



Can Guessing Win?

Between the prices paid to the producer and by the consumer there is a staggering difference.

There is one way to assure both farmer and consumer a fair price for food—that is through careful Farm Cost Accounting. The Farm Bureaus are instituting a national campaign to hurry the Government investigation of the costs of actual food production and distribution. Once the whole problem has been carefully and publicly sifted, it will be possible to put prices on a basis of justice to both producer and consumer and to eliminate the unreasonable unearned profits that are made "in the dark."

Every farmer owes it to himself to further the cause by lending his individual support to the work of the Farm Bureau. There's only one sensible way to run the race for fair profits. Leave in the stable the willing but crippled mule, Farm Cost Guessing, and make the running on the thoroughbred, Farm Cost Accounting. It's the only way to win.

This conclusion is not a snap judgment by THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, but the result of careful study. Our editors and

investigators travel 300,000 miles a year to study farm problems and to report the best farm opinions of the country. We voice the honest opinions of the American farmer. THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN contains farm news, striking pictures, great cartoons, and lots of smiles—it comes 52 times in a year—but perhaps it is most appreciated for its practical helpfulness. It makes money for farmers. Only \$1.00 for a year's subscription will prove it to you—send bill or check.

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CRIME IN U.S. BEATS EUROPE

Investigator Tells Why "Tolerant America" is Plagued With Murders and Theft.

TASK OF POLICE MUCH HARDER

Neither the Police of London Nor Paris Would Be Able to Cope With Crime in New York or Chicago, Says Raymond B. Foedick.

New York.—Tolerant American cities are overrun with criminals to a greater extent than metropolitan districts in Europe and neither the police of London nor of Paris would be able to cope with crime in this city or Chicago, according to Raymond B. Foedick, who made public statistics compiled for the bureau of social hygiene.

"The police of an American city are faced with a task such as European police organizations have no knowledge of," said Mr. Foedick in giving statistics from one part of his forthcoming work on "American Police Systems." "The metropolitan police force of London, with all its splendid efficiency, would be overwhelmed in New York, and the brigade de sergents de Paris, with its ingenuity and mechanical equipment, would fall far below the level of its present achievement if it were confronted with the situation in Chicago."

Mr. Foedick discusses the relation of heterogeneous population in America to the crime rate, and concludes that preponderance of crime in this country is augmented by unassimilated or poorly assimilated races.

We Condone Violence.

"It must not be supposed, however, that our foreign and colored population is the sole cause of our excessive crime rate," continues Mr. Foedick. "If the offenses of our foreign and colored races were stricken from the calculation our crime record would still greatly exceed the record of western Europe. With all its kindness and good nature—the temper of our communities contains a strong strain of violence. We condone violence and share its punishment."

"As to the fact of our excessive criminality the statistics furnish startling evidence. London in 1914, with a population of 7,250,000, had 115 premeditated murders. Chicago, one-third the size of London, in the same period

had 158, nearly twice as many murders as London. In 1915 Chicago had 14 more murders than England and Wales. In 1916 the number of murders in Chicago was almost exactly six times the number committed in London.

In 1915 New York had six times more homicides than London, and exceeded the total homicides of England and Wales by 67. This toll could not be attributed to the peculiar conditions in London induced by the war. In each of the years from 1914 to 1916, inclusive, New York had more homicides than occurred in London during any three-year period previous to the outbreak of the war in 1914.

"Statistics of this kind could be multiplied at length. In the three-year period 1916-18, inclusive, Glasgow had 35 homicides; Philadelphia, which is only a trifle larger, had during this same period 23. Liverpool and St. Louis are approximately the same size; in 1915 St. Louis had 11 times the number of homicides that Liverpool had, and in 1916 eight times the number.

More Burglaries Here.

"Equally significant is the comparison of burglary statistics between Great Britain and the United States. In 1915, for example, New York city had approximately eight times as many burglaries as London had in the same period. In 1917 New York had four times as many burglaries as London. In 1918 the burglaries which the police reported in New York were approximately two and a half times those in London.

"While war conditions undoubtedly served to heighten the contrast they were by no means entirely responsible for it; in 1915 New York city had more burglaries than occurred in all England and Wales in 1911, 1912 or 1913. Chicago in 1916 had 582 more burglaries than London; in 1917, 3,439 more; in 1918, 803 more and in 1919, 2,146 more.

"Even more startling are the statistics of robbery. In each of the four years from 1915 to 1918, inclusive, New York city had from four to five times more robberies than occurred in all England and Wales in any one of the five years preceding the war.

Danger Goes With Job.

The camel postman of the Sahara has need of plenty of pluck. The wild tribesmen of the desert look upon him as their natural prey; so that he never knows, when he sets out in the morning, whether he will reach his destination at night. But he trots his 50 miles a day and regards a stray shot from a lurking sniper or an ambush of spears as part of the ordinary routine incidental to his business.

BABE GETS PASSPORT



Little Lillie Jane McGill, eleven months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. McGill of New York is the youngest person ever to receive an American passport. Baby McGill left recently for Scotland in charge of an English governess to join her mother there. As the governess holds a British passport it was necessary for Baby McGill to have an individual passport.

Paris Children Decline to Study Geography

Paris.—School children of the lower grades are going on strike in many public schools in France as a protest against the study of geography.

Led by a few older pupils, these modern strikers declare they do not wish to waste time learning the geography of Europe until conditions are more or less definitely settled.

Star's Arrival Kept Dog From Jail.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Because the court learned that Almato Falcon, convicted of carrying concealed weapons, had just become a father of a boy, the prisoner was freed with a small fee.

MEMORIAL TO GRANT

Grand Statue at Washington is Nearly Finished.

Second Largest Equestrian Statue in the World Has Been Eighteen Years in the Making.

Washington.—Eighteen years in the making, a memorial to Gen. U. S. Grant is nearing completion here, and probably will be unveiled before the end of the year. It is in the form of a magnificent equestrian statue of bronze, the second largest of its kind in the world, mounted on a granite pedestal and flanked on the left by a casting of a group of cavalry and on the right by a group of artillery, both groups done in bronze.

Two huge lions in stone at the foot of the pedestal complete the memorial.

The equestrian figure stands 16 feet high, weighs 10,700 pounds and costs \$250,000. The memorial is located in the botanic gardens at the foot of the capitol grounds, and congress has approved removal of a section of the iron fence on the east front of the gardens to admit the statue and to provide space for spectators at the unveiling ceremonies.

Authority for the creation of the memorial was given by congress on Feb. 23, 1901. The competition for the statue was held in 1902 and the award was to Henry M. Shrady, a noted sculptor of Elmford, N. Y., whose design was selected by a jury consisting of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Daniel Chester French, Daniel H. Burnham and Charles F. McKim.

The pedestal was designed by Edward Pierce Casey of New York, associated with Mr. Shrady, and was completed and put in place in 1906.

The equestrian statue has just now been finished, however, and was shipped here in sections by motortruck from New York city.

The memorial to the famous general and eighteenth President of the United States will bear no inscription, according to the members of the fine arts commission, who recently approved the statue in its completed form. A member of the Grant memorial commission had composed a lengthy inscription, but after careful consideration officials of the commission and of the office of public buildings and grounds deemed an inscription unnecessary.

Avoid the Herry Habit.

The herry habit spoils life. It is death to quality, and to all efficiency. People who fret and fume and fume in their work, who hurry and worry, cannot accomplish great things. Lack of poise and a confused sense of hurry and worry, cannot accomplish great things. Power is like the big river which flows noiselessly; weakness is like the shallow brook, whose waters dash and foam and make a lot of noise, but are easily turned aside by the least obstruction because they possess only a trifling amount of force.—Orison Swett Marden in Chicago Daily News.



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Thank God for Friends.

There are some people who seem to be made for friendship, just as others are created for other purposes. To have and to hold friends usually means that a man or woman must be absolutely sincere. We think of certain great men as being good friends. Stevenson, for example, had many friends, and Theodore Roosevelt and Phillips Brooks. What a wonderful blessing to have such men for one's friends!—yet lesser lights are no less good friends, and if we look about I am sure that we will say: "Thank God for our friends!"—Exchange.

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A Demonstration of Real Economy: 2 lbs. of Mazola Fried 208 Doughnuts—2 lbs. of Lard Fried Only 138

MRS. A. LOUISE ANDREA—awarded the gold medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition as lecturer on food and culinary topics—in a comparative test recently fried 208 doughnuts in 2 lbs. of Mazola, while only 138 could be fried in the same amount of lard.

At the same time this expert fried 2 1/2 lbs. of potatoes in 2 lbs. of Mazola, as against 7 lbs. 14 oz. fried in 2 lbs. of lard.

Also, she fried 2 1/2 lbs. of fish steak, cut to a uniform thickness of one inch, in 2 lbs. of Mazola. Two lbs. of lard fried only 16 1/2 lbs.

This means that Mazola is from twice to more than three times more economical to use than lard, on the basis of actual accomplishment.

In each test, 4 lbs. each of Mazola and lard were fried down to 2 lbs.

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