for them at the rate of about four a week.

The club first made the offer several months ago. The farmers were slow in taking advantage of it, but a few days ago the club's president, Dr. J. D. Colt, advertised the offer in the local newspapers, and the result has been that the drags are being taken by the farmers as fast as the club can get them made. The club has placed no limit on the territory in which the offer is good, and the drags are in use in all sections of the county. They cost the club about \$6 each.

Are you in favor of good roads? If not you don't belong to this age of the world and this town is no place for you.

Tar on English Roads.

The county surveyors in England have reported that the tarring of roads has resulted in a saving of 20 to 25 per cent of the cost of the road maintenance. The average cost of spraying with tar is \$195 per mile. Experienced men say that it pays to spend this much for tarring the roads that cost \$750 to \$1,000 per mile a year for maintenance. Nothing more satisfactory than tar has been found. Two methods are used in applying it. If the road is resurfaced the material is previously saturated with tar. On roads that are not used too much such treatment will last five or six years. The other system is to spread hot tar on the surface, and this has proved to be more than a dust protector. It makes the road waterproof and binds together the material, making it more resistant to water, wheels and hoofs.

WHEN BUILDING A GRAVEL ROAD

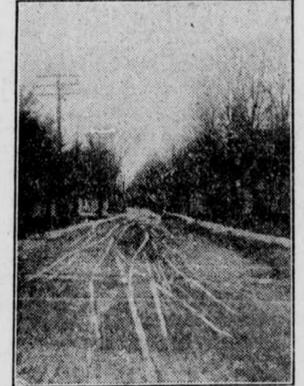
Use No Stone That Is Larger Than a Walnut.

ALWAYS NEEDS ATTENTION.

From the Very Instant of Completion Either Gravel or Stone Road Begins to Deteriorate, and the Longer It Is Neglected the More It Will Cost to Repair.

Following is an extract from "The Maintenance of Gravel and Broken Stone Roads," written by Daniel N. Lutten, Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind., in State's Duty:

"The gravel used should contain no stone larger than a walnut and should contain not more than 40 per cent of fine material, which may consist of sand and clay in about equal



WORN GRAVEL ROAD. [Courtesy Good Roads, New York.]

proportions. At least 20 per cent of fine material must be present for cementing purposes and to help make the gravel impervious to water.

A Test.

"If after a hard winter's frost the sides of a gravel pit remain steep without caving it may be taken as a satisfactory test that that gravel is a suitable road metal.

"When a business man invests money in a business project, such, for instance, as the purchase of houses for renting, he finds it to his interest to keep those houses in good repair. If the roof begins to leak it must be attended to at once or the interior may be ruined. If furnace or chimney flues become defective they must be repaired before the dwelling is endangered by fire. So it should be with our highways. A good road surface must not only support loads, but it must act as a roof to shield the softer foundation from moisture. A leak in the surface of a road may be as disastrous to the capital invested as a leak in the roof of a dwelling."

Road Deteriorates.

"From the very instant of completion of either a gravel or stone road, that road begins to deteriorate, and the longer it is neglected the more rapid will be the loss, due to lack of maintenance. What such roads need



GRAVEL ROAD WELL CARED FOR. [Courtesy Good Roads, New York.]

is not a great amount of new material to replace the wear due to traffic, but attention and labor. Fifty cubic yards of gravel or stone will replace material worn from one mile by a year's traffic.

"The gravel or stone should be applied in small quantities and only when the road is muddy. It should be applied upon the low spots, care being taken to keep the center of the road always crowned and all chuck holes and ruts filled and leveled. Wherever water is found standing upon the road that spots needs new road material and it should be applied before the water dries off. The aim should be to keep the road in such shape that there would be no opportunity for water to stand upon any portion of the road surface. It should have a ready means of escape to the side ditches, and then should escape from ditches before it has time to saturate the foundation."

The sand and oil roads of California are said to be waterproof.

HOUSE CAT BESTS BEAR CUB

Exciting Encounter in Candy Store at St. Paul Witnessed by Many Stenographers.

St. Paul, Minn.—A fight between a cat and a black bear cub took place in full view of several hundred employees of the Great Northern general office, and but for the timely arrival of the keeper the bear would have got the worst of the "scrap." The fight started when an employee of one of the express companies playfully took the bear cub out of its crate, in which it was being shipped from Duluth to Chicago, and started out to find something to eat for the animal.

The expressman, who had constituted himself keeper of the animal, took the cub, on the end of a leash, to a confectionery store on Rosabel street, near Third, and just as soon as Bruin, Jr., entered the place the leash slipped and the bear became the possessor of the little store.

The proprietor, a well-known small merchant, was behind the counter when the visitors entered, but, upon looking up, he made for the back exit, leaving the bear to do his best to devour the array of pies and cakes upon the showcase.

The cat in the meantime escaped the bear's observation for a few minutes, but soon the cub saw it and playfully slapped her under the ear. The cat as playfully slapped back and evidently got her paws tangled up in the cub's whiskers, for he grew mad and cuffed the cat a jab that sent it into the street. The bear followed up its advantage and the two were having the "go" of their lives when the expressman managed to grab the cub and attach the leash just in time to save many of the stenographers of the big office building from hysterics.

The merchant said later that he thought the cat would have licked the bear if it had had a fair chance.

PIGEONS ON HORSE'S BACK

Unique Spectacle Is Witnessed by Wayfarer on Down-Town Corner in Busy Chicago.

Chicago.—Pedestrians in Wabash avenue at Washington street paused the other day and watched with interest the spectacle of pigeons—almost a dozen of them—walking on a horse's back. It was a unique sight.

There are a number of cabmen who make their stand at the northeast corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue and one of them, perhaps because he is more kind-hearted than the others, always saves a cob of the corn which he feeds his horse for the innumerable pigeons which make their nests in the cornice of the Chicago public library, half a block distant. The pigeons have learned this and have grown to accept the daily "treat."

On the day in question a fellow Jehu suggested that the corn be sprinkled on the horse's back instead of over the cobblestones, as usual, to see if the birds would alight upon the animal and gather the few grains at a time which they were allowed. The cabman acted upon the suggestion. He shelled off a handful of the corn and scattered it on the horse's back, from its ears to its tail. In a trice a dozen pigeons, which had sat on a building across Washington street and watched their benefactor's movements, whirred down and planted their feet lightly on the horse. They pecked away, one grain of corn disappearing with each peck, just as much at home as if they had been gleaming their noonday meal from the more familiar cobblestones. The horse never winked an eye when the birds alighted on his back. He was having a "bite to eat" himself, and nothing else mattered.

LONE MULE CLEARS \$928.10

Alabama Farmer Demonstrates What He Could Raise With Aid of One Animal.

Tuscumbia, Ala.—A striking illustration of what can be done with one mule in farming during a "short crop" year is shown in figures furnished by L. A. Ford, living near Leighton. This mule enabled him to raise:

- Seven bales of cotton weighing 503 pounds each; value at 14 cents, \$491.96.
- Seven thousand pounds of cottonseed, at \$1.25 a hundredweight, \$87.50.
- Remnant of seed cotton, \$37.14.
- Two tons of pea vine hay, \$36.
- Thirty-two gallons sorghum, \$16.
- Three hundred and fifty bushels corn, at 75 cents, \$262.50.
- Total value, \$929.60.
- The hired labor employed in producing this crop cost \$1.50. The net profit was \$928.10.

To Appease "Cow Souls."

Seattle, Wash.—Steamer advices tell of the ceremony of the "beef soul celebration" recently in Tokyo, for the purpose of appeasing the souls of thousands of cows and oxen killed during the recent war to supply the army in Manchuria. It was estimated 130 a day were killed. A monument was erected to prevent the souls of those slaughtered animals rising in retribution against the butchers.

Fund for Good Food.

Williamstown, Mass.—An unusual gift to Williams college is announced here. A fund of \$10,500 has been deposited with the officials, the income of which is to be devoted to improving the quality of the dairy products served to the students at the college dining hall.



Unlike Any Other

One secret of Monarch superiority lies in the wonderful responsiveness of its key action. In no other typewriter in the world do the keys so readily yield to the slightest touch of the finger.

That is why the Monarch is easier to operate than any other writing machine.

MONARCH LIGHT TOUCH

This is why it wards off fatigue and saves nerve-strain on the part of the stenographer. In consequence her work is cleaner-cut, more accurate, more rapid and greater in quantity than it is possible to obtain with any other writing machine.

For these reasons you need a Monarch in your office. And every day without it means actual money-loss to you besides.

SEND FOR MONARCH LITERATURE

LIGHT TOUCH MONARCHS

are sold on the Monthly Payment Plan

A Post Card Will Bring Full Information

Give us a Trial Order on supplies

The Monarch Typewriter Company

411 South 15th St.

Omaha, Neb.

Isn't Right Now a Good Time to Take Stock

of your financial condition? During these years of prosperity how much of your income have you saved? Perhaps very little, if any. Why not start right now by opening an account with the

Falls City State Bank

and conserve your income from now on? This bank furnishes deposit slips, checks and pass books free and pays interest on Time Deposits and CHILDREN'S ACCOUNTS.

SEE THE WHOLE WEST UNDER ONE ROOF.

You Should Not Fail to Visit the

Western Land Products Exhibit OMAHA, JANUARY 18-28, 1911

A great educational Land Show of farm and orchard products from every state in the West.

It will be an actual and authentic demonstration of what can be grown, the cost of production, the financial returns and the favorable conditions under which crops are produced, so that interested parties can obtain practical and accurate information. VARIETY OF CROPS. Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Sugar Beets, Potatoes, Alfalfa, Forage Crops, Apples, and small fruit.

D. CLEM DEEVER, General Agent
Land Seekers Information Bureau
1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.



Try The Tribune

\$1.50 Per Year