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## What Can Be Done

80 is enough: 160 an abundance, 320 acres a misfortune, 640 acres a calam-

These are the words of Arnold Mar-

(b): These are the words of Arnold Mar-in, the Nebraska exponent of intensive farming in the west, where today the scarre farm is the exception and the to-acre farm arafty. "In my boyhood 1 learned farming mid the narrow contines along the fiver Rhein in Switzerland.' says Mar-tin, 'I was raised on a six-acre farm and I always naturally have been a sincer bellever in intensive farming Since 1872 theoretical and practical farming has been taught in the Swiss publi schools. The first agricultural school in Switzerland was founded 100 years ago-in 1896. The result is that out of 296,000 families in that country \$7,000 are land hokiers. The future of the country is safe. Those small farm-ers and mountain people who have de-feated every foe since 1807 have reason to be patriotic, because each one owns a mart of the country." With such training Martin came to Scheaka and, after renting various farms for three years, possessed \$275. In eastern Nebraska, near the small fown of DuBois, he found a 20-acre iract which could be purchased for ind over half of it was covered with small timber and brush. The remaind-er was pasture. There were no im-provements whatever. Land about this.

small timber and brush. The remaind-er was pasture. There were no im-provements whatever. Land about this particular piece was selling at from \$45 to \$75 an acre, but this small tract was considered practically worthless. Mar-lin paid down \$100, the balance to be paid in three years at 7 per cent inter-est. He was thus left with \$175 to erect his improvements and make a start at arming

LAUGH AT THE YOUNG MAN.

People in the vicinity langhed at the young man and his small tract of pas-ure and scrub timber. They nick-named him "Hazelbrush Martin," but named him "Hazelbrush Martin," but the man only smiled confidently and uring the winter months went to work. "I did not care what the people said about me," he has related. "I had had experience with a shall farm in the old country and they had not. I could look into the future. I could see in this 20 acres a chance for a man who had a amily and not much mony to lead in a lew years an independent, healthful, progressive life. I knew that the small farmer gives character to agriculture

New years an independent, healthful, progressive life. I knew that the small armer gives character to agriculture verywhere and at all times." While clearing his land this young swiss began studying his home market at the intention of discovering what was best adapted to it. He also began studying his home market with the intention of discovering what he could raise that all of the people bout him and in the nearest cowns would most want and would pay the highest price for. He decided that would pay the highest price for. He decided that would pay the highest price for. He decided to raise strains fraits that were shipped into his farm. He also decided to raise strains and vegetables of the fineat wallity, which he foresaw he could ship do his hear he decided that is for the staple article. He knew that he could produce these articles of better quality and in larger quantities per acre because possessing but a mail tract and being in a position to zerow all possible care upon what he did produce.

RAISES A VARIETY OF CROPS.

•RAISES A VARIETY OF CROPS. Martin bought his place seven years ago. Today he has five acress of or-inard consisting of 900 pear trees and a number of apple, plum, cherry, ing his yield until in 1902 his crop of brackberries, gooseberries and cur-rants. Five acres he has in potatoes, and the place of the series of the series of the series in corn, raising Reid's yel-ow dent and breeding it carofally from year to year. This corn he sells entirely to his neighbors for seed purposes at fancy prices. Three acress of his farm is pasture land, with some young timber upon it and a good spring, and three acress consists of ny land, of which there is one in Prairie grass, one in clover and one in alfalfa. Martin keeps one team, wom mich cows, a few hogs and a few hens. He also raises vegetables, no-and y tomatoes and onions, for mar-tic de bas about and se and and and the acres a home se neat and

EOPLE of moderate means should not farm too much land. A mun can start on a 20-acre inrm. Forty acres may do him; senough; 160 an abundance, 320 a misfortune, 640 acres a calam tech with but three subschells. Which is a misfortune of a ranking the following winter for from 80 cents to 81 a bushel. In 1900 10 acres of power area the words of Arnold March is the exception and the re farm is the exception and the re farm a rarfly.
I my boyhood 1 learned farming the constrant of the bushel is the young Swias the value of a small farm properly farmed

value of a small farm properly farmed in a dry year.

HUNDRED DOLLARS AN ACRE PROFIT.

HUNDRED DORLARS AN ACKE PROPIT. In 1902 he planted five acres in pota-toos and harvested 1,600 bushels, the early varieties selling for \$1,60 a bush-el and the balance for 25 cents a bushel. His potatoes brought him that year considerably over \$100 an acre profit. In 1903 he raised 680 bushels of pota-toes, which sold for from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel. Together with 142 crates of strawberries, all raised on one-half acre of ground. Martin realized \$833 from his three and a half acres of po-tatoes and fruit, or about \$238 profit per acre-and this on land that just seven years before cost him \$12,50 an acre. During these seven years this practical and scientific young farmer has real-ized from his potatoes alone, grown on from three to five acres of land, over \$4,500, while his corn, fruit, vegetables and other products have realized al-most as much. During all of these seven years Mar-tin has been gradually improving his from, but still sticking to his 20 acres. His house is well built, comfortable and tastily painted and furnished. He has created a good barn, has purchased new implements and wagons, fenced his

His house is well built, comfortable and tastily painted and furnished. He has crected a good barn, has purchased new implements and wagons, fenced his place, planted hundreds of new fruit trees, many of rare and valuable va-rieties; furnished his home with com-forts and conveniences. Moreover, he has found time to travel and to en-joy blinself. He has made three trips to the Rocky mountains, one to the World's fair at St. Louis, where his products took awards of gold medals in the agricultural entries, and has at-tended the state. fairs of Nebraska and other states, making attractive and winning exhibits of his products, and has been elected to prominent po-sitions in the state agricultural and horticultural societies. He has like-wise found time to attend many farm-ers' institutes in Nebraska and Kansas, where he is wont to explain the rea-son of his success and plead the value of the small farm as a money-maker is farmed to farm of the farm son of this shall be a more shall be a more shall be of the small farm as a money-maker. So widespread has the fame of his farm become that he has during the last two years been called to various places in the United States to superintend the model forms cloud the

## laying out of model farms along the lines of his own in eastern Nebraska. SUCCESS BRINGS CHANGE IN

SUCCESS BRINGS CHANGE IN SENTIMENT. Sentiment has changed much in his own community in regard to the 20-acre farm of this young Swiss. Where seven years ago his neighbors laughed at his 20-acre farm and miled him "Hazelbrush Martin" if "Potato Martin." farmers now come to him from long distances for instruction and advice. And they buy his seed corn and his seed potatoes at his own price. Within two years after he settled near DuBois his neighbors began to say: "Martin is making as much money on his 20 acres and with much less work and worry, as we are on our quar-ter section." Soon they began to say that he was making more money than they were, and they came to him for the secret. They discovered that his products were winning all the prizes at the neighboring county fails. Then they saw that at the state fails he was winning substantial money premums. Forty ears of his corn show in 1992, brought him a premium of \$42. A simi-lar exhibit of corn won for him a gold medal at the \$1. Louis exposition and a gold medal at the Portland exposition. SENTIMENT. a gold medial at the Portland exposition. His fruit won cash premiums at the state fair for several seasons and gold and silver medals at the expositions just mentioned. Each award increased the demand for his products for seed purposes, which has grown until his entire yield is practically sold long be-fore it has matured at practically any price he desires to put upon it.



boys and girls of Milwaukee go wrong. The committee is headed by Alderman Emil Seldel, a Social Democrat, who introduced the resolution. It has come to the conclusion that the objectionable conditions which prevail in Milwaukee are the result of city

in Milwaukee are the result of city life and are common to all large cities. Among the agencies which Milwau-kee people hold responsible for the cor-rupting of young people and which they believe are equally active in other large cities are the following: Undesirable home influences. The indifference or the blind fond-ness of purents in many homes of the better sort.

better sort. The penny arcades, their tendency to promote flirations and the opportuni-ty which they present to the petty ty w thief. The five cent theaters and other

The live cent infatters and other places of cheap amusement conducted without proper supervision, not so much because of the nature of the en-tertainment itself, but because they promote the habit of hanging about the streets and forming chance acquaintances.

Sensational displays on the billboards.

Poirroms and bowling alleys which allow young boys to loaf in them. Lack of supervision of boarding huses which advertise rooms to let to huses which advertise rooms to let to young girls. The inadequate enforcement of the compulsory education and child labor laws and of laws prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors, the sale of cigar-ettes and the attendance of young girls at saloon dance halls without their guardians' presence. Inadequate laws restricting disorder-ly houses and poor enforcement of such laws as exist. Lack of opportunities for wholesome enjoyment, such as public playgrounds and social centers. As remedial agencies constructive rather than stricter prohibitive legisla-tion is likely to be recommended to the council.

tion is likely to be recommended to the council. "Give the boys a place where they can play ball without keeping a look-out for the policeman," suggests H. H. Jacobs, warden of the University of Wisconsin Settlement, situated in the heart of the Polish district, "and you have taken a long step toward the so-lution of the problem. Give them a good club with gymnasium facilities under intelligent and sympathetic su-pervision and they will desert the gang which meets in alleys and which is a training school for thieves and worse." In this statement is found the key-note of the majority of the recommen-dations. Among the propositions fa-vored are the following: The erection by the city of neighborcouncil.

Instruction in civics, social hygiene and home economics in the public schools, and trade schools, with both day and evening classes.

See.

Doctors, clergymen, teachers and so-ciological workers are co-operating will the Seidel committee in the investiga-tion. A pamphlet form containing a series of questions was sent out by the committee and the answers are being compiled. Hundreds of answers are be-ing received.

Miss Elizabeth H. Thomas, national Miss Elizabeth H. Thomas, national secretary of the Social Democratic par-ty, declares the social settlements work is like dipping up the Atlantic ocean with a teaspoon and bases her opinion on personal work done in New York and at Hull House. Chicago, before she became a Socialist. She advocates lengthening the school age to 21 years, to give opportunity to develop intel-lectually and morally before going out into the world. She does not believe in trade schools,

Winfield R. Gaylord, state organizer f the Social Democratic party, on the ontrary believes that the city should

of the Social Democratic party, on the contrary believes that the city should take up the line of work carried on by the social settlements and should also conduct schools of trade. Judge Neele B. Neelen of the Juvenile court, believes that the city should es-tablish and maintain nighborhood hous-es, more public playgrounds, schools of trade and parental schools, and declares that this line of work should have pref-crence above all other municipal im-provements. Judge A, C. Brazee of the Municipal court also favors all the lines of constructive work suggested. Mrs. Julia Kurtz, superintendent of the Milwaukee House of Mercy, con-ducted for unfortunats young women, urges the establishment of a municipal children's theater. Miss Mary Berry, matron of the State Industrial School for Girls, suggests municipal supervision of rooming hous-es, declaring they are often traps for

declaring they are often traps for

girls. The municipal theater idea is favored by Mrs. A. J. Eimermann, president of the Woman's School Alliance. She be-lieves that the city should provide per-ny theaters and abolish the ones run by private enterprise. In her opinion the establishment of municipal neigh-borhood houses is the finest thing the city could do with the possible excep-tion of establishing a municipal laun-dry.

dry. "I thoroughly believe in the move-



NOTICES.

Consult County Clerk or respective sign-

hens. He also raises vegetables, no-lably tomatoes and onlons, for mar-ket. He has a home as neat and weet as constant care and repeated scrubbing and Swiss love for the beau-iful and the picturesque can make it. In fact the whole farm suggests that it has been taken bodily out of seme old-world country, as Holland or England, or Switzerhand, and set down on the broad prairies of Nebraska. During these seven years of his secupancy pointoes, corn and fruit ave been his big moncy-makers. He has raised corn every year, increas-

The Americans will yet fear the two-second of the place and repeated in the fact the whole farm suggests is the farm were to be in the family for gene-born allens." Is Martin's declara-ion. "The Americans must commerce so to farm as the Europeans farm, as if the farm were to be in the family for gene-born allens." Is Martin's declara-ion. "The Americans must commerce so to farm as the Europeans farm, as if the farm were to be in the family for gene-born allens." Is Martin's declara-tor the broad prairies of Nebrasa. "In the farm were to be in the family for gene-born allens." Is Martin's declara-tor the farm were to be in the family for gene-born allens." Is Martin's declara-tor the farm were to be in the family for gene-born allens." Is Martin's declara-tor the farm were to be in the family for gene-born allens." Is Martin's declara-tor the farm were to be in the family for gene for sale tomorow. They must have been this big money-makers. He have been the polato rows, the utilization to the peace the sole of and used for so and fail powed. Calification to deter, as is also done with the corn is low and fail powed. Calification is low and fail powed. Calification were and fail powed. Calification to all farm setter appreciation of the son after to son, brings better farming better to son, brings better farming the anter appreciation of the boad prairies, bough a 20-acre farm for its an arce, for which he has receally weak far appreciation of the british language, but with his usual preventer farm for the south provide the british language, but with his usual preventer and to day not only speaks the inguage perfectly but writes with pur-ty and force. He is he demand at british and the bris the provide from th

CAN LEARN FROM EUROPEANS.

"The Americans will yet learn the alue of intensive farming from Euro-pean-born allens," is Martin's declara-tion. "The Americans must commence

The set of the Polish district. "and you have taken a long step toward the so tution of the problem. Give them a for the city to build neighbor- ment for the city to no better purpose. It will save at the following:
The reaction by the city of neighbor- ment for the conveniences for baths vored are the following:
The opening of the public schools after school hours as social eacher at a school hours as social eacher and the away for ment of properly equipped with reading boys over 16 to work. He cites schools and no properly conducted municipal atter school hours as social eacher the schools where religion is a state prisons were ever indentured apprenties constructive lines on structive work proposed and of ungraded classes for school schools. Mere religion is a part of the education can the problem and questionable 5-cent the.
Stricter enforcement of all laws provided sor instructive different with the coluse provided for boys and highers, and there are the followes in the children Additional restrictions in the child labor.

ers for further information.

In the Third Judicial District Court, in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah. Department No.4. In the matter of the estate of Orange J. Salisbury, De-ceased. Notice.—The petition of Margaret B. Salisbury, praying for the admission to probate of a certain document, pur-porting to be the last Will and Testa-ment of Orange J. Salisbury, deceased, and for the granting of Letters Testa-mentary to Margaret B. Salisbury, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 13th day of July. A. D. 1907. at 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Court House, in the Court Room of said Court in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah. Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seai thereof adfixed, this 2nd day of July. A. D. 1907. (Seal) J. U. ELDREDGE JR. Clerk. By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk. Bradley Pischel & Harkness, Attorneys for Petitioner.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT. PRO-bate Division, in and for Salt Lake Coun-ty, State of Utah. In the matter of the estate of Charles F. Stohl, Deceased. No-tice.-The petition of G. H. Back-man, executor of the estate of Charles F. Stohl, deceased, pray-ing for the settlement of final account of the residue of said estate to the per-sona entitled, has been set for hearing on Saturday, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1997, at 16 o'clock a. m., at the County Court Homes, in the Court Room of said Court, in Sait Lake City, Sait Lake County, Utah.

Utah. Witness the Clerk of said Court with the seal thereof affixed, this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1907. (Scal) J. U. ELDREDGE, JR., Clerk. By W. H. Farnsworth, Deputy Clerk. G. H. Backman, Attorney for Petitioner.



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DAILY BULLLETIN OF EXCURSION RATES via NREGON ELKS' RATES TO PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN July 10. 11 and 12. JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION





WE CURE Kidacy and Bladder Diseases, Scrofula, Diseases iure, Brouchitis, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Skin Dis-eases, and all special diseases of men. Consultation Free. Get our advice before you place your case with others

Consultation Free the data stops every drain and builds up the phys-others Our cure for weak men stops every drain and builds up the phys-al and nervous system, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses and heals the bladder and kidneys, invigorates the liver, revives the spirits, brightens the intellect, and, above all, restores the wasted powers of vitality, Hours-9 a. m, to 5 p. m.; evenings, 7 to 5:30; Sundays, 9 a. m.



Postoffice Changes of This Week

Washington letter in the Boston ; Transcript tells the following about the post office department which will be read with interest in

which will be read with interest in this city: Many important legislative acts by the last congress became officitive any 1, the beginning of the govern-ment's fiscial year. The post office department is particularly interested in the new legislation affecting the postal establishment which goes into effect on that day. Here are the more important things provided for: Clerks in offices of the first and second class carriers in the rity de-ficery service will be divided into six grades.

in the first grade the salary will be \$600; in the second grade \$800 third grade, \$000; fourth grade, \$1.000; fifth grade, \$1,100; sixth grade, \$1,200

In the first day of the month clerks and carriers at first-class offices will be promoted successively to the fifth frade, and clerks and carriers at second frees will be promoted successively to the fourth grade. The promoted successively to the fourth grade of the promoted successively to the fourth grade for transfer to the service of a carrier, and any carrier will be eligible for transfer to the service of a carrier, and any carrier will be eligible for transfer to the service of a carrier, and any carrier will be eligible for transfer to the service of a carrier, and any carrier will be eligible for transfer to the service of a carrier, and any carrier will be eligible for transfer to the service of a carrier, and any carrier will be eligible for transfer to the service of a clerk.
Every city carrier who on June 30 the fourth grade at \$1,000 p year provided there is submitted by year post correct. On the first day of the month clerks

department evidence of efficiency and faithfulness. Substitutes may be employed for elerks and carriers at the rate of hirty cents an hour, and a substitute becomes eligible for appointement to clerks

Employees in the railway mail ser-vice are classified and nearly every-body in this branch will receive an in-crease of \$100. Rural letter carriers who cover w) at is known as a full oute will receive

The compensation paid the rail-roads for carrying the mails is to be readjusted, and the pay considerably readjusted. reduced.

Postmasters throughout the country will begin to keep record of the weight of each class of mail. This record is to be kept for a period of six months.

In making promotions under the new legislation the department is be-ing guided by the recommendations of poster clear as far

Some Business If a farm er concluded not to plant seed. Men Are Too but to "conserve" "Conservative." it, because crops sometimes fail, he would be as wise as the merchant who "conserves" the money which should be invested in publicity. because he has it in bank, and because he fears that publicity may not be completely profitable.

