

# Some Things You Want to Know

## Goat Raisers' Meet

American raisers of Angora goats will meet in annual convention in Kansas City next week. There are hundreds of farmers in the western part of the country who find the Angora one of the greatest of profitable livestock. The number of goats in the United States, including the non-descript plebeian of the city alleys and the kingly Angora of the fancy stock farm, reaches a total of more than 2,000,000, and it is believed that America is just awakening to the possibilities of goat raising as a profitable business. Their freedom from tuberculosis, their ability to find a living where only a horse could pasture, their value in the destruction of brush and weeds, their fine hair and the high quality of their milk, make them one of the most profitable of all domestic animals.

There are millions of Americans to whom the goat represents nothing but a frowsy animal, a propensity for biting and a taste for tin cans. Experienced goat men declare this conception to be a mental slander. It is said that no other animal kept under the same conditions as those under which a good farmer keeps his cattle and his sheep is more cleanly or has a more pleasing appearance than the Angora goat. Its long white hair is a thing of beauty and at the same time a profit-maker for the owner. This hair is used in the manufacture of mohair and brings good prices in the market. A good goat will yield three pounds of hair a clipping, which sells at from 20 to 30 cents a pound. This alone renders the goat a profit-maker, as its feed costs but little.

One of the principal advantages in raising Angora goats is that they readily will convert a tract of ground covered with scrub oak and other underbrush into a field where bluegrass may thrive luxuriantly. These goats prefer the leaves of trees and bushes to the best grass that ever grew, and so long as they can find a patch of a field of woods, bluegrass and red clover have no attraction for them. Pictures of land where Angora goats have been kept show that they are invaluable in clearing away underbrush. The briar patch is their banquet table and the weedy spot their favorite eating place. The farmer whose fence rows are overrun with briars and whose fields are covered with weeds finds one goat to be worth several boys in the process of cleaning up.

Many goat raisers make a specialty of buying old, run-down farms and placing thereon a herd of goats. In the course of a year or two they will succeed in killing every brush and weed within reach. The boy who goes out to school, invariably leaves a part of the roots of the brush, but the goat goes at his work in a different way. As fast as the leaves appear he eats them off, and this kills the plants to the very lowest root. In this way the land is cleared more completely than if otherwise could be. Sheep in a measure guard for the same purpose, but not so valuable as the Angora goat. That animal will even eat the "buck brush," a plant which no other farm animal will touch. In many states drastic legislation against the Canada thistle has been enacted, but no legislation has proved so effective as the Angora goat.

The various breeds of milk goats are no less profitable than the Angora. They have all the good qualities of the Angora as brush, briar and weed eaters, and are known as poor men's cows, a title which well deserves. Like the Angora, the milk goat will thrive where other animals would starve. It produces more milk in proportion to its body weight and the feed it eats than the cow. Farm writers generally agree that goat milk is much better than that of the cow for invalids, children and for cooking purposes. The milk of the goat will produce two quarts a day, and some of them have been known to yield as much as four quarts. It is not reasonable to expect that the town or city goat will yield as good milk as one kept under wholesome conditions, and it is through the milking of the alpine goat that the American people have acquired their prejudice against goat milk.

The freedom of the goat from tuberculosis makes it a valuable aid to the medical profession in combating the great white plague. While there are some cases of tuberculosis in goats, invariably they are so exceptional as to make them almost a negligible quantity. There are a number of good dairies in the United States, which retail goat milk at from 20 to 25 cents per quart. It is generally agreed that there can be little said in favor of goat butter, although some of it is produced in the country in the manufacture of cheese, the milk of the goat is a favorite in Europe and Asia, and is growing in favor in the United States. In many cases the bulk of the milk used is cow's milk, with only enough goat's milk added to give the cheese the flavor peculiar to goats.

In Germany the value of the great industry amounts to about \$40,000,000 a year. It is said that at least 75 per cent of the families of the Fatherland get their milk supply from the goat. Those who habitually use goats' milk declare it to be superior to the milk of the cow. Many hotels and sanitariums in Europe advertise the fact that their milk supply comes from the goat instead of the cow, and a few Ameri-

can institutions of the same kind are adopting the milk. It is said that the goat is the best foster-mother in all the animal kingdom, and that she will adopt infants, calves, lambs, colts or pigs.

The first Angora goats brought into the United States came from Turkey and were imported by Dr. J. B. Davis of Columbia, S. C., in 1860. Some years prior to that time he went to Turkey on a commission from the sultan to teach the Turks the art of raising cotton. The sultan gave him a big salary, an official residence, an income for his wife, and many other emoluments in exchange for his services as the official cotton grower. After he had completed his mission and decided to return to America, the sultan gave him permission to bring with him a flock of Angora goats. It was through this flock that the Angora got its foothold in America. Not long after that time the Turkish government prohibited the exportation of Angoras to this country, as well as to England and South Africa. It sought to maintain a monopoly in the production of mohair. There are now more than a half million Angora goats in the United States, with an annual clip upwards of a million pounds of hair. Texas and Oregon take the lead in the raising of these animals, although Iowa always has taken a deep interest in them.

One of the biggest goat raisers in the United States began the business in an accidental way. For years he had kept thousands of sheep on his ranches, but found that the Mexican shepherds preferred goat meat to mutton in their diet. As the goat costs much less than the sheep, he decided to cater to their appetites, and acquired a small flock of Mexi-

### THE MODERN STRONG ROOM

Safe Cracking a Spur to Energy of Safe Makers.

DEVICES THAT INSURE SAFETY

Massiveness of Steel Strong Boxes and Many Devices Designed to Balk Burglars.

The war between the safe maker and the safe cracker continues unabated, for while it is true that the calling of the crackman is much less in vogue these days in the larger cities of the country, now and then the report of a safe robbery in some of the minor towns or hamlets indicates that there are yet men who have not altogether given up hopes of securing plunder from the depth of strong boxes.

The most modern method of looting a bank vault is to do it by means of worthless checks or else to become an officer of the institution and wreck it at leisure, taking sufficient to employ a good lawyer to get off with a good portion of the ill-gotten spoils.

Be that as it is, the safe maker and the safe cracker have been at odds for the last century, and while the former may produce what he calls a masterpiece and burglar proof, the burglar replies by calling science to his aid, and not infrequently, especially if the receptacle be comparatively small.

The original strong boxes were of wood, bound with iron bands and fastened with great padlocks, but with fine saws and chisels the burglar found but little difficulty in getting into them. Then came the use of brick vaults, the opening being guarded by huge iron doors. At one time it was the style to place these vaults so that they backed up against the main walls of the building, but two enterprising burglars showed the vault makers the error of their ways.

A Notable Demonstration

One of the notable demonstrations of a new method of opening a bank occurred in Baltimore. The burglars rented a room in a building next door. During their leisure they burrowed through the wall and into the vault, so timing their entry to the latter that they "arrived" late Saturday evening and they were well on their way when the discovery was made Monday morning. Then the vault makers turned to making all steel vaults, but the enterprising crackman adopted nitro-glycerin, known in the vernacular as "soup," and after the explosion that was not heard outside of the room, he was free to enter.

Vault makers quickly change their methods to meet the situation. The strong boxes were erected in the middle of the room, supported either by the first floor, or upon special supports, so that the watchman could walk all around or under or over it.

On the other hand it was recognized that time was an important factor with the crackman. Given time, entrance to any vault is possible, but with electric wires scattered around the vault and with the latter constructed of layers of railroad rails laid in thick cement and with entrance doors that weigh many tons the strong boxes of the big banks of the cities are practically impregnable.

can goats to supply the meat demands of his ranchmen. The goats increased so rapidly that in the course of a few years he had to plan some way to get rid of them. There was no market for large quantities of goat meat at that time, so he decided to slaughter them for their hides and tallow and to put up the meat in hermetically sealed cans. The first year he slaughtered 3,000, and the next year 4,000. In the sale of his slaughter house products he realized about \$2 per goat and the tallow found such a ready demand that afterwards he was unable to meet it.

Those acquainted with the edible qualities of Angora goat meat claim it is the equal of the best mutton, if not indeed superior to it. Young goats well fattened find a ready market in many of the slaughter house districts of the country, the product being sold mainly to foreigners who were acquainted with the wholesome properties of goat meat before they came to this country. It usually is sold under the name of goat venison, and is said to stand the joint-breaking test of spring lamb up to the time the kids are 2 years old.

There are nearly 100,000,000 goats in the world. In Mexico there are upwards of 4,000,000, or more than twice as many as in all the rest of North America. South America has about 5,000,000; Europe 21,000,000 and Asia something over 40,000,000. Only two or three kinds of domestic animals are as numerous as the goat, and probably none of them renders a greater service to humanity, notwithstanding the bad reputation of the alley goat.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.  
Tomorrow—The Automobile Industry.

Therefore, to the less protected safes of the country banks, stores and post-offices the present-day crackmen, known as "yeggs," devote their attention with varying success.

But so keenly have even the small banks recognized the necessity for guarding against the crackmen that comparatively few are not provided with stout safes in their vaults in which they keep their currency.

Peep Into Modern Vault.

A vault in one of the big banks is a most interesting place to visit. The following describes one of the most modern: Entering through a circular laminated steel door six feet six inches in diameter, eighteen inches thick and weighs nineteen tons, one finds the interior to be a good sized room. The walls of this room, however, are about five feet thick and are composed of sheets of armor plate laid in brick and cement, interlaced with electric wires. Should one of the latter be cut an automatic alarm would at once be registered at police headquarters and a squad of police would arrive in a few minutes.

Time was when burglars devoted their attention to opening the combinations locks, some times assisted by employes of the bank, the latter doing their share either to divide the money or else threatened with death. Now when the vaults are closed at the end of the banking day a "time-clock" in the door is set, and not until the very second arrives can the door be opened by the combination. In many institutions the combination is a double one, requiring the presence of two of the officials, each of whom has to release a separate combination unknown to the other.

In this instance the burglars blew open the vault with such ease that the noise of the explosion was not heard in a building adjoining, in which there was a number of the citizens of the town. Then the "yeggs" encountered a small safe that they knew contained the money. This safe, however, was a new type. It had a door that set in a socket not unlike the breechlock of a modern shotgun. After blowing off the knobs and hinges of the door they found that the were no better off than they were before, for the door only seemed to stick the tighter. After half a dozen attempts, they found that their time was up and they had to depart empty-handed.

Other Dangers Considered.

But banks do not always build massive vaults of concrete and steel just to withstand the assaults of burglars. Moths and fires have to be considered. A mob or a big fire, such as the Baltimore or San Francisco conflagrations, may occur but once in a lifetime, but even this single occasion must be guarded against. In the big fires mentioned it is notable that the huge vaults of the banking and safe deposit companies escaped unscathed, while many of the large so-called fireproof safes in office buildings either melted outright or else became so heated that the contents were charred and destroyed.

One of the most interesting features of strong boxes are the structures operated by the safe deposit companies, concerns that build huge vaults and then rent out portions of them to persons who wish to preserve their jewelry, valuable papers or other articles that may be stored in a comparatively small space. Some of the safe deposit companies have boxes in which one may store silverware, such boxes being three to six feet square and equally deep. These vaults are much larger than those

used by banks, but they are equally strong in construction, and every possible precaution is taken to see that the patrons neither rob nor are robbed.

If you are a renter and you wish to get into your box you will need the assistance of an employe, who first uses his pass key to turn a certain number of the tumblers of the lock before your key will open the door. This to make sure that you have gone to your own box. While you are in the room you are being carefully observed. You may not realize it, but you are just the same, and when you leave the same courteous attendant assists you to lock up. It is not suspicion, it is protection to you and to your fellowman.

Yet with all that, patrons now and then report losses, and for a while things hum until the mystery is unraveled, generally to the discomfiture of the patron, who has been the victim of self-carelessness.

Stories of Losses.

Appropos of these "losses" some amusing stories are told. A lady once complained that she had lost a \$20 gold piece from her box, and was equally sure that it was there when she closed it. Nothing would shake her and the official to whom the complaint was made was at his wits' end. Finally he asked her if she had deposited any money that day. She said that she had, and he suggested that she accompany him to the bank. Reluctantly she did so, and there on the deposit slip, the very first item, was \$20.00.

She said that the gold piece she had lost had certain marks upon it, and when

the identical piece was presented to her by the receiving teller one can imagine her surprise. Yet she was sincere in declaring that she did not remember it at all.

Frequently men, in their hurry, leave their papers, pieces of jewelry and other things in the booths to which they take their boxes, but the keen eyes of the employes who follow them and who enter the booths as soon as they are vacated usually find the articles and they are promptly returned. The employe who attempted to pocket the treasure might be picking up something that had been intended for him to get, so that he might be tested as to his honesty.

These safe deposit boxes are used by all classes of people. Sometimes people, particularly foreigners, store their money in them, preferring to have the money always handy to getting interest upon it in a bank.

Not so long ago a detective made some inquiry regarding a patron of one of the safe deposit companies. Later when the man appeared the detective followed him, and then the officials of the deposit company were called. After a consultation it was decided that the contents of the man's box should be looked over. Numerous pieces of jewelry were found and later were identified as the property of other people, and had been stolen.

Looting Impossible.

Whether it would be possible to loot one of these great safe deposit vaults is a question that may be answered in the negative.

In the first place, the only practicable method would be to get the co-operation of all the employes of the institution, from the president to the office boy. This is next to impossible. It might be said that the two or three men who have the keys to the vault could form a clique. That they might, but on the other hand, it would be a question akin to that which the mice, after obtaining a bell, asked each other.

Although each of the men may have such an idea not one would dare propose it to the other. Then, even if such a thing would happen, they would have to take the watchman and possibly one or two others into their confidence and by this time the chain would break and there would be some men out of jobs if nothing worse happened to them.

To break into the vault from the outside, even if the watchman were overcome, would be a task so great that there would not be time enough between a Saturday afternoon and a Monday morning. Indeed, an explosive sufficiently powerful would make too much noise to be muffled, to say nothing of the electrical connections that would be cut.

To tamper with the electrical connections without giving notice to the police station is not possible. They cannot be touched, let alone cut. In a bank in a comparatively small town recently a clerk was getting some books from the top of the outside vault. His foot caught in a small wire and the wire broke. He thought nothing of it, but in less than five minutes two policemen dashed into the bank and wanted to know what was the matter.—Brooklyn Citizen.

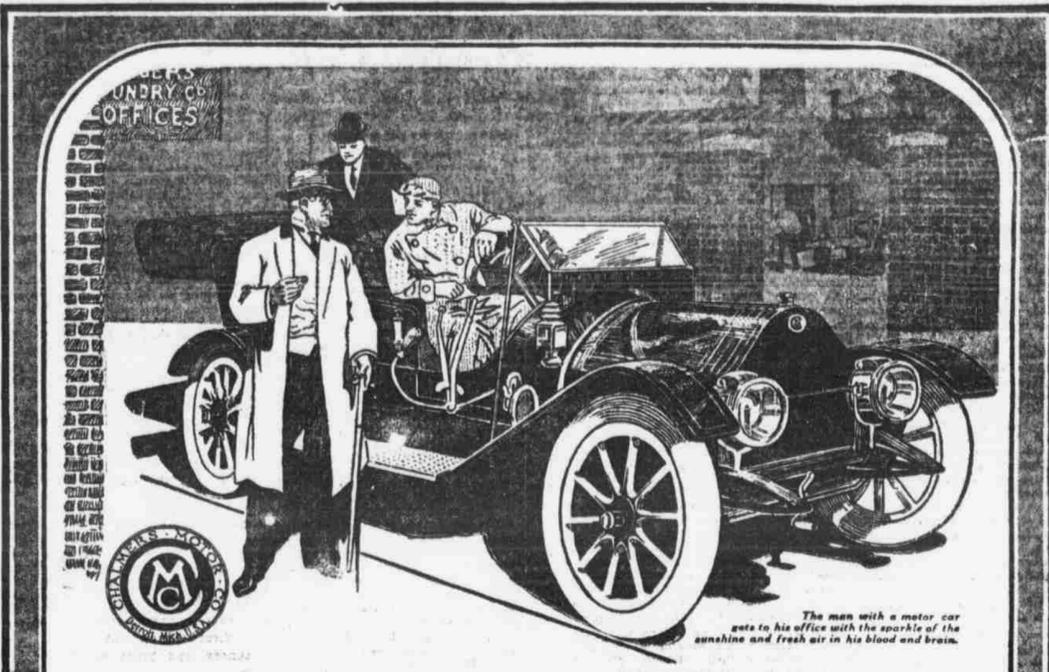
### WORLD'S DEADLIEST POISON

Although it has been stated that hyocain first heard of by most people in connection with the Crippen case the other day—is the deadliest poison known to science, this is not quite correct.

It is true that no more than half a gram is sufficient to destroy life, so that a single pound of the horrible substance would be capable of causing the deaths of more than 15,000 people. But there are other drugs that are even more deadly, although, luckily, they are never found outside the laboratory of the professional toxicologist.

Tetanine is one of these. It is what scientists call a microbial poison, the product of the microbes of tetanus, or lockjaw. A fatal dose of tetanine would be but a fifth part of a similar dose of hyocain. Or put another way, while a pound of hyocain would suffice to kill above 15,000 people, a pound of tetanine would kill over 75,000. By actual experiment it has been proved that a fifteen-hundredth part of a grain of tetanine will kill a horse 600,000-900 times its own weight.

It is probable that this is the deadliest poison known, although there are several others that run it a fairly close second. For example, pure hydrocyanic acid (that which usually sold in chemical shops, which is only a 2 per cent solution) is so exceedingly poisonous that the mere inhalation of its emanations will cause instant death, and in fact, speed, its discoverer, lost his life in this manner.—Pearson's Weekly.



The man with a motor car gets to his office with the sparkle of the sunshine and fresh air in his blood and brain.

## You're Paying for a Motor Car

You may think you don't want a motor car. But there isn't any question about your needing one.

There is a difference between wanting a thing and needing it.

If you need a car you are paying for it. Paying in the time you lose that a car would save you. In the opportunities that get away. In the fresh air and recreation a car would give, but which now you do not get.

Whatever we really need we pay for, whether we actually own it or not. You might get along without an overcoat this winter, but you would pay for one just the same. You would pay with discomfort and colds.

If you use telephones, telegraph, wireless, express trains, electric lights, trolley cars, adding machines, dictaphones, newspapers, typewriters and labor saving machinery, then you need an automobile.

For the automobile has been developed to keep pace with the age that utilizes these other things—the age of speed—the age of efficiency. The motor

car didn't create its demand after it arrived. The demand was waiting. It had been waiting for forty centuries.

The greatest obstacle to progress is distance. Civilization consists of doing away with the space that lies between man and man, city and city, country and country, between products of all kinds and the people who use them.

When the steamship, the railroad and trolley came to take care of the problem of community or public transportation, the world took a long step ahead.

When the automobile came to take care of the problem of individual transportation, the world took another long step ahead. If you haven't realized it, then the world has stepped past you.

The man with a motor gets down to his business in the morning quickly, cleanly and with gladness.

He arrives at his office with the sparkle of the sunshine and fresh air in his blood and brain.

business. Or, if he wants to take himself or a visitor to a train, he allows just a few minutes' leeway and the motor carries him to the depot swiftly and surely.

After the day's work, he arrives home again; arrives with weariness and worry air-sprayed from his brain; with a keen appetite and good humor for dinner.

In the evening he may use his car for a turn around the parks and boulevard or a spin into the country with family and friends.

The man with a motor car lives a fuller life than if he didn't have one. He has more experiences—more sensations. He does more things. He has a wider circle of interest and influence. He lives twice as long in the same length of time as the man who hasn't a car. Long life is not a question of years so much as it is of experiences and accomplishments. Yet motor cars will be factors in increasing the average span of man's years because they promote health through outdoor life.

How Every Member of the Family Benefits by the Possession of a Motor Car.

Head of the Family—Going to and from business in fresh air. Making business calls. Entertaining customers and business associates. Tours in the country. More knowledge of the country. Mental and physical exercise of driving. Good appetite—better digestion—better humor—better health. Prestige.

Wife and Daughter—Social calls. Entertaining. Plenty of fresh air to drive away "nerves." More time with husband and father.

Sons—Educative value of understanding and caring for a wonderful piece of machinery. Training of mental and physical faculties in driving. Clean, fresh air, recreation and decent entertainment in company of other members of family.

He is able to take up his business problems with clearer vision and greater energy than the man who has been worried and doped by the rush and jam and the bad air of a crowded train or street car.

The man in a motor car can cover 50 to 100 miles in a day just on business errands in the city, keeping appointments that it would take many days to make under the old system.

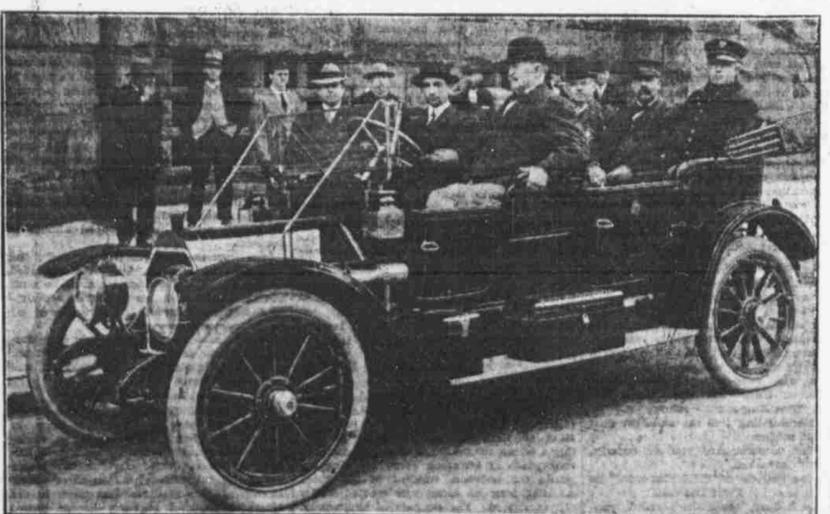
At noon time he can use his car to entertain his business associates with a five or ten mile ride to a pleasant luncheon place. He can send it out in the afternoon to entertain guests while he goes ahead with his

This Part is so Good it Doesn't Need to be Put in Large Type.

There are many good cars made nowadays, and any good car is a good investment. Yet we honestly believe that Chalmers Cars offer the best value for the money of any on the market. Compare them with others. Compare them with all our advertising. Chalmers Cars than all our advertising. If you can possibly afford a motor car, don't put it off any longer but go and buy one. We hope it will be a Chalmers; but whether it is or not, don't deprive yourself and your family any longer of the pleasure that is yours and theirs. There is nothing that you could invest the money in that will pay you such a big dividend in the saving of your time in business and the saving of your health for years, as the purchase of a motor car. A good thing is a better thing the sooner you get it. Make your family happy tonight by telling them you have made up your mind to get that motor car you have been talking so much about, namely,

—A Chalmers.

## Chief Salter's New Auto



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