WOMEN TO AID NAVY LEAGUE.

Seek Pledges to "Talk, Think and Work" Patriotism.

Washington .- The aid of women has been invoked by the Navy league to assist in the organization's campaign to convince the country of the advantage of stronger national defenses, it was announced here. All women's pa-triotic organizations have been invited to co-operate with the Navy league. It is said that many pledges of aid have been already received.

A vigorous campaign will be carried on through the summer and fail to obtain pledges of women to give their personal efforts to this program. It is hoped to have 100,000 pledges to "talk, think and work" patriotism, Americanism and adequate defense before congress meets next December. A feature of the work of the wom-

en's section of the league, as it has been named, will be a series of patriotic pageants for the purpose of depicting the necessity of national defenses. prize competition for pageant scenarios has been planned in which the judges will be David Belasco, Colonel George Harvey, Mrs. William C. Story, presi-dent-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Among the founders of the women's section are Mrs. George Dewey, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. George L. Carnegie, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Mrs. Ralph B. Strassburger, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Miss Christine Biddle, Mrs. James H. Aldrich, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Miss Marianne Biddle, Mrs. William W. Blackmar, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Mrs. William Brownson, Mrs. James Bulkley, Mrs. George M. Chester, Miss Fannle B. Coleman, Miss Corinne de Auguero, Mrs. Emily H. Emmet, Miss Mary F. Failing, Mrs. Fitzsimon, Mrs. J.

Fuller, Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Mrs Henry Lovering, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. William H. Porter, Mrs. Thomas Stevens, Mrs. Augusta Tyler, Mrs. Hen-ry M. Warren, Mrs. John J. Borland and Miss Molly Elliot Seawell.

WAR HURTS TRADE IN FARM IMPLEMENTS

Unprecedented Activity Expected After Hostilities Close.

Washington.-Exports of American agricultural implements during the fisyear 1915 totaled approximately \$10,000,000 as against \$40,600,000 in the high record year, 1913; \$21,000,000 in 1903 and a yearly average of more than \$29,000,000 for the last decade. This loss of trade fell most heavily upon sales to Europe, but there were also smaller though insignificant de creases in shipments to Argentina Canada and various countries of Af rica and other sections of the world. Cuba and Siberia made gains. Aus

tralla harely held its own in the year's trade, but this is a good showing in view of the fact that her wheat crop dropped from more than 100,000,000 bushels in 1913 to 25,000,000 bushels inst year.

The European war was doubtless the dominant factor in the great falling off in exports of agricultural implements. since the decrease in sales to Europe was disproportionate to that in sales to other sections. Thus exports of ag-ricultural implements to European Russia, usually the greatest of foreign markets for this class of American manufactures, practically ceased, as did also those to Germany, while huge

HIGH LIFE IN PERU.

The Pace Has to Be Slow on the "Roof of the Continent."

Professor Alsworth Ross of the University of Wisconsin, in an article in the Century Magazine entitled "Peru, the Roof of the Continent," tells of the difficulty of merely sustaining life in the higher altitudes among the Andes. He says:

Life at Cerro de Pasco, nearly a league up, is as trying as life under a diving bell at the bottom of the ocean. The newcomer gasps for nir like a stranded fish and wakes up at night guiping mouthfuls out of the thin atmosphere. Three quick steps put you out of breath, and after climbing a flight of stairs you must sit down for a rest. "I know." panted a "tender-foot," "how I'll feel when I'm eighty."

No employee is sent up by the com-pany unless he has passed a physician's examination, but occasionally one gets blue in the face and has to be sent down forthwith. Thus the Inca Chronicle often has such items as, "Jake L., who returned here last April, has been sent home with his heart machinery in bad shape."

The young fellows play tennis and ball, and even indulge in track athletics, but the pace must be very slow. Singing is not popular, for you cannot get the breath to hold a note. Pneumonia is sure death here within fortyeight hours, so that the sufferer m be rushed down to the sea level in a special train that costs the company \$500. The typhoid patient, too, must flee, and the northern women must de-

scend to Lima to bear their bables. The mining company's Americans are isually big, athletic, deep chested men strong of jaw, sinewy of grip and mas terful of manner. They are well paid and looked after, but too many of them squander money and vitality in fight-ing off the demon of loneliness.

What Slumber Does and How Insomnia

Should Be Treated

In his book on "Sleep and Sleeple ness" H. Addington Bruce gives the new theory of sleep as follows: "It is now known that sleep, contrary to the belief formerly so widely entertained. is no mere passive, negative state, the product of toxic or other harmful ele-ments, but is an active, positive function, a protective instinct of gradual evolution and dependent for its opera-tion partly on the will and partly on the environment.

'It is the result of a certain reaction between the central nervous system and the stimuli impinging on it, its ob-ject being not so much the recuperation of the organism from the effects of the activities of the intervening period of waking life as to save the organism from the destructive conse-quences of uninterrupted activity."

He thinks that most people sleep longer than is really necessary. Men of intense mental or physical activity -for instance, Napoleon, Frederick the Great, Schiller, Humboldt, Mirabeau, the English surgeon John Hunter and Thomas A. Edison-get along very well with four or five hours of sleep. Yet he does not advise people to reduce their accustomed hours of sleep suddenly, as that might have disastrous effe

Mr. Bruce in discussing disorders of sleep, such as nightmares and the night terrors of children, expresses the be llef that the proper treatment is not so much along medicinal or dietetic lines as by psychological means.

To similar causes most insomnia is attributed. Worry is likely to form the starting point for an insomnia habit. The remedy therefore is to be found not in drugs, but in psychology. Mr. Bruce believes that nearly all insomnia is curable.

THE POLK COUNTY OBSERVER, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1915.

LYNCHINGS ON INCREASE. Thirteen More Recorded Than For

Same Period Last Year. New York. - Professor Monroe N.

Work, head of the department of records and research of the Tuskegee institute of Alabama, has complied the records of the number of lynchings committed in the United States during the first six months of this year. In a statement given recently Booker T. Washington, the head of the institute, shows that thirty-four men were put to death by mob violence since Jan. 1, 1915, the number being thirteen more than the figures for the same period last year.

Twenty-four of the men lynched were negroes and ten were whites. Eight, or one-fourth of the total number, occurred in Georgia. Six of the negroes and one white man were charged with assault on women, and the rest of the lynchings were on accusations of having stolen cotton, hogs, ment and cows.

GOES BAREFOOT AT 73.

Says Close Union With Earth Keeps Him Well. -Kansas City, Kan. - When grass roots and mother earth come in contact with bare feet there is a sort of soothing electrical current transmitted through the body that rebuilds and invigorates the entire system is the the-ory and practice of J. M. Halger of

Carlton, Okla, Eight months in each year he spurns the pressure of leather on his feet, and with trousers rolled up nearly knee high attends to his farm. He has been in Kansas City with no shoe or boot accompaniment and did not feel half as strange as people who looked at him

SLEEP AND SLEEPNESSNESS EXPLORER AIDED IN KONGO DEVELOPMENT **Richard Mohun Was Decorated**

by Foreign Governments.

Washington. - Richard Dorsey Mobun, a soldier of fortune in Africa and a prominent figure in the civil government of the Belgian Kongo region, who died suddenly at his home at Royal Oak, Md., near Washington, where he had gone to recover from the effects of wounds received during twenty years of service in the heart of Africa, was born in Washington fiftyme years ago and received his education from private tutors. Then he became interested in African affairs and was the fourth of his family who tried to stamp out the slave traffic. He took an active part in the suppression of the Arab slave trade, made several exploring trips which resulted in adding new features to the maps of Africa, governed humanely 5,000,000 natives, substituted peaceful markets of exchange for old forays and tribal wars and assisted in breaking up cannibalism. For his work in the Kongo Free State and other parts of Africa Mr. Mohun was decorated by the governments of England, Belgium and France.

He was also decorated by the sultan of Zanzibar for his work as intermediary between the British admiralty and the sultan at the time of the winning of that place by the English. He was one of the few surviving comrades of Baron Dhanis, under whose direc tion the work effecting many changes in Africa was done. Mr. Mohun was

the only white survivor of the party Origin of a Phrase. The phrase "First in war, first in weither only which succeeded in connecting the west and east coasts of Africa by tel-

LURE OF THE PEARL

Long Chances' Taken by Fishers For Fresh Water Gems.

ALL ARE BELIEVERS IN LUCK.

A Mussel That Holds the Coveted Prize Looks Just the Same as One That May Be Worthless, and Thousands May Be Opened In Vain.

The pearl fishermen of the Upper White river in Arkansas are the most hopeful of mortals, ever dreaming of picking from curiously shaped shells big pearls of such value as to sweep them into the realms of prosperity at one grand stroke. They are optimists and true gamblers that worship at the throne of the goddess of luck. A thouand slifells may not contain as much as a worthless slug. The next one they open may contain a rare gem worth thousands of dollars. They are

ready and willing to take the chance. They may come out to the good or they may come out mosquito bitten, full of malaria, with trembling knees.

The pearl fisher of the Upper White is a true sport, as are the buyers. They are willing to take long odds in hope of pulling down a big stake. They are of the same disposition as the city man who gambles on the po nies or of the miner who follows pick underground, betting against long odds and fate that be will win.

They are optimistic and hopeful, and it is impossible to discourage them. They are believers in luck and as strong in their faith as a Quaker,

Every pearl fisher has his favorite among the pearl bearing mussels. Some like the washboard, a long rough shell. Others like the niggerhead, a small round shell, black and rough. Others cling with inborn faith to the spectacle. a long shell, shaped much like a spectable case, while others hold to the fantail and mucket. It is only a matter of fancy, however, all are pearl bearing if they have passed through the right conditions that go to make the pearl.

The chance of finding one of these rests with luck and luck alone, for there are some 500 different kinds of fresh water mussels that bear pearls. A large majority of these are to be

found in the White river. A mussel with a pearl in it looks just the same as one that has none, and it is simply a matter of opening them to determine which one carries a valuable gem. The equipment of a White river pearl

fisher ranges in value from several hundred dollars down to nothing. Really one can start in with nothing but an old knife or sharp edged instrument with which to open the shells. If a man can get the opening tool he can always find a partner with a gunny sack and that is all that he needs to woo fortune with. He can use the knife on the bank to open the shells with, his partner gathering them from the had of the data in a ballow place. the bed of the river in shallow places carrying them to him on the bank. You don't have to get permission, either, to go to work. Uncle Sam either, to go to work. Uncle Sam doesn't charge a cent Just find a place and get busy. This applies, however, only to some unoccupied mussel bed. If there is some one else at work on a bed when you arrive and he is larger than you, leave him alone. It is his by might and right of discovery, and se are two of the natural law erning operations among the pearl fish-

ers of the Upper White. The pearls found on the White river are of good luster and bring fancy prices when free from flaws. They are of many shapes and sizes. The slugs are the most worthless and seldom bring over \$1. Baroques, which are slugs, but which have a fine luster,

bring up as high as \$25 or \$30. True

LURING WILD GEESE.

Live Decoys Are Often Used and Made to Play the Traitor.

American wild geese each spring mi-grate from waters of the southern states to the shores of the Arctic in northern Canada. The two great common varieties of the bird are the honk-ers and the wavy, or white, goose,

Both of these are extensively hunt-d. Covering, as they do, about 5,000 miles on their annual migration, these birds rest at various places en route and are thus shot by sportsmen almost ss the length of the continent. The birds have a peculiar trait of always leaving one of their number on look-out while the rest feed.

To aid in the shooting of wild geese ive wild ones, captured young and live raised in captivity, are often placed in feeding grounds in likely territory on the line of flight of the migrating flocks. These decoys are terrible trai-tors and by their calling often bring the flying ones within shooting dis-tance of the sportsmen, who lie in hidden pits near at hand.

Painted decoys, shaped like geese and made of steel, are also used by the hunters. In the latter case the men, from their hiding place in the pits, call the birds by using a goose call, a metal instrument like a flute, which mimics the sound of the goose with remarka-ble realism.--Philadelphia North Amer-

WRITING ON METALS.

By the Use of Wax and Acids Etchings May Easily Be Made.

Usually a man attempts to put his name on his metal possessions by scratching with a file or knife point and makes the poorest sort of a job. It is really very easy to write on any metal-the binds of a jackknife, a watchcase, skates-if one happens to know how, and the attractiveness of the inscription is limited only by the artistic ability of the individual.

Cover the place where you wish to write with a thin coating of melted beeswax. When the wax is cold write plainly with any pointed instrument, being particular to cut the letters through the wax to the metal.

Then mix one ounce of muriatic acid and one-half of an ounce of nitric acid. or smaller quantities in the same proportions (and remember that those acids are deadly poisons), and apply the mixture to the lettering with feather, carefully filling each letter.

Allow the acids to remain from one to ten minutes, according as the etch-ing is to be light or deep. Next dip a finishing touch. Gold, silver, iron or steel can be marked in this way.--Youth's Companion.

Berthollet and Robespierre

It is said that the celebrated savant Berthollet in the most dangerous times of the republic sustained his fearless love of truth. Some days prior to the ninth Thermidor a sandy deposit was found in a barrel of brandy intended for the army. The contractors, suspected of poisoning, were immediately arrested, and the scaffold was already prepared. Berthollet, however, examined the brandy and reported it free from all adulteration.

"You dare maintain," said Robes-plerre to him, "that that brandy does not contain poison?" As his reply Berthollet drank off a glass, saying, "I never drank so much

before. "You have plenty of courage!" exclaimed Robespierre,

"I had more when I signed my report," the matter terminated.

tury needlework was carried to great perfection in convents, where it was

BALLROOM PATHOS.

Tragedy of the Yearning Heart That Was Left to Itself.

The fourth dance was nearly over, and she was still sitting by the wall, her hands clasped in her lap and her blank program dangling at her side The expression of pleasure which had been spontaneous at the beginning of the evening had become fixed and strained through the long period of walting. At last the music ceased, and the densers the dancers, flushed and laughing, scattered about the hall.

The girl rose stilly and tried to min gle with the crowd. A few acquaintances nodded absently, then mor away. Bold in her distress, she elb moved ed her way into a noisy group and laid her hand timidly upon the arm of one of the girls.

That's a pretty dress, Marie." she said, trying to smile. "Thank you. Are you having a good time?" "Love-ly," she answered, with a brave attempt to smile. Her friend hesitated, then turned deliberately to her own coterie.

The wall flower stood awkwardly outside the closed circle, then pushed toward another group. The music started up; there was mad confusion, and the girl was caught in a scurry of young men finding their partners. Left alone in the middle of the floor and buffeted by the dancers, there was nothing for her to do but seek the wall again.

Her cheeks burned in confusion she found herself again surrounded by vacant chairs. She moved to the side of two girls sitting farther down the of two girls sitting farther down the hall. For a moment she felt less con-spicuous. But both girls were claimed by their partners, and she was left alone against the wall. Pretty girls glanced at her with genuine pity; girls of uncertain popularity eyed her scorn-fully as they passed. At last, blinded by a rush of hot tears, she arose and went from the music and merriment into the silence of the descred dressing room. — Ban

of the deserted dressing room. - San Francisco Bulletin.

IRRITABILITY A WARNING.

One of Nature's Danger Signals That Should Be Heeded.

Are you unduly quick tempered? Do you find yourself, on slight provocation, giving vent to petty outbursts of an-ger? Are you constantly nagging, fault finding and complaining? If chronic irritability is one of your

characteristics it is important for you to recognize that fact. For irritability the article in water, wash out the acids is always a danger signal. It points and melt off the wax, and the thing is to the presence of conditions which may be disastrous to you unless remedies.

In particular, irritability means that your nervous system is out of gear. This may be the result of either phys-ical or mental causes, or a combination of both. Usually both physical and mental causes enter in to intensify one another's harmful effects.

Thus the commonest of all causes of nervous disturbance is worry. Worry, as is known, interferes with all the bodily functions. It is especially damaging in its influence on the digestion. When the food is not properly digest-ed the nervous system is poorly nourished and severely strained. It is also in some degree poisoned by the circula-tion in the blood of substances which would otherwise have been removed by the eliminative organs.

All this causes a nervous tension that may express itself in chronic "grouchi-ness" or in frequent attacks of bad temper. These attacks in their tura cause increased weakening of the di-

gestive powers. What is needed to cure both the inatter terminated. And here digestion and the irritability is the cul-tivation of an optimistic attitude. The tendency to worry, look on the dark Seventh Century Needlework. Before the end of the seventh cen-Addington Bruce in Kansas City Star. -H

losses likewise occurred in sales to France and other European countries Another contributory factor was the recent establishment of great plants in Russia and France.

Information reaching the department of commerce, however, indicates a growing use of machinery on farms both in Europe and elsewhere, a tendency which will doubtless be even more pronounced upon the resumption of peace, since the devastation of war is ing a marked shortage in human and animal labor, necessitating propor tionately more machinery for the suc cessful conduct of farming. Russia, for example, possesses one-seventh of the entire area of the world and an even larger proportion of the land devoted sal crops, which require for their cultivation more machinery than most other classes of farm products. Gen depression in Canada, Argentina and elsewhere so reduced buying pow in 1914-15 that new agricultural ma chinery has not been purchased in the usual quantities, but with a restoration of normal conditions American manu-facturers will doubtless find larger markets than ever before.

COLLEGE MAN A STONECUTTER

McLaren Has Two Degrees and Speaks Seven Languages. Cambridge. Mass.-With two college

degrees and an acquaintanceship with men of letters abrond, John McLaren. A. B. A. M. is working as a stone cutter here for \$2.50 a day. Both his degrees are from the University of Glasgow and he speaks seven lan-

He was a prominent labor organize in England. He is a friend of George Bernard Shaw and adviser of Kler Hardie, the inhor leader and member of parliament.

His present employment is due to his opby of life. He is known as No philos 100

neace" etc. referring to George Washington, originated with Henry Lee of Virginia. In a resolution introduced in the house of representatives he had recommended that a committee be appointed to consider the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man "First in war, first in pence and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens." The phrase was again used in a speech in praise of General Washington made by Mr. Lee in 1799. but this time the word "countrymen" was substituted for "fellow citizens."-Philadelphia Press.

Why the Admiral Was Better was of her uncle. Admiral Ro It the famous racing man, of whom Lady Cardigan told the following story. Mrs Rous, it appears, was very dictatorial "And I remember." said Lady Cardi-"one day after her death calling gun, to inquire how my uncle was. 'In-deed, my lady,' said the servant, 'I may say the admiral is a deal better since Mrs. Rous' death.'"-London

His Handicap. "One of the penalties of approaching age is clumsiness," confessed Merton Morose, on whose head the frosts of time have been sifting down for quite a spell. "When I move carelessly about a room I knock over five things on an average, and when I am especially careful I knock over ten."-Judge.

Still Cheerful.

"Did you attend Miss Seresum's dribday party? "Oh. yes. I was there." "What kind of time did you have?" "The best ever." What is your impression of her?" "She's a game loser."-Birminghato Age-Hemid.

A little method in worth a great deal of memory.

egraph. He was also a survivor of the last Guggenheim expedition into Afrien. Mr. Mohun had devoted considera ble time to endeavors to exterminate the tsetse fly.

The explorer first went to Africa as commercial agent for the United States, after the governments of the world had recognized the Congo Free His work was so notable that state. expiration of his service for the United States-about three years-the Belgian government sought his serv

Mr. Mohun's wife, who was before her marriage Miss Harriett L. Barry of New York, once accompanied him to Zanzibar, but spent most of the time in Beigium, between which country and Africa communication was rapid Mr Mohun was an officer of the Red Cross ship which was sent to Belgium from country last year. His great ifather, William McKenny, was 12:14 grandfather. prominent in the African colonization He had a rare collection of pictures

of African scenes made during his service there. Although not connected with the armies of the governments which he represented, he wore a uni-form a large part of the time, this being an aid to maintaining discipline among the natives. He was a member of the geographical societies of Eng-land, France and Belgium.

Firemen In Knitting Bees.

Sandusky, O .- Sandusky firemen are knitting, not socks for soldiers, but shawis for their wives and sweet ald. hearts. The knitting idea was put into their heads when a fireman from one of the Columbus stations visited the local central station and remarked that kultting is the principal pasting of Columbus firemen. Cards and check erboards were promptly put aside, and now almost any evening firemen in each one of Sandusky's five stations may be seen sitting around knitting.

pearls, those of a definite shap -ball oval, pearl shaped, drop or button-bring prices up to as high as \$3,000 if they possess the size, color and luster. Besides these there is the peeler. A

peeler is a pearl with a rough exterior that may have a smooth interior when the rough outside covering is peeled away. Peeling is the biggest gamble in the industry. in the industry. A buyer may pick up a gem for a few dollars, risk his judgment on it and peel out a gem worth several hundred. Again he may ruin it and lose all.

For the past four years, which have been extremely dry ones, pearl fishing has been general, and the mussel beds have been greatly depleted.-Washington Post,

Harpers Ferry.

Harpers Ferry was named after Rob-ert Harper, an architect and mill build er, born in 1703 in the town of Oxford. England. He came to America in 1785 with his brother Joseph and located in Philadelphia, where for a time he pros pered, but, failing later, concluded to join the Friends of Londoun county. Va. En route to his new home he cam upon the gap in the Blue Ridge moun tains, where he made his home

Really Pleased, Then.

"Mrs. Gadders is a woman who al ways wears an artificial smile." Not always. I'm sure. What makes you think so? "I've seen her smile quite naturally when her sarcasm made some other woman wilt."-Birmingham Age-Her

His Birthright.

"Does young Jiggsby come by his erratic temperament naturally?" "Yes: his mother was a grand opera-singer, and his father was a left hand-

ed pitcher."-Puck.

To bear is to conquer out fate .-Campbell.

used for the establishment of the church and the decoration of priestly robes. Artists did not think it beneath their dignity to trace the patterns used for embroidery in their natural colors. A certain religious lady, wishing to mbrolder a sacerdotal vestment, asked no less a personage than St. Dunstan, then a young man, but already noted for his artistic skill and taste. to draw the flowers and figures. she afterward worked in gold thread. -Exchange.

Easily Arranged.

A man took the following telegram to a telegraph office: "Mrs. Brown, Center Street: I announce with grief the death of Uncle James. Come quickly to read the will. I believe we are his heirs. John Black."

The telegraph clerk, having counted the words, said. "There are two words too many, sir." "Cut out 'with grief,'" was the re-

ply.-Chicago News

In These Martial Days

"You must not be so quarrels Willie," said William's father impressively. "Remember that 'the shall inherit the earth.'" they will bereafter," re "Maybe

What It Will Be Called.

Teacher In Civics-When we have everything in common and your busi-ness is everybody's business, what is it called? Observing Student-It is usually called gossip.-Judge.

Mr. Hennypeck (peevishly) - When you tell me to do a thing, like a fool I go and do it. Mrs. Hennyneck incridly-No: you go and do it like a fool-New York Post.

Unique American Families. The Harrison family, like the Adams family of Massachusetts, on its illustrious genealogical tree carries the names of one signer of the Declaration trious of Independence and two presidents of the United States, and in this record the Adamses and the Harrisons stand apart in a class by themselves. These distinctions in one family, it can be noted, will never again be equaled. They remain unique in the history of the country.

He Wasn't Hissing. One of the ushers approached a man who appeared to be annoying those about him.

"Don't you like the show?"

"Yes, indeed?"

"Then why do you persist in bissing the performers?"

"Why, m-man alive, 1 w-was-n't h-hissing. I w-was as-i.npiy as-a-ay-ing to S-s-sammle that the s-s-singing s-s-s-superb."-New York Globe.

Full Particulars.

The prosecuting witness in the dam-age suit against the city was giving in his testimony.

"Now, then. Mr. Bleedem," snid his lawyer, "you will please tell the jury where you were injured." "On my knee. In my feelings and

sponded the young militant. "but "On my knee. In my feelings and around in my school they are used to wipe up the earth."-Chicago Herald. answered the witness, fearing an objection on the part of the other at-torney.—Case and Comment.

Something to Smile At. "Try to smile," said the head of the department store. "Look at yonder clerk. He is always smilling."

"He finds it easy to smile. He seils face powder to pretty girls. I soll col-iar buttons to old grouches."-Louis-ville Courier-Journal.

A loving heart is the beginning of all knowledge.-Cariyle.

It called?

Corrected.