

EXCHANGE NOTES

GOSPEL AND GUM.

Cincinnati Enquirer: At the eighth-annual meeting of the Troy (N. Y.) Methodist conference, held at Saratoga, an urgent appeal was put forth to the clergy of our country to place in operation a systematic plan designed to increase all the benevolences. The Methodist church, it was insisted, "must rise above the penny basis and realize that it cannot carry the word for Christ without the dollar." It appears that the conference was aroused to this action by the startling statement from a member that in our country there was spent for chewing gum last year nine million more dollars than all the Christian denominations combined gave for foreign missions.

Now here's a state of things that may justify a suggestion or two. The fact may not be generally known that America produces and uses about all the chewing gum manufactured. Formerly we were provided by nature, and without any process of manufacture, with a most delicate masticatory from the spruce tree whose delicious product gave us a fragrant cud. Since that supply was exhausted and the demand for gum wonderfully increased through advertising, we have used the chicle of South America, a product of the bully-tree, naseberry or sapodilla.

We know that the chewing of the cud is associated in ruminants with a restful and placid condition. Also that but few desperate characters in our country are found devoted to gum. They may chew tobacco or use some dope of the many kinds, but hardly ever the enticing product of chicle. We have been told that the Eskimos highly appreciate gumdrops and chewing gum and always ask for some more. It has been noted that those of them thus supplied have shown a greatly increased liking for white people, not in the manner of some savages of the tropics, as of the Solomon and Andaman Islands, for baked missionary or "long pig," but a really brotherly affection as an almost invariable result of such pleasant mastication.

Why not, then, provide all missions with a bountiful supply of chewing gum? Wonders might be worked in aid of spiritual treatment of benighted heathen by use of a plenty of this pleasant provocative of saliva. Not only might the service of the missions be greatly improved and the safety of the missionaries enhanced, but there would be additional impetus to a great business of which our country seems to have the monopoly.

WOODMEN

Aberdeen American: A resolution was unanimously passed by the State Camp recommending to the executive counsel that E. Pearman of Watertown, state deputy in South Dakota for the past six or seven years, be again returned to the state. "Daddy" Pearman, as he is known in Woodcraft circles in this and many other states, has made a reputation for himself in his 25 years in Woodcraft that makes him the most sought after deputy in the United States and there was some fear that he might be taken away from here by other and larger states. Although he is 65 years old he is yet in his prime and since John Lauer-mann dubbed him "Nun Slip" Pearman in his window, the members here have been calling him that during the day, knowing full well that he never slips up in a pinch, and is always to be depended upon. He is dearly loved—and that expression is not too strong—by all the Woodmen of the state with whom he comes in contact.

When the name of A. L. Sherin of Watertown was proposed as delegate from the second district, W. W. Wilson of Milbank was proposed by S. A. Ramsey of Woonsocket. A ballot by roll call gave Sherin the election by a vote of 29 to 19.

PROGRESSIVE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY.

Steady disappearance of the Roosevelt vote in election primaries north, east, south and west, almost everywhere that they have been held, is the subject of a page consideration by a political cognoscente in the New York Times of recent date, says the Pasadena (Cal.) Daily News. Only in Massachusetts have the progressives maintained their ground. However, in spite of the slump the leaders are keeping a stiff upper lip and in various ingenious ways explain the party losses. They say that not everybody who voted for Roosevelt was a progressive, and that republicans who merely bolted their tickets are republicans still, but are no better satisfied than before with the men in control of their party, and will do the same thing again at the same provocation.

This is probably true; we believe it accurately diagnoses conditions in

California where the republican registration is upward of one hundred thousand ahead of the progressives and the democrats running a close race with the Roosevelt-Johnson party. As showing the optimistic faith of the progressives in the state even this prodigious lead by the republicans does not faze them. Private polls of many precincts reveal that probably 50 per cent of the republican registration, men and women, will vote for Johnson in spite of announced affiliation. Says Mr. Charles Williams Thompson in his all-embracing article: Thus, while these voters still cling to the republican name, they are voting as they did in 1912; are no more mollified toward the management that controlled the Chicago convention than they were then, and merely wish to retain their party membership, just as the democrats who bolted Bryan in 1896 retained the name of democrats but kept right on voting the republican ticket for sixteen years. A man clings with affection to an old party name, and the name progressive has no associations with it.

In California, the republican leaders are making a determined effort to attract the rank-and-file back to the fold. Whether or not they succeed depends largely upon the composition of the ticket to fill the state offices, especially the head, and candidates for the legislature. If a reactionary aspirant for governor is nominated the progressives have reason to be hopeful of the success of their candidate although the democrats are not without a chance. With Franklin K. Lane they could sweep the state; with a Caminetti they would be so far in the rear that the party would be a laughing stock. In an attempt to break the strong grip the progressives have on the women's vote in California the lure is offered by the republicans of the nomination of Lieutenant-governor to a woman. It is a distinct bid for votes and in no sense a graceful recognition of her political duty. It may succeed, but the bait is so palatable that it savors of a bribe.

Conditions in South Dakota have been not dissimilar to those in California. Roosevelt carried the state in 1912, running there as here on the republican ticket. Taft was shut out utterly. In that year the legislature passed a law providing for a statewide primary and for a majority and minority faction in each party. As the progressive element cast the most votes in the republican primaries it became, legally, the majority faction, the standpatters taking the minority place. This spring, under the new law, there were five conventions, held simultaneously at Pierre, the capital. They were the majority and minority faction conventions of the republican and democratic parties, and the convention of the socialist party. Then, under the law, another primary was held to decide whether the majority or minority candidate should become the regular party candidate, and C. H. Burke, the minority or standpat candidate, defeated Coe I. Crawford, the majority or progressive candidate and became the republican nominee for the senate. Burke's majority was 10,000. Crawford is the sitting senator.

It is interesting to note that Burke received 9,000 majority for congress in 1912 when Roosevelt carried the state by 10,000, so that his triumph over Crawford is not so marked a slap at the progressives as it appears at first glance. Burke is popular; Crawford has alienated many friends by his course. However, in spite of local causes the fact remains that he causes the fact remains that the reactionary element is ahead in South Dakota. In Michigan and republicans show gains, the progressives losses; in New York the vote for judge of appeals revealed a big slump for the progressives, but there is a vast difference between a Roosevelt running and a comparatively unknown candidate for judge. New Jersey is a progressive disappointment both in the vote for governor and for congress. In Kentucky the primaries show a falling off and in Maryland the slump is heavy, due to a factional split. In Omaha a new registration shows 343 progressives as against 6,062 votes cast in November, 1912. In all congressional contest in Maine the progressive vote was cut in two. On the whole the outlook for the third party is not encouraging. Mr. Roosevelt's return to the scenes of political conflict is awaited with much anxiety.

IS THE SILK PURE.

Why did your last silk skirt split and crack? Because it was weighted. You might have tested it easily before purchasing and saved both money and worry.

A bit of the silk and a match are all you need for a sure test. Light the match and apply it to the fabric. If it holds its shape the silk is adulterated with some of the various minerals so used. If it melts down in burning and runs together in a puff mass the silk is pure.

This is one of the tests given in the new correspondence course in

fabrics offered by the Extension division of the University of Wisconsin.

AN ANCIENT PROBLEM.

Some newspapers are talking about the question as to whether the hen sits or sets. We do not care which she does. We know that she gets there just the same. — Jacksonville (Tex.) Progress.

The hen does both—she sits and she sets. When she is merely resting her body on the ground she is sitting, when his is spread out over a nest full of eggs and dreaming of posterity she is setting. It is the same with the orb of day. When it is sinking to rest behind the western hills it is setting, but when it is seated at the council board of the firmament, with Jupiter and Saturn and Mars and the rest of the heavenly heavyweights, it is sitting. So with us—when he starts out to go there, and after we get there we sit and rest. Those are the facts of the case, but we expect them to be disputed. Folks have been disputing over the question of whether a hen sits or sets as long as they have been arguing the priority of the egg or the bird. Nobody has ever authoritatively decided either contention, and everybody has an equal right with everybody else to promulgate an arbitrary ruling. —Dallas News.

HOG CHOLERA NOTES

Any one can buy or administer commercial serum for serum-only treatment. State serum may be used only by those holding permits from the Live Stock Sanitary board.

The serum-virus treatment may be administered only by those holding serum-virus permits from the Live Stock Sanitary board. When working temporarily as state representatives, virus permit-holders may use only serum and virus obtained from the state plant. Serum will be sent C. O. D. preferably to owner. Virus will be sent to virus permit-holders only. Those holding serum-virus permits may use, in private practice, serum and virus from any government approved plant.

Use serum-only treatment only in infected herds, and provide as much immediate exposure as possible; where pen exposure is questionable, serum-virus treatment is preferred. The cost will likely be about half a cent per cubic centimeter for veterinary service when special field veterinarians are used. State serum will sell at one-third of a cent per cubic centimeter; commercial serum, thru the state serum plant, at one and one-half or two cents per cubic centimeter.

A list of those persons authorized to use serum virus can be secured by any one from the Live Stock Sanitary board, Old Capitol, St. Paul, or the Veterinary Division, University Farm, St. Paul.

The Live Stock Sanitary board proposes to appoint four additional field veterinarians on full time, to be located in the worst infected portions of the state, where regular veterinary service is scarce. The board further proposes to appoint 150 more special field veterinarians who will be authorized to administer serum-virus treatment as state representatives. A charge of from half to two-thirds of a cent per cubic centimeter will be made by the state for veterinary service for work done by the special field veterinarian.—M. H. Reynolds, Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul.

NOT A BENEFACTOR

Argus-Leader: When J. Pierpont Morgan died, the Argus-Leader was one newspaper which did not go into hysterics over his "genius." At that time we expressed the opinion that Mr. Morgan had done his country more real harm than any man who ever lived in it. As the facts develop this view seems to grow. It was Morgan and the Morgan influence which spelled ruin to the stockholders of the New Haven road, as shown by the Mellen testimony. The history of the New Haven reads like a novel—and a very yellow one at that. When President Mellen asked Morgan why the New Haven road paid \$11,000,000 for property worth not over \$5,000,000 he says that Morgan insulted him. "I held Mr. Morgan in more awe than any other man I ever knew," says Mellen. The days of dark lantern finance are now happily about over, but it has left a wreckage along the shores of the present which it is no easy task to repair. The New Haven is the most conspicuous sufferer; but there are plenty of others.

A PREDICTION FOR 1916.

New York Evening Post: Over 14,157,932 women may be able to vote for president in 1916. In the whole United States the number of women 21 years and over was in 1910, 24,565,764; the number of women 21 and over in the nine full suffrage states is more than 1,998,073, while in Illinois the number is over 1,567,301, making a total of more than 3,565,374 women over 21 in states where wo-

men are now entitled to vote for president. The 1914 probabilities (which include the states where the amendment has already been submitted by the initiative petition) should add 3,305,201 women over 21, and the 1915 probabilities should add approximately 7,286,317, making a total of over 14,000,000, a sufficiently formidable number to receive the consideration of every political party. By the same forecast 590 out of a total of 531 electoral votes will in 1916 be cast from equal suffrage states.

THE SUPPLY OF BABIES.

Tid Bits: It has been computed that about 36,000,000 babies are born into the world each year. The rate of production is therefore about 70 per minute, or more than one for every beat of the clock.

With the one-a-second calculation every reader is familiar, but it is not every one who stops to calculate what this means when it comes to a year's supply. It will, therefore, probably startle a good many persons to find, on the authority of a well-known statistician, that, could the infants of a year be ranged in a line in cradles, the cradles would extend around the globe.

The same writer looks at the matter in a more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mothers' arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day until the last hour of the twelfth month had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in going past at the rate of 20 a minute, 1,200 an hour, during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would have seen only the sixth part of the infantile host.

In other words the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear-guard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls.

DIDN'T KILL A PASSENGER.

Carrying 409,808,438 passengers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, two hundred and ninety-nine railroads in the United States report to the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics that not a single one of their passengers was killed in a train accident.

The railroads covered by the report represent a mileage equal to the combined mileage of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Austria and Italy. The mileage covered by the report aggregates 129,901 miles which constitutes more than two-thirds of the operating companies in the United States.

It is a wonderful achievement. When one thinks of all that it means, of trains dashing through snow and rain, over hundreds of thousands of bridges and around millions of curves, over mountains and through tunnels, through fog and the darkness of midnight, meeting opposite trains at given points indicated in a briefly worded order, hundreds of thousands of men working together as a great army under a perfect system, and doing this for 365 days and nights without an accident resulting in the death of a single passenger in train wreck—the achievement is really one to excite wonder and admiration. The public is disposed to find a good deal of fault with the corporations and if there is the slightest lapse in service, to hurl invective and unfair criticism; but the public cannot be indifferent to the fine record for safety made by the railroads covered by the report indicated above.—Argus-Leader.

And yet, when you realize the situation and the facts connected with railroad travel, it doesn't seem so wonderful. It is a fact that when a man steps onto a railroad train he is safer from accident than almost any other place he can be except in bed. In a modern coach the only accident he is liable to is the possible wrecking of the train. No crazy horse can run over him, no infuriated gentleman cow can hook him to death, no foot chaffeur can ride him down, nor no irresponsible gunner shoot holes in him. All there is to do is to keep the train on the track. This is shown from the fact that the commercial traveler gets the very best rate there is to be gotten from the accident insurance companies. The farmer is away out on his farm alone most of the time, where the superficial observer would say he could never be reached by an accident, yet his accident rate is just three times that of the commercial traveler. Why? Because experience has shown that the poor farmer gets hit three times to the traveler's once. Insurance companies make no mistakes in these matters—they know. Of course, when a train does go off the track it is liable to kill an unfortunate or two, but how few there are in comparison with the ones who get theirs on the horns of an infuriated domestic animal, the heels of a kicking equine, or the muzzle of an empty gun. Let's not waste so much time gloomily over the

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"magnificent achievements" of railroad managements, and spend a little time telling about the farmer who by eternal vigilance and a continuous better equipment, has kept his three-fold accidents down to the minimum.

HELPFUL WORDS

From a Watertown Citizen
Is your back lame and painful? ... Does it ache especially after exertion?

Is there a soreness in the kidney region? These symptoms suggest weak kidneys.

If so there is danger in delay. Weak kidneys get fast weaker. Give your trouble prompt attention.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for weak kidneys. Your neighbors use and recommend them.

Read this Watertown testimony.
E. L. Moberly, 404 Second St., S. W., Watertown, S. D., says: Several years ago I had an attack of kidney complaint. After taking Doan's Kidney Pills a short time, the trouble left me. My health is now good. It is a pleasure to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to other kidney sufferers.

Price 50c, at all druggists. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—The same that Mr. Moberly had. F. Oster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

LUTHERAN PROGRAM.

The following is the program to be given by the Young People's Society of the Scandinavian Lutheran church Sunday evening, May 31, at 8 o'clock: Opening song by audience. Scripture reading and prayer. Piano duet, Joseph and Benjamin Edwards. Dialogue, Anna Jacobson and Miss Pederson. Vocal Solo, Evan Youngren. Song, Male Chorus. Paper, H. P. Hanson. Vocal Solo, Mrs. O. J. Edwards. Reading, Mrs. E. E. DeGroff. Presentation of "Holy Bible" by confirmation class and remarks by Rev. O. J. Edwards. Song, Choir. Collection and announcements. Closing Hymn.

MILLION A NIGHT FOR FUN.

A million dollars a night. That's what a proprietor of a Broadway hotel in New York figures that the natives and visitors spend for revel and pleasure. It sounds fanciful, but true. But here's how he spends the million: Dinners, \$125,000; suppers and wine, \$125,000; theatres, \$175,000; taxicabs, \$100,000; hotels, \$175,000; cafes, flowers and other incidentals, \$300,000. "If there isn't a million spent in the Broadway district in a night," he adds, "what is left wouldn't enable a man to have a steam yacht and a country home."

NOISES AND CANCER.

Muffle all unnecessary noise, brilliant lighting, disagreeable odors and touch not. Last and most important, eat and drink no poison, even though it should savor of the nectar and ambrosia of Olympus. With the revivifying of the sensory nerves all the rest will fall in and become strong again. And then we may expect to find eyeglasses, ear trumpets and all such aids cast upon the trash heap. There will be nothing to cause irritation, and so we will have no cancer.

A GREAT CONQUEROR A GRAND TRIUMPH

Jesus "Put to Death In Flesh, Made Alive In Spirit."

Our Lord's Ascension—Purpose of His Manifestations to His Disciples—Pentecostal Blessings—The Apostles as Witnesses of Jesus' Resurrection. Our Lord's Extreme of Humiliation and of Exaltation—The Triumph of a Great Conqueror—Following Him the Royal Priesthood—Then Countless Hosts of Every Nation.



PASTOR RUSSELL

are in daily attendance.

The Pastor's text today was, "When He ascended on High, He led a multitude of captives."—Eph. 4:8, margin.

The speaker declared that in one sense of the word our Lord ascended from the human nature and the tomb to the Divine nature and immortality at the time of His resurrection. He tarried for forty days with His Apostles, however, for their establishment and instruction. Being then a Spirit, He was invisible to them, except when He materialized in various forms to convince them that He was no longer confined to human conditions. His resurrection had made Him a spirit being on a higher plane than where He was before He took the human nature for the suffering of death, in order to redeem humanity.

The Pastor demonstrated that our Lord taught His followers these important truths by both word and conduct. As they had not yet received the Holy Spirit, they could not appreciate spiritual things, but must be instructed along natural lines. Had He ascended without manifesting Himself to His disciples, they would not have understood the truth of the matter, and could not have borne witness to His resurrection. Hence their lessons were given them in pantomime, corroborated by the Master's explanation that Messiah must needs die to redeem mankind and then ascend on High to be the more capable of fulfilling the duties of His great office.

The Outpouring of the Spirit.

The speaker then reviewed the wonderful manifestation of the descent of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. This manifestation evidenced to the disciples the fact that their sins had been freely forgiven for Christ's sake, that their consecration to sacrifice themselves had been accepted by the Father, and that henceforth they might count themselves part of Abraham's Seed, who would bless all humanity.

The Apostles were to bear witness to Jesus' resurrection. Hence when Saul of Tarsus was given Judas' place, it was proper that he also should be able to bear that witness. His experience on the road to Damascus convinced him that Jesus had risen from the dead, and that He was the Messiah.

The Pastor then showed that the descent of the Logos to the human plane and the ascension of Christ to the Divine plane were related as cause and effect. Our Lord now fills the highest position in the Universe, next to the Father. To suppose that our Lord went to Heaven a man is to mistake the significance of His title, Son of Man, which He maintains as identifying Him with His great redemptive work for humanity. To suppose that He is still a man is to overlook the Scriptural statement that man is "a little lower than the angels," and that since our Lord's ascension angels and men are commanded to worship Him.

As usual, the Pastor discussed all texts bearing upon this point and fully sustained his position. He went into details respecting the transfer of the Logos from Heaven to earthly conditions, and proffered his hearers, free upon application, a treatise entitled "The Undeified One," which he believes shows scientifically the process by which the Logos was changed from spirit to human conditions, yet was preserved immaculate.

A Multitude of Captives.

Then the Pastor considered his text, which figuratively represents Jesus' ascension as the triumph of a great Conqueror. Sin and Death had gained ascendancy over Father Adam and his race, and had brought them down to the dust—mentally, morally and physically. Moreover, this victory had been won legally—by one man's disobedience. But the Logos was made flesh, proved Himself competent to pay the sinner's ransom-price, and paid that price. Having finished His sacrificial work, He was again received to the spirit plane, and exalted to the right hand of God.

The speaker depicted our Lord as returning to the Heavenly state, acclaimed of the Heavenly host. Far down the centuries, the prophetic eye saw following Him, first the Church, the Royal Priesthood, delivered from the power of Sin and Death; and next the millions upon millions of humanity, rescued from the bondage of corruption.



SAVES LOST MOTION AND CONFUSION

The old type wooden type-writing desk and the little wooden table were only adaptations for the stenographer.

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This art metal cabinet meets the exact needs of particular stenographers. Construction in easy reach of the left hand, second drawer, envelopes, etc.

No drawers to collect dirt and cause confusion. No crumpled papers movable without lifting to follow light. Takes up little room; gives ample space. Come today and inspect it.

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