

USE OF HORSES ON FARMS GAINS

Holding His Place Against Progress of Automobile.

BIG INCREASE IN TEN YEARS

Department of Agriculture Statistics Show 21,000,000 on United States Farms on January 1, 1920—Next to Man He Is Most Efficient Power Unit in Existence—Horse Importance Realized.

The horse is coming back in a last struggle to hold his place against the progress of the automobile, tractor, truck and airplane. The department of agriculture estimates that horses on United States farms increased from 19,833,000 in 1910 to 21,000,000 on January 1, 1920. Horses increased, too, according to the estimates.

The Horse Association of America, with headquarters in Chicago, proposes to encourage the breeding, rearing and use of horses. The association, which is a nonprofit organization, incorporated under the laws of Illinois, is backed by horse breeders representing all breeds of horses, by the saddlery and harness interests, by the horsehoe manufacturers and master horsehoes, by the hay, grain and feed interests and by the carriage and wagon builders of America.

Efficiency Next to Man.
"The horse is next to man himself—the most efficient power unit in existence, delivering more effective motive energy in proportion to energy consumed than any other type of motive power unit when the work done as a self-reproducing, self-repairing organism, is taken into account," declared Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the association.

"Millions of horses have worked from the time they were three years old, until they were twelve years of age without the expenditure of a dollar for repairs," Mr. Dinsmore said. "The horse carries a reserve power which the truck doesn't have, and therefore does not often get stuck in a tight place like the motor vehicle."

Mr. Dinsmore said the horse can do short-haul work just as rapidly as a truck and from 25 to 40 per cent cheaper.

During the recent snowstorm in New York when every means of moving traffic was said to have failed but the horse, the horsemen declare some merchants paid as high as \$50 a day for the use of the horse.

Horse Importance Realized.
The government realizes the importance of the horse, Mr. Dinsmore said, and has sent out bulletins encouraging horse breeding.

Teamsters and teaming contractors nowadays want large and heavy horses and are willing to pay for them. They are paying as high as \$800 for a team of heavy drafters. Many of the large concerns have written the association that they must have horses for their short-haul work.

The officers of the horse association are: President W. D. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; vice-presidents, John W. Gayen, St. Paul, Minn., and Glen Perrine, Cincinnati; treasurer, George S. Bridge, and secretary, Wayne Dinsmore, both of Chicago.

Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Nebraska, Indiana and Missouri are represented on the board of directors.

DEER DOES AERIAL ACT

Crosses High Trestle on Ties, Thrilling Watchers.

No circus ever staged a more thrilling animal performance than was witnessed on the trestle of the New England railway near Forest View cemetery, at Winsted, Conn., when a deer crossed the structure on the top in view of many spectators, crossed South Main street and climbed a steep bank to the track. At the trestle, 79 feet above ground and 75 feet long the animal hesitated, then started across. Once it missed its footing and seemed to be wedged between the ties, but struggled to its feet and finished the perilous journey, then disappeared in the direction of Highland Park.

A hound, which had evidently been chasing the deer, soon appeared and also crossed the railroad trestle.

BALDHEADS ARE PROUD

Won't Furnish Names to Manufacturers of Restorers.

The Baldhead Club of America is going to stay bald. Its founder, John Rodemeyer of Greenwich, Conn., absolutely declined to furnish a list of names of the hairless wonders who make up the club to any of the numerous inventors and manufacturers of hair restorers who have applied for such a list.

Doctor Rodemeyer based his refusal on ethical grounds. Moreover, he declared it was held to be an honor to belong to the club, and no member would lightly trade the honor of membership for a new head of hair.

Believed Dead Two Years; Lives.
Although Edward Lamond is very much alive and at present living in California, Felix Lamond, of Marlboro, Mass., his father, has just been released from the war department that he died on October 15, 1918, from wounds received in France.

JOB PIONEER DIES IN WEST, AGED 100

George Kibbe Had Lived in California Since Gold Rush of 1849.

Fourteen days more than one hundred years was the life span of George Kibbe, pioneer resident of Los Angeles, who died at the home of his son, W. H. Kibbe, 76 E. 10th street, Los Angeles Park, Mr. Kibbe had lived in California for more than 70 years, going to that state in the first gold rush of 1849. He made the journey around Cape Horn. From San Francisco Kibbe removed to Los Angeles in the fifties and for a long time drove a government freight wagon between Los Angeles and San Diego. At that time Los Angeles had only a few hundred population.

Mr. Kibbe had been for years the oldest living graduate of Trinity college of Hartford, Conn. He was a native of that state. For many years he conducted a store at El Monte, the pioneer American farming center of Southern California. He joined in the gold rush to San Gabriel canyon in the early days and regularly ran a supply wagon from his El Monte store to the canyon.

Kibbe remained mentally alert until his last illness. At the age of ninety he walked to the Half-Way house on the Mount Wilson trail and back to his Los Angeles Park home in one day. He was a familiar figure on the streets of the little town and greatly beloved by the young people.

The pioneer is survived by one son, W. H. Kibbe, two grandsons and a granddaughter.

GIRL MADE MEMBER OF BRICKMASON'S UNION

Miss Kathryn Stark of Brighton, Mass., and a student of the College of Secretarial Science, Boston university, was presented a union card recently when she laid the cornerstone for the new building. The presentation was made by Thomas S. Pickett at right, while Master Mason George W. Downs, center, smiled his approval of admitting the girl to membership in the Boston Benevolent and Protective Union No. 3 of the Brickmasons' union.



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DIPHTHERIA KILLS SIX

Father, Unbalanced Mentally by Shock, Tried to Burn Home.

Black diphtheria caused the death of the six children of Ross Beck, a farmer of Gardner Hill, Pa. In many days and this is thought to have unbalanced him mentally, with the result that he tried to burn his own home, where his wife is critically ill of influenza.

On account of the contagious character of the disease Beck was unable to obtain help, and as each child died he constructed a casket of rough boards and buried the bodies in graves dug on the hillside overlooking his home. The oldest child was nineteen years old and the youngest four days old.

MOTHER LEADS HER CLASS

Took Highest Honors at Night School in Pittsburgh.

The highest honors in the graduating class of the Fifth Avenue Night school, in Pittsburgh, went to Mrs. J. W. Schad, mother of four children, who has a large house to care for and must do her own cooking.

Mrs. Schad enrolled in the night school some time ago when she noticed that her children were forging ahead of her mentally and she was no longer able to help them with their studies. She took up English, French and German, and now speaks and writes all three. She is thinking of taking a college course.

Meas Company Treasurer for 71 Years.
Although one hundred and three years old, Dr. Jesse G. Green has been re-elected treasurer of the first West Chester (Pa.) Fire company for the seventy-first consecutive year.

ARE NATION OF HORSEMEN

Writer Declares That No People Are More Skilled in Riding Than Country-Bred Australians.

The news that during his forthcoming tour in Australia the prince of Wales will ride Bayard, a blood bay of over fifteen hands, acknowledged to be the champion hack of the Commonwealth, is full of meaning for one who knows the great island continent and its people.

From the Australian point of view no greater compliment could have been paid the prince. More than anything else the country-bred Australian loves his horse. There is no peer more skilled in horse lore, horse racing is a national passion. A great race horse becomes almost an object of veneration. In lonely places, hundreds of miles away from the great centers of population, men argue about his achievements and carefully treasure tattered fragments of newspapers setting forth his exploits.

Every country-born Australian is a horseman almost from his birth. It is no exaggeration to say that most of them learn to ride soon after they have acquired the art of toddling. At eight years old many of them ride as many miles to school and back again every day.

Wonderful friendships sometimes exist between Australians and their horses. The water came once to a desolate sheep station (ranch) in a far-flung part of Australia, where his hostess told me that her husband had left three days before to help fight a devastating bush fire which had broken out on the property of a neighbor. They had become anxious at his prolonged absence and were sending out a search party to look for him. The rider joined it. Twelve miles away from his home-stead he was found lying in a pool of his own blood, with his faithful horse standing guard over him. Exhausted by his efforts to fight the fire, he had gone to sleep on the horse's back on his way home, fallen off and fractured his skull on a big stone. But the horse had never moved from his side.

So that is why it is safe to say that the decision to place the champion horse Bayard at the disposal of the prince of Wales is a great compliment. The Australian will lend his horse only to a man whom he respects. He will allow no duffer to put his leg across its back. The man to whom he lends him must have the "hands" and "seat" of the born horseman. Evidently the "alleged" all these requirements—Answers, London.

FORGOTTEN ARTS OF JAPAN.

A Japanese contributor to the Japan Advertiser has the following note on the forgotten arts of the country: "All the polite arts and accomplishments are in a bad way. How many middle school boys of today know how to drink tea in the forms of the tea ceremony? Flower arrangement is being fast forgotten. Versification, which once was one of the commonest requirements of youth, is a hopeless mystery to the pupils of 'Tokuho. The word politeness is not to be found in their lexicon. When at home they read cheap story magazines, and when going out they put themselves at the tender mercies of jammed train cars. So they wax ever more dwarfed and penguin-footed both physically and mentally. And the love of nature, of art and poetry, which was such a distinguished characteristic of the Yamato race, is being quickly replaced by the love of money and accumulation."

SEA OTTERS.

Prohibition of the killing of sea otters in Alaskan waters has been extended by the secretary of commerce to November 1, 1925. It is hoped that in the meantime this valuable fur-bearing species, which was pursued almost to extermination, will gain somewhat in numbers.

The fur of the sea otter is the most beautiful and most costly of all peltries. Long before the discovery of America the mighty tycoons of Japan clothed themselves with its shimmering velvet. Early explorers found the natives of the Aleutian islands and the Puget sound region commonly wearing sea otter blankets, which they parted with for a trifle.

WAX FOR PHOTOGRAPH RECORDS.

The wax made use of in the manufacture of photograph cylinders is from the carabana, a wax palm. The best quality comes from the young and tender leaves. They are cut at three different periods during the wax season which extends from September to March. Two thousand leaves are required to make from 25 to 30 pounds of wax. The leaves are dried in the sun and then thoroughly beaten with flails to remove the wax. The raw material is melted in boiling water and strained to remove foreign matter. The strained mass hardens quickly and turns a light yellow.

MACHINE HANDLES PEANUTS PROPERLY.

The operation of blanching peanut kernels is now taken care of by a machine which has a capacity of 1,000 pounds per day. It requires the services of but one operator and heretofore this work has been done by hand and one worker could not do more than from 65 to 80 pounds in the course of a day's work.

QUITE LIKELY.

Angler (describing a catch)—The trout was so long—I tell you I never saw such a fish!
Rustic—No. O' don't suppose you ever did.—The Queenslander (Brisbane).

CHILD VICTIMS OF SLAVERY ARE FOUND

Probers Discover Minors Are Traded Like Live Stock in Southland.

Slavery in which children are made to work for nothing and are "swapped" like live stock—has been discovered in Tennessee.

Scores of prominent men are involved in the expose and investigators are preparing a mass of evidence to show that for years men of influence have lusted children, obtaining what Judge J. E. Richards calls "actual slaves" from the country industrial school.

Boys sent to the school for short sentences have been "given" to planters and others and kept until they were twenty-one years old. They were not paid for their labor and received no schooling whatever.

It is impossible, investigators say, to determine how extensive the slavery has been, since the records were often destroyed by school authorities.

The whole system came to light when Circuit Judge Pittman granted a habeas corpus writ to release Alvin Lee Crawford, fourteen-year-old negro, who was working at the home of Magistrate T. T. McDonald.

The boy was tried in the juvenile court two years ago for using a horse without the owner's consent. He was sentenced to 20 days at the farm. He was held a year and then Magistrate McDonald "got him in a trade."

McDonald had previously visited the school and had a number of negro lads lined up before him.

"I picked out a likely lad," says the magistrate. "Later he became unruly and I swapped him for this fellow."

The boy had not been to school since his farming out, although he had attended prior to that time. McDonald did not supply him with underwear in the winter time, and he worked from five o'clock each morning until evening, it is charged.

McDonald said he didn't know he had to send him to school.

School trustees said they knew of the system, but "didn't know it was so bad."

Both white and colored boys have been involved.

HOW THEY GET NEWS IN FAR OFF SERBIA



The town crier of Monastir, Serbia, photographed while announcing the production of Red Cross supplies and clothing. Serbia has a high percentage of illiteracy, so in most cities the authorities adhere to the oral method of announcing the news. The chap goes from corner to corner beating his drum until a crowd gathers, then he announces in a sonorous voice the latest edicts of the government and the news of the day.

FARMERS' WIVES AT SCHOOL

Study Dairying and Other Subjects Pertaining to Farm.

Fifty farmers and their wives from western Benton county, Ore., attended a three days' farmers and homemakers' short course in Alesia. The sessions were held in the high school and the high school students were also in attendance. The subjects studied were dairying, farm crops, rodent control, stock judging and homemaking. A community dinner was served each day at noon. The school was arranged by George W. Kable, county agent, through a co-operative agreement between the Benton County Farm bureau, the Alesia high school and the extension service of the Oregon Agricultural college.

SENSITIVE ARTIST.

"You are three weeks behind with your board, Mr. Roarer," said Mrs. Pikit, who operates a theatrical boarding house.
"This true, ma'am," replied Rantington Roarer, the tragedian. "Alas, I owe you three weeks' board."
"And I want you to understand—"
"Stop, ma'am! I know what you are about to say. Don't heap fresh humiliation upon me by saying you want me to understand that you are not running an old folks' home."

GENUINE COMPLIMENT.

"No," said the appreciative listener to the book agent; "I don't want the books. But I'll tell you what I will do. If you'll come around with some phonograph records of your fine talk about 'em, I'll purchase a full set."

WAR GRAVES MAPS POPULAR.

The war graves map is now a popular publication in Europe. In its larger form it shows 2,000 military cemeteries, and in the more detailed editions it shows the numbered graves.

NOT LIKE "GOOD OLD TIMES"

Veteran Deplores the Fact That Politics Seems No Longer to Be Taken Seriously.

"Politics ain't what they used to be." A broad shouldered man, his hat cocked over one ear and without doubt a chip on his shoulder, banged open the door of Frank Meyers' barber shop the other morning, glared at the line of waiting customers and bawled out: "To h— with the League of Nations!" says the Macon (Mo.) correspondent of the Arkansas Gazette.

He stuck out his chest. There was no doubt of his challenge. So he boomed out another challenge again in louder tones. Nothing doing. All eyes were glued to newspapers.

The boss barber looked around and spoke up:
"Come in, Bill, and set down; only six ahead of you."

But Bill didn't "come in." He seemed in a hurry, and giving the crowd a disdainful once over, he slammed the door and left.

A gray-haired farmer, waiting his turn in the line, slowly twisted a piece of newspaper, stuck it in the stove, lit his pipe and sighed. The gang called him Uncle Dave.

"Time was," ruminated Uncle Dave, "when some fellow would have hit that chap with a club for airing his political views so promiscuously. Member back in '96, when we all got to shouting over the free and independent coinage of silver at the rate of sixteen to one? Them was the good old times—fight on every street corner, and it kept the police busy all day dispersing crowds. Even the wimmen got to shaking their fists at each other. They didn't know what they were talking about—God bless 'em—but neither did anybody else."

"But politics was politics them days. There was something doing from cock crow till bedtime. Men would stop plowing to yell across the field what the 'cross of gold' would do for the country. The Democrats all had Bryan's speech pat, and the Republicans would tell 'em Bryan was nothing but a wudjammer. There was more broken heads that year, I reckon, than any other year they elected a president, and everybody had a good time."
"Now look at it. A fellow comes in here and tries to start something and not a man will open his head. Same way in the country. You could not get 'em excited if you told 'em Johnny Bull was coming over here to teach us how to play baseball. No wonder the wimmen want in on the game. When they learn the terms and get to calling each other names you'll see some hair pulling! And I'm glad of it, if the men are going to lay down on the job."

"Huh! Me next? I want a haircut, beard trim and shoe shine. That's the only way I know how to start something out home."

GARDEN STEVENSON'S MEMORIAL.

On Valima at Apia, Samoa, once the property of Robert Louis Stevenson and more recently the site of the government house, a garden is being laid out that will be a memorial to the novelist. Rows of sago palms have been planted along the driveways and the island agricultural department has undertaken to obtain the plants and flowers most liked by Stevenson which can be grown in Samoa. There was formerly no garden on the property and the one now established will be a gracious tribute to a man as fond as he was of nature and outdoor life. Stevenson's admirers will also be glad to know that, according to reports, their complaints have borne fruit in that to the Stevenson memorials on the island and the novelist's tomb on Mount Vaea will be given more thorough care and better protection than in the past.

MARK TWAIN'S HOME SOLD.

The home of Mark Twain, at Hartford, Conn., where "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn" were written, was recently sold to a Hartford real estate firm. Until not long ago the building had been used as a private school, built by Mark Twain in 1870, up to the time of his death the big house was a magnet that drew to Hartford the great of the land among statesmen and writers. Here Mark Twain held forth in his billiard room until all hours of the night, smoking, talking, and playing; and here he read the chapters of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huck Finn" to his wife and children, gathered around the fireside at night.

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