# NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON

## Autos for the Cabinet a New Topic at Capital

WASHINGTON.—The requisition of Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson for three automobiles, two for personal and one for departmental use, has brought up the subject of the private use of government conveyances. The demand for automobiles by the secretary of labor is based on the claim that "it is just as cheap now to purchase, maintain and operate a motorcar as it is a horse and wagon or buggy."

The government provides four or five automobiles for the president, one for the vice-president, one for the speaker of the house and one for the public printer, and carriages and horses for the members of the cabinet and their assistants. Cabinet members have two-horse cariages and their assistants single horse coupes.

The White House cars cost from $4,500 to $6,000. Ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon rode in a large, handsome $6,000 car, but Speaker Champ Clark has declined to use an automobile of any kind. Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall uses a government machine. In addition to the touring cars at the White House, Uncle Sam provides an electric runabout for Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Wilson.

Every year, when the appropriation bills come in, there is an extended debate over the "misuse" of the government vehicles by army and navy officers and others connected with the various departments. It is annually charged that government automobiles and horses and carriages and army mules are used for private calls. It is alleged that army officers and others attend social functions at the expense of the government. Sometimes, when there is a dance at one of the big hotels, visitors from Fort Myer come over in a wagon behind army mules. Several years ago in an effort to stop the promiscuous use of government teams, Uncle Sam had all of his vehicles marked, and that did not prove a success. The old practice continues.

The wives of cabinet members are entitled to the use of government vehicles for shopping or calling. With the horses and carriages goes a liveried driver.

The request of Mr. Wilson, coming as it does from the most modest department of the government, has caused much comment about Washington.

On Sundays, especially when the weather is fine, it is not unusual to see most of the cabinet teams out in Connecticut avenue, going to or from church. The member of the cabinet and his wife ride in one carriage and the children and other members of the family in another. In the case of a bachelor, like Attorney General McReynolds, the carriage is used for night riding around the Speedway, where the gentle breezes from the river circulate.

## Cabinet Officers Are Patrons of Lunch Rooms

"SOME of the members of the cabinet have solved the problem of reducing the cost of living to figures within their incomes," said Col. Richard Ryan of Denver the other day. "In my trips to Washington in the last 20 years I have observed that I can get a pretty good quality of buttermilk at some of the dairy lunch rooms, but I was somewhat surprised recently to find at my elbow in one of these lunch rooms the secretary of the treasury, Mr. McAdoo, and two days ago I stood shoulder to shoulder with Secretary of War Garrison.

"I wonder if the people of Washington know that the milk and pie lunch room is peculiarly a Washington institution and that a former secretary of the treasury, more than any other person, was responsible for its popularity? In the seventies, the late Frank Ward opened the first of these lunch rooms in the Corcoran building on Fifteenth street. It was not a big success at first, but one day John Sherman, secretary of the treasury in President Hayes' cabinet, happened to notice the lunch room and went in to investigate. He drank a mug of milk and ate a sandwich and returned to his office. Thereafter he became a regular customer. It didn't take long till it was noised about among the treasury clerks that the secretary was a patron of the Ward lunch room and the business boomed.

"Frank Ward has been dead many years. He was killed by a trolley car on Georgia avenue, but the dairy lunch so modestly started by him in Washington, I think in 1879, is now to be found in every city and good sized village in the United States.

## Health Service Warns Against Cigar Clipper

BEWARE the public cigar Clipper! Such was the warning sent out the other day by the public health service of the United States.

"This," read the statement, referring to the automatic clipper of the cigar shop, "would seem to be a very effective method of bringing about the interchange of mouth secretions and possibly the spread of infection."

When eminent authorities coincide so coincidentally, not only in thought but in the expression thereof, the rest of us are bound to pause in our mad career and give ear to enlightenment. We must give the go-by to the handy little snipper on the tobacconist's counter, so far as concerns the use for which it is intended.

The neat and prompt contrivance will still be of some use. In its ever-ready self-cocking, hair-trigger way, it can still snip slices off inquiring fingers, as of yore. It will still subserve the useful purpose of chopping superfluous matches into small bits—a favorite pastime in the temperance pool room of our misspent youth. The cigar store man will doubtless keep it wound up and waiting for what it may devour, for the cigar store business is founded on habit.

But we must ignore, avoid, eschew, shun, evade, elude and otherwise escape it and its peril. Be advised and chaw off your cigars, unless you carry a pocket clipper or a jackknife. Or—and this is considered very knowing—you may squeeze the tip of a good ten-center between your thumbs until the wrapper bursts. But on no account insert in the socket of the public clipper any filthy weed you intend putting to your lips. For whatever may be your ideas on the subject of interchanging mouth secretions you surely don't wish to be promiscuous about it.

## Just Smiled, Shook Hands and Let Them Go

THERE is no doubt that George Uhler, supervising inspector general of the steamboat inspection service, department of commerce, closely resembles in appearance William Howard Taft, now a professor at Yale and formerly president of the United States.

General Uhler, as the genial supervising inspector general is called, frequently found it embarrassing during the Taft regime to visit any of the executive departments. No sooner would he enter the building than the messengers of ebony hue would turn white and in their salaams almost knock their heads on the floor.

With the outgoing of Mr. Taft and the incoming of Mr. Wilson, General Uhler believed he would find relief from that embarrassment, the wearing, against his will, of another man's mantle.

Not so! Everybody knew Professor Taft recently would be in town in attendance on a commission meeting of which he was a member and that he stayed over Sunday.

That Sunday, having nothing better to do, General Uhler got on a street car for the wharves to look over one of the Norfolk steamers. A few blocks further Representative Frederick C. Stevens of Minnesota got on the car and nodded to the inspector general. Then Representative Daniel A. Driscoll of New York got aboard. He, too, nodded.

In the meantime Mr. Uhler had been the focal center of a good many pair of eyes on the car, presumably sightseers in particular. As Messrs. Stevens and Driscoll got off the car they stopped and shook hands with General Uhler and said a few words.

Close on their heels a couple with a Washington guidebook in their possession, timidly stopped, shook hands and said how pleased they were to meet him. Then the procession of handshakers became continuous.

General Uhler didn't want to hurt the feelings of any of them—so he just smiled, shook hands and let 'em go. Instead of transferring at Seventh street for the wharves, he rode away past the capitol so the remaining staring passengers wouldn't wonder why he—the supposed Mr. Taft and former president of the United States—was going down to the river front on a Sunday morning, with no boats leaving until night.

### Would Be Waste of Time.

"Why don't they let women make wills in some places?" "Because they think it is waste of energy. Women have wills already made."

# WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEFEST FORM

CONCENSUS OF THE BEST EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

## CONDENSED IN SNAPPY FORM

Happening, Both Foreign and Domestic, That Have Interest for Busy Readers, Arranged and Classified for Their Convenience.

### *Washington*

Republican senators and representatives, at a caucus in Washington, chose most of the members of the Republican congressional committee, which will begin work soon on the campaigns. Every state was accorded one representative, chosen by the state's delegation in the senate and house.

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Secretary McAdoo announced at Washington the apportionment, as far as it has been completed, of the $50,000,000 to be deposited by the government in national banks of the west and south to facilitate the movement and marketing of crops.

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Attempts to increase the rate of the proposed income tax on the larger incomes failed in the senate at Washington when Senators Borah, Bristow and Cummins led an effort to amend the income tax section of the Democratic tariff bill.

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Commander L. H. Chandler of the United States battle ship Illinois reports that the officers and midshipmen were received most cordially while the vessel was in the harbor at Antwerp, Belgium. He emphatically denies rumors that the American officers were shown discourtesy at Cadiz, Spain.

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That President Wilson's Philippine policy does not contemplate the independence of our wards in the far eastern archipelago during his administration was made clear. The subject came under discussion at the White House in Washington as a result of a recent appointment of Francis Burton Harrison to be governor general of the Philippines.

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Chirman Simmons of the senate finance committee at Washington predicted the senate could complete the tariff bill and pass it by September 5 and that the measure could be finished by the conference committee and signed by President Wilson by September 16.

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The answer of the administration forces in the house at Washington to the criticisms of the new currency bill made by the conference of the bankers at Chicago will be a tightening up of the lines and a more vigorous indorsement of the bill as it now stands.

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Supporters of the administration currency bill scored an important victory in the house Democratic caucus when they brought to their aid an unqualified indorsement of the measure from Secretary of State Bryan and defeated proposed "insurgent" amendments that would have prohibited interlocking directorates in national or state banks incorporated under the proposed new law.

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America's arbitration treaty with Japan expired by limitation. Means of arbitrating the California anti-alien land question or other disputes no longer exist unless a special agreement should be made.

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Owing to the objection of Representative Mann of Illinois, a resolution granting President Wilson the right to accept and place in the White House a bust of William Pitt, as a gift from American women now in England, the house at Washington failed to pass the measure.

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### *Domestic*

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, testifying before a referee in bankruptcy at New York, swore that Harry Thaw's mother had contracted to pay her $15,000 cash and $1,000 a month so long as she should live in return for Evelyn's entering into an action for the annulment of her marriage to Harry Thaw.

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Governor Major of Missouri commuted the sentences of eight more convicts who worked on the public highways on "Good Roads" days recently.

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John R. Alpine of Chicago was re-elected general president of the United Association of Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers at the close of its triennial convention in Boston. Thomas Burke of Chicago was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

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A jest, laughter, misunderstanding; a sharp retort, a quarrel, shots; death—this is the story of a tragedy in a street car in Chicago. Two men were killed by the conductor and motorman of a Chicago Railways company car.

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Theodore Roosevelt told 200 Progressives in Chicago that he would sanction no amalgamation with the Republicans which involves a compromise. The former president stopped in Chicago on his return from the southwest.

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Revised figures of the excavation remaining to be done to complete the Panama canal show an increase of 20,126,000 cubic yards over the estimate of July 1, 1912. More than 9,000,000 yards of this increase is due to slides in Culebra cut.

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It was determined at Dubuque, Ia., that the body found in a burned barn was that of Mrs. Sternweis. The police believed Mrs. Sternweis murdered her husband and three children, burned the farm buildings and committed suicide.

George D. Hawthorne, an assistant bookkeeper in the New York police pension bureau was arrested at his desk on a charge of extortion made by George Carrougata, a retired policeman, who had applied for an increase of pension. Hawthorne is charged with having accepted $150.

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The report was revived among politicians in Albany, N. Y., that Senator Stilwell, who is now serving a sentence in Sing Sing for bribery, had made a confession to Governor Sulzer, implicatin five senators, one assemblyman and several Tammany men. Asked about the report, Governor Sulzer said he was not responsible for it.

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Newton Edson, a barber at Woodston, Kan., shot and killed his wife and committed suicide. A five-year-old daughter clung to her mother's skirts and begged her father not to shoot.

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In an after-dinner speech at Fort Logan in Denver, Colo., Secretary of War Garrison sounded a note of warning as to the unpreparedness of the United States for war and told of the department's intentions to obtain a larger enlistment and to reduce the minimum enlistment period from three years to one year.

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The first Salvation Army corps to be formed among prisoners east of Chicago was organized in the state prison at Windsor, Vt., by Salvation Army officials. Moore than fifty men were sworn in to become soldiers of the organization and promised to live up to all the "articles of war," as required by the army.

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Fire of unknown origin destroyed the plant of the American Farm Products company at Elgin, Ill., causing an estimated damage of $50,000.

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Five persons were instantly killed when a Monon train struck an automobile in Chicago.

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A deficit of $300,721.44 in the municipal finances of East St. Louis, Ill., is shown in the report of special accountants submitted by Mayor Chamberlin to the city council. The report also shows a shrinkage of $725,502 in the city's cash resources within two years.

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The Tammany city committee of New York city nominated the following ticket: For mayor, Edward E. McCall of Manhattan; for comptroller, Herman A. Metz of Brooklyn; for president of the board of aldermen, Joseph A. Goulden, of the Bronx. Murphy's slate went through without a tremor of opposition, nor so much as the first sign of dissent.

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Children perished in two accidents at Grand Rapids, Wis., when Lucien Berand, five years old, was burned to death in bed by matches in the pocket of his night gown, and Eva Brander was killed by a pitchfork. The girl was killed when following a load of hay and a pitchfork falling from the load pierced her heart.

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### *Mexican Revolt*

John Lind's diplomatic negotiations with Mexico have been broken off, and Mr. Lind has left for Washington. Mr. Lind called on Foreign Minister Gamboa to say good-by. There was nothing in their conversation to indicate that Mexico would recede from its position. The next step most probable, it is thought, will be the closing of the American embassy. Mr. Lind refused to affirm or deny this.

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The bodies of Pascual Ororco and other peace commissioners were found riddled with bullets in the streets of Huatla, Mexico. Zapata slew the commissioners with his own hand. Zapata was later killed.

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### *Foreign*

The ninth international Esperanto congress was opened at Bern, with 1,100 delegates present, representing twenty-three nations. Twelve American representatives marched behind the American flag in the opening procession.

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While maneuvers of the Swedish fleet were in progress an armored ship collided with and sank a gunboat.

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"Gentleman Roger" Thompson, held under the Dominion immigration laws as having aided Thaw to cross the Canadian frontier, announced he was "up against it," and that if the Thaw family did not come to his rescue he would be forced to tell all he knew about Thaw's escape from Matteawan.

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### *Personal*

J. E. Rowan, his wife, two children and his sister-in-law, Mrs. A. W. Smith, were killed when a train demolished their auto at Laneville, Pa.

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Mrs. Jacob Rediger and Elnora McMullin were killed near Sheldon, Ill., when a train hit their auto.

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Patrick Bullard was killed when his automobile turned turtle at Peoria, Ill.

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Maurice E. McLoughlin of San Francisco won the All-Comers' championship for the second consecutive time at Newport, R. I.

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Dom Gasquet, abbot president of the English Benedictines, whom Pope Pius X. in 1907 appointed chairman of a commission to undertake the revision of the Latin Bible, or Vulgate, will arrive in New York August 30 to give a series of lectures in the United States for the work of the commission.

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T. H. Bench, after serving three years for burglary, was re-arrested as a horse thief when he left Lansing (Kan.) prison. Four years ago he escaped from a train by leaping through a window, although a deputy sheriff grabbed his foot. His shoe came off.

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Fred Robertson of Niagara Falls, N. Y., a chauffeur, was killed and W. B. Sensabaugh, a negro, was probably fatally injured when their automobile, running sixty miles an hour, left the road and jumped into the canal at Niagara Falls.

# G. A. R. VETERANS ENCAMPMENT

47TH NATIONAL GATHERING TO BE HELD AT CHATTANOOGA IN SEPTEMBER.

## MANY VETERANS WILL ATTEND

Encampment Association Will Prove Ample Accommodations and Entertainment For the 200,000 Visitors Expected.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Preparations for the entertainment of the 47th national encampment of G. A. R. in September are going ahead at satisfactory speed. Nearly all of the committees have pushed their work to a point where it may be said that all plans will be carried through without so much as a serious hitch. The finance committee, which has been at work securing funds necessary to finance the big undertaking, reports that the money is in hand or in sight; that there will be no trouble over payment of the bills of the encampment association.

The committee on assignments to homes has met with success in the matter of securing lodging for a very large crowd of visitors during the encampment. The people of Chattanooga are opening their homes to veterans and visitors with the same hospitality that marked their action when the confederate survivors met in annual reunion here in May. The same rates that prevailed during the Confederate

Judge Alfred Beers, of Bridgeport, Conn., Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

reunion will prevail during the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. These rates are in all instances reasonable. There will be no effort to increase rates for lodging or meals anywhere in the city. In other words, the regular rates for meals and lodging will be charged by hotels, restaurants and boarding houses. The best homes of Chattanooga have opened their doors to entertain visitors and veterans alike at rates that will not be objected to by any.

### Amusement Features.

The committee on entertainment has perfected a number of plans to amuse and entertain the visitors. As already announced, a number of battlefield reunions have been arranged for the veterans who fought in the various battles around Chattanooga. These reunions include the fields of Chickamauga, Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, on which the survivors will gather in reunion and hear the incidents of each battle recounted by participants.

The Tennessee river will furnish part of the entertainment. One of the best features will be hydro-aeroplane exhibitions on the Tennessee. These will be supplemented by steamboat rides to a large hydro-electric development below the city that was financed by the late Anthony N. Brady, of New York. This is the largest hydro-electric development south of Niagara Falls. There will also be automobile trips to large hydro-electric developments by the East Tennessee Power Co., on the Ocoee river, thirty miles east of Chattanooga.

Military features by regular troops will add much to the entertainment of the encampment visitors. These will be furnished at Fort Oglethorpe, by the Eleventh cavalry regiment, and the Seventeenth infantry, the latter regiment coming up from Atlanta for the encampment week.

Aeroplane flights will be given every day of the encampment, and many other interesting features will be added from time to time. The indications are that there will not be a dull day during the entire encampment week because Chattanooga has already decided to give the Union veterans the time of their lives.

### SOME OIL WELL.

Orange, Texas.—What is regarued as the most important event that has transpired in Texas oil circle for several years was the bringing in of a producing well of the gusher variety on the Josh Bland farm, about eight miles west of here. The significance of this oil strike was that the flow was encountered at a depth of 3,800 feet, which is said to be the deepest of any producing well in this state. The well opened with a flow of approximately 3,000 barrels per day.

### BIG COTTON YIELDS.

Austin, Texas.—Reports of extraordinary yields have been received here from a number of localities of the state, particularly in South Texas. Through careful seed selection and scientific cultural methods the productiveness of the cotton plants have been greatly increased during the last few years. One of the largest yields of the present season was upon the White Ranch in Chambers county, the record being two and one fourth bales per acre.

# STRIKERS CLASH

AT STEUBENVILLE TIN PLATE MILL—SIX MEN WOUNDED, TWO FATALLY.

Riot Is Precipitated When Two Hundred Idle Employes Threaten To Rush Tin Plate Plant.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Steubenville, O.—Six men were wounded, two probably fatally, in a riot between mine guards and strikers of the Pope tin plate mill. A crowd of 200 strikers gathered in the vicinity and threatened to rush the mill. The police fired into the crowd and six men were hit. The guards fired from riot guns, using bird shot. Revolvers also were used.

Excitement followed the shooting and a strong guard was placed about the mill and houses where strikebreakers are quartered. The mill guards claim that they were stoned by people in the crowd before they shot. It is understood that several other strikers were shot and spirited away. The strike headquarters, across the street from the entrance to the mill, was riddled with bullets. Twenty strike-breakers left the Public square in this city for the mill. They were accompanied by mill guards in an automobile. A crowd of strikers and sympathizers followed, jeering and yelling. Near the mill entrance threats were made by persons in the crowd to attack the plant and several in front moved as if to carry out the threat. This was followed by a volley from the men in the automobile.

### LOSS OF $2,000,000 IS FACED.

Detroit, Mich.—Lower fares obtained from the Detroit United Railway by Mayor Marx will mean a loss to the company of nearly $2,000,000 this year, testified an accountant for the road at a meeting of the street car arbitration board considering the demands of D. U. R. employes for higher wages and shorter hours. "The most remarkable manipulator of figures in the world," was the characterization of W. D. Mahon, national head of the Street Car Men's union, referring to W. D. Brontron, the street railway accountant.

### WORKMAN IS KILLED.

Tiffin, O.—The St. John bridge, which was in course of reconstruction across the Sandusky river, six miles south of this city, collapsed, carrying with it a dozen men, one of whom, George Tigner, 35 years old, was instantly killed, and six men were injured. All of the injured men reside in this city. The St. John bridge was a wooden covered structure. It was swept a mile down stream by the flood last March, and for sentimental reasons, more than for any practical purpose, an effort was made to replace the structure on the abutments.

# CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red 92½@93½c, No. 3 red 88@92c, No. 4 red 68@87c.

Corn—No. 2 white 77@78c, No. 3 white 76½@77c, No. 4 white 74½@76c, No. 2 yellow 76@77c, No. 3 yellow 75½@76c, No. 4 yellow 73½@75c, No. 2 mixed 76c, No. 3 mixed 75c, No. 4 mixed 82c, mixed ear 79@81c.

Oats—No. 2 white 43½c, standard 42½@43c, No. 3 white 42@42½c, No. 4 white 39½@41c, No. 2 mixed 43@43½c, No. 3 mixed 42½@43c, No. 4 mixed 41½@42c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy $18.50@19, standard timothy $17.50@18, No. 2 timothy $16.50@17, No. 3 timothy $14@15, No. 1 clover mixed $16@16.50, No. 2 clover mixed $14@14.50, No. 1 clover $14@14.50, No. 2 clover $12@12.50.

Eggs—Prime firsts 24½c, firsts 22½c, ordinary firsts 19c, seconds 14c.

Poultry—Springers, 2 lbs and over, 17½c, under 2 lbs, 17½c; old roosters, 9c; hens, over 4 lbs, 14c; light, 4 lbs and under, 13½c; ducks, under 3 lbs, 10c; spring ducks, 3 lbs and over, 12c; white, 4 lbs and over, 11c; turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 15c; old toms, 18c; young, 18c.

Cattle—Shippers $7.50@8, extra $8.25@8.50; butcher steers, extra $7.25@8, good to choice $6.75@7.75, common to fair $5@6.50; heifers, extra $7.10@7.25, good to choice $6.50@7, common to fair $4.75@6.50; cows, extra $6@6.25, good to choice $5.50@5.90, common to fair $3.75@5.25; canners, $3@4.

Bulls—Bologna $5.25@6.10, extra $6.25, fat bulls $6@6.25.

Calves—Fair to good $9@11.50, common and large $5.50@11.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy $9.15@9.30, good to choice packers and butchers $9.40@9.45, mixed packers $9.30@9.40, stags $4@7, common to choice heavy fat sows $4.50@7.85, extra $7.90, light and medium shippers $9.40@9.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) $4.50@8.75.

Sheep—Extra light $4.15@4.25, good to choice $3.75@4.10, common to fair $2@3.25, heavy sheep $3.25@3.75.

Lambs—Extra $8.25, good to choice $7.75@8.15, common to fair $5.25@7.50, culls $3.50@5, yearlings $3.5[illegible] 5.25, stock ewes $3.50@4.50.

### TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

San Antonio, Texas.—One troop of the Third cavalry and a battery of the Third Field artillery were rushed to the border from Ft. Sam Houston upon orders from Washington. Two special trains were made up and departed in two hours. In addition about 1,000 men are in readiness to leave Ft. Sam Houston. Railroads have promised to have equipment on hand to accommodate 500 men and horses in three hours.

### SWIMMING POOLS BLAMED.

St. Louis, Mo.—Dr. C. M. Starkloff, of the city health department, investigated 64 cases of typhoid fever in St. Louis and found that 18 per cent of the patients had contracted the disease in public or private swimming pools. Forty-two per cent of the patients had taken vacations in the country or small towns and while there drank well or spring water. Twenty-five per cent had been on steamboat excursions.


# MOTHER SO POORLY

Could Hardly Care for Children — Finds Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Bovina Center, N.Y.—"For six years I have not had as good health as I have now. I was very young when my first baby was born and my health was very bad after that. I was not regular and I had pains in my back and was so poorly that I could hardly take care of my two children. I doctored with several doctors but got no better. They told me there was no help without an operation. I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has helped me wonderfully. I do most of my own work now and take care of my children. I recommend your remedies to all suffering women."—Mrs. WILLARD A. GRAHAM, Care of ELSWORTH TUTTLE, Bovina Center, N.Y.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy we know for woman's ills. If you need such a medicine why don't you try it?

**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.**


If you would save money, never bet on a sure thing.

Liquid blue is a weak solution. Avoid it. Buy Red Cross Ball Blue, the blue that's all blue. Adv.

A sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle which fits them all.—Holmes.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

### Correct Term.

Tom—So you've been on an outing, eh?

Dick—That's a good name for it. I am "out" just $35.—Boston Transcript.

### Home Campaign.

"Is your daughter going away this summer?"

"No; she has started a flirtation with the iceman, and we think her chances for getting engaged to him are very good."

### Girls' School in Spain.

Mrs. Laura Richards, daughter of Julia Ward Howe, has been made a member of the Maine committee for the support of the International Institute for Girls in Spain. Mrs. Richards was one of the earliest indorsers of the institute. Miss Susan D. Huntington, who has been for the last three years director at the institute, is visiting in Boston.

### Evidently Knew the Kind.

Mrs. M. left the house for a few moments one morning, telling little Hazel to answer the door bell if necessary. Presently there was a ring. The lady caller, learning that Mrs. M. was not at home, opened her cardcase, and in doing so a bit of tissue paper fluttered to the steps. Picking it up, Hazel remarked: "Mith, you dropped one of your thigarette papeth."—The Delineator.

### Sorry for the Overworked Artist.

"Henry," said his sister at the breakfast table the morning after, "you shouldn't ask that young artist to work so hard when he and a party of your other friends visit you."

"Huh,' replied brother, coming out of a post-mortem revery of the big hand.

"You needn't try to deny it. I listened at the door a while and some one was always asking the poor artist to 'draw three' or draw some other number of pictures. At least you should have been satisfied to have him draw one at a time."


Like a Pleasant Thought of an old friend—

# Post Toasties

with cream.

Sweet, crisp bits of white Indian corn, toasted to an appetizing, golden brown.

A delightful food for breakfast, lunch or supper — always ready to serve instantly from the package.

*"The Memory Lingers"*

For a pleasing variation sprinkle some Grape-Nuts over a saucer of Post Toasties, then add cream. The combined flavour is something to remember.

Postum Cereal Company, Limited
Battle Creek, Michigan




# URGES AMERICANS TO LEAVE MEXICO

President Recommends Isolation of Republic and a Patient Policy.

## SELF-RESTRAINT IS ADVISED

Huerta "Singularly Isolated" as Result of "Unfortunate Misunderstanding" Which Led Him to Reject Friendly Overtures Brought by Lind—Cannot Constitute Ourselves Umpire in Disturbance—Americans Must Be Protected.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Emphasizing the fact that the United States must remain the firm friend of the people of Mexico in their present stress and trouble, President Wilson today read his long-awaited message on Mexican affairs to congress.

The massage was distinctly specific in tone and contains little in the way of recommendation for future policy except the single one that this government must urge earnestly that all Americans should leave Mexico at once and that the United States should assist them to get out of Mexico in every way possible.

The president counsels delay before further action is taken, and says:

### Impatience Would Be Childish.

"Impatience on our part would be childish and would be frought with every risk of wrong and folly. The door is not closed against the resumption, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own, of the effort to bring order out of the confusion by friendly co-operative action, should fortunate occasion offer.

"So long as the misunderstanding continues we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization to the actual facts. We cannot thrust our good offices upon them. The situation must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances, and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. The circumstances are new. The rejection of our friendship makes them new and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of affairs. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed."

### Text of President's Message.

The message follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: It is clearly my duty to lay before you very fully and without reservation the facts concerning our present relations with the republic of Mexico. The deplorable posture of affairs in Mexico I need not describe, but I deem it my duty to speak very frankly of what this government has done and should seek to do in fulfillment of its obligation to Mexico herself, as a friend and neighbor, and to American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing condition which now obtain beyond our southern border.

### U. S. a Friend of Mexico.

"Those conditions touch us very nearly. Not merely because they lie at our very doors. That, of course, makes us more vividly and more constantly conscious of them, and every instinct of neighborly interest and sympathy is aroused and quickened by them; but that is only one element in the determination of our duty. We are glad to call ourselves the friends of Mexico, and we shall, I hope, have many an occasion, in happier times as well as in these days of trouble and confusion, to show that our friendship is genuine and disinterested, capable of sacrifice and very generous manifestation. The peace, prosperity, and contentment of Mexico mean more, much more, to us, than merely an enlarged field for our commerce and enterprise. They mean an enlargement of the field of self-government and the realization of hopes and rights of a nation with whose best aspirations, too long suppressed, and disappointed, we deeply sympathize. We shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves.

### World Wants Mexican Peace.

"But we are not the only friends of Mexico. The whole world desires her peace and progress, and the whole world is interested as never before. Mexico lies at last where all the world looks on. Central America is about to be touched by the great routes of the world's trade and intercourse running free from ocean to ocean at the isthmus. The future has much in store for Mexico, as for all the states of Central America, but the best gifts can come to her only if she be ready and free to receive them and to enjoy them honorably. America in particular—America, North and South, and upon both continents—waits upon the development of Mexico; and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the product of a genuine freedom, a just and ordered government founded upon law. And so can it be peaceful and fruitful of the benefits of peace. Mexico has a great and enviable future before her, if only she choose and attain the paths of honest constitutional government.

### No Peace Is in Sight.

"The present circumstances of the republic, I deeply regret to say, do not seem to promise even the foundations of such a peace. We have waited many months, months full of peril and anxiety, for the conditions there to improve, and they have not improved. They have grown worse, rather. The territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger. The prospect of the pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote, and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country. As friends we could wait no longer for a solution which every week seems further away. It was our duty at least to volunteer our good offices—the offer to assist, if we might, in effecting some arrangement which would bring relief and peace and set up a universally acknowledged political authority there.

### Tells of Instructions to Lind.

"Accordingly I took the liberty of sending the Hon. John Lind, formerly governor of Minnesota, as my personal spokesman and representative to the City of Mexico with the following instructions:

"Press very earnestly upon the attention of those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence in Mexico the following consideration and advice:

"The government of the United states does not feel at liberty any longer to stand inactively by while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made towards the establishment of a government at the City of Mexico which the country will obey and respect.

"The government of the United States does not stand in the same case with the other great governments of the world in respect to what is happening or what is likely to happen in Mexico. We offer our good offices, not only because of our genuine desire to play the part of a friend, but also because we are expected by the powers of the world to act as Mexico's nearest friend.

### Acts in Interest of Mexico.

"We wish to act in these circumstances in the spirit of the most earnest and disinterested friendship. It is our purpose in whatever we do or propose in this perplexing and distressing situation not only to pay the most scrupulous regard to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico—that we take as a matter of course, to which we are bound by every obligation of right and honor—but also to give every possible evidence that we act in the interest of Mexico alone, and not in the interest of any person or body of persons who may have personal or property claims in Mexico which they may feel that they have the right to press. We are seeking to counsel Mexico for her own good and in the interest of her own peace, and not for any other purpose whatever.

"The government of the United States would be itself discredited if it had any selfish or ulterior purpose in transactions where the peace, happiness and prosperity of a whole people are involved. It is acting as its friendship for Mexico, not as any selfish interest, dictates.

### All America Cries for Settlement.

"The political situation in Mexico is incompatible with the fulfillment of international obligations on the part of Mexico, with the civilized development of Mexico herself, and with the maintenance of tolerable political and economic conditions in Central America. It is no common occasion, therefore, that the United States offers her counsel and assistance. All America cries out for a settlement.

"A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on: (a) An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice, solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed;

"(b)—Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part.

### Huerta Must Not Be Candidate.

"(c)—The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as president of the republic at this election; and

"(d)—The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operation in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration.

"The government of the United States will be glad to play any part in this settlement or in its carrying out which is honorable and consistent with international right. It pledges itself to recognize and in any way proper to assist the administration chosen and set up in Mexico in the way and on the conditions suggested.

Taking all the existing conditions into consideration the government of the United States can conceive of no reasons sufficient to justify those who are now attempting to shape the policy or exercising the authority of Mexico in decling the offices of friendship thus offered. Can Mexico give the civilized world a satisfactory reason for rejecting our good offices?

### Lind Showed Great Tact.

Mr. Lind executed his delicate and difficult mission with singular tact, firmness, and made clear to the authorities of the city of Mexico, not only the purpose of his visit, but also the spirit in which it had been undertaken. But the proposals he submitted were rejected, in a note, the full text of which I take the liberty of laying before you.

"I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled upon two points. They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and yet sober determination that some just solution be found for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present administrtion spoke, through Mr. Lind, for the American people.

"Meanwhile, what is it our duty to do. Clearly, everything that we do must be rooted in patience and done with calm and disinterested deliberation. Impatience on our part would be childish, and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. We can afford to exercise the self-restraint of a really great nation which realizes its own strength and scorns to misuse it. It was our duty to offer our active assistance. It is now our duty to show what true neutrality will do to enable the people of Mexico to set their affairs in order again and wait for a further opportunity to offer our friendly counsels. The door is not closed against the resumption, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own, of the effort to bring order out of the confusion by friendly co-operative action, should fortunate occasion offer.

### Urges Americans to Leave.

"We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible. Not because we would mean to slacken in the least our efforts to safeguard their lives and their interests, but because it is imperative that they should not take any unnecessary risks if it is physically possible for them to leave the country. We should let everyone who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning.

### Will Remain Neutral.

"For the rest, I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the republic of Mexico.

"I am happy to say that several of the great governments of the world have given this government their generous moral support in urging upon the provisional authorities at the city of Mexico the acceptances of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made."

### Mexico's Side of It.

Washington, Aug. 28—The following is a synopsis of the reply of Senor Gamboa to the proposals of the American government conveyed through Hon. John Lind, as transmitted to congress by the president:

In his reply to the American proposals Senor Gamboa, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, urges the following points:

That President Wilson's imputation that no progress is being made toward the restoration of peace in Mexico is not true.

That the fact the Mexican government enjoys the recognition of nearly all the great nations of the world is proof that it is a true and honorable administration.

That the proposal of an armistice is impossible, because nations do not propose armistices with bandits. To grant an armistice would be to recognize the belligerency of the rebels.

That the request that General Huerta should not be a candidate for the presidency is "strange and unwarranted."

That the election of General Huerta was legal.

That the American proposals are "humiliating and unsound."

That Mexico's ambassador should be received in Mexico and that the United States should send a new ambassador to Mexico.

### "Doll Cure" Saved Child.

The "doll cure" for a pining twin was successfully employed at Finsbury, Middlesex, England, not long since. One of the twins died and the other wasted and got rapidly worse until the mother, on the suggestion of a neighbor, put a large doll in bed with it. From that moment the child began to improve. "Dolls often cure babies," she says, "especially when doctors have no hopes and give them up. It's a sort of 'influence' or something like that, I think.

### Habits of the Hired Man.

"Well, did them moving picture people get pictures of everything on the farm?" "Everything but the hired man," said Farmer Heck. They couldn't ketch him in motion."—Kansas City Journal.

### Vocational Training.

Most of the gangs of bad boys and men that the cities develop would be useful citizens if given something useful to do in their earlier years. Here is the place where vocational training will help.—Chicago News.

### Co-Operation Among Insects.

The wonderful intelligence of ants has often been described, but it is not generally known that the common black ant keeps large colonies of green fly, known scientifically as "aphides." The ants protect the flies from beetles and other enemies who would devour them, and the flies in return furnish the ants with honey, of which they are intensely fond. The ants extract the sweet fluid from the bodies of the flies by stroking them with their antennae.

### Dickens Corroborated.

Miss Gwyneth Bebb has failed to gain admission to the English bar to practice law. Not that it's of much importance except as showing that people in England really do have the sort of names that Dickens used in his novels.

### Push Button That Talks Back.

A patent has been taken out in Norway for an electric push button that has a buzzer attachment enabling the person called to signal back that he has heard.

### Concerning the Gentle Postage Stamp.

Most doctors will tell you that it is an unhealthy habit to lick the gummed side of a postage stamp. May we add that it is merely a waste of time and temper to lick the other side.—Books of Today and Tomorrow.

### One Happy Result.

Bookkeeper (to chief)—"Mr. Grouch, I'm going to get married." Grouch—"Glad to hear it! You won't be so terribly anxious to get home early now!"

### Naturally.

"Why is Gertie so silent these days?" asked the young man in checks. "Well," replied the young man in the ventilated straw, "you see they've passed a law forbidding the expression 'I should worry' and her conversational resources are badly crippled."

### Imperative Without Reward.

"Honor thy father and thy mother," even though with no thought of the reward promised for obedience to the commandment.—Omaha Bee.

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

SOME men live near to God, as my right arm
Is near to me, and then walk about
Mailed in full proof of faith, and bear a charm
That mocks at fear, and bars the door on doubt
And dares the impossible.

### MAGIC IN LEFT-OVERS.

There is such a feeling of achievement, not to speak of the virtuous feeling of economy in using up odds and ends of food and really making something good out of them. The housewife whose sense of economy will spoil good things by combining them with something unpalatable, is worse than extravagant, for she puts food above the value she has for her family.

**Quick Dessert.**—This is a dessert which was put together in an emergency with a few left-over bits. A piece of cake, a cup of left-over custard and a banana or two. The cake was broken in bits and the custard poured over it, then a banana was sliced and added to the dish. Whipped cream could be served with it, or simply as it was, it made a most satisfying dessert.

One cucumber and a tomato sliced into thirds, or even smaller if the tomato is good-sized, will, with lettuce, make a most palatable salad.

Peel and cut the tomato in quarters or thirds in wedge-shaped pieces, lay on a bed of lettuce with a few slices of cucumber, then add a spoonful of dressing, which may be either French, boiled or mayonnaise.

**Boiled Dressing.**—Use one or two eggs, or the yolks left over from a white cake, adding one white to make the dressing light and foamy. Beat the eggs well and measure, using the same quantity of mild vinegar as egg; put over the heat in a double boiler, and stir constantly with an egg whip. When cooked, remove and put away for serving. As needed, add seasonings with whipped cream, using a tablespoonful or two of the dressing. If this is kept in a glass jar it will keep fresh indefinitely on ice or in the cellar. Never add cream to the whole of it, just the amount to be used at once. Sour cream may be whipped and used as well as the sweet. Sour cream, with salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne and a drop of vinegar is a nice salad dressing for cucumbers and a sliced onion.

Behind words lie deeds, behind deeds qualities, behind qualities intentions; and the distinction between one man and another is the innermost ambition and the chosen attitude of the soul.
—John Watson, D. D.

### HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS.

When making pie crust, mix up enough without adding the water for several pies, and put the mixture into the ice chest, then when a pie is wanted all that is necessary is to add the water and roll out.

A glove finger cut from an old glove is a protection to the curtain when slipping it on to the rod.

**To Cook Canned Corn.**—Remove the paper from the can and set into the tea kettle; after fifteen minutes open, pour out and season. Corn cooked in this way is never scorched. Pour into a dish with bits of butter.

Cover the cut side of the watermelon with oiled paper and turn down on a plate.

Have baking sheets cut from sheet iron to fit the oven, with two of the edges turned a half of an inch for convenience in handling. A whole row of cookies may be baked in the oven at a time, and if using gas this is an item worth remembering.

Save stocking legs after the hose are past wearing. They make fine holders, stove cleaners and small dusters.

To relieve a scald or burn, apply equal parts of lime water and olive oil. If this is not convenient, the white of an egg quickly applied to keep out the air is soothing and cooling.

Sprinkle the top of the pie before baking with cold water; it will make the crust more flaky.

**Caramel Bananas.**—Peel three bananas and cut them into strips. Lay them in a baking dish, dredged with flour and a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Put in two tablespoonfuls of butter, cut in bits, and sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a tablespoonful of lemon juice and a little salt. Pour in half a cup of boiling water and bake quickly.

*Nellie Maxwell*

### Merely a Nickname.

Mrs. Handout—"You say you are called the 'colonel;' in what army have you served?" Ragged Rogers—"In de army of de unemployed, mum."

### Zulu Girls Do Not Work.

The girls in Zululand are not allowed to work until they marry, because the stronger they are the more their husbands will pay for them, so until after they are sixteen they have a good time. After marriage they do all the work for their husbands, who sit about and watch them.

### Preparing.

"Does your son expect to be a specialist?"

"I think so. At least I heard him say he was takin' a special course."

### Sets New Fir Tree Record.

Discovered recently in Snohomish county, Washington, is a 300-foot-high yellow fir which is said to eclipse all previous records of big trees in the northwest.

### Her Various Garments.

Never mind about kissing a girl's glove as long as you can kiss her dainty coat of tan.

### Theory.

If love is blind he must be able to pick out the pretty girls by instinct.

# Practical Fashions

LADIES' EVENING CAPE.

6313

For the evening there is no wrap as convenient as the cape and as it does not crush the dress it is doubly desirable. This model has just fullness enough for comfort. At the neck there is a hood collar, which can be made of something very light and slipped over the hair. Crepe de chine, brocaded faille or messaline will make up nicely in this style with lining of chiffon or silk.

The cape pattern, (6313), is cut in sizes small, medium and large. Medium size requires 5¾ yards of 44-inch material.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

| | |
|---|---|
| NO. 6313 | SIZE.......... |
| NAME.......... | |
| TOWN.......... | |
| STREET AND NO.......... | |
| STATE.......... | |

BOYS' SUIT.

6314

This suit is for the summer boy and he will be sure to appreciate it. It consists of a coat and trousers. The coat hangs plain and straight, fastening in the center of the front. It has a handsome collar to finish the neck. The trousers are cut on the new lines, with the leg open at the knee. They may be made to match the coat in material or they may be of linen while the coat is of flannel or serge.

The pattern (6314) is cut in sizes two, four and six years. Medium size requires two yards of 36-inch material.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

| | |
|---|---|
| NO. 6314 | SIZE.......... |
| NAME.......... | |
| TOWN.......... | |
| STREET AND NO.......... | |
| STATE.......... | |

### Seeking a Husband in 1775.

A gentleman of honor and property, having in his disposal at present a young lady of good family, with a fortune of £60,000, on her marriage with his approbation would be very happy to treat with a man of fashion and family, who may think it worth his while to give the advertiser a gratuity of £5,000 on the day of the marriage.—From the London Post of January 21, 1775.

### Could Always Be Worse.

It is a celebrated thought of Socrates, that if all the misfortunes of mankind were cast into a public stock, in order to be equally distributed among the whole species, those who now think themselves the most unhappy would prefer the share they are already possessed of, before that which would fall to them by such a division.—Addison.

### What Has Become of Them.

"What," asks a correspondent, "has become of the women who used to bleach their hair?"

A large majority of them are, we hope, trying to teach their grandchildren to be what they seem.

### Always.

One of the great troubles with the friend to whom you go in your need is that he has just had to make a payment on something, so that he can't spare a cent.

# ROAD BUILDING

## ROADS PAY FOR THEMSELVES

Department of Agriculture Collects Data Showing Land Values Increase With Improvements.

The direct effect that changing bad roads into good roads has upon land value and the general economic welfare of a community is shown in several concrete illustrations gathered by the United States department of agriculture. The department has just issued a statement on the subject, based upon a mass of information gathered by the office of public roads, which is making a special study of the economic effect of road improvement in the country. According to data gathered, where good roads replace bad ones, the values of farm lands bordering on the roads increase to such an extent that the cost of road improvement is equalized, if not exceeded. The geenral land values, as well as farm values, show marked advances, following the improvement of roads.

Among the illustrations cited by the department are the following:

In Lee county, Virginia, a farmer owned 100 acres between Ben Hur and Jonesville, which he offered to sell for $1,800. In 1908 this road was improved, and although the farmer fought the improvement, he has since refused $3,000 for his farm. Along this same road a tract of 188 acres was supposed to have been sold for $6,000. The purchaser refused the contract, however, and the owner threatened to sue him. After the road improvement, and without any improvement upon the land, the same farm was sold to the original purchaser for $9,000.

In Jackson county, Alabama, the people voted a bond issue of $250,000 for road improvement and improved 24 per cent. of the roads. The census of 1900 gives the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at $5.90 per acre. The selling value at that time was from $6 to $15 per acre. The census of 1910 places the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at $9.79 per acre, and the selling price is now $15 to $25 per acre. Actual figures of increased value following road improvement are shown.

As the roads in no way affect soil fertility or quality of the farm, advances are due essentially to the decrease in the cost of hauling produce to market or shipping points. Farms are now regarded as plants for the business of farming, and any reduction in their profits through unnecessarily heavy costs for hauling on bad roads naturally reduces their capitalization into values. With reduced costs for hauling profits are increased, with the result that the farm plant shows satisfactory earnings on a higher capital value.

The automobile, also, has begun to be an important factor in increasing rural values where good roads are introduced.

Immigration is particularly marked where road conditions are favorable; in fact, the figures of the department seem to indicate that good roads indirectly increase the demand for rural property; and the price of farm land, like that of any commodity, is ruled by the relation between demand and supply.

### Auto and Good Roads.

The auto has come to stay and there is no use fighting against it or trying to penalize the owners for destroying country roads. There is no doubt that an auto will wear out a dirt road quicker than a team carrying 3,000 pounds, and while the latter are penalized in some states, all efforts to give the same medicine to the owners of autos have failed. The only remedy is to build roads that will stand the wear and tear of heavy wagons, autos and anything else and then take the penalty off everything.

### Duty of People.

The making of good roads is one of the most important duties of the American people and their prompt repair and careful maintenance is essential. There is probably no subject in which the progressive farmer is more deeply interested than that of having roads connecting him with his market over which he may be able to haul greatest possible load. Good roads, like all other good things, are expensive to build and of too much value to be neglected.

### Good Roads.

The making of good roads is one of the most important duties of the American people and their prompt repair and careful maintenance is essential. There is probably no subject in which the progressive farmer is more deeply interested than that of having roads connecting him with his markets over which he may be able to haul the greatest possible load. Good roads, like all other good things, are too expensive to build and of too much value to be neglected.

### Time to Drag a Road.

If the traffic is very light, a good time to drag the road is immediately after a rain. However, for ordinary traffic, the best time to drag is when the mud will not stick to the drag but will slide along the edge, the drag taking a slice of earth off the high places and filling the small depressions.

### Look for Cause.

Don't be in too big a hurry to blame some one else when things go wrong. If your incubator does not hatch well, or if the eggs do not hatch right, or if the young birds do not grow as they should, look for the cause and remove it rather than trying to find some one to fix the blame on.

### Plum Fungus.

There is a species of fungus which seems to be peculiar to the plum. It's well to make a practice of going over them every day.

### Missed Nothing.

He and she arrived in the fifth inning.

He (to fan)—What's the score?

Fan—Nothing to nothing.

She—Goodey. We haven't missed a thing!

### Double Barreled Advice.

"My boy, never marry for money."

"I won't, dad."

"On the other hand, never turn your back on a young woman just because she is wealthy."—Detroit Free Press.


## FACE BROKE OUT IN PIMPLES

Falls City, Neb.—"My trouble began when I was about sixteen. My face broke out in little pimples at first. They were red and sore and then became like little boils. I picked at my face continually and it made my face red and sore looking and then I would wake up at night and scratch it. It was a source of continual annoyance to me, as my face was always red and splotched and burned all the time.

"I tried ——, —— and others, but I could find nothing to cure it. I had been troubled about two years before I found Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and tried them and I then bought some. I washed my face good with the Cuticura Soap and hot water at night and then applied the Cuticura Ointment. In the morning I washed it off with the Cuticura Soap and hot water. In two days I noticed a decided improvement, while in three weeks the cure was complete." (Signed) Judd Knowles, Jan. 10, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.


### Record for Ambition.

"Cholly is an ambitious sportsman."

"How so?"

"He wants to climb the Matterhorn in an automobile."—Louisville Courier-Journal.


### HE CARRIED AN UMBRELLA.

A dear old lady who was very "sot" in her prejudices was asked just why she didn't like a certain man. She had no particular reason that she could think of at the instant, but she had been so emphatic in her expression of dislike that she knew she would have to find some excuse—at once. Just at that moment she happened to glance out of the window and saw him passing by. He carried a neatly rolled umbrella though it hardly threatened rain.

Quick as a flash she answered her questioner, "He carries an umbrella whether it's raining or not—he is a 'softie.'"

"But," said her friend, also looking out of the window, "here comes your son William, and he is carrying an umbrella."

This did not stump the old lady. "But that's another matter—I don't like him anyhow—and besides, it all depends on who carries the umbrella," she replied triumphantly.

That is the position some people have taken regarding that wholesome and refreshing beverage Coca-Cola. They have said a good many unkind things about it and in each instance have had it proved to them that their tales were not true.

Finally they seized upon the fact that Coca-Cola gets much of its refreshing deliciousness from the small bit of caffeine that it contains. They looked upon that as a splendid argument against it. Then, like the old lady who was reminded of son William, they were reminded that it is the caffeine in their favorite beverages, tea and coffee, (even more than in Coca-Cola) that gives them their refreshing and sustaining qualities.

But does that stop their criticism of Coca-Cola for containing caffeine? No—their answer is similar to the old lady's—they say "But that's another matter"—what they mean is "Being prejudiced against Coca-Cola and liking tea or coffee, it all depends on what carries the caffeine."

We think the joke is on them—for caffeine is caffeine, and if it is not harmful in one it can't be harmful in another. We all know that it is not harmful in tea or coffee—that it is really helpful in whatever it is—this is bound to include Coca-Cola.

Of course, the truth is, that having started an attack on false premises and having had what they thought were good reasons for criticism proved to be no reasons at all, they are grasping at an excuse which does not exist, to explain a prejudice. So you see, after all, it all depends on who carries the umbrella to people who are determined to be unfair. Let us be fair.—Adv.


### Rhythmical Criticism.

Prof. Brander Matthews was talking of certain past participles that have fallen into disuse, reports the Washington Star.

The past participle "gotten" has gone out in England, although it still lingers on with us. In England, gotten is almost as obsolete as "putten." In some parts of Cumberland the villagers still use gotten and putten; and a teacher once told me of a lesson on the past participle wherein she gave her pupils an exercise to write on the blackboard.

In the midst of the exercise an urchin began to laugh. She asked him why he was laughing, and he answered:

"Joe's put putten where he should have putten put."

### Not to Be Caught Napping.

Many are the charms adopted by society women with a grain of superstition in their make-up, and one of the most unique is that worn by a young matron who spends much of her time at Atlantic City. Attention being called to her curious pendant—a polished substance set in pearls and suspended from a slender gold chain—she was asked what manner of stone it might be. "Stone?" she laughed. "It's just plain, ordinary wood. You see, I have a most unfortunate tendency to boast, and at such times caution tells me to knock wood. Oftentimes there is no wood at hand, so all I have to do to save myself from my rashness is to tap my little locket. Simple, ain't it?"

### Turning About.

"Is there a scrap of evidence about that fight?"

"Yes, and it is the evidence of a scrap."

A woman married to a "good fellow" usually has a bad time of it.