

# STERLING CITY NEWS-RECORD

VOL. XIII.

STERLING CITY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1914.

NO. 4.

## VERGARA'S BODY RECOVERED FROM MEXICO

HEEN SHOT AND SKULL WAS CRUSHED—IDENTIFIED BY SON AND FRIENDS.

## INQUIRY BEGAN INTO MATTER

Garrett and Other Officials Waiting at River When Body Was Returned.

... Texas.—The mutilated body of Clement Vergara, Texas ranchman, was secretly brought to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande in early hours of Sunday morning, following beyond all question the death of his execution after he was captured by Mexican federals.

...ing as silently as they had the river, the men who discovered the body from the Hidalgo cemetery and bore it five miles over a rough trail to American territory, left no trace of their identity or their motive.

... American Garrett, of Nuevo Laredo, Tex., Capt. J. J. Sanders of the Texas rangers, and Deputy Sheriff of this city, so far as known, are the only persons on the American side aware of what to be done.

... went to the scene, 45 miles up the river from Laredo, found the body as they had been told, and had it brought to Laredo, pending an examination which the state will make.

... of the officials would make a report, except to set at rest earlier reports that Texas rangers and friends of Vergara had acted together in bringing into Mexico and securing the body for burial by the family.

... Vergara had been shot twice through the head and once through the neck, his skull was crushed as shown from a rifle butt, and the fingers of the left hand indicated that he had been tortured before being put to death.

... identification was made by the dead son and by friends.

## LENIENT WITH TERRAZAS

Not Execute Him if Not Given Money; Mac Officer Plans.

... Paso, Texas.—Failure to pay the amount demanded for Luis Terrazas would not result in the prisoner's execution, according to a telegram received here from Gen. Villa at Chihuahua.

... The contract has been let to an eastern concern for the erection of the mammoth union station and terminals in Dallas. This will be the largest station in the southwest and will cost, when completed, \$5,000,000. It is expected that the excavation work will begin shortly.

... The Harris county commissioners have ordered the improvement of eight important roads and the erection of two modern bridges. Work will commence at an early date. The money for these improvements will come from the \$1,000,000 road and bridge bond issue voted in the county sometime ago.

... Lometa bears the distinction of being the home of the champion wolf catcher of the world. J. L. Wallace, a farmer living near there abandoned his agricultural pursuits the first of January and engaged in trapping wolves. Up to the present time he has caught more than 250 of these pestiferous animals and claims to hold the world's record in this respect.

... The mining resources of Palo Pinto county are to be further utilized. A charter has been granted to Fort Worth capitalists who will develop the coal mines there. The new concern is capitalized at \$500,000.

... The Kaufman county commissioners have ordered elections to be held in Kaufman, precinct No. 1, and the Crandall justice precinct No. 8, for \$150,000 in bonds for road improvements. The election is called for April 16.

... Explosion Sends Car into Air. New York.—Nearly a score of persons were injured and shaken up in a Twenty-third street cross-street car in which they were passengers was tossed several feet into the air by the explosion of a gas tank in the Fifth avenue.

... Ship Rabbit Skins to Paris, Tacoma, Wash.—From Chewelah, a Stevens county postoffice, 80-rabbit skins have just been sent parcel post to Paris, France, via New York, for manufacture into fur.

... Shipments were made by Opal Shimer Bros., who rounded up hundreds more. Ranchers hope a pest will be found for millions of rabbits now regarded as pests throughout Eastern Washington and Oregon.

## TEXAS BREVITIES

The building permits for February in Waco amounted to \$154,000 and numbered 46.

The West Texas Telephone company is rebuilding its system at Ballinger at a cost of \$20,000.

The election at Elgin for the voting of road bonds in the sum of \$35,000 carried by a good majority.

Snyder will vote April 11 on a proposition to issue \$50,000 in bonds for road and bridge purposes.

Shreveport, La., issued 107 building permits in February representing buildings valued at \$115,000.

A contract has been signed for the construction of a waterworks system for Canadian to cost \$31,000.

Ballinger plans to install a new pump for the city waterworks plant. The capacity will be 1,000 gallons per minute.

A Cleburne cattleman sold 1,200 head of fine muley cows and bulls recently to Sutton county stockmen. The deal involved nearly \$300,000.

Plans and specifications for a \$150,000 annex to the city hall at Houston have been completed and work will commence immediately on this project.

A thousand acre tract of land near Eagle Lake is being prepared for the planting of the largest fig orchard in Texas. A mammoth fig preserving plant will also be built.

Houston citizens will contribute more than \$100,000 into the national coffers this year as a result of the passage of the income tax law and its enforcement, according to Deputy Collector L. W. Elliott.

It has been learned that a northern concern will begin the erection of a brick factory at Terrell to utilize the sand clay deposits located near there. Material for the plant has been ordered and it will have facilities for the making of several styles of brick.

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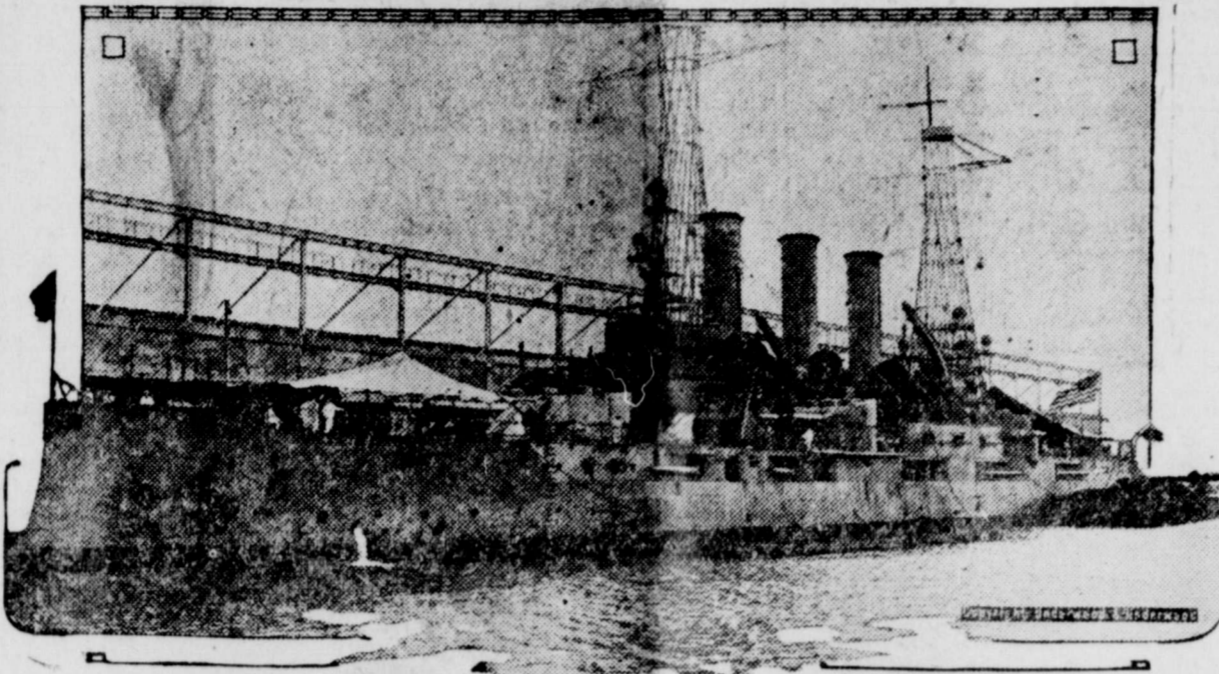
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## FIRST WARSHIP AT THE NEW COLON DOCKS



To the battleship Minnesota belongs the distinction of being the first warship to tie up at the new government docks at Colon. The photograph shows the Minnesota at the dock preparatory to her sailing from the canal zone with 600 marines for duty in Mexican waters.

## GENERAL PANCHO VILLA

Dubbed Bloodthirsty Barbarian Chieftain by His Enemies.

His Friends Declare He is a Man Driven to a Robin Hood Life by a Regime of Tyranny That Has Prevailed in Mexico.

New York.—Pancho Villa is, according to his enemies, the most bloodthirsty, revengeful and barbarous chieftain imaginable, "half Indian and half beast," a creature to be viewed only with detestation and repulsion.

To his friends, however, he is a man driven to a Robin Hood life by a regime of tyranny, forced to wild acts of outlawry in self-preservation, a being at heart most gentle and humane, and become by the strange vicissitudes of Mexico the victorious general who may in a month or two march into Mexico City, triumphant, at the head of his rough, unkempt troops.

All accounts of Villa start with his first slaying. Before that he is only known as a six-foot scion of one



Pancho Villa, one of the best families in northern Mexico, proud, haughty, athletic, a dead shot, and a born leader.

He was left a guardian of his sister, a dark-eyed beauty, on the death of his father. A jefe politico, or high sheriff, who lived near the Villa ranch, eloped with the girl who had been left in Pancho's care. There was no marriage, whether by the girl's acquiescence or not history is silent. But Pancho decided the stain on the 'sutechone could only be removed by the death of the thief.

Mounting his swiftest horse, he galloped after the elopers, caught them and arranged their marriage. Then

he forced his brother-in-law to sign his own death-warrant, dig his own grave and lie down on the mound at the side of it. He deliberately shot the bridegroom and rolled the body into the pit, which he then filled with earth. What the sister was doing during these proceedings is not chronicled.

The father of the dead sheriff rode out to the Villa ranch and was shot dead as he knocked at the door. Then Pancho fled into the hills and a price was placed upon his head by Porfirio Diaz.

That's the way the story is usually told. But others say there was one day a row in an adobe hut patronized by the gamblers of Chihuahua, and an army officer was shot dead. The assailant escaped to the hills and became "Pancho the Bandit," the terror of northern Mexico.

All through his life this double version runs. Recently there came a story of his capturing a woman and marrying her by force. Then, it was related, she fell in love with her savage husband, and was content to follow him in his campaigns. This tale may be true—and then again it may be true, as others say, that he is most faithful to the girl of the people he married in San Andreas four years ago.

To lead up to this earlier and more authenticated marriage it is necessary to go back a bit. When he fled after his first slaying, he gathered about himself a body of wild men of the mountains, outlaws like himself. Far and wide he pillaged the estates of the Diaz adherents. Some say he exercised little discrimination in his takings. At any rate, by 1910 he had gained the dignity of head of an irregular army, with which he marched from his mountain principality to San Andreas, about 35 miles west of the city of Chihuahua. There he made his headquarters and married. He provided tutors for the girl wife, so that she might gain the schooling of which she had been deprived. He himself took advantage of the opportunity to study, and among other things he said to have gained at this time his fair knowledge of English.

This agrees with the picture of the Villa who recently was much impressed by the lessons in international law he chanced to receive, and who announced he would immediately substitute these principles for his former less merciful code.

But those who see the darker side of Villa, and that every decent-minded citizen in Mexico shudders at the thought of the outlaw of the Chihuahua mountains in the national palace of Mexico City.

Madero's recognition of Villa gave him his first step upward from the condition of outlaw leader.

## MRS. WHITMAN A SUFFRAGIST

Wife of District Attorney of New York County an Ardent Worker for Woman's Suffrage.

New York.—This specially posed photograph of the wife of Charles Seymour Whitman, district attorney of New York county, and their beautiful young daughter, Olive, was made at their home on Madison avenue, New York, February 3.

Mrs. Whitman is an ardent worker in the suffrage ranks, has achieved a reputation all her own as a civic worker as well as a good government



Mrs. Whitman and Daughter.

During the campaign of 1909, when Judge Whitman was strenuously fighting for his election to the district attorneyship, Mrs. Whitman was one of his most able campaign marshals. Just a few days ago Mr. Whitman bought a cottage at Newport, R. I., where they will live during the summer, as neighbors of Col. Arthur Curtis James, a friend of long standing. Little Miss Olive is Mrs. Whitman's only child.

Chicago.—The Chicago Cooks' union failed to force the Chicago Federation of Labor to adopt a resolution condemning the saloon free lunch. The cooks declared that "free lunch" is not free, but it is really given away under false pretenses to encourage inebriety.

Gamblers Promise to Go to Church. Evanston, Ill.—Sixteen men arrested for gambling were let off with light fines when all of them promised to attend church regularly.

## Great Height for Balloon

Highest Point of Man-Made Gas Fliers Is 23 1-2 Miles.

Atmosphere's Three Layers—Human Life Cannot Exist Beyond Second Stratum—Air Colder Above the Equator.

New York.—The highest point ever reached by man-made mechanism is 37,700 meters, about 23 1/2 miles. No man has ever been anywhere near so far away from the earth, but a balloon sent up on December 17, 1912, from the observatory at Pavia recorded this altitude. The balloon was of rubber, inflated with hydrogen and furnished with a parachute. It was 1,260 millimeters, or about six feet three inches, in diameter, and carried automatic meteorological instruments.

These recorded a minimum temperature of minus 56.910 degrees C., not, however, at the highest point reached, but at 19,730 meters, or about 12 1/2 miles high. Until one and four-fifths miles up the thermometer fluctuated between 10 degrees above zero C., the temperature at which it started, and zero, which it reaches at about two miles. Then came a rapid drop, until just above the usual level of the cir-

rus clouds, or about seven miles up minus 55 1/2 degrees C., was registered. At this the thermometer remained steady for several miles, then rose slightly, again descending to minus 56.910 C. at about 12 1/2 miles, from which it steadily rose. At the highest point it reached minus 51.35 C.

The earth is surrounded by air called the atmosphere. How thick this blanket is no one knows, but it has certain definitely defined layers or strata. The thickness of which has often been measured. The pioneer in this atmospheric exploration was M. Leon Teisserenc de Bort, who founded the observatory at Trappes, France, and died only a few weeks ago.

As one rises from sea level, either in a balloon or in climbing a mountain, the density of the air sensibly decreases and the temperature diminishes.

The atmosphere may be divided into three parts. The first extends from sea level to about 10,000 feet high. In this layer are almost all the water vapor or clouds and all the dust. In it all the storms take place. The temperature tends to decrease, but very irregularly. The second layer extends to between six or seven miles high. In it are the cirrus clouds;

the temperature decreases uniformly. Man cannot go beyond it.

These two layers together are called the troposphere, because in them all the vertical movements of the air take place. Beyond them is the stratosphere, in which occur any movements of the air in planes parallel to the earth's surface.

The temperature recorded at different heights by the balloon sent up from Pavia are approximately those found in the upper regions all over the world, but it has been found that near the poles such cold is found as in the air over the tropics.

The temperature of the tropical air falls more rapidly, because the air is dry, and it continues falling for a longer time, because the troposphere is thicker than in the arctic regions, and it is always coldest where the troposphere ends and the stratosphere begins.

At nine or ten miles high over the equator it is 20 to 30 degrees colder than it is over Lapland, according to observations made in 1906, 1907 and 1908 by M. Teisserenc de Bort.

More Women Than Men in England. London.—The supply of unmarried women of England exceeds the demand by 1,179,000. Sir Almoth Wright thinks they should be shipped to the British colonies, there to find husbands. Most of them are over forty, and the colonies are not enthusiastic.

## GOOD NEWS EPITOMIZED

HAPPENINGS OF UNUSUAL INTEREST TO OUR READERS, IN READABLE SHAPE.

## BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

If It Was of Sufficient Importance You Will Find It Recorded Here.

The First Christian church at Knappa has approved plans for a \$15,000 church building.

Secretary Bryan and Minister Valdesquez from Paraguay signed the fourteenth of Mr. Bryan's peace treaties.

The effects of systematized marketing at San Benito were felt recently when truck growers received word from Buffalo, N. Y., that a carload of lettuce shipped from there brought \$1,500.

Cleburne is desirous of securing a cotton mill and to induce the location of such an industry has procured 100 acres of land near there to be offered as a site for the plant.

The contract has just been let by the Pecos Valley Investment Company, Roswell, N. M., for the settling of 580 acres adjoining Roswell to young apple trees this month. A total of about 1,400 acres will be planted to apples there this spring.

Madeline-Suzanne, the French "Siamese twins," were separated by a surgical operation of extreme delicacy. Madeline-Suzanne were joined together in the region of the stomach, and it was found that a portion of the intestines of Madeline was within Suzanne's abdomen. This had to be detached from the wall of the fibrous cartilaginous bridge connecting the two children.

Employment of 40 cooks within a year caused a patron of Baltimore to succumb to prostration after vainly trying to cope with the servant problem, according to a member of a delegation from the daughters of the American revolution, who appeared before the senate judiciary committee to urge the passage of a bill compelling domestic servants to register and enter into enforceable contracts with housekeepers.

Augustus Stanwood, who, watching hornets build their nests half a century ago, conceived the idea of manufacturing paper from wood, and thus became, it is said, the first producer of paper from wood pulp in his Brooklyn home. From old fence rails and dry logs the hornets observed by Mr. Stanwood scraped wood fibre and with it constructed their homes. In 1862 he built a wood pulp factory, which still stands in Gardiner, Maine.

Mrs. James Cheek, living 12 miles south of Tyler, Texas, died from the effects of burns received in saving her baby. The baby was in an adjoining room, and in some way its clothing caught fire. Her attention was attracted by its cries. In smothering the flames her clothes caught fire, she ran from the house and before aid could reach her she was so badly burned she died in a few hours without regaining consciousness. The infant was badly burned, but no serious results are expected.

The Brazilian government authorities proclaimed a state of siege in the cities of Rio Janeiro, Niteroi and Petropolis. This is to remain in force until March 31. The government's action is taken as a preventive measure against any possible disturbances. Disturbances were feared as a result of the recent insurrection in the province of Ceara. A strict censorship was established on telegraphic communications and troops were confined to barracks in readiness for any eventualities.

A party of Swedish farmers residing near San Angelo went to town a few days ago and purchased 30 automobiles. Five years ago these farmers went there and bought small farms on the installment plan.

Total assets of the state of Oklahoma public building fund on Jan. 1 of the present year amounted to \$467,547.38, according to a statement showing the condition of the fund, which has just been issued by the state school land department.

Official count by treasury officials show 7,465 national banks have applied for membership in the federal reserve system, that 18 banks notified the organization committee that they will not apply and ten have not been heard from. The capital of the banks applying amounts to \$1,054,533,554, which is 99.75 per cent of the capital of all national banks in the country. The capital of banks not accepting is placed at \$1,990,000 and that of the ten not heard from at \$570,000.

Chief Justice Harry H. Claybaugh of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, died suddenly of heart failure. He was 55 years old.

Bangs will soon complete their gas street lighting system which will place that city as the only one in the state of less than 1,000 population as having the principal streets lighted.

Five hundred pupils were hurried from the Peoples street public school building in Atlanta, Ga., Monday when fire broke out in a cloak room. Boys of the school extinguished the fire before it had done any material damage. The children left the building in an orderly manner, marching to the strains of "Dixie," played by one of their number on a piano. The building was emptied in less than one minute.

While working in his gravel pit about five miles northwest of the Dallas county court house, near Record crossing, E. B. Robinson found the petrified head of some very large animal, perhaps a mastodon. The head, after it was petrified, was as large as that of a huge buffalo, and on one side of it was a horn shaped like that of a steel, measuring about three feet and four inches in length, and at its largest point about 27 inches in circumference.

One of the most exorbitant demands for ransom that has yet been made by either constitutionalists or federals was made on Gen. Luis Terrazas, when he received a communication from Chichuahua demanding that he pay to the constitutionalists the sum of \$500,000 within 24 hours for the release of his son, Luis Terrazas, Jr. Immediately after the receipt of the demand, Gen. Terrazas, who is a refugee in El Paso, sent word to constitutionalists in Juarez asking them to allow him to take his son's place. The aged man, bent with years, and white hair, pleaded with the constitutionalists through his agents to allow him to sacrifice his life that his son might go free.

The precision in the Panama canal tolls exempting American coastwise shipping from payment of tolls through the canal "constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every viewpoint," that the provision, moreover, "is plain contravention of the treaty with Great Britain concerning the canal concluded on Nov. 18, 1901," and that unless the provision is repealed, the president "shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence," are the grounds on which President Wilson Thursday asked congress to repeal the toll exemption provision in the law.

Laudatory comments on President Wilson's message to congress were published in most of the newspapers of England. The government organ, the Westminster Gazette, pays the highest compliment to President Wilson for his attitude in regard to the question of Panama canal tolls. Initial steps to repeal the tolls exemption clause of the Panama canal act as requested by President Wilson were taken in congress Friday, when the house committee on interstate commerce reported favorably a bill to strike out the provision. In the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals decided to meet next week to consider the appeal of the president for a reversal of policy in the controversy, which involves the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and in the opinion of the president the general foreign relations policy of the administration.

George W. Vanderbilt, 52, millionaire philanthropist and sportsman of international reputation, died in Washington Friday from heart failure after an operation for appendicitis. Although seriously ill for some time, Mr. Vanderbilt had sustained the operation and continued to show signs of improvement until complications unexpectedly arose. Geo. W. Vanderbilt was the youngest and probably the least known of the sons of the late William H. Vanderbilt.

The Texas Power & Light Company will begin the construction of a telephone line from Dallas to Eagle Ford and Cement City at once.

Arrangements for the immediate incorporation of the Trinity Navigation Company at Dallas, with a capital stock of \$50,000, have begun. About a year ago subscriptions were sought for stock in the Trinity Navigation Company and from this source there is ample cash in hand to pay in the per cent of the capital stock required by law for incorporation.

With temperatures rising and fair weather predicted, New York and vicinity Monday night began to emerge from the storm which railroad and telegraph companies declare has been the most destructive in this section of the country since the memorable blizzard of 1888. Reports from other cities showed the damage caused by wind, snow, rain and sleet to be widespread. In and near New York ten people perished and several fatalities were reported elsewhere.

LEVER AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION BILL AND WHAT IT IS SUPPOSED TO DO

This Act, Which Provides for Carrying to the Actual Farmer Upon the Farm the Latest and Best Methods of Agriculture, Passed Congress by an Almost Unanimous Vote—Senate Increased Appropriation Passed by House.

By HOWARD H. GROSS, President National Soil Fertility League.

Washington.—A review of the efforts that have been made for better agriculture, why this last act was passed and what it is supposed to do, will be interesting.

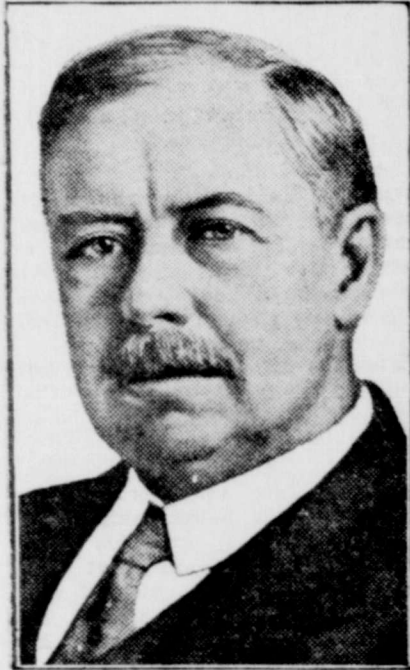
Over fifty years ago by the Morrill act, congress established the agricultural colleges by land grant. They were designed to disseminate the agricultural knowledge to the farmers of the country, upon the theory that agriculture is the most important industry and that the success of all our efforts for advancing civilization is based upon it. It soon became apparent that the body of definite scientific knowledge was very limited, so 25 years later, under the Hatch act, congress established the United States experiment stations for the purpose of developing an effective system of agriculture. This was followed by the Adams act, providing for scientific research; then the Nelson amendments were passed increasing the appropriations.

Resulting from the above legislation the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, as well as the federal

ture under various conditions so we may get the best results for the effort and money expended. We are too often out of harmony with nature's plan. If we observe and interpret correctly conditions and then do the right thing at the right time and in the right way, the reward will be abundant. The steel industry was completely revolutionized by science and the cost of production of this article was greatly reduced, and the profits at the same time immensely increased. Agriculture will as surely be revolutionized by science within a score of years. We have on hand, and we might say in cold storage, the scientific knowledge necessary to do this. The problem is to get it out to the man on the farm and have him make use of it.

The Lever agricultural extension act, just passed by congress, will furnish a practical, sensible, efficient and sufficient plan for doing this. By its terms, by co-operation with the states, it endows the agricultural colleges with sufficient funds to enable the colleges to train and place ultimately and permanently in every agricultural county a trained man to help the farmers understand and apply the new methods in farm operations, and keep these methods up to date.

If the plan is to succeed, it is of the highest importance that the farmer shall do his part and cooperate with the farm adviser fully and in a friendly way. The danger that surrounds the plan is the sending out of incapable or indiscreet men as farm advisers. It will be a difficult position for a man to hold; he should be well versed in all phases of farming and have both a thorough, scientific training and considerable practical farm experience. He must know how to meet people in an acceptable manner. It will be the duty of these advisers to assist such farmers as desire it, to understand and apply the newer methods in their farm operations. These men will be the medium by which the college will reach the farmer and the farmer will reach the college—a sort of pipe line through which the pent-up knowledge will reach the farmer. The attitude of these farm advisers is designed to be that of a co-operator rather than an instructor, for it will doubtless be true that they will learn as much from the farmers as the farmers will learn from them. The one is presumed to be equipped with the theory and the science of the art, and the other the practical experience of it. The best results should be had by bringing these together. The Lever act contemplates the manner in which the act is pre-



Howard H. Gross.

department of agriculture have been at work developing, collecting, classifying and reducing to practice a vast fund of thoroughly tested out, scientific knowledge relating to agriculture, which, if it were in the hands of the actual farmers and generally applied by them, would revolutionize the art of farming and bring untold benefit to the whole people and to the farmers in particular. The re-direction of agriculture on scientific lines is one of the biggest and most important subjects that has ever been brought before the people.

For the last 15 years or more various efforts have been made to get this stored up knowledge out into the hands of the actual farmers for whom it was gathered, and who helped to pay the enormous cost of getting it. They undoubtedly have the right not only to ask but demand that it should be furnished to them in such a manner that they can make use of it.

Among the plans tried was the sending broadcast to the farmers and others interested ten of millions of bulletins from the department at Washington and many more from the experiment stations and colleges. Comparatively few of these bulletins, however, were written in plain non-technical language, hence the average person could not understand them.

Another method was by "talk-fests" at farmers' meetings, also the operation of lecture trains in co-operation with the railroads.

None of all these methods, however, have proved sufficient for the purpose, in fact they have hardly made a dent upon the main proposition. Experience showed that a better way must be found. Well, one was found years ago, and that was in making actual field demonstrations, showing the improved results that were secured by newer methods. This was convincing and just what was needed. It was not only theory, but theory applied in practice.

Few people not engaged in the industry realize that farming is a very difficult business owing to the ever changing conditions that the farmer must meet. One season it is too wet, the next too dry, the third is too wet, say, in the spring and too dry later in the year when the crop is matured, one year it is too cold, then the next it is hot winds; pests innumerable are to be contended with always, both above and below ground; weeds are everywhere in evidence. There are few lines of business that are more complex or where there is greater need for sound judgment, experience, quick decision, prompt action and that opens a larger field for the application of science than that of farming. We are too apt to think science a mysterious and intangible something, when indeed it is very simple; when reduced to its last analysis it is the ascertaining of how to work with na-

MRS. NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY AND SON



The perils of war have not induced Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, wife of the American charge d'affaires in Mexico City, to leave her husband alone in that troubled place. This is a recent photograph of her and her little son.

Facts About Panama Canal

Washington.—Time required to go through the canal, from 10 to 12 hours. Freight will be charged \$1.20 a ton, passengers are free, writes William R. Scott in Leslie's.

The rates charged vessels are the same as those at Suez. The interstate commerce commission has jurisdiction over canal traffic. New York is brought 5,000 miles

nearer Valparaiso and the west coast of South America. Our Atlantic seaports are 4,000 miles nearer Australia. The distance to the Philippine islands is not reduced materially. Bulk products like wheat, lumber, minerals, wool, hides and wines will get lower freight rates through the canal from Pacific ports. Eastern machinery, textiles, manu-

sumed to work out and what those who framed it had in mind. Suppose we take a state of 100 counties. The state college authorities the first year can find only a few men in the whole state, say, ten, who are capable of doing field work as advisers, so they must make a start with these. The next year a few more can be found and trained and fitted for the work. It will probably be eight or ten years before the state will be fully equipped and every county supplied with an efficient man, and the plan contemplated by the act be fully organized and in operation. The counties will undoubtedly be clamoring for men long before they can get them, so the danger lies in going too fast and letting incompetent men slip into the service. No greater mistake could be made. The



Agricultural Extension Work.

ten available men to begin with should be located at central points where they will be most accessible as farm advisers. They should have two or three assistants, young men taking the agricultural college course, and use them to do the preliminary work under the direction and supervision of the district farm adviser. They will visit the farmers, tell them of the plan and ascertain from them whatever serious problems they may have relating to that locality and how they have been dealing with them. These young men should consult frequently, if not daily, with the farm adviser.

Pelts Should Be Barred. Evans City, Pa.—Postmaster Wahl thinks pelts should be barred from parcels post. A box of skunk skins left on a radiator drove Wahl and a waiting train from the building.

"Hobbe Skirt" Causes Broken Leg. New York.—While leaving the Bedford Hills Methodist church, Mrs. James H. Doxey, wearing a "hobbe skirt," tripped, fell and broke her leg.

Beggar Has Big Roll. New York.—Twelve dollars in cash and a bank book showing deposits of \$460 were found on Hyman Reichstein following his arrest for begging.



Ireland Cannot Starve With Such Crops as These.

Co-Operative Farm Products Marketing

How It Is Done in Europe and May Be Done in America to the Profit of Both Farmer and Consumer

By MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

SAVING RURAL IRELAND

Dublin, Ireland.—Poverty and distress and squalor and hunger is still present in the slums of some of the larger cities of Ireland. But over the richer rural parts of Ireland has come intelligent organized industry and enthusiastic energy which make it as rich and prosperous as the richest portions of the great middle west in America. Rural Ireland is unquestionably a regenerate Ireland. The process of regeneration is progressing. Prosperity is crowding out poverty and invading even those regions which have heretofore been considered the natural strongholds of poverty.

How Prosperity Came to Ireland. There are several contributing causes for this changed condition. The land tenure laws have done wonders. Under old conditions the slightest indication of prosperity upon the part of the tenant, if it were only a new cap or the wife a clean apron, meant a raise in rent. It was to the advantage of the tenant farmer to seem more miserable than he was. The system put a premium on squalor and raggedness and slovenly farming. No one could safely whitewash his cottage or plant a tree or cultivate a flower. Now all is changed. Three hundred thousand farmer tenants are now purchasing their holdings under a beneficent law, which permits the purchase of the land without the advance payment of a cent. The only obligation upon the purchaser is that he pay annually 2 1/2 per cent upon the value of the little farm as interest and less than one-half per cent as an installment upon the principal. Under this law the entire tenant class are acquiring their homes by the annual payment of sums aggregating considerably less than the former rent.

Unsettled Teaches Cooperation. There can be no doubt that rural Ireland is making a business success of farming. But it is not doing its business in a business-like way because of any spontaneous impulse on the part of the Irish farmer. It is rather because business-like Irishmen went about organizing the business procedure of rural enterprises in a most business-like way. The leader of these business-like Irishmen is Sir Horace Plunkett. To him Ireland owes more than it will ever realize. From the first his propaganda was educational. His proposition was that the Irish farmer must be taught the efficacy of combination in industries. He did not believe in subsidies or subventions. Nor did he believe that relief would come through legislation or through state aid in any form. As Father Finlay, president of economics in the National University of Dublin, says: "The farmers' best resource he held to be themselves, and in their own intelligence, self-reliance and mutual trust, and these resources it was his purpose to develop."

He Encounters Difficulties. There seemed to be most excellent reasons why he could not succeed. The Irish people were dispirited and discouraged. They were suspicious and afraid of all new movements. Sir Horace Plunkett himself belonged to the despised landlord class, with which the people had been long in constant conflict.

As Father Finlay says: "In religion he was a Protestant and his appeal would be to a people predominantly Catholic in a country where religious antagonisms pervade every sphere of social life. In politics—so far as he was a politician—he was a Unionist. The Irish people were opposed to influence were Nationalists by a vast majority, keenly suspicious of any policy which threatened to divert the mind of the nation from the political aims on which it was passionately bent."

It is not surprising, therefore, that it was only after more than a year of strenuous efforts and after more than fifty public meetings had been held, that in 1889 a body of Limerick farmers finally consented to establish a co-operative creamery. It was again over a year before a second one followed suit. By the end of 1891, however, seventeen creameries were at work, and at the end of 1893 thirty had been organized. Thereafter the co-operative societies were organized more rapidly. Now co-operation and good business method prevail throughout Ireland. There are now 980 co-operative societies upon the island. With an aggregate paid up share capital of about a million dollars their annual turn-over is twelve million dollars.

In 1894 the co-operative movement has become so great that there was need of a central society to carry on the work which had theretofore been done by volunteer propagandists.

The I. A. O. S. There was needed an organization which should help rural communities organize their marketing and business processes, be a central federation of all existing societies, and become a supervisor and auditor of their business methods. Such a society is the Irish Agricultural Society. At its head has been and is Sir Horace Plunkett, who has been the John the

Baptist of the gospel of co-operation in Ireland. He is ably assisted by the secretary, Mr. R. A. Anderson, a man of rare executive ability and of eminent common sense. Associated in the movement also is Mr. George W. Russell, brilliant journalist and editor of the Irish Homestead, a man who is practical as well as a poet and painter. The vice-president of the organization is Rev. Father Thomas A. Finlay, professor of economics in the National University at Dublin, a Catholic priest who has a most rare and kindly knowledge of human nature, combined with a splendid head for the details of the business of the co-operative organization.

Seldom has so well balanced a quartet of men been associated together in any economic movement. They are in very fact a power for the business regeneration of rural Ireland. Practically all of the co-operative societies in Ireland have been organized by the I. A. O. S. Its organizers meet with the promoters of a news society and give them the benefit of their own experience of the older societies. They furnish a set of rules, advise as to equipment, install a system of bookkeeping and good business methods. The society has a staff of skilled, experienced men who are organizers, editors and inspectors. To co-operative societies make certain definite reports. To it they constantly go for advice and counsel and over them it maintains a most complete power of audit. The function of the society is to unify and coordinate, to inspect, to audit, to advise. It has been its achievement to pilot all co-operative organizations through the struggles and difficulties inherent in the initiation of the movement to ultimate success. Always and everywhere the society insists on good business methods, upon the most effective system of accounting, upon fair and broad-minded dealings with all concerned, and upon the maintenance of the highest quality in all products. American co-operation must have a similar central society if it is to be effective.

During the parliamentary recess of 1895, through the efforts of this same statesman, Sir Horace Plunkett, there was brought together a committee of representative men of various parties in the country. The committee presented a petition to the government praying for the institution of a state department which would fulfill the functions of a ministry of agriculture for Ireland. These proposals were embodied in a law enacted in 1899 and immediately thereafter the department of agriculture, with Sir Horace Plunkett at its head, began its career of education. The present head of the department of agriculture and technical instruction, as it is now termed, is the Hon. Thomas W. Russell.

Agricultural Wholesale Society. As was but natural, the co-operative organizations, after they had established themselves and began furnishing a product of high quality, found that the individual managers of the separate societies had not facilities for obtaining a knowledge of the market. To understand fully the conditions in all markets to which Irish products might reasonably be expected to have access was too large a task for each scattered organization to undertake for itself. Consequently the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society, limited, began business. At first it confined itself to the marketing of Irish products. Later, when local co-operative societies found trouble in getting goods of high quality at reasonable prices, the organization took up the marketing business as a side issue. Now it maintains two branches, one-seventh of its business is performed as a jobber, six-sevenths of its business is marketing Irish goods. About one-third of the Irish products handled go across the channel to England and Scotland. The healthful growth that has occurred in the business of the concern from 1906 to 1912 is indicated by the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Revenue. 1906: \$270,460; 1907: \$28,185; 1908: \$65,765; 1909: \$21,630; 1910: \$17,540; 1911: \$64,645; 1912: \$84,500.

The Irish Homestead. The great co-operative movement is not without its press organ. The Irish Homestead announces itself as "the organ of Irish agricultural and industrial development." Such it undoubtedly is. It does not, however, confine itself to teaching the doctrine of co-operation, but contains departments dealing with all phases of agricultural development. The number before me has articles or comments upon the following subjects: "Seed Germination and Growth," "Live Stock Notes," "Tuberculosis," "Poultry," "Creamery Management," "Pages for Irish Countrymen." It also contains a column devoted to the interests of "The United Irishwomen." The Irish Homestead

is edited by George W. Russell, a brilliant writer, the clarity and force of whose editorial comments extend the subscription list to many who are not of those directly interested in the agricultural subject, which are the mainstays discussed in the journal. The United Irishwomen.

In all his efforts for improving the conditions of rural Ireland, Sir Horace Plunkett makes constant use of the formula, "Better farming, better business, and better living."

It is true that "better living" is placed within the reach of many an Irish family because of the returns guaranteed from the better farming and better business which come through co-operation, but as Father Finlay says in the article heretofore referred to: "At an early stage of the movement a scheme of what was called 'home-brightening' was put into operation in certain selected centers where successful co-operative societies had been established. Educated ladies who had experience in peasant life in the more advanced rural communities of the continent were settled in model cottages. They received the women and girls of the locality and taught them such elements of housekeeping as would enable them to turn the resources of house, garden and farmyard into best account. Later they became more intimate in their advice and assistance and became instrumental in the preparation of the family meals, suggested reforms in the matter of cleanliness and order, brought about the larger use of garden fruit and vegetables and taught methods of preserving them."

Soon the men of the family, becoming interested, cooperated in the process of home brightening. Simple improvements were made, whitewash liberally applied, a kitchen garden cultivated, trees and flowers were planted, and shrubs and roses trained to grow against the wall. The cost of this home brightening scheme was considered under three heads—agriculture and industries, domestic economy, social and intellectual development. Home dairying can be much improved, and it is of immense importance that a sufficient supply of milk for every household should be available. Many girls are employed in shops at bookkeeping, but few ever try to keep their father's accounts for him, although quite capable of doing so when they first leave school.

"The branch committee of the United Irishwomen in co-operation with the county committee under the department of agriculture, and assisted by the farmers' societies could do for the farmer's wife what the Irish Agricultural Organization society does for the farmer."

Splendid Social Center. A member of the Kilkree branch of the United Irishwomen writing to an American interested in the movement says: "Our neighboring branch at Doonaha (about five miles from this) has combined with the farmers and others to purchase a disused creamery and make it into a parish hall, where we will hold classes under the various instructions supplied by the congested districts board, the department and others, and where we will also have dances, plays, concerts and all the other things which make life happy for the country side."

"Our branch here had an entertainment on November 8th, which is an old Irish festival, as perhaps you know. We had games of various kinds, and dancing, including Irish jig. We now have a teacher of plain needlework sent by the congested districts board, in Doonaha, and hope to get her for Kilkree later on."

"Tomorrow we open our Girl club for winter evenings here in Kilkree, and in the same rooms we provide hot breakfast for the farmers and drovers who come in with cattle, or fair days, at cheap rates. We also serve hot cocoa to the school children who need it, every day at luncheon hour."

And so the salvation of Ireland is after all being worked out by a big co-operative scheme in which local societies, the wholesale society, the agricultural department of the government, the I. A. O. S., the Irish Homestead, and the United Irishwomen all are playing important parts.

It Happened With Harrigan. Some years ago when Harrigan and Hart were located at 614 Broadway, they had occasion to use the services of the late Johnny Queen of Queen & West, but Queen refused to accept the engagement unless his partner, Billy West, whose death occurred a few months ago, could be placed. The managers finally agreed. Perforce they were more versatile in those days than at present, so when Harrigan accosted West and said, "Bill, can you play a Dutchman?" West was much affronted.

"Can I play a Dutchman?" said he. "Can I? Well, do you just happen to recall anyone at this present moment that could play it better?" Finally the plea went on, and both stars stood in the wings anxiously watching West to see how he would come through. When the latter came off from the first scene Harrigan took him aside and said: "Say, Bill! For heaven's sake play it straight, will you?" "Would Save Precious Bottle. Two Scotchmen had been having a good time on the heather doons of a leafy island, and were rowing back home across the firth, says a traveler, when the boat capsized. Angus had clung to the boat, and Jock, who had hung to the bottle, was floundering bravely in the deep. Although a poor swimmer, he struck out for the skiff, holding the bottle in one hand. After a few strokes he became exhausted. "Angus," he cried, "I dinna think I can mak it." "Well, if ye canna mak it, Jock, throw it," called back Angus.

Works Wonders for Sick Women

STELLA-VITAE cured sick woman, who had suffered for 25 years. Give it a chance to cure YOU!

WHAT STELLA-VITAE HAS DONE for one woman is well told by MRS. Hendrix, of Posey, Texas, who writes us:

"For twenty-five years I had from time to time trouble with my bowels, and had tried various remedies, but with no permanent relief. We used STELLA-VITAE for some months, and it restored me to perfect health as the ever last. I can do my usual work in my case."

STELLA-VITAE acts directly upon the female organs and functions, strengthening the muscles and tissues, builds up and restores the whole system, and removes and wastes by disease, sores, and adjustments the delicate nervous system to that harmonious balance necessary to perfect womanly health.

STELLA-VITAE regulates the functions peculiar to women, stops pain, and relieves dangerous and protracted periods so dreaded by weak, nervous, run-down women.

STELLA-VITAE does not force upon one under all conditions. It is a pregnancy benefits both mother and child.

We guarantee the first bottle of STELLA-VITAE to benefit you. If it does not, your money back. If it does, your health is yours. Write for bottles to Mrs. Hendrix, of Posey, Texas.

Thacher Medicine Co. CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

ECZEMA ON HEAD AND FACE

Reedy, W. Va.—"My baby had when three weeks old took the eczema on the head and face. It began in pimples and first they looked like blisters and a yellow water ran from them. His head was all puffed out and his hair was all gone. Everybody said he would never have any more hair. As the sore spread his hair came out. The breaking out itched so badly that we had to keep gloves on his hands to keep him from scratching his head, and this caused disfigurement. He could rest at night it burned and itched so badly. He was treated for eight months and he got worse all the time. I decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In two months he was completely cured after using the Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) G. A. Dyer, Jan. 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment was throughout the world. Sample free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

Literally Correct. The teacher had noticed something queer about the rendering of a certain line of a hymn frequently used in morning school. One morning she determined to get to the bottom of the mystery. Listening intently, she traced the peculiarity to Johnny.

"Sing it by yourself, Johnny," she commanded. Johnny did so, and instead of the line "Weak and stiff though we be," he gave as his rendition: "We can sing, full though we be." His chubby appearance might be taken as evidence of the probability of his assertion.

Talked Enough in Life. An agent called on Mr. Hoollan one morning and asked for a photograph of the lately departed Mrs. Hoollan.

"You just let me have that photograph about two weeks," said the agent, "and I'll send you a life-size portrait of Mrs. Hoollan that'll be a speaking likeness."

An expression of considerable apprehension appeared in Mr. Hoollan's dim blue eyes, and he passed a nervous gesture.

"Well, how, O! don't cross at that! he anyhow necessary," he replied, in a whisper, "O! I'd just a picture that shows her looks, without any mechanical contrivance to reproduce her vice."—Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

LIFE'S ROAD Smoothed by Change of Food.

Worry is a big load to carry and an unnecessary one. When accompanied by indigestion it certainly is cause for the blues. But the whole trouble may be easily thrown off and life's road be made easy and comfortable by proper eating and the cultivation of good cheer. Read what a Troy woman says:

"Two years ago I made the acquaintance of Grape-Nuts and have used the food once a day and sometimes twice ever since."

"At the time I began to use it was a burden. I was for years afflicted with bilious sick headache, caused by indigestion, and nothing seemed to relieve me. The trouble became so severe I had to leave my work for days at a time."

"My nerves were in such a state I could not sleep and the doctor said I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I saw an advertisement for Grape-Nuts and bought a package for trial. I took a certain amount of Grape-Nuts and was sure to get a good night's sleep like a child, an entirely new head from the old trouble and have not had a headache in over a year. I feel like a new person. I have recommended it to others. One man I knew ate principally Grape-Nuts while working on the ship, and he said it was the best thing he had ever had for his stomach."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time, and is genuine, true, and full of interest.

Wonders Sick Women... VITAE cured... ILL-VITAE cured... ITAE acts directly... TAE regulates... ITAE on this... Medicine Co. COOGA, TENN.

HARD SLUGGERS

BATTING STARS ARE OVERLOOKED IN THE BUSHES. Three Leaders in Minor Leagues... Twenty-One Remain With Last Year's Clubs.

GIVING "OLD POP TIME" A MERRY TUSSLE



Tommy Leach, Captain of the Chicago Cubs.

Old Pop Time is a mighty formidable foe, but records show that many athletes in many different divisions have given him some long and fierce tussles before the referee finally counted them out, while others, after nearly a score of years in active service, are still waging a merry little battle against their unbeatable enemy.

BASEBALL NOTES

Reds have received the signed contract of Catcher Gonzales, the only one of these days Eddy Plank may see somebody and actually receive a check.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D. (Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

GERMANY—A REPUBLIC? Munich, Bavaria. "Every Social Democrat is synonymous with energy of the nation and of the fatherland."

thousands meet in the marriage market, for instance, by advertisements in newspapers, in which a husband or a wife is sought in the same way in which a house or a pig is offered for sale.

What Social Democrats Demand. The party platform or program may be summed up in few words. The editor of Vorwarts declared it thus: "Adult suffrage, one vote for each man and each woman; government responsible to parliament; local self-government; referendum; voluntary militia; freedom of speech and of the press; equality of woman and man before the law; no state church; compulsory attendance, with free tuition at state schools; free legal proceedings, medical attendance and burial, provided by the state; progressive income tax and succession duty."

For Peace and His Throne. The abolition of monarchy is, of course, held as an end to which the Social Democrats look forward. It is not strange that the emperor views the party with such scornful and vehement disapproval.

German Athletes Devote. Germany plans to devote this year to a big preliminary development athletic plan at Berlin to develop athletes for the 1916 Olympic games on a system similar to the American idea.

Caught Season Without Passed Ball. Delmar Baker, the young catcher, secured by Detroit from the Lincoln club last fall, has one record which is very gratifying to those persons who wish to see him make good.

he had created and organized the party and was serving in his old age as editor of Vorwarts, after having been in jail from time to time for his political opinions boldly expressed, he was sharply cross-examined by a committee of the party as to his household expenses and censured for keeping a domestic servant and accepting a salary as editor instead of living like an ordinary workman.

Not a Job-Getting Party. The party has succeeded to the present time in maintaining a strict democratic equality and a rigid discipline among its members. It is aided, of course, in its discipline by the spirit of organization which is drilled into the German from childhood.

Is Substantially a Unit. What is the future of the Social Democratic party? Others than the German Kaiser and those of the established order are asking this question most seriously.

Party's Future Provision. Discussion of the general strike as a political weapon is acute just now as is criticism by the radicals of their representatives in the Reichstag who voted according to the revisionist principles for direct instead of indirect taxation for military purposes as the lesser of two evils.

Dangerous Celluloid. Celluloid, being the first cousin of gun cotton, and closely related to nitroglycerine is highly inflammable, and should never be brought in close proximity to a flame.

To Green. During his last visit to America Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist, bested a New York editor in a discussion of books. Sir Gilbert told the story of a literary luncheon.

"That may be true, but judging from the publishers' share of the profits of the authors' labors, most authors are too green to burn."

Hoarseness

Have you got hoarseness that continues? Or do you get it once in a while, whenever you get the slightest cold? Hoarseness means a catarrhal condition of the vocal cords. The vocal cords are way down in the larynx and when affected by hoarseness should cause serious concern.

"ILLS OF LIFE" sent free by the Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio. Peruna can also be obtained in tablet form. Ask your druggist, or send us direct.

PLEASE PUBLISH THIS LETTER

Writes Lady Who can Now Walk Four Miles a Day Without Feeling Tired. "A fellow told me today," confided Mr. D'Ippe, "that I didn't know enough to pound sand. He said that I was the blamest idiot he ever saw. Now what do you think of that?"

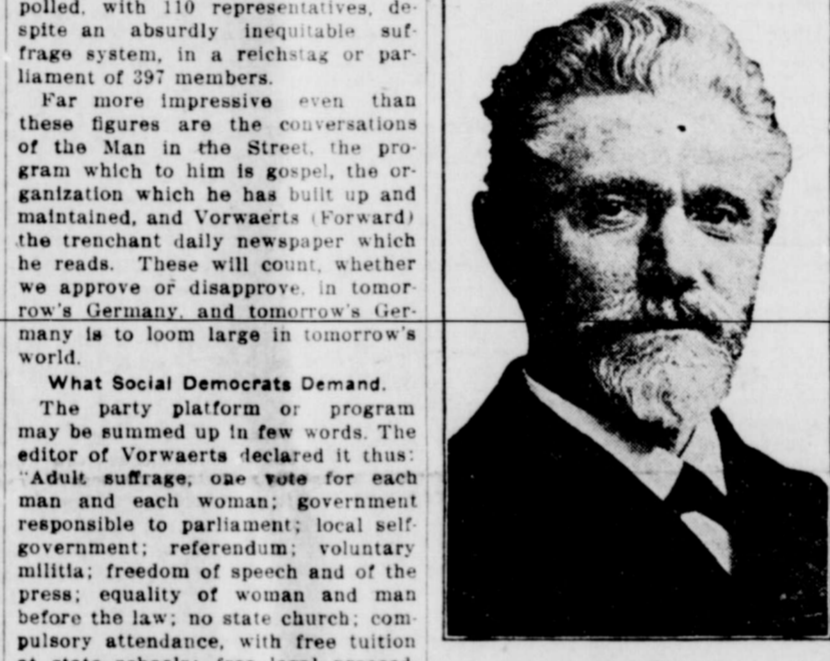
Left Mr. Brown Thinking. Bobby—I think I like you better than any of the fellows who come to see my sister, Mr. Brown.

GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HER GRAY HAIR

She Made Up a Mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to Bring Back Color, Gloss, Thickness. Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also ends dandruff, itching scalp and stops falling hair.

GAS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapiesin" settles sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes—Time It! You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it. Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.



August Bebel.

in a most Christian spirit, and tries to realize what the Christian priests of all nations, together with the Christian monarchs, hitherto would not or could not realize. By combining the workers of nations, Social Democracy tries to effect a federation of nations in which every state enjoys equal rights and in which the peculiarities of the inner character of every nation may peacefully develop.

The anti-socialist finds in these principles attacks upon the state, society, the monarchy, the family, the church, and is quick to denounce both program and principles.

Some Causes of Party's Growth. The German government tried for a dozen noblemen, from east of the Elbe in a fashion that would make them shine among their peers." Of the followers Professor Mommsen wrote: "The devotion, the self-sacrificing spirit of the Social Democratic masses, impresses even those who are far from sharing their aims."

MORDECAI BROWN A MANAGER

Three-Fingered Artist Gets Peculiar Twist on Ball Not Possessed by Any Other Pitcher. Mordecai Brown, who did more than his share in helping Frank Chance win pennants when they were both with the Cubs, is now manager of the St. Louis Federal team, and able to pitch about as well as he ever did.



Mordecai Brown.

ant curve not possessed by any other pitcher in the business. When Brown was let go by the Cub management it was not because he had lost any of his speed or cunning as regards actual pitching, but he had twisted his knee and had had more or less trouble with it ever since.

German Athletes Devote. Germany plans to devote this year to a big preliminary development athletic plan at Berlin to develop athletes for the 1916 Olympic games on a system similar to the American idea.

**W. F. Kellis,**  
Editor and Proprietor.

Created Nov. 10, 1902, at the Sterling City postoffice as second-class matter.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY AT STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

**COUNTY JUDGE**  
We are authorized to announce Dr. J. T. Brannan a candidate for the office of County Judge, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

We are authorized to announce B. F. Brown a candidate for re-election to the office of County Judge of Sterling County, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

**FOR SHERIFF & TAX COLLECTOR**  
We are authorized to announce Dee Davis a candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff and tax collector of Sterling county subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

**FOR DISTRICT AND COUNTY CLERK.**  
We are authorized to announce D. C. Durham a candidate for re-election to the office of District and County Clerk, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

**FOR TREASURER**  
We are authorized to announce R. B. Cummins a candidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer of Sterling county subject to the action of the July Democratic primaries.

**TAX ASSESSOR**  
We are authorized to announce W. E. Allen a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Assessor, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

**COMMISSIONER**  
We are authorized to announce C. J. Copeland a candidate for re-election to the office of county commissioner of precinct No. 3, Sterling county, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries in July.

We are authorized to announce M. Odum a candidate for Commissioner of Precinct No. 3, Sterling county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

We are authorized to announce J. F. Hester a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Precinct No. 3, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

We are authorized to announce S. L. Hull a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Precinct No. 4, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries.

Better schools, better roads, and the elimination of the county's broom weed patch are the issues in Sterling this year. The candidate who does not endorse this platform and pledge himself to honestly carry it out will wonder who "flung dat brick" next July.

There is a move on foot to sink a 14-inch well in or near town, and test it out in order to demonstrate to the public the quantity of underground water available for irrigation purposes. No one doubts but there is an abundance of water near the surface for this purpose, but the public is from Missouri, and has to be shown.

"I am not going to support any man for office, no matter who he is, if he does not favor improving and beautifying the court yard," said a voter to a crowd, last week. "Me, too, me, too" and "me, too," was the response he received. There seems to be an overwhelming sentiment in favor of this move, and we predict that, next season, the work will begin in earnest.

**Dead Widows Didn't Count**  
The census enumerators in many places failed to realize the importance of mortality statistics. "In one of the Eastern states," says a correspondent of the Chicago Record, "an enumerator had only two deaths in a population of more than 1300 for the entire year, which the supervisor thought was not sufficient, so he sent back with the following explanation: Dear Sir: There are four more people that died, but they was widows." Evidently he did not consider widows of sufficient importance to be included in the census.

## Another Big Rabbit Hunt

Another big roundup of jack rabbits was had last Friday, which rid the China Valley farmers and ranchmen of hundreds of the long-eared pests.

About 10 o'clock, a. m., about fifty hunters assembled near Mrs. Cook's ranch and organized. A detachment of the rabbit destroyers drove down the river and turned the drive north, while others drove the game in from the west. About noon, the hunters began to close in on a mile right angle of C. N. Crawford's wolf-proof fence. At this point, the incessant popping of shotguns reminded Judge Patterson of those times around Chicamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, for the old veteran was heard to say: "They have brought up the reserves and are doubling the pickets." Then the old man, in his imagination, bit off the end of an Endfield rifle cartridge, rammed a Minnie ball down the throat of his Endfield, and felt in his cartridge box for a "hat" cap. So realistic was the scene, the old veteran of a score of battles listened for the scream of shells, and wondered why the ammunition wagon had not come up, and what the ambulance corps was doing, that they were not picking up the wounded.

As the little army advanced, there were rabbits in front of them, rabbits to the right of them, and rabbits to the left of them, 1 being driven to the pen of slaughter. As the wings of the firing line converged, it was a continuous volley and each shot announced the death of one or more rabbits, for they were so thick that it was impossible to miss. At length, the rabbits, which had not been killed outside the pen, were safely corralled, and men armed with clubs entered and killed them by the score.

If this had not been a work of necessity, a protest against the slaughter of so many creatures would have been entered, but it is a case of the survival of the fittest and the jack rabbit must go, so a protest was made, and the work of slaughter went on, and over a large area hundreds of dead jack rabbits could be seen scattered in the wake of the hunters.

At noon, the crowd repaired to the grounds near Mr. Walraven's home, where Mr. C. N. Crawford and his neighbors had prepared a splendid feast of barbecued meats, with the usual trimmings of bread, pies, cakes, pickles and delicious coffee, which the crowd of ladies, children and men enjoyed to the fullest measure.

When dinner was over, Prof. Durham, in his usual good humored style, announced the program for the afternoon drive. Then every man, woman and child was up and after the rabbits again. When the final roundup had been made, and the smoke of gunpowder had cleared, it was found that even more dead rabbits were to be seen lying around than at the slaughter grounds of the forenoon hunt.

One who has never witnessed a scene like the one we have just related, can not conceive the number of rabbits to be found on a few sections of land. Running at a distance before the drivers, they remind one of a large herd of goats.

We believe the drive is the only sure way to rid the country of these pests, which now threaten the total destruction of the range, as well as all crops; so it behooves every citizen to take a hand in this vital move.

## Work on Bridges Has Begun

After a long delay, the El Paso Bridge Co. has begun the construction of the four big bridges, which it contracted, last year, to do, and which contract is nearing the danger limit of time.

We learn that a force of men are at work at the point where the Garden City road crosses the river, and that construction is being pushed to the limit and that in a very short time the bridge will be finished.

The other bridges are, one on the Big Lake road, where it crosses Sterling creek; one across the river on the Sherwood road, and one across Cox Hollow on the San Angelo road. The contract calls for all these bridges to be completed by March 31st, under penalty of \$2,000.

## Mrs. Latham's Trial Called For Monday

Judge W. A. Wright, of the law firm of Wright, Wynn & Harris, left Tuesday afternoon over the Santa Fe for Fort Worth, where he goes to confer with Mrs. Minnie Latham, charged with the killing of John Y. Stewart on the streets of Snyder in which city her case will be called for trial Monday. Judge Wright will also probably attend the Cattle-men's convention while in the Panther City.

Mrs. Latham, formerly of Sterling City, is now out on a \$10,000 bond which she made in the district court at Anson several days ago. The original amount of the bail set by the court was \$30,000, but upon an appeal to the court of criminal appeals at Austin this high figure was reduced to \$10,000. Previous to this and shortly after the shooting ball had been refused.

Mr. Latham, who is also charged with being implicated in the killing as an accomplice, is out on a \$2,000 bond and is at present, together with his wife, the guest of his brother, Charlie Latham, in Fort Worth.—San Angelo Standard.

## J. F. HESTER

J. F. Hester announces this week as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Precinct No. 3, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

Everybody knows Joe Hester to be a good, faithful and honest citizen, and feel that he is capable of

**Curlee Pants      Curlee Suits**

## Hargrave

### Big Stock--More Coming

### The Price is the Thing

Best Calico made - - - 5c  
Clark's O. N. T. thread, 6 for 25c

## NO JUNK

## Hargrave

**Stetson Hats      Leather Shoes**

filling the office which he seeks to the satisfaction of all.

In an interview, Mr. Hester said that he favors good schools, good roads, and caring for the county's property. He thinks the court house yard should be improved, and made to look as well as the yard in any other county. He believes in the economical disbursement of the county's funds, but thinks it is false economy to use makeshifts in public improvements. He said that, while he was a prohibition democrat, he allows every man his right of opinion, and respects him in the exercise of it.

## S. L. HULL

S. L. Hull is a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Precinct No. 4, subject to the action of the Democratic primary.

Mr. Hull has served in this capacity before, and gave satisfaction to his constituency.

Mr. Hull is a firm believer in good schools, good roads and the proper care of the property of the county. He believes the time has come when something should be done toward making the court house yard something more than a patch of broom-weeds. If "Steve" is elected, Precinct No. 4 will not only have a representative, but the whole county will be represented through him.

## OFFICIAL JAPANESE PILOT.

Capt. Arthur Fisher, for twenty years at the head of the Japanese pilots, is a Nantucket man, who has followed the sea from the age of five years, having that early in life begun voyaging with his father, a successful commander of half a century ago. Captain Fisher has many times circled the globe, and has sailed many vessels. His present position is a paying one, though with many cares and heavy responsibilities. During his career as a pilot he has taken hundreds of ships in safety through the treacherous Japanese waters. His home is at Koba.

## Coming Back

The Populists, Prohibitionists, Socialists and even some republicans are all coming back to the grand old democratic party.

For the first time in thirty years Dr. J. B. Cranfill attended a Democratic gathering Saturday. When Dr. Cranfill entered the convention of the Democratic-Prohibitionists there was a craning of necks, and one facetious person remarked, "Well look who's here!"

"Yes, I attended the convention of Prohibition-Democrats Saturday," said Dr. Cranfill Monday morning, "and it was the first one I have attended in thirty years. The Democratic party is now coming to the prohibition idea, so it wasn't a flop on my part."

You can't get Dr. Cranfill, he says the mountain came to him.—Colorado Record.

Yep, that was a fine bunch of "democrats." "Populists, Prohibitionists, Socialists and even some Republicans" got together at Fort Worth and authorized themselves to dictate to sure enough democrats for whom to vote.

That sure was a kettle of mixed fish. Jabe Cranfill, who hadn't had a democratic collar on in thirty years, is dictator of the faithful Cyclone (Windy) Davis, the Benedict Arnold of the populist party and vendor of ready made speeches for those who would buy, teaching, his shirt tail for democracy! Hurrah for Texas democracy!—led and dictated to by "populists, prohibitionists, socialists, and even some republicans," as well as every other political pros-

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The First National Bank AT STERLING CITY, TEXAS. At the close of business March 4, 1914.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$132,102.99
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	56.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	15,000.00
Banking house, Furniture and Fixtures	14,303.73
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	1,712.43
Due from State and Private banks and bankers, Trust Companies and Savings Banks	96.19
Due from approved Reserve Agents	14,040.65
checks and other Cash items	21.10
Notes of other National Banks	1,035.00
Fractional Paper Currency, Nickels and Cents	69.38
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie	5,617.80
Legal-tender Notes	795.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	750.00
TOTAL	\$185,601.17
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$60,000.00
Undivided profits, less Expenses and Taxes paid	23,124.82
National Bank Notes outstanding	15,000.00
Due to other National Banks	1,240.55
Individual deposits subject to check	70,466.21
cashier's checks outstanding	789.59
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	15,000.00
TOTAL	\$185,601.17

STATE OF TEXAS, County of Sterling, ss: I, J. S. Cole, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear, that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. S. Cole, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of Mar. 1914.

Pat Kellis, Notary Public.  
Correct—Attest:

J. T. Davis, Jr. Directors  
R. W. Foster  
W. L. Foster

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION

Of the First State Bank at Sterling City, State of Texas, at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1914, published in the Sterling City News-Record, a newspaper printed and published at Sterling City, State of Texas, on the 13th day of Mar. 1914.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts, personal or collateral	\$81,181.23
Loans, real estate	5,759.78
Overdrafts	497.56
Bonds and Stocks	0.00
Real Estate (banking house)	16,536.80
Other Real Estate	5,076.05
Furniture and Fixtures	3,528.14
Due from approved reserve agents, net	12,588.38
Due from other banks and bankers, subject to check, net	0.00
cash items	1,225.69
currency	4,987.50
Specie	3,041.23
Interest in Depositors Guaranty Fund	1,080.08
Ass'tment Guaranty Fund	72.22
Other Resources as follows:	0.00
TOTAL	\$135,574.16
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$40,000.00
Surplus Fund	4,500.00
Undivided Profits, nets	1,735.17
Due to Banks and Bankers subject to check, net	96.19
Individual Deposits, subject to check	78,345.26
Time Certificates of Deposit	0.00
Demand Certificates of Deposits	0.00
cashier's Checks	897.54
Bills Payable and Discounts	10,000.00
Other Liabilities as follows:	0.00
TOTAL	\$135,574.16

STATE OF TEXAS } We, Emette Westbrock, as president, and N. L. Douglas, as cashier of said bank, each of us, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Emette Westbrock, President  
N. L. Douglas, Cashier

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 11th day of March A. D. nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Witness my hand and notarial seal on the date last aforesaid.

O. H. Graham, Notary Public  
[Seal] D. C. Durham  
Correct—attest J. R. Ray  
W. T. Conger } Directors

Pat Kellis, Notary Public. Correct—Attest: J. T. Davis, Jr. Directors R. W. Foster W. L. Foster

## TENANT FARMERS NEED HELP

### FARMERS' UNION ASKS FOR NEW CODE OF CO-OPERATIVE LAWS.

Fort Worth, Texas.—On behalf of the Farmers' Union of Texas, we want to say to the Democratic Prohibition Convention held in Fort Worth on February 21st, that small favors are thankfully received. The farmers of Texas are accustomed to having their interests side-tracked at political conventions, but this is one campaign in which the Texas farmers refuse to play second fiddle to any political party or subdivision thereof. We realize that peace is an eliminator that all politicians most dread, but peace is the hand-maiden of prosperity.

There is another so-called Democratic convention to be held in Dallas next Saturday and we repeat to them all we have said to the prohibition convention. We will follow neither anti nor pro such in this campaign, but will exercise our best efforts to prevent it becoming a partisan question, which would result in side-tracking the interests of the farmer. Agricultural issues must be made first at the polls, first in legislation and first in administrative branches of government, and what we say applies with equal force to all issues, prohibition or otherwise. We appeal to the citizens of every political faith and affiliation to vote in the July primary only for men pledged to give agricultural legislation first attention.

We do not want to appear impatient, but we have been "next" on the legislative calendar for the past quarter of a century and they have never reached us yet and never will so long as we occupy second place.

We follow the plow for a living and the viewpoint of the man in the furrow may throw a ray of light upon our economic affairs from a new angle and illuminate areas of the life of state that have been obscured by the shadows of special interests and specific movements. We speak for a large constituency whose voice has been drowned by the roar of cities and whose rights to primary consideration by the legislature have been challenged.

## Problem of the Tenant.

During the past ten years mere farmers have lost their homes than in any previous decade in the history of Texas agriculture.

Uncle Sam has been auditing the books of the Texas farmer and in the southern group of states, of which Texas forms an important factor, we find the total annual sales of the farm to be \$316. The cost of operating the farm is placed at \$340, which leaves the farmer \$176 to live on and educate his family, provide for his home, if he is a tenant farmer and pays one-third rent, basing it on sales, it will cost him \$172. There is an item of \$38 taxes and \$50 maintenance of buildings in cost of operation, which the tenant farmer would not have to pay, leaving him an annual net income of \$92 to clothe his family, buy groceries and educate his children. These figures are, of course, averages and may not apply in specific cases, but the percentage will perhaps cover all cases and the general correctness of the figures are proved by the decrease in home owners and the pitiful condition of the tenant farmer as he sinks deeper and deeper into the mire of debt. One-fourth of our population is moving restlessly to and fro like wild birds fleeing before a storm.

There are 220,000 helpless tenant farmers driven like dumb brutes into the lazar of civilization by the lash of peasantry. The lower strata are giving away under the terrible strain and their bones are crunching and their blood spattering against the mudsills of society as they moan and groan under the awful weight.

The hot fumes of distrust arise from this hellish pit, the pestilence of revenge fouls the atmosphere and the venom of hate maddens into revolution. Is it not a problem that appeals to the statesman, the teacher, the editor and the preacher? The politician with his vision blurred by the red lights of fame perhaps cannot see, but should we follow him?

There must be a new code of laws enacted that will shift opportunity within the reach of the farmer. The statute book, as it now stands, is in the main either negative or against his interest. We will discuss a few laws and we want to call every farmer in Texas to witness the correctness of what we write.

**Our Laws Inadequate.**

We want to say to convention orators who strut and brag of our magnificent system of corporation laws that are alleged to help and protect the agricultural interests, that the farmers cannot use corporation laws in transacting the business of farming and the protective feature of many of these laws that are periodically amended as saying the country, have passed will mention a few cases. Take the anti-trust law. That is a legislative measure, sound in purpose, but inadequate in application. Perhaps its most sensational achievement was in collecting a million-dollar fine from the Waters-Peters Oil Company. That fine, paid ultimately by the consumer, was wrung from the brow of the helpless and landless toiler and given to rich property owners through a reduction in tax rate. The consumer uses no oil and, therefore, pays no part of the fine. The tenant farmer and the laborer have no property and, therefore, receive no part of the disbursement.

We will give another instance. The prosecution of the so-called last-vested trust. That was one of the most infamous judicial hoax perpetrated upon the people. If the action did not have the sanction of the court and the golden seal of the great state it would be ludicrous. Every farmer who ever bought a piece of farm machinery before and another after the last-vested trust was banished from the State, knows that he paid, and is still paying, the price of folly for that piece of stupidity. The farmer has felt the iron heel of trusts and illegal combinations and believes that all industrial parasites should be banished from the face of the earth, but to do so will require statutes that contain wisdom as well as courage and justice, as well as revenge.

Many laws have been put on the statute book in the interest of the farmer, which, in theory, are commendable, but in practice they make him maggots at the heart of agriculture.

**A Government for Corporations.**

Our statute book is bursting with laws that permit, protect and otherwise affect corporations and big business, yet farming is by far the biggest business in Texas, but there is not a line in the enactments of the legislature authorizing cooperative transactions necessary to carry on the business of farming.

By way of illustration we will mention an instance where new laws are much needed. The farmers want to own and operate their own gin on the cooperative plan, involving such profits or losses as result from operation on a patronage basis, but we have no statute covering such cases. Our laws provide for the formation of a corporation and division of profit on a basis of investment. We have several gins operating on the cumbersome methods necessary to make a co-operative plan and much money has resulted. Where a sufficient number of farmers join together and the risk and expense of securing patronage is taken out of the gin can be operated more cheaply. All machinery used in preparing farm products for the market, portable or stationary, should be owned by the farmer. Many millions of dollars can be saved to the farmer in this way. All that is needed is legislative permission.

W. D. LEWIS, President  
PETER RADFORD, Ex-President  
Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of Texas.

**Motors in Arabia.**

Adon Arabia, in five miles from Steamer Point, the shipping junction of that region. Heretofore sand carts have conveyed merchandise for export and import. But camels are slow and the carts are unwieldy. The camels could, at their best, make only two round trips a day between the town and the wharf. The road is steep and full of gravel and silt, but this did not deter business men from employing automobiles as a substitute for camels. says an exchange. One skin expert paid \$4,000 for a three and one-half ton, twenty-two horse power French truck, which he used in lieu of the camel carts. It carried fifteen bales of skins and makes six round trips daily. The Adon-Steamer Point automobile service will shortly test a steam car that has been rebuilt into a gasoline car. The intention is to revive the passenger service, which cost \$1,800 to convert the car, which originally cost \$2,816. A chauffeur has been obtained from Erzerum and that if the car is a success they will have five others placed in service.

**Torpedoes Guided by Aircraft.**

A patent has been issued to Dr. L. A. Fiske, United States navy, for a device that guides submarine torpedoes from an aircraft. The torpedo is the first transported through the air to a point of desired proximity to a target by means of an aircraft, after which the propelling mechanism of the torpedo is released to fall by gravity to the water. In the apparatus a strap is employed for retaining the torpedo below the aircraft and a mechanically controlled lever releases a hook for the strap the lever also actuates transmitting mechanism to operate the starting device for the propelling mechanism of the torpedo.

**WAS JUDGE OF POLITY.**

Queen Victoria is now known to have been a better judge of poetry than she is usually given credit for because of her naming Alfred Austin ten poet laureate. But it seems that she had asked others, among them Swinburne, but no one except Austin was willing to write verses at the royal command.

Professional  
Butler Drugg  
Sterling City  
Resident  
Physician &  
B. F. Hester  
Physician &  
Sterling City  
R. L. BOYD  
TRANSFER &  
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Telephone  
Sterling Ci  
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A popular neighbor is one who lets us to our troubles without insisting on telling us.

Anybody can dye successfully with Putnam Fadless Dyes, Adv. Prudent Denial. He—Let's have a tete-a-tete, dear. She—Oh, I'm afraid of these new drinks.

Couldn't Think. There had been a slight earthquake which had been plainly felt by the inhabitants. Pat and Mike met the following morning.

THINK OF THE MILLIONS that have been relieved in the past 75 years by Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills and decide whether they are not worth a trial. They regulate the bowels, stimulate the liver and purify the blood. Adv.

### WHAT \$10 DID FOR THIS WOMAN

The Price She Paid for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Which Brought Good Health.

Danville, Va.—"I have only spent ten dollars on your medicine and I feel so much better than I did when the doctor was treating me. I don't suffer any bearing down pains at all now and I sleep well. I cannot say enough for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as they have done so much for me. I am enjoying good health now and owe it all to your remedies. I take pleasure in telling my friends and neighbors about them."—Mrs. MATTIE HALEY, 501 Colquhoun Street, Danville, Va.



No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



### Why Suffer From Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism

Hunt's Lightning Oil quickly relieves the pain. The Harting and Aching stop almost instantly. A truly wonderful remedy for those who suffer. It is astonishing how the pain fades away the moment Hunt's Lightning Oil comes in contact with it.

A. B. Richards Medicine Co. Sherman Texas

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. A hair restorer of merit. Keeps the hair from falling out. For Reddening, Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. Put on at night.

If You Want the Best Quality of Fruit and one of our seasonal ones, come and shop with us today for making. Agents wanted. Home, Wholesale and Retail. Write to S. C. W. LEIGHORN EGGS, 1018 W. 10th St., Dallas, Texas.

### Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic. Is Equally Valuable as a General Strengthening Tonic, Because it Acts on the Liver, Drives Out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds Up the Whole System.

### Keep Your Digestion Normal

and you will have the secret of continued good health—allow it to become impaired and you weaken the entire system. For any disturbance of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels try HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. You will find it beneficial in every way.

The Limit. "They say he is extremely stingy." "Yes; he wouldn't even entertain other people's opinions."—Town Topics.

### THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Girls! Beautify Your Hair! Make It Soft, Fluffy and Luxuriant—Try the Moist Cloth.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you cannot find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks' use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A little Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle and scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be light, fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance, an incomparable luster, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair.

Get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all. Adv.

The Tenor's Adventure. Enrico Caruso, the tenor, said at a recent dance at the Brevoort in New York: "No man is as well known as he thinks he is. I was motoring on Long Island recently. My car broke down, and while the chauffeur was repairing it I entered a farmhouse to get warm.

The farmer and I chatted in the kitchen before the wood stove, and when he asked my name I told him modestly that it was Caruso. "At that name he threw up his hands. "Caruso!" he exclaimed. "Robinson Caruso, the great traveler! Little did I expect ever to see a man like you in this here humble kitchen, sir!"

Give and Take. "A good answer," said Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage, in a suffrage argument. "As good an answer as Brown gave Mrs. Brown.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. FLETCHER. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Wastes No Time. How is His Money. Dawson—No, but he keeps a strict personal cash account.

Its Definition. "What's a stage wait, pa?" "I don't know exactly, son, but I guess it's the heavy man."

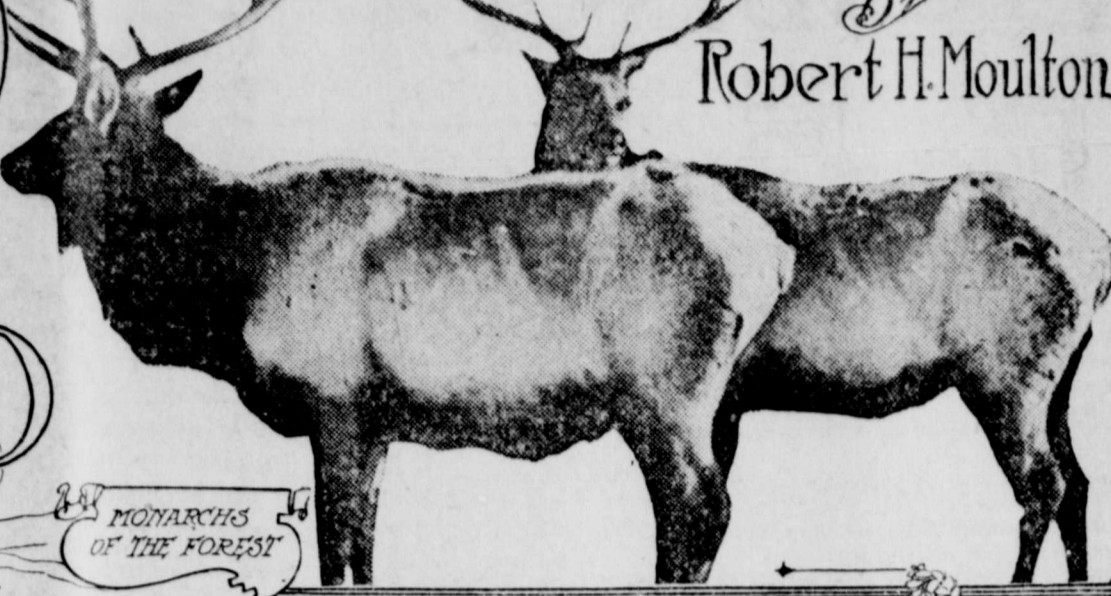
Constitution causes many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One a laxative, three for cathartic. Adv.

Cruel Hint. He (jolly)—My mind is a book of many thoughts. She (innocently)—Bound in calf?

Your family doctor can't do more for your cough than Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops. "they cure"—See at Druggists.

The man who wants the earth is apt to get his share—if the mud throwers are on the job.

# UNITED STATES BUYS 2,000 ACRES TO SHELTER ELK HERD



PERMANENT winter refuge of 2,000 acres of land on the east side of Jackson's Hole, in Wyoming, to care for a herd of 25,000 elk has just been arranged by the department of agriculture. It is expected that enough hay will be raised on this tract to feed the entire herd. The price of the land ranged from \$50 to \$52 an acre. The government was forced to adopt this plan to prevent the elk in the west from going the way of the buffalo to extinction.

It is estimated that fully 50,000 elk winter in the Jackson's Hole country, a large area south of the Yellowstone National park. The elk scatter during the summer months, many of them grazing in the park, but as winter approaches they converge toward their old winter quarters. These quarters were ample before the homesteader came to fence the lands. The elk would feed on the rich grass of the fall, work up on the sheltered hillside in the winter, and when necessity urged descend to the creeks and browse among the young willows and other foliage until the spring grass came.

The scenes in the elk region of Wyoming during the last two years are described as heart-rending. The starving elk, driven to the lowlands by the high snows in the mountains, found most of the range fenced in by ranchers. In many cases they broke down fences and demolished the haystacks of the ranchers. They ate the willows along the streams, and gradually grew weaker and weaker, and finally succumbed to the snow. Immediately they were pounced upon by magpies



STARVING TO DEATH WITH FOOD IN SIGHT. THE ELK ON LEFT GROUND ARE ALREADY DEAD.

and other birds, and their eyes were picked out. In many cases before the elk were dead. The conditions which led up to the government's recent action have existed for more than ten years, but the state of Wyoming seemed unable, single handed, to cope with the situation. The tender-hearted ranchmen of the Jackson Hole country have helped to the full extent of their ability, feeding to the starving elk as much as they could spare from their private stores of hay and fodder without putting their own stock on extremely short allowance. But with all this, it is estimated that fully 5,000 elk died of starvation each year.

According to Mr. S. N. Leck, a prominent ranchman of the Jackson Hole district and former state senator, who has made a special study of the conditions surrounding the elk in that part of the country, since 1903 about 75 per cent of the adult elk have perished of starvation each winter. He states that he has counted as many as 1,000 dead elk within a radius of half a mile, and that on several occasions when driving through the country he has been forced to turn out of his way

because of the bodies of dead elk obstructing the roads. The elk would first eat the range clear of all food, then turn to the coarse sticks and barks, and in many places they would actually gnaw the bark from the fence rails. When all these sources of food—if such it may be called—were exhausted, they would gradually begin to lose their vitality, spirit and endurance. Then, reduced by hunger until too weak to follow the herd, they would drop down by some rock or brush, to either become a prey to carnivorous animals or die a miserable death by starvation.

It is estimated that the value of the revenue derived from stock raising in that district. The amount of money which the animals bring into the country is very large. Many hunting parties are attracted thither every year, being allowed to kill a limited number of elk under certain restrictions. Hunters are obliged to hire guides, packers, cooks and pack animals and to buy considerable quantities of food supplies. The average daily expense of a person hunting in that region is at least \$14. Thus a thirty days' trip would cost each non-resident \$420, all of which is spent in the vicinity of the hunting grounds.

About 2,000 elk are killed each year by hunters. There is considerable poaching, i. e., illegal killing of the animals, by men who frequent and even reside in the Jackson Hole region for the sake of making their living wholly or in part from hunting. The lawbreakers regard the elk as their natural prey. But the lowest in the scale of all the enemies of the elk is the tooth hunter—the human brute who for the sake of gaining a dollar or two kills the noble creatures, and taking only their tusks, leaves the carcasses to rot. Under cover of the mall he forwards his booty undetected to dealers in the cities, who dispose of it to thoughtless purchasers.

The government's present work of elk preservation is unique. Had similar measures been undertaken in behalf of the buffalo, the nation would not now be mourning the almost total loss of those animals, which at one time were much more numerous in the west than are the elk today.

### CHANGING SOCIAL HABITS

are being taught thrift in a hard school—that the chancellor of the exchequer. If we deduct from their apparently large incomes the number of prior claims on them that have to be met before the free margin is reached, it will be found in many cases that comparatively little remains either for riotous living or vulgar show.

Besides, it must be remembered that the modern Croesus is often a business man who can reinvest his annual profits to much better advantage than in 20-guinea banquets at the Hotel Cecil.

The champion spendthrifts of today are not the owners of motor cars and motor yachts; they are the railway and the shipping companies. A single train de luxe, with its crew of chefs, barbers and ladies' maids, wastes more money in the course of a year than the most extravagant millionaire. There is tenfold more luxury on the latest Atlantic liners than will be found in any half dozen palaces in the country.

From a careful comparison of the proportions of available income spent on superfluous, the workingman will sometimes come out higher than many dukes. His glass of beer, his tobacco, his little bets, his evening paper, his picture shows, his football matches, his seaside trips and his other extras eat up a large percentage of the weekly wage, even of a well-to-do artisan. No one grudges him either his comforts or his recreations, but at the same time it cannot be ignored that they form a large item in the sum total of our national outlay on superfluous.

Another significant feature of modern luxury is to be found in the fact that the leading millionaires of the day are the reverse of extravagant. Neither have they made their millions by pandering to the luxurious tastes of the rich. Nearly all of them cater specially for the working and the middle classes. They are purveyors of beer, cocoa, soap, patent medicines and very light literature to the multitude. If ever an extravagant age, its extravagance has at least the redeeming quality of being democratic. Free living was never more widespread than it is today. From cabinet ministers to socialist lecturers there are all degrees and shades of it.

The bride that will hold sway during the future career of the hopeful twin. It is the virtue of the heart that will make the joy of the wedding last forever.

Sabbath-Breaking Penalties. Sabbath breaking in Dundee was an expensive business in former times, to judge by the table of fines, etc., drawn up by the local Guild of Bonnetmakers in 1665, the London Chronicle observes. For traveling or drinking in a tavern Sunday the fine was fixed at 40s for each offense. For hanging out bonnets, clothing or fish to dry—penalty for bonnets, 6s 8d; for clothes, 4s; for fish, 3s. Carrying water from the well or washing meat thereat in time of service, penalty 5s; gathering kale in time of sermon, penalty 5s; going to neighbors' houses in time of sermon without lawful excuse, such as sickness, penalty for first fault, 12s; and for second twice as much, with rebuke before the craft, and for the third, summons before the kirk sessions.

### TO SUIT THE SEASON BREAKFAST A MATTER WORTH OF CONSIDERATION.

Much Depends on the First Meal of the Day, and in Cold Weather Especially It is of Supreme Importance.

If breakfast is merely a ritual roll and coffee, then it is much the same in winter and summer. It consists of any other dishes, it should change with the season. The child's winter breakfast, for instance, should be of a different sort from the breakfast it eats in the summer. A walk or any other exercise is demanded before school begins, the breakfast should be of a rather substantial order. Oatmeal, hominy and rice, good cereals for this breakfast, baked apple or a raw one or an orange precede the cereal. After a crisp buttered toast and a cup of cocoa, not too rich with cream, made entirely of milk, can be eaten. This breakfast is substantial enough for any child.

For the adult who eats more rolls and coffee for breakfast, bacon or marmalade or jam are often added instead of fresh fruit for the winter breakfast. One of these rolls with toast, cold coffee, and a couple of rounds out a satisfactory breakfast. Butter should be generously indulged in at breakfast time by one who is immediately going out into the cold. Bacon, broiled or served with or without eggs, is another good breakfast dish in cold weather. In fact, any digestible fat may be eaten. Bacon served with fish makes an ideal winter breakfast dish.

Fruit Cakes. Fruit cakes require no cooking and can be easily and quickly made. It is best to use confectioner's sugar as this may be more easily melted. The sugar is moistened with various fruit juices to obtain various colors. The sugar should be separated into as many portions as there are colors and moistened with enough of the juice to enable one to mold easily. The mixture should then be formed into little balls and rolled in granulated sugar. Grape Juice makes a delicate larder-colored candy; orange juice a light yellow; cranberry and currant yellow—more or less diluted—different shades of brown are obtained by using cocoa with the sugar before adding moisture. Cream and white egg make the white candies, and the yolk of egg makes a bright yellow. Any of these flavors may be used as a filling for dates. A layer of chopped nuts and raisins between two layers of candy is good.

Spanish Style Beefsteak. Butter the bottom of a roasting pan just enough to prevent sticking and lay in a sirloin steak one and one-half inches thick. Put upon it a half can of tomatoes, rubbing the vegetables through a colander, a green pepper from which the seeds have been removed, chopped fine; a medium sized peeled and minced onion, two tablespoons of butter cut into bits, and salt and pepper to taste. Bake for a half hour in a hot oven, basting frequently. Remove the meat to a hot platter and thicken the gravy left in the pan with browned flour. Pour over the steak just before sending to the table.

Two Half Conventions. A shoe duster and a long handled overshoe remover are things that will add to the comfort of any family if they are hung in a convenient place in the winter and early spring rains. They can be home-made. The duster may be made from a piece of old blanket or any thick woolen material, cut into a fringe and tacked to an old handle of a feather duster, or just a stick, so that dust may be flicked from the shoes without any stooping.

The overshoe remover may be made by using a stick about a yard long and the lower end cut into a strong and capable shoe horn. In this form one can stand upright instead of getting smeared by the dripping mud-caked shoe.

Fried Onions With Milk. Cut Spanish, or any medium onion, in rounds, thereby making rings, a little less than a quarter of an inch thick, soak one hour in sweet milk in a hot water bath, shake over in a little flour, put a few at a time in wire baskets, place in a kettle of hot boiling fat (such as for doughnuts), fry a light brown, turn out in a dish, which must be kept warm until onions are all cooked; serve in same dish, sprinkling a little salt over.

How to Soften Your Flannels. In the Woman's Home Companion appears a page entitled "The Efficient" department of helpful household news contributed by readers. An Illinois woman makes the following suggestion about flannels: "When flannels have become hard and shrunken, they may be restored to their former softness by soaking them in gasoline."

Apple Pie and Cream. Slice five or six tart apples into a deep pie plate without any under-crust, add two big tablespoons of sugar, a pinch of salt, and a quart of milk. Bake in a slow oven two or three hours, stirring occasionally during the first hour. The combination of rice and tapioca is pleasant.

Waffles With Boiled Cider. Allow twice as much cider as sugar and let boil until of a strup consistency.

# The Kitchen Cabinet



If you want a thing will it, don't merely wish it. The Chinese say "great souls have wills, feeble ones have only wishes."

**DISHES FOR AFTERNOON RECEPTIONS.**

When planning any entertainment in which the food is a chief feature, the appearance as well as the tempting flavor is equally important.

**Layer Sandwiches.**—Have loaves of graham or whole wheat and white bread two days old. Trim off the crust and save for the countless dishes which call for bread crumbs. Cut a slice and spread the end of the loaf with softened butter, cut in wafer-like slices until all is prepared. Have ready some chopped and seasoned ham and a few finely chopped nuts or any two kinds of filling desired, but be sure that they harmonize. On a slice of the buttered brown bread put a layer of one filling and a layer of the other on the white bread, alternating with the white and brown until a half dozen slices are placed together. Press to make firm, and cut in slices like layer cake, to serve.

**Roasted Almond Sandwiches.**—Prepare the almonds at home by blanching—that is, boiling in water two minutes then drop in cold water and remove the brown skins. Dry well and cook until brown in a little olive oil; salt well and chop fine. Mix with either mayonnaise dressing or whipped cream, seasoned with paprika. Spread on wafer-like slices of white bread which has been buttered.

Maple sugar grated and mixed with cream and chopped almonds makes another delicious filling for sandwiches.

**Small Charlottes.**—For these take three-quarters of a package of gelatine, one cup of dissolved sugar, two quarts and a half of thick cream, two tablespoonfuls of vanilla, one-third of a cup of orange juice and three dozen lady fingers. Split the lady fingers and cut each piece in lengths to fit around the sides of paper cases or molds. Put a piece in the bottom of each mold. Have ready chopped nuts and candied cherries or fresh strawberries for garnishing. Soak the gelatine in cold water and whip the cream; add the sugar to the cream, strain in the dissolved gelatine and stir until it begins to thicken, then add vanilla and orange juice. When very thick, fill cases.

Before serving, sprinkle with chopped pistachio nuts and garnish with cherries or strawberries. These forms will hold their shape when turned out on the serving plate, and will serve 25 people.

**Beef Goulash.**—Take two pounds of lean beef cut into inch squares. Three large onions sliced, two tablespoonfuls of fat, one cup of chopped cabbage, eight small potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one-half teaspoon of paprika, one cup of boiling water and half a cup of milk. When the meat is brown in the hot fat, remove from the fat and add the vegetables; fry for five minutes, then add the water and seasonings. The potatoes are best added later, as they cook sooner than the cabbage. When all are tender, add the milk. Boil up and serve at once.

**WAYS OF SERVING COD.**

**Codfish, when it is fresh, is a fish not to be despised, and if it were less common, which it is in a fair way to be, it would be held in as high esteem as salmon.** The salt variety takes the place fairly well of many varieties of higher priced fish. If the fresh fish is obtainable, take a small one and add with three quarts of boiling water, a tablespoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of vinegar, a small carrot and onion chopped fine, a few sprigs of parsley and a bay leaf or two. Let the fish come to the boiling point, then simmer gently so that the water just moves, for 30 minutes. Lift out, take off the skin, place on a hot platter, and surround with the vegetables and garnish prepared from the broth of the fish. Garnish with sprigs of parsley and quarters of lemon and serve.

**Fresh Cod Chowder.**—Put three slices of fat salt pork into a kettle and fry until brown. Have two pounds or less of cod cut in square pieces. Remove the pork scraps and put in alternate layers of potatoes, fish and onions, using two onions to half a dozen sliced potatoes. Season with salt and pepper, cover with water and cook until the vegetables are tender. Add a quart of fresh milk, a tablespoonful of butter, a half dozen milk crackers which have been scalded in boiling water, and serve at once. Such a dish is hard to beat for a cold, raw night.

**Codfish, Cuban Style.**—Pick in pieces a cup of freshened salt cod. Fry an onion thin in a tablespoonful of butter, add the fish with boiling water to cover. Then add half a can of tomatoes, season with a green pepper chopped, and simmer gently for an hour. If there is much juice in the tomato less water need be added. Turn the mixture on squares of buttered toast and serve very hot.

*Nellie Maxwell.*

and are low in first cost and in upkeep. These have been built recently in various localities—one group in Nanticoke, Pa., another in Oklahoma, while similar developments are taking place in France and Ireland. In Ireland 29,000 of these houses have been built in the last three years.—Engineering Record.

**Beyond All Regulation.** No labor union has ever been organized that could regulate the wages of sin.—Detroit Journal.

**They Certainly Are.** Patience—After the tango, what? Patience—Why, the critics; they're after it, all right.

**Towed Home.** Reed—Do you use a motor car or a horse-drawn vehicle? Green—Some days I use both.

**Couldn't Help It.** A little girl had just been dressed in clean clothes, and went out to play. In a short time she came back covered with dirt. Her mother was much put out, and asked her how she came to be so dirty.

**"Well, mother,"** she said, "isn't I made of dirt?"

**"Yes, dear, but what has that to do with it?"**

**"Well, you know, mother, it will keep working out."**

**Reed—**Do you use a motor car or a horse-drawn vehicle? **Green—**Some days I use both.

**He Explains.** "How is it your daughters have never learned to cook?"

**"Well, I'll tell you. My daughters have always been so busy with the problems of the working girl, settlement house matters, and the like, that they have never had time for such academic matters as learning to cook."**—Louisville Courier-Journal.

# Sealed!

**WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT**

is now electrically sealed with a **"SEAL OF PURITY"** so absolute that it is damp-proof, dust proof, impurity-proof—even air-proof!

Give regular aid to teeth, breath, appetite and digestion. It's the safe besides delicious and beneficial confection!

**BUY IT BY THE BOX**

for 85 cents—at most dealers. Each box contains twenty 5 cent packages. They stay fresh until used.

It's clean, pure, healthful if it's WRIGLEY'S.

**Look for the spear**

**CHEW IT AFTER EVERY MEAL**

**STOMACH HAS LONG MEMORY**

But Here Is Proof That There Are Other Things Which Some People Consider of Moment.

It's the full dinner plate and the glad hand that makes the assimilation of the foreigner a hasty matter in America, according to Prof. E. A. Steiner.

"The stomach has a long memory," said he. "Given a condition in which three squares a day are furnished and the assimilation problem is nine-tenths solved."

But it isn't all a matter of appetite and supply, Steiner says. The other tenth of the solution lies in America's manners.

"I saw some immigrants on a pier in Italy waiting to take the steamer for this country," said he. "They had been here before. That was evident at a glance. So I asked the man why he was going back."

"In Pittsburgh," said he, "de boss he knock-a me on da should."

"Hello, Mike," he said, "how's Misses Mike and all da little Mikes, hey?"

"Now I gotta gooda home here. But no one he knock-a me on he should and ask about my wife and da kids. So I go back to Pittsburgh."

**TAKE A GLASS OF SALTS WHEN BLADDER BOTHERS**

Harmless to Flush Kidneys and Neutralize Irritating Acids—Splendid for the System.

Kidney and Bladder weakness result from uric acid, says a noted authority. The kidneys filter this acid from the blood and pass it on to the bladder, where it often remains to irritate and inflame, causing a burning, scalding sensation, or setting up an irritation at the neck of the bladder, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night. The sufferer is in constant dread, the water passes sometimes with a scalding sensation and is very profuse; again, there is difficulty in voiding it.

Bladder weakness, most folks call it, because they can't control urination. While it is extremely annoying and sometimes very painful, this is really one of the most simple ailments to overcome. Get about four ounces of Jad Salts from your pharmacist and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast, continue this for two or three days. This will neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation to the bladder and urinary organs which then act normally again.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is used by thousands of folks who are subject to urinary disorders caused by uric acid irritation. Jad Salts is splendid for kidneys and causes no bad effects whatever.

Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink, which quickly relieves bladder trouble.—Adv.

**MOTHER! LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE**

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs"

A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleaning" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Adv.

**Not at Home.** Jailer (to debtor in prison)—One of our creditors wants to speak to you. Debtor—Tell him I'm out.—Pele Mele.

**Concrete Houses.** Limitations imposed by cost, which in most cases prohibit the attainment of even ordinary architectural attractiveness, have restricted the use of concrete in houses of average size. For fireproof dwellings on a more pretentious scale reinforced concrete is gradually taking a prominent place. At the other extreme, for working-men's houses, it has been found possible to cast groups of small houses, all alike and very plain, that are satisfactory from the standpoint of use.

**He Was Disqualified.** Vicar (peering from under his umbrella at a cartload of strangers who he perceives outside his garden gate)—Well, my good fellows, are you looking for me, eh?

**One of Them.**—Well, sir, we reckon it ain't no good; you see, he do be that fond of fishin'!—Tit-Bits.

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**O'Rourke's Latin Seal.** Joe Villas says that some one has put something over on Tom O'Rourke, the fight promoter.

"He picked out a seal with which to stamp the tickets issued to the National Sporting Club," said Villas. "On it is the Latin motto: 'Prae Omnia Taurus.'"

"Of which a free translation is: 'Before everything else, the bull!'"

**Old Order Changes.** Housewife (reading in her grandmother's cherished cook book)—"Poor Man's Cake—Take seven eggs—(Stops suddenly and closes the book.)"

**OUCH! BACKACHE, RUB LAME BACK**

Rub pain away with a small trial bottle of old "St. Jacobs Oil!"

When your back is sore and lame or lumbago, sciatica or rheumatism has you stiffened up, don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" at any store, pour a little in your hand and rub it right on your back, and by the time you count fifty, the soreness is gone.

Don't stay crippled! This soothing, penetrating oil takes the ache and pain right out and ends the misery. It is magical, yet absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.

Nothing else stops lumbago, sciatica and lame back misery so promptly and surely. It never disappoints!—Adv.

**Allen's Foot-Ease.** The Antiseptic powder shaken into the shoes.—The Standard Bicyclist's century 30000 testimonials. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address: Allen S. Dimsted, Le Roy, N.Y. The Man who put the E. S. in F. E. E.

**Petit's Eye Salve** FOR EYE DISEASE

**Banish the "Blues!"** If you have that depressed feeling it's more than likely that your blood is out of order—impoorized or poisoned.

There is only one thing that will alter your present condition—that's to restore your stomach to normal health and strength. For a weak or diseased stomach cannot make good blood. If your digestion is bad your food will not make the good blood which nourishes body, brain, heart and nerve.

**Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery**

helps the stomach to do its work naturally and properly. Stimulates the liver. The system is freed from poison. The blood is purified. Every organ is rejuvenated. Instead of the "Blues," you feel fit and strong, equal to any task of up to any pleasure.

This great remedy has proved its worth year after year for over forty years. Let it prove its worth to you. Sold by medicine dealers in tablet or liquid form or send for trial box by mail.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Complete Medical Advice, 1000 pages, clothbound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo.

**For PINK EYE** DISTEMPER CATARRHAL FEVER AND ALL THOSE AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventive for others. Liquid given on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney remedy; 50c and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 a dozen. Sold by all druggists and horse goods houses, or sent, express paid, by the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, INDIANA

**WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC** FOR MALARIA and as a TONIC

General Maladies

50c 1.00

If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by Parcel Post on receipt of price. Arthur Peter & Co., Louisville, Ky.

# Death Lurks In A Weak Heart

If Yours Is Fluttering or Weak, use **RENOVINE.** Made by Van Voet-Bansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. Price \$1.00

**THE SEAS**

A MATTER WORTH CONSIDERATION.

is on the First Made in Cold Weather It is of Supreme Importance.

is merely a remedy, then it is not a remedy, and summer and other dishes, the breakfast, for instance, is in the summer, rather than in the winter. The other exercise is to begin, the breakfast, rather than in the winter, and so on. The breakfast, rather than in the winter, and so on. The breakfast, rather than in the winter, and so on.

**The Baking Powder Question Solved**

—solved once for all by Calumet.

daily use in millions of kitchens has proved that Calumet is highest not only in purity but in *leavening power* as well—unparalleled—pure to the extreme—and utterly economical in use. Ask your dealer. And try Calumet next baking day.

**Received Highest Awards**

**ALUMET BAKING POWDER**

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST

MADE BY CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO

**CASCARETS FOR A BILIOUS LIVER**

for sick headache, bad breath, Sour Stomach and constipation.

Get a 16-cent box now.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach and bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—Cascarets get the desired results with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets to-night; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bad, causes and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 16-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress. You will take a Cascaret now and then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

**Only One "BROMO QUININE"**

Get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of W. G. GROVE. Cures a Cold in 10c.

**Denver Residence for Sale**

Handsome 10-room cream brick, strictly modern, ground 37x125, 1st av., maple trees, high ground, 6-10 residence complete, 2nd floor wood finished, \$30,000 negotiable, \$2,000 less than cost of new house. Call Dr. H. H. Green, Successor to Dr. J. H. Green, 1000 1/2 Broadway, Denver, Colorado.

**PISO'S REMEDY**

Best Cough Syrup, Tastes Good, Use in Time. Sold by Druggists.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

# Side Show Sidelights

Diverting Chronicles of Circus Life

By FRANCIS METCALFE

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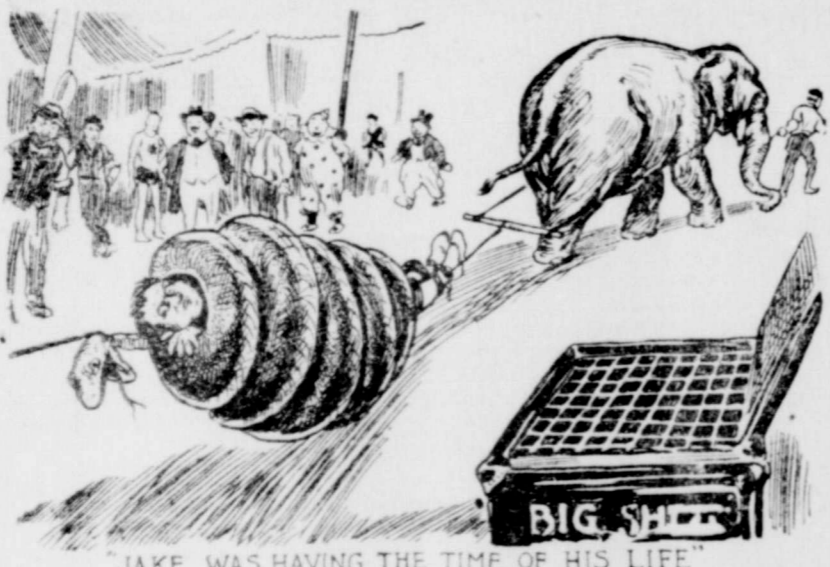
## FEEDING THE SERPENTS AND A GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

The animals had received their evening meal when the proprietor came from the arena and joined the stranger and press agent at the table outside.

"I can never understand the interest people take in seeing the carnivorous animals fed, it is no more than giving a bone to a dog," he said, as he took his seat. "And yet it is one of the best drawing features of the show, and the same people remain night after night to see the meat soaked into the cages. Snakes are more particular feeders than any other animals, and they will not touch anything which is not alive when it is brought to them. This is the night for feeding them, and if you care to remain until the crowd has gone you can see how it is done. Long as I have been in the business, I learn something new every day, and I never saw a cobra fed artificially until last week, when Brandu, my Hindu snake charmer, received me direct from India. It seems that they are cannibal snakes and live upon their own kind in India, but that would be too expensive a diet here, and he forces food down its throat."

The thousands of incandescent lights on the big Coney Island tower went out—the signal that the barkers might cease from barking and the spoolers spool no more—until the morning brought its fresh crowd of amusement seekers, and the proprietor led the way into the arena. Brandu and his two native assistants were carrying the boxes which contained the snakes into the big exhibition cage, and when the three men joined them, the weirdness of the surroundings made a profound impression upon the stranger. All of the lights in the arena were extinguished, with the exception of the small cluster directly over their heads, and pairs of luminous spots from the great semi-circle of cages at the water edge of the building reminded him that the human beings in the cage were not the only interested spectators of the proceedings.

The assistants carefully removed the great boxes and pythons from the boxes, laying them on the floor, where they crawled lazily about their favorite forked tongues vibrating like streaks of red flame, while Brandu removed a slit from a crate of rabbits and put a half-dozen of them on the floor. The live animals had no instinctive fear of the serpents, for



JAKE WAS HAVING THE TIME OF HIS LIFE

they hopped about among them and over their wriggling bodies unconcernedly, but the snakes were hungry after a fast of two weeks and they wasted no time in getting to the business before them. The preceding leg was the same in each case. A serpent would crawl up to the rabbit and place its nose, at which the little furry beast would sniff curiously, close to that of its prospective supper. The red forked tongue would pass rapidly over its face and the rabbit made no attempt to move. Whether it was the effect of some anaesthetic quality in the breath of the snake or the traditional charm of the rabbit made no move to escape slowly but surely it yielded to the fascination of the snake, the large transparent ears drooped to the side of the head and the body muscles relaxed until the tickling of the serpent's tongue caused no reflex movement of the paws.

The snake then carefully withdrew its head until the slim neck was in the form of a letter S, and when it again straightened out it was with the force of a released steel spring and the aim of the flat head was unerring. The stroke was so rapid that it was difficult for the eye to follow and the rabbit never knew what happened, for its body made a quick circle in the air and in less than a second all that was to be seen was a small paw protruding from the coiled body which had brought it a quick and merciful death. The jaws of the serpent have seized it by the snout and thrown it back into its coils and the first pressure kills it, although the over-tightening embrace continues until the bones are crushed within the unbroken skin, so that it can be easily swallowed.

It is not swallowing in the ordinary sense of the word, for the snakes pull themselves over the rabbits as a glove is pulled over the finger, and the progress of the stomach can be watched through the length of the snake's neck. The snakes which were too small to manage a rabbit were fed on white rats and mice, but the process was the same in each case, except that the Hindus held the ro-

dents by their tails until the snakes had hypnotized them.

One of the natives brought out a curiously woven circular basket which he handled with great care, and setting it in the middle of the cage retired to a respectful distance. Brandu crouched on the floor beside it, and although the performance was not accompanied by the weird oriental music which signaled the public appearances of the snake charmer, the tense expression of his face and the unaccountable of the surroundings made it sufficiently impressive, for he was about to handle the cobra de capello, the most venomous snake in all the great collection. He wasted no time in the pantomime and incantation of the ring performance, but quickly threw off the cover, and when the hooded head arose swaying above the edge of the basket, he started a low whistling and passed his slim brown hands with lightning rapidity above it.

He never removed his gaze from the head of the serpent and his hands moved so rapidly that they were almost invisible until, quicker than a snake could strike, one of them darted down and caught the slim neck behind the distended hood. He gave a sharp exclamation of triumph and sprang to his feet, the cobra coiling its body about his bare brown arm and giving every indication of rage.

"I am always glad when that part of the performance is over," said the proprietor with a sigh of relief. "Of course, it is all in the day's work with Brandu and he has done it thousands of times, but some day he will be a fraction of a second too slow and then—well, I shall have to get another snake charmer. Watch him now and you will see something which only the men of his caste can do."

Brandu's white teeth glistened as he smiled at the proprietor and pointed first to his own eyes and then to those of the serpent. He brought the head of the cobra close to his face, his expression became fixed and stern and the pupils of his widely opened eyes, which had been dilated until the iris was but a narrow rim, contracted to the size of pin heads. The cobra gazed at him fixedly and the tense body slowly uncoiled from his arm and hung limp and motionless, and Brandu laid it on the floor as lifeless and inert as a piece of rope. One of his assistants handed him a glass containing a couple of raw eggs and, handling it as carelessly as if it were a harmless garter snake, he picked up the cobra and forced a tube of polished bamboo between its jaws.

When he had poured the eggs through the tube he withdrew it and carefully replaced the snake in the basket, still apparently lifeless; but bending over he blew sharply into its face and the cobra was instantly reanimated into five feet of viciousness. Its head reared up above the edge, the speckled hood distended in anger, but Brandu quickly clapped on the cover and the snake feeding was finished for two weeks.

"That is a great performance of Brandu's," said the press agent, "but it profits us nothing because the best part of it cannot be shown to the public. I never see a snake fed without thinking of something which happened when I was running a side show with the greatest show on earth."

"You know that the dime museum business was run to death while the craze lasted in this country, and freaks got so common that you couldn't throw a stone in the streets of any large city without hitting one of 'em. When the fickle public tired of giving up its dimes to see 'em, a guy named Merritt and myself had a choice collection on hand, and we went on the road with the big show for the summer, thinking perhaps our business would pick up in the fall. Our two great attractions were the biggest boa-constrictor in captivity, which we called 'Jointless Jake,' and the heaviest fat man in the world. That snake was about two hundred feet long and while the fat man wasn't much on length, he held the record for belt measurements. Nine hundred and twenty-seven pounds he weighed, as we demonstrated on our own scales at every performance. Their feed bill was quite an item, as the snake took a half-dozen sheep every two weeks and the fat man, who was billed as 'Signor Adiposo Avoirdupois'—Merritt invented that—needed about a side of beef every day."

"Freaks are a jealous lot and as hard to manage as rival prima donnas, and these two monstrosities came to hate each other like poison. They were in different lines, but you may have noticed that the side show 'professor' uses up most of the superlatives in the English language when he gives his lecture, and each of 'em

seemed afraid that the other would get some of his share of the dictionary. Adiposo used to look at Jake's coiled body as if he would like to sit on it and flatten it out, and the snake would return the glance with a naughty little twinkle in its eye, as if he was estimating how much it would have to stretch its skin to accommodate A. A. in its interior, until it made Merritt anxious about 'em."

"That blame fat fool will waste away and spoil his shape, if he don't stop worrying," he says, and he cuts a lot of his talk out of the description of the snake and uses the words on Adiposo. Maybe you think snakes are stupid, but they aren't, and the boa got the hump and refused to uncoil himself to show his length unless he got his full share of the spiel. It cheered Avoirdupois up, though, and when we moved to the next town he stood around to gloat over Jake when he was being moved from the traveling box to the exhibition cage. The snake returned the glance with a pair of feet sticking out at one end of the coil and his face, which looked like a purple harvest moon, projecting from the other. Jake reaches out and gets hold of a tent peg with his tail, which gives him a purchase, and then he tightens up for fair and Adiposo lets out a holler you could hear a mile.

"I've heard of bear hugs, but I never saw such a squeezing as that boa gave poor Adiposo. It was a long way around him, but the snake made about a dozen wraps and all would see of the fat man was a pair of feet sticking out at one end of the coil and his face, which looked like a purple harvest moon, projecting from the other. Jake reaches out and gets hold of a tent peg with his tail, which gives him a purchase, and then he tightens up for fair and Adiposo lets out a holler you could hear a mile.

"Of course, we got busy with crows and jackcrews and tried to pry Jake off, but there was nothing doing and the harder we pried the closer he cinched up on Adiposo. Merritt usually had a suggestion to make, so I looked at him and he was lost in thought, but in a minute he brightened up and calls for a rope.

"We can't pry the blame snake away from the man," says he, as he tied the rope around the signor's feet, so we'll try to pull the man away from the snake. All hands fell to and pulled to beat four of a kind, but Jake just tightened up a bit and grinned and Adiposo let out another holler.

"You need a traction engine on that rope," says I when they gave it up as a bad job, and Merritt, who was looking a little discouraged, gave a whoop.

"Bring an elephant," he yelled, and when one of the boys started off on a run for the menagerie, he called after him to 'make that other two elephants.' The Hathi came lumbering over, and Merritt tied the rope around the shoulders of one and put another rope around Jake's neck and the shoulders of the other elephant.

"Now pull, blame you!" says he, heading 'em in different directions and giving one of 'em a kick and they put their shoulders against the ropes. It was a mighty interesting performance to every one but Adiposo, who didn't seem to enjoy it at all, judging from the yells he let out. Jake was having the time of his life, and the harder the elephants pulled the tighter he squeezed the signor, and when he felt that they were getting the better of him he made a supreme effort, which kinked up every muscle in his body. But there was no holding on against those brutes, and pretty soon the fat man commenced to slip out from the coils, feet first. It was a queer thing to watch and his legs stretched so that I thought his knees would never come into sight. His legs had been about the size of barrels when the snake grabbed him, but between the stretching and the squeezing they were now three times as long and about as large as broomsticks. He weighed as much as ever when the elephants finally got him out, but the flesh was distributed differently and instead of being six feet tall and twelve feet around, he was twelve feet long and built in proportion. The snake was up against it, too, for he had cramped himself so with that last squeeze that he couldn't straighten out the kinks, and he kept in the same shape as when he was wrapped around the signor. We tried to straighten him out, but it was no use; he just stayed coiled up like a spring and the boys rolled him around as if he were a barrel.

"Merritt had kept cheerful as long as he was anything to be done, but tears came to his eyes when he looked at Adiposo. The signor was standing up, gazing at his feet, which he hadn't seen before in twenty years, and Merritt looked up at him and freed his mind.

"You're a blame fine figure of a fat man, aren't you, now?" says he. "Just an account of your confounded professional jealousy, woe on our two star attractions, for that blamed snake is so kinked up that he isn't good for anything except to cut up into barrel hoops."

"The signor was ashamed of himself and hadn't a word to say, so he just kept quiet and tried to get used to his new shape and taking a bird's-eye view of things. Merritt and I were feeling pretty blue when along comes Tody Hamilton, the circus press agent, and as soon as he saw what had happened he made a run for a trolley car.

"Don't let 'em get away!" he yelled back over his shoulder. "This is the biggest scoop on record and I'm off for the printing office."

"I'll make a good story, all right; but where do we come in on it?" says Merritt, looking mournfully at Adiposo.

"Well, a couple of hours later I had to go into the city to order some new tops for the signor, who looked as if he were dressed in a particularly baggy bathing suit since he had been stretched out, and the first thing I saw was a procession of sandwich men marching down the street. The ink wasn't dry on the posters, but Tody had been busy, and there in flaming red letters was the announcement:

JUST ARRIVED AT THE BIG SHOW! DON'T MISS SEEING THEM!!! LENGTHY LOUIS, THE TALLEST MAN IN THE UNIVERSE!!! CIRCULAR SAM, THE MOST GI-GANTIC HOP SNAKE EVER CAPTURED!!!



SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON



SHACKLETON'S AIR PROPELLED WATER-BOTE

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON'S coming trip across the Antarctic continent, with the South pole as a half-way station, is probably the most daring journey ever undertaken by man. It reminds one of the conqueror Cortez burning his ships behind him. On previous expeditions with the pole as goal the explorers have laid a succession of bases upon which they could depend when returning. Sir Ernest will push straight onward, from sea to sea, not reckoning at all on the possibility that an expedition may come a little way to meet him.

For several years Sir Ernest held the record of approaching closer to the South pole than any other man. He feels keenly the dimming of British fame by the exploits of Amundsen and Peary. With no more poles to conquer, he might well sit down and weep, like Alexander the Great. But instead he has set himself this unique feat.

The news that Sir Ernest expects to come to the United States before leaving for the south seas has stirred great interest among Americans over plans for the exploring expedition. Sir Ernest is very popular here, where he has lectured extensively. It is probable that wealthy Americans will add considerably to the funds of his expedition.

He started on his last expedition \$100,000 in debt. It took him two years after his return to pay off this debt and it was hard work, too. This time he has resolved not to run into debt again. He has \$250,000 guaranteed by a friend whose name has not been made public. This sum he will make do if necessary, but he will be able to carry on scientific work much more extensively if he can obtain a further sum of \$100,000.

Sir Ernest has announced that he will experiment with aeroplane motors and propellers for travel over the snow this winter, his laboratories to be in Canada or Siberia. He hopes to perfect this novel substitute for the Eskimo dog, which he will also use, and the hardy Shetland pony. Besides aeroplanes and parts of aeroplanes, Shackleton will take advantage of wireless, the movies, prepared foods, and many other of the newest inventions.

He believes he will have the most perfectly planned expedition that ever set out, and as he himself helped to equip many others expeditions and has been a member of several, he ought to know.

Sir Ernest Shackleton is now in the prime of life, a splendid man physically and possessing an inspiring presence. He is a born leader. He makes all about him enthusiastic, especially when the fire of memories of the frozen south moves him. He is forty years old—pictures taken of him on his antarctic trips before he had a shave make him appear sixty-five, while in his street clothes on the Strand he appears a virile thirty.

To the layman it may be surprising to learn that there are 5,000,000 square miles of unknown territory on the continent of Antarctica. This gives an idea of the possibilities of discovery open to Sir Ernest. More than half his journey is said to be laid along a new route and, if things go right, all most of it will traverse virgin fields. It is no overstatement to call it the biggest polar journey ever attempted.

Briefly stated, it will cross the dead continent of snow, mountain ranges, volcanoes and frightful storms from the side of the Western hemisphere to the side of the Eastern hemisphere.

The main party will leave civilization at Buenos Ayres and reach it again in Christchurch, or some other New Zealand city.

The start will be from Argentina in October of this year, and if a good landing is made on the shore of Weddell sea by the beginning of November, a shore party will proceed immediately across. In this case the expedition should reach Ross sea, on the other side, by March, 1915.

If the shore party has had luck, it will content itself with laying a series of caches and will then return to the Weddell sea shore, starting out again a year later.

The expedition will have two ships. The first, which carries Shackleton to the Antarctic continent, will do work in tracing the shore of the continent to the west, and will go back to South America before the close of navigation, returning the next year to take up a party which will do scientific work in the so-called "Weddell quadrant." Long sledge journeys will be taken east and west of the base by this party.

The second ship will approach the continent from the other, or Ross sea, side, and take back Shackleton, according to his plans. If Shackleton

# THE SHACKLETON TRANSANTARCTIC EXPEDITION



HOW SHACKLETON PROPOSES TO DRAG HIS SLEDGES



THE DOME-SHAPED TENT CONVERTIBLE INTO AN ICE COO

crosses the first season, he will reach civilization again by the middle of April, 1915. Otherwise, it will be a year later.

This second vessel will sail from New Zealand about the same time as the Weddell sea ship sails south. On landing at a prearranged base, the second party will send a sledging expedition as far south as possible, to latitude 83, if practicable, but this expedition will return in time to go north again before the close of navigation. The expedition will endeavor to lay a series of depots along what may be the last stages of Shackleton's route. But Shackleton will not depend on them in any way. They may not be laid at all. If Shackleton doesn't arrive this season, the second ship will return south the next year again.

Five months is the time Shackleton estimates as necessary for his crossing of the south polar continent. He allows ten days for delays by blizzards. The minimum distance from sea to sea is 1,700 miles, but it is probable that Sir Ernest will try to cover new ground throughout and so go much farther.

The "transarctic party," as Sir Ernest calls it, will begin its journey with 120 dogs, two sledges driven by aeroplane propellers with aeroplane engines, and an aeroplane with clipped wings to "hurry" over the ice. But a large part of the work of transport will be by practical eat their fellows' flesh, while ponies will not be used in the Antarctic, as the amount of work put on the engine when passing over varying surfaces generally causes the motor to break down.

Sir Ernest proposes to build an ordinary sledge, larger than the usual size, and on this to mount an aeroplane engine, with an aeroplane propeller in front. He figures that a sledge of this description is capable of dragging a ton at five or six miles an hour.

Instead of one sleeping bag, each explorer will carry three, so that when one is used up it can be discarded. The tents will be made of three-ply wood, strong enough to support a dome-shaped covering of snow, thus insuring more warmth.

The full complement of the short party will be 12 men, and six of these will make the journey across. Both of the ships will be fitted to burn oil instead of coal, as the liquid fuel extends the radius of action and renders the vessels independent of ballast. The ships, which will carry 30 men altogether, will be fully equipped with cages and tanks for bringing home live penguins and seals, such as have never been taken from the antarctic regions.

Each ship will have a biologist, geologist and physicist, and the three from the first ship will be stationed in her winter quarters in the Weddell

sea. Another party of three will explore a known tract along the coast near the winter quarters.

The aeroplane with clipped wings will not be able to fly. Its wings will take practically all the weight of the wheels. Wireless and moving picture outfits will not be carried, it is expected, on the transcontinental trip. But one cinematograph machine will go with the party working from Ross sea and another with the party working about Weddell sea. These films will have both scientific and popular interest. Pocket wireless outfits having a range of from 100 to 300 miles will also be carried by these two expeditions, but the main party will not attempt the added weight of either device.

While the North pole is situated about two miles beneath the sea, the South pole is on the plateau two miles above the sea. The conditions of journeys to the two points are widely different. In the North, within 500 miles of the pole, in summer time, there are 100 different species of flowering plants. There are no flowering plants within 1,700 miles of the South pole, and within 700 miles of it there is no plant or animal life of any description whatever.

In the North you may expect to get the arctic hare and the ptarmigan on the northernmost land. There are also bears and the life in the sea.

On a trip to the North pole, the explorer sledge over a moving sea of ice that packs up and breaks up, and it is impossible to lay any depot. The danger of northern sledge traveling is the break-up of the ice and the opening of what are called leads—open water channels left by the parting of the ice.

In the South the difficulties are the varying nature of the snow surfaces, the fact that the temperatures are much lower and the danger of crevasses. In the North one can fall 10 to 20 feet into the sea, but in the South one may fall 1,000 feet down a crevasse.

By this notable expedition, Sir Ernest hopes to cut in two one of the largest, if not the largest, white spaces yet remaining on the map. His efforts to solve the complete continental nature of the Antarctic.

Especially scientists would like to know whether the great range of mountains on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic continent really stretches all the way across and is a continuation of the Andes. This Victoria chain has been traced to the pole by Amundsen and other explorers. The solving of this problem is of intense interest to geographers all over the world. The discovery of the great mountain range, which is assumed to extend in a general way from the pole to Weddell sea, would be one of the biggest geographical triumphs possible.

The geological results will also be of the greatest scientific value. The Weddell sea party will take many specimens, and even the transcontinental party will chip off pieces of all exposed rocks they find.

Continuous magnetic observations will be taken all the way from Weddell sea to Ross sea, and the route will lie not far from the magnetic pole. Information of great value to navigators would be learned.

Continuous scientific observations of the weather will also be taken, and these should be very valuable when correlated with the results obtained by other expeditions.

Biological work will be thoroughly carried on, and the distribution of fauna and flora will be studied. Both the ships will be equipped for dredging and sounding. All branches of science will be most carefully attended to and the net result ought to be a large increase in human knowledge. But the first and foremost, the crossing of the polar continent, will be the main object of the expedition.

## HOLLAND'S NEW LAND

Little Holland is about to begin the great work of draining the Zuider Zee. It is expected that 17 years will be required to make the entire area now covered by water fit for habitation and cultivation. About 24,700 acres of land are already being annually reclaimed, and this reclamation is likely to continue for about ten years. The reclaimed lands of the Zuider Zee will be sold by the state in small lots and

gradually, so as not to depress existing prices. It is estimated that at least 40,000 persons will be required to cultivate this reclaimed sea land, which will be used for the growing of root crops, sugar beets, potatoes, peas and other vegetables. "It is estimated," says La Gazette de Holland, "that the value of these crops will be nearly \$30,000,000. The present Zuider Zee fisheries employ 3,017

men and produce herrings, flounders, anchovies, smelts and shrimps to the value of \$825,000 a year. The boats in use in the Zuider Zee will be unsuitable for fishing in the North sea, and new boats will be supplied by the state to enable the fishermen to work that sea."

Spontaneous Generation Life's Origin. Dr. Charles Bastion brings forward fresh evidence intended to prove the spontaneous generation origin of life. From solutions of sodium silicate and

pernitrate of iron, which were boiled 20 minutes to destroy all life, he claims to have grown de novo molds and fungus germs. He maintains these are genuine organic growth and adduces proof of their growth and multiplication, with the formation of filaments. Doctor Bastion concludes that the de novo origin of living matter is established beyond the region of doubt. At the same time he fully recognizes that the actual steps of the spontaneous generation main to be discovered