

VIVIAN LEWIS FOR CHANCERY

Vivian M. Lewis, whose term as banking and insurance commissioner will expire April 15, was Wednesday appointed vice chancellor by Chancellor Edwin Robert Walker. The commission was issued to Mr. Lewis immediately and it is expected that he will take the oath of office at once. The term is seven years and the salary \$10,000.

Although Chancellor Walker is a Democrat he named a Republican because of the precedent that the court of chancery must be kept evenly divided politically. The court will now comprise a Democratic chancellor and three vice chancellors of that party and four Republican vice chancellors.

ASSOCIATION NEWS ITEMS.

E. W. Vaughan Entertains

A small audience greeted Mr. Vaughan on Wednesday evening this week, but this did not deter the entertainer from giving his very best interpretations of Negro characters and in rendering a number of catchy songs to the delight of his audience.

Mrs. Carleton Wins Bowl-Off

A large number of ladies were out on Wednesday afternoon to witness the April Bowl-off of the Y. M. C. A. alleys. Six ladies were entered in the race for the Armour Cup. At the end of the third game a tie resulted between Mrs. E. Carleton and Miss Emma Grohmann each having secured 339 pins in the three games. An extra frame was then bowled off resulting in Mrs. Carleton winning out by a few pins. The next bowl-off will take place Wednesday, June 5. Refreshments were served during the contest. Although not competing for the cup, Mrs. Osborne bowled with the other ladies and easily distanced them with a total of 358 in three games.

LADIES' SCORES

Mrs. Carleton..... 128 112 99—339 (8)
Miss Grohmann..... 109 131 100—339 (6)
Mrs. Cutter..... 74 77 96—247
Mrs. Brower..... 54 57 86—197
Mrs. Young..... 55 61 62—178

Tomato Oil in Commerce.

Tomato oil, useful for varnish and as a fuel, is now made from the waste of the tomato-preserving industry. In the province of Pomo, Italy, where 84,000 tons of tomatoes have been used in the last year, waste has been about 15 per cent, and partial freeing this from water by pressing left a mass—chiefly of seeds—of about 4,000 tons. The seed mass, by cold compression, yields 18 per cent of golden yellow oil.

WANT COLUMN.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Corner of First street and Avenue A, eleven rooms. J. S. Olbricht, agent.

HORSE FOR SALE—Fred Hensel, Second street.

NOTICE—I will meet trains at East Rahway and Port Reading or other points, day or night, by request. B. KAHN, Chrome, N. J., tel. 139-J Roosevelt. o 19-1y

HOUSE TO LET—Five rooms; bath; electric lights. Corner Second street and Avenue A. CHARLES GROMMANN. m 21-tf.

HYER & ARMSTRONG—Attorneys at-law, Rahway National Bank Building Rahway, N. J. Money loaned on Bond and Mortgage. ju 15-y

REAL ESTATE

Lots and Houses for sale. Enquire at Koses' Pharmacy, Colwell street, near Rahway avenue. M. KOSES, agent. ju 16-tf

FORMER FIRE CHIEF OF ROOSEVELT AT SESSION

Former Fire Chief William Duff, of this place, and William Irvine, of Port Reading, attended a semi-annual meeting of the State Fire Chiefs' Association of which they are members, in Paterson last Thursday. They were present at a banquet and saw an exhibition of the Paterson fire department. The meeting was held in the Pica Club rooms and a banquet followed in the United States hotel.

Fire Chief Stagg, of Paterson, arranged for an exhibition of his department, which contains the largest amount of motor-driven apparatus in this section and is considered one of the finest departments of its kind in the state. After this the visitors were conveyed in autos to Passaic, where they were entertained by Chief Bowker and saw a new type of motor-driven pumping engine.

QUEER TOWN IS IRONSPORT

Nobody in Ohio Village Writes Letters, Gets Arrested or Stays Out Late.

The most remarkable town in America, in some respects at least, is to be found among the hills of southern Ohio. It is Ironsport, with 700 inhabitants, ten miles east of Zanesville.

The Ironsport postoffice was closed October 31, because Joseph Barney, the postmaster, said he had not sold a single stamp in five weeks nor had he received any incoming or outgoing mails. The people explain that they have no friends to write to and that they are all too busy to write anyhow.

There has not been an idle man in Ironsport since 1909. The mines are running full time and every miner owns his own home. Some time ago the police department disbanded, the chief declaring there had been no arrests made within six months and that it is only a waste of public money to keep salaried policemen.

The village records one fire in two years and the damage then was \$200. A recent census showed that the population is composed of 637 Irishmen, 11 Welshmen and 52 Germans. Until October, 1911, there were only 11 men and women in Ironsport who had "no church." A Zanesville priest recently reported that he had succeeded in converting these 11 persons.

The school teachers of Ironsport, four in number, declare that Ironsport children are unusually bright, owing to the moral influence of the town. Not since a circus visited Ironsport three years ago has there been a person seen on the streets so late as midnight.

BOROUGH VIEWS

Just received a new supply of Borough Views. Over forty selections. On sale at CASALEGGI'S, Chrome, and KOSES' PHARMACY, Colwell street, near Rahway avenue. ju 15-tf

FIRE SIGNALS.

For the benefit of our readers and those that are interested, we print below, the official fire signals which were adopted by the board of Engineers, on June 1st, 1908.

The boundaries of the Fire Districts of the Borough of Roosevelt are as follows:

No. 21. Leffert street to Staten Island Sound; Rahway avenue to Rahway River

No. 23. Leffert street to Borough limits; Rahway avenue, to Rahway River

No. 24. Sound Shore Railroad to Staten Island Sound; Rahway avenue to Leibig's Lane

No. 25. Sound Shore Railroad to Blazing Star Road; Rahway avenue to Pierce's Creek

No. 31. Leibig's Lane to Houston street; Woodbridge avenue to Staten Island Sound

No. 32. Houston street to Borough limits; Woodbridge avenue to Staten Island Sound

No. 41. Boulevard and Pierce's Creek; Emerson Street and Woodbridge avenue.

No. 42. Woodbridge avenue to Emerson street; Boulevard to Borough limits.

No. 43. Emerson street to Borough limits; Boulevard to Borough limits

No. 45. Boulevard to Rahway avenue; Blazing Star road to Borough limits.

One blast for back tap.
One long blast and two short for fire drill.

Happenings of the Week.

Miss Marie Regan, of Atlantic avenue, is entertaining her sister from New York.

Miss Lulu Scally spent Monday out of town.

Mrs. W. Little was an out-of-town visitor Saturday.

Mrs. John Harrington visited friends in New York Saturday.

Miss Gertrude Sheridan was an out-of-town visitor Saturday.

Miss E. Chamberlain is visiting her family in Ocean Grove.

Mrs. Florence Lynch and son David spent Monday out of town.

Miss Mary E. Fitzpatrick is ill at her home on Emerson street.

Mrs. James J. Mullan and Katherine Dunn visited friends in Newark Saturday evening.

Miss Emma J. Kelly spent Saturday in Newark.

Misses A. Blake and M. Kewley were out-of-town visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Baags, of Washington avenue, is entertaining friends from out of town.

Mrs. McNally spent Saturday afternoon in Elizabeth.

Mrs. Dayton Hopper and daughter Gladys spent Saturday out of town.

Roscoe Chase, of Woodbridge, visited friends in Chrome Sunday.

Miss E. Williams was an out-of-town shopper Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Thomas Devereaux and daughters Mary and Margaret were Newark visitors Saturday.

Mr. E. Harrington, of Emerson street, spent Saturday out of town.

Mrs. A. Garber and daughter Bertrice spent Saturday in Elizabeth.

Miss Ella Sheridan visited in New York Saturday.

Mr. Richter has re-opened the Electric theatre at Canda hotel.

Mrs. U. Harris was an out-of-town visitor Saturday.

Poor Economy.

Probably the poorest economy in the world is to buy things you don't want in order to make acquaintances you don't need.—Galveston News.

No Cause for Complaint.

The man who prepares for the rainy day is never disappointed if the rainy day fails to come.

Madagascar Wild Peaches.

In Madagascar wild peaches are found in great numbers.



DON'T GO MUSIC HUNGRY

A small weekly payment buys a Columbia and Victor. The first payment puts them in your home.

All sizes, styles and prices, all with the genuine Columbia and Victor quality.

A full stock of the latest records always on hand. Come in and hear them played before you select any.

L. ROSENBLUM,

Next to Nash's Hotel, Chrome, N. J.

Mrs. Louis Bradford spent Saturday with friends in Newark.

Misses E. Steiner, C. Leise and G. Smith spent Saturday shopping in New York.

Miss Emma Grohmann spent Saturday in Newark.

Mrs. Kemp and daughter Etta were out-of-town visitors Saturday.

Mrs. Seidler was an out-of-town visitor Saturday.

Mrs. Joseph Young and Miss L. Savage spent Saturday in Elizabeth.

Mrs. C. Anderson spent Saturday out of town.

Mrs. C. Brown spent Saturday visiting in New York.

Mrs. Bodnar was an out-of-town visitor Saturday.

Mrs. J. J. Reason spent Saturday in Newark.

Mrs. Drake spent Saturday out of town.

Mrs. Graeme visited friends out of town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richards were Newark visitors Saturday.

J. Bryue, of Pennsylvania, is visiting his sister, Miss Mary Bryue, of Chrome avenue.

John Carroll and David Walsh, of this place, pleaded not guilty Tuesday morning to stealing meat from Benjamin Lebowitz' store and flour from Jacob Steinberg's store.

Mrs. William Clark, who has been very ill the past six weeks, is able to be around again.

We are glad to see the genial face again of Mr. Burns at William Clark's tonsorial parlor on Woodbridge avenue.

Master Henry Bronson left this morning for a few days' stay in Princeton, N. J.

Mrs. Fritz spent Saturday in Elizabeth.

Giving It Away.

Being called to his feet unexpectedly at the gathering and asked to respond informally to the toast "The Ladies," Mr. Gilfers hemmed and hawed and began:

"My friends, all that I am, all that I have in the world, I owe to a woman—my wife."

Here he was interrupted by that lady herself, who arose and said:

"I told you, when you put the property in my name, you'd give it away first time you opened your mouth."



The Keynote of Success

is accommodation to your customers. Perhaps some of your telephone orders are small, but if your patrons are accommodated in their small orders they will remember you when they make their larger purchases. Push your telephone order business and see that your telephone facilities are adequate.

You can now send telegrams by telephone.

New York Telephone Company

E. H. DYER, Local Agent,

1206 E. Grand Street,

ELIZABETH, N. J.

EASTER SERVICES IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Easter Services in the Presbyterian church will open with a sunrise service at 7.00 a. m. in charge of the pastor. At 10.00 a meeting of the Session will be held to receive new members. At 10.30 the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Sunday School will be held at the regular hour 2.30 p. m. At 7.45 p. m. there will be the Easter Service of the Sunday School held. At this Service Mr. Coates will sing "The Holy City." All have a special invitation to all of these services.

American Students of Singing.

Sig. Randegger, the famous singing master, whose death has just been announced, had a great partiality for American pupils. "Not," he once said, "that I think that their voices are better in themselves. But Americans have so much more 'go'—as pupils they are so much more enthusiastic; they understand and act upon everything one tells them with greater eagerness and intelligence. There are plenty of good voices among the English people, but as pupils I find them, with a few exceptions, more or less cold and self-conscious."

Not Up on the Style Card.

The new proofreader, in the performance of his duties, came upon this sentence:

"An electrical cow milking device is to be exhibited," etc.
"Gosh!" he muttered; "something's wrong about this. What is an electrical cow, anyway? And how could an electrical cow milk a device. Or am I going crazy!"

SOCIETIES---LODGES

CAREY COUNCIL, No. 1280, Knights of Columbus—Meets first and third Tuesdays, St. Joseph's Hall.

DIVISION NO. 7, Ancient Order of Hibernians—Meets at St. Joseph's Hall.

COURT CARTERET No. 48, Foresters of America—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Firemen's Hall.

QUINNIPIAC TRIBE No. 208, Imp. Oder Red Men—Meets first and third Thursdays at Firemen's Hall.

CARTERET LODGE No. 267, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall.

MIDDLESEX GROVE No. 33, Ancient Order of Druids—Meets at Firemen's Hall each alternate Wednesday.

CARTERET CAMP No. 25, Woodmen of the World—Meets last Friday of the month at Firemen's Hall.

CARTERET CIRCLE No. 365 Companions of the Forest—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Firemen's Hall.

GERMANIA CIRCLE, No. 3.—Meets every first and third Mondays of each month Firemen's Hall.

BRIGHT EYES COUNCIL No. 39, Degree of Pochontas—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Firemen's Hall.

CARTERET EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION—Meets every fourth Thursday of each month at Firemen's Hall.

CARTERET LODGE No. 420, I. O. B. A.—Meets second and fourth Sundays of each month at Glass's Hall.

WORKMENS' CIRCLE—Meets first and third Sundays of month in Glass's Hall.

PURITAN COUNCIL No. 305, Jr. O. U. A. M.—Meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Hall.

DEBORAH REBEKAH Degree Lodge, I. O. O. F.—Meets second and fourth Fridays at Odd Fellows Hall.

ROOSEVELT TENT No. 35, Knights of the Maccabees of the World—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays in Odd Fellows Hall.

AMERICUS LODGE No. 83, F. and A. M.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in Masonic Hall, Woodbridge, N. J.

ALL RENEWALS ARE GRANTED

All applications for renewals of liquor licenses were granted Tuesday by Judge Daly, who refused the application of Anton Yanocvik, of Roosevelt, for a new license. The applications of John Pfeiffer, of Raritan, and Isador Schwartz, of Roosevelt, for new licenses, were withdrawn by George S. Silzer, counsel for the applicants.

Y. M. C. A.

Bowling Tournament.

Scores Friday, March 29, 1912.

SEIDLER'S TEAM

Sprague.....	159	164	178	(20)
Draper.....	160	139	157	(9)
Seidler.....	113	126	154	(7)
Davies.....	147	112	138	(9)
	579	541	627	(45)

SHARPE'S TEAM

Armour.....	126	145	184	(17)
Sussick.....	148	153	159	(8)
Sharpe.....	142	158	157	(20)
T. Yorke.....	148	127	127	(9)
	564	553	627	(54)

Scores Monday, April 1, 1912.

STRUTHER'S TEAM

Steinberg.....	114	140	118	
Struthers.....	155	156	157	
Gregory.....	128	164	137	
W. Donnelly.....	180	165	145	
	577	625	557	

SHARPE'S TEAM

T. Yorke.....	135	133	146	
Armour.....	150	142	126	
Sussick.....	146	141	150	
Sharpe.....	130	121	138	
	564	537	560	

Standing of the Teams

	Games Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
Seidler.....	51	31	20	.607
Sharpe.....	54	30	24	.555
Donnelly.....	60	34	26	.566
Struthers.....	54	26	28	.480
Cohen.....	57	17	40	.298

Individual High Score (one game):

Donnelly.....223

Individual High Score (three games):

Sprague.....557

Team High Score (one game):

Donnelly's.....736

Team High Score (three games):

Donnelly's.....1,936

Coming Events.

APRIL 9th—An entertainment, entitled: "The visit of Bob's Intended," will be presented by the members of the Jr. Y. P. S. C. E. of the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, April 9th.

APRIL 12th—Don't forget the First Annual Dance to be given by the Roosevelt A. C. on Friday evening, April 12th at Kish's hall.

APRIL 19th—A special invitation Wild West Masqueade Ball will be given by the Fun-Makers club, on Friday evening, April 19th.

APRIL 26—The Second Annual Ball of Deborah Rebekah Lodge No. 59, I. O. O. F., will be held in Kish's hall on Friday evening, April 26.

MAY 11th—Puritan Council No. 305, Jr. O. U. A. M. will give a minstrel show and dance on Saturday evening, May 11th.

MAY 30th—The Holy Family Society will hold a Grand Ball on Thursday, May 30th, beginning at 1 o'clock pm.

David Linsky

DRY GOODS, DRESS
GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES AND
RUBBERS

82 Rahway Avenue

Roosevelt - New Jersey

\$1 PER SET FOR OLD FALSE TEETH
which are of no value to you. Highest prices paid for Old Gold, Silver, Old Watches, Broken Jewelry and Precious Stones.
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826 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Nancy Ann, Matchmaker

By SUSANNE GLENN

The colt tossed her head impatiently as her driver suddenly drew rein. "Want a ride, Nan?" called the young fellow to the girl on the cool porch. "You'll have to hurry; she won't stand."

"Nan, Nan," called her mother frantically from the door, "do not ride after that colt. You will all be killed!" But the girl sprang lightly into the low buggy, not waiting to be assisted, and with a wave of her hand, was disappearing down the shady country road.

"Isn't she a darling?" cried Nan eagerly. "Such lines, such a coat, such color. Isn't this a great deal of style for a poor young country doctor who isn't sure of even his office rent? Do not try to make me believe you have taken her for debt!"

Young Dr. Grey laughed happily. "No, my dear, I did not take her on a debt—although I did get her for a song. She has been mismanaged. She has a trifling fault that is sometimes designated by the term 'balky.' But it is an ugly word, and I refuse to use it in connection with such a perfect animal."

"But a balky horse—for a doctor! Fred, you might better not have sung."

"Wait and see, Miss Doubtful. She is young. She may get over her fault with good handling. And if she does, there isn't a horse in this town that can come up with her. Want to see her go?"

"Oh, yes!" said Nan, shivering pleasantly.

There was a fine straight stretch of smooth road ahead. The slender bay horse seemed not to touch her feet to earth.

"Isn't that going some?" asked the young man complacently as he drew her to a walk.

"Isn't it worth something to have a horse like that when some one has taken the wrong medicine, or some other accident has occurred?"

"Indeed yes—if she happens to be in good humor."

"At least she has been nothing but pleasant since I have had her. And even if she refuses to go some day, she will be very attractive to look upon while I wait."

Nan laughed derisively. "Still, I do not know that I can blame you," she



"Want to see her go?"

admitted presently. "I'm in love with her myself. What is her name?"

"Nancy Ann, to be sure."

"What?" cried Nan so sharply that her namesake flung up her head nervously.

"Of course I named her for my girl," declared Grey stoutly.

"But you know I hate my name at its best—and Nancy Ann! I will not have it!" she cried stormily. "Everyone will make fun."

"I love your name, Nan, dear. And," he added with a smile, "I think it especially appropriate to name her for you. She certainly is as beautiful as the name deserves after your bearing it. And I'm not sure she doesn't exhibit some similarity of character."

Nan sat in displeased silence.

"She has learned her name, too; I certainly cannot change it now, dear."

"You will change it if you care for me," declared the girl.

"That is the very reason why I cannot, Nan. Be reasonable, darling."

Again there was no sound but the light tap of Nancy Ann's hoofs upon the soft road.

When Dr. Grey held out his hand in farewell at her gate, the girl pressed her ring into his palm.

"You surely do not mean this?" he asked gravely.

"Since my desires have no weight with you, I certainly do mean it!" she flashed as she darted into the house.

Fred Grey drove away alone. "Dear little girl," he said as he placed the ring in his pocket. "They are a good deal alike, for a fact."

The weeks that followed were long ones to Nan Thompson.

Dr. Grey drove his new horse daily, attended his few patients, and was studiously polite to Nan when chance threw them together.

"He doesn't care; he doesn't care," she thought over and over. "I shall not care either!"

The few attempts he made to call upon her were unsuccessful.

"Certainly I will ride home with Dr. Grey rather than put you to the trouble of taking me," declared Nan

one evening after she had spent the day at her uncle's farm.

Fred Grey with his light-stepping Nancy Ann had very opportunely driven into the yard just as Mr. Thompson started for his own horse.

"It is so fortunate I happened in at the right moment," said the doctor, with a quiet smile.

They rode in silence to the first corner, where the doctor drew up his horse.

"Which road do you prefer, Miss Nan?" he inquired politely.

"Isn't the one over the hill a mile Dr. Grey?"

"That is what they say."

"Then by all means take that one!" Without a word he turned into the hill road.

Nancy Ann threw her pretty head angrily, and traveled unevenly in nervous spirits. At the foot of the long hill she stopped suddenly.

"Go on, Nancy Ann," said the doctor, gently.

Nancy Ann lowered her head stubbornly. The girl lifted hers in chilling displeasure.

There was absolute silence for five minutes. Darkness was setting in densely. Presently rain began to splash on the leaves above their heads, and the young man sprang out to get the rubber curtains from under the seat.

"Guess you will not need to hold her," he observed.

Nancy Ann stiffened her forelegs defiantly, expecting some unusual move on the part of her driver. But he simply walked around her, adjusting her harness and stroking her neck a little before returning to the buggy.

"Nan," he said after another silence broken only by the fall of the increasing rain, "Nan, I've spent a very lonely summer."

Silence.

"Nan," reaching along the back of the seat, "why do you sit so that the rain beats in against you? Your sleeve is wet."

His arm drew her to a more protected position.

"How much longer, Dr. Grey, do you expect to keep me here?"

"My dear girl, much as I have craved your society, you surely cannot hold me to blame for this delay?"

Nan did not trust herself to answer.

"Dear," he said at last, very gently, "I wish you would let me give you back your ring."

"I wish," icily, "that you would get me home."

"Evidently neither of us will get our wish," he answered cheerfully. The rain fell steadily, musically. The woods seemed full of strange night sounds.

"Whatever are we going to do?" asked the girl at last.

"Wait until she is ready to start. It would do not good to beat her, even if you would allow it. It is tedious, I admit, Nan, but—I'm getting used to this waiting game. For I'm going to wait for you, dear, if it is until I am grey."

"You are Grey, now," said Nan demurely.

"Nan, what do you mean?" eagerly.

"Dear heart, listen to me just a moment. What has been the trouble between us, anyway? Surely you cannot blame me if I love you so dearly that I like your name and everything about you? If you had objected because the name was too good, I would have changed it, willingly."

Dropping the useless reins, he drew the ring from his pocket and put it in its old place on her finger.

"Nan," he whispered, "I'm the happiest man that ever sat behind a balky horse."

Nancy pricked up her ears with sudden interest. Then she began to move slowly up the long hill, and at the corner she broke into her usual willing trot.

"Fred, how in the world do you manage with her?" asked the girl.

"I always go by the valley road, even if it is an extra mile. She was brought up and—mismanaged—in the hill road."

"Oh," cried she with sudden understanding, "you do not deserve to be forgiven!"

"But I gave you your choice, my girl. I knew we could come to an understanding if you'd let me see you for half an hour, Nan, dear!"

How a Shoe Day Originated.

When "Big Tim" Sullivan, senator of the state of New York, made his annual distribution of strong shoes and woolen socks to the poor of the Bowery on February 6, he was celebrating the anniversary of an event in his life with which few New Yorkers are familiar. In the days when "Tim" sold papers along Park row he used to make frantic efforts to attend school. He was an earnest pupil, they say, but he had to hustle and was rather an infrequent attendant. One cold, wet morning his teacher arrived to find him in the classroom half an hour ahead of time, and she questioned him. "Tim" explained that he had been out with his papers all morning and that his badly worn shoes were wet. He said he had come into the classroom to warm his feet. The teacher sympathized, gave him a note to a shoe dealer in Canal street, near the Bowery, and "Tim" reported, well shod, later in the day. The date was February 6.

THE BOUDOIR

Dame Fashions Diary

PILED WITH RIBBONS

FASHION'S DECREE IN HAT DECORATION FOR THIS SEASON.

Late Winter and Early Spring Millinery Shows Ribbon and Silk Bows in Abundance—Many Fascinating Forms Seen.

It is surely becoming the fashion to confine the decorative finish on hats to one material, but this must be used in abundance. For instance, on late winter and early spring millinery



ribbon and silk bows are very popular. They are made unusually large, wired to stay in place and designed in many fanciful forms.

Changeable taffetas, striped satins and messalines make brilliant bows, light in weight, in spite of the abundance of ribbon and silk used. From five to eight yards of No. 80 ribbon is



the average allowance. Clever ribbon pieces are made of shorter lengths, designed with a view to economy.

Bows are supported by fine wires and are made on foundations of buckram, ready to be sewed to the hat. Fringe, as a finish to ends, lends a

TIP ON SHAPING COLLARS

Question of Outline Is of as Great Importance as Is Size of the Neck Band.

Too often when one is planning a trifle of embroidered neckwear for a gift the neck size is all that the maker thinks it necessary to consider. If her friend wears a No. 13 collar band or one larger size she lets it go at that and makes the collar of any shape that suits her inventive fancy. This indifference to other details is to blame for many gifts being laid away as quite useless to those receiving them. The possessor of a rather long, slender neck will look almost ridiculous in a collar that would be too high entirely for the chubby person with a short, rounded neck.

It is especially when making embroidered stock collars that the question of outline is important. But the clue to the best effect is one easy to remember. For the long, slender neck the lower edge of the collar should be plainly rounded and the upper edge curved up into a pointed effect under each ear.

For a short, plump person, on the contrary, the upper edge of the collar should be plain all around, except at the very middle of the front, where it should curve slightly downward, and the lower edge, followed the same general lines, should curve down still more pronouncedly, with a medallion or tiny bow at the center, to emphasize the "dip." This gives the effect of lengthening the neck, and the collar can be almost as elaborately embroidered as the higher one for the tall person.

pretty touch and an ornament of metal can often be used to advantage.

The changeable taffetas are most often seen in green and blue, green and red, blue and gold and good combinations of bright colors and gray. These silks make the long, wing-like horns that trim the moderately small turbans and hats of nacre braid which are shown everywhere with much success.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

BLOUSE IS COMING BACK

Old and Useful Friend Returns After Eclipse Caused by Rage for "Little Frock."

Foremost among the revivals of the winter will be the return to favor of our old friend the blouse, which suffered a period of almost total eclipse during the summer, when the all-conquering "little frock" swept everything before it. It comes back absolutely in its earliest and most elementary form. The shirt waist was the shape in which the blouse was first made known to us, if one excludes the old Garibaldi, and this year it will reign again in all its trim simplicity.

A variety of pretty designs is already to be seen. Tucks are the favorite, indeed, almost the only form of decoration, occasionally set in groups or arranged in varying widths, but most of the new blouses are made with half-inch tucks at regular intervals across the front and back. Plain sleeves to the wrist, finished by a straight cuff, not too tight fitting, and either a tucked or a stock collar, and a little breast pocket, into which a dainty handkerchief can be tucked, as well as buttonholes cut on the bias, will be features of the shirts in question.

For morning wear the leading materials will be plain and fancy challis, nun's veiling, washing silks, silk poplin, and the pretty and useful cotton poplin, better known as poplin linen, which washes to perfection and is substantial enough to be very comfortable wear on a chilly autumn day. It is produced practically in all colors, and has the crowning merit of being very inexpensive. Striped challis will be very fashionable as a blouse fabric and looks charmingly dainty made with a stock collar and a little tie to match the stripe.

Even silk and satin blouses will be made with the utmost simplicity. If for evening wear, the sleeves will reach only just below the elbow, and will be finished with a band of lace insertion piped at both edges with the silk. Kimonos will still be worn, but often without a vestige of embroidery, the neck being finished with a narrow edging of the material, bordering a tiny guimpe, with a high collar.

Violet Scent.

So many inquiries have come to hand respecting a new way of perfuming rooms that one ventures to describe yet another and more simple novelty which is being used for this purpose, of making rooms fresh and fragrant. This is known as the violet hanger, which consists of a group of dainty little wicker baskets filled with pot pourri of violets and covered with silk. These are strung together on long hanging ribbons which can be hung in front of a window or door or any place where they catch the breeze, so that the sweet perfume emitted through the wicker work is wafted about the room.

PIERROT RUCHE



Photograph Underwood & Underwood.

Here is a striking fashion for women with swan-like necks and slim figures.

Gives French Touch.

A single reverse of black velvet embroidered in white wool is sufficient to give a French touch to a gown of almost any given shade and is not difficult of accomplishment.

Ban on Worsted Flowers.

Trimnings of worsted flowers which threatened to invade our shores and deck our ready made hats have been severely censured.

A World Without A Bible

By Rev. William Evans, Director Bible Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—When Michajah, the son of Gemariah, the son of Shaphan, had heard out of the book all of the words of the Lord: Take these again another roll, and write in it all the former words that were in the first roll, which Jehoiakim, the king of Judah, hath burned.—Jer. 36:11-23.



Can you picture a world without a Bible? What a poor world it would be. The art of the world has for centuries found its sublimest subjects in the gospel story. A visit to the world's great galleries of art will corroborate this fact. The most beautiful picture in the National Gallery in London is Murillo's "Holy Family;" in Paris, Murillo's "Assumption of the Virgin;" in Antwerp, Reuben's "Descent from the Cross;" in Florence, "The Madonna de la Sedia;" in Venice, Titian's "Assumption of the Virgin;" in Milan, Leonardo's "Last Supper;" in Berlin, Guido's "Ecce Homo;" in Rome, "The Crucifixion," and in Madrid, "The Ascension," by Raphael; in Dresden, the crown of all the world's art, "The Sistine Madonna."

The influence of the Bible is equally felt in the realm of poetry as illustrated in Dante's "Vision;" Tennyson's "Holy Grail;" Browning's "Christmas Eve," "Easter Day," "Death in the Desert;" Whittier's "Our Master."

In the realm of music, the influence of the Bible is seen in such oratorios as "Elijah and Paul" by Mendelssohn; "The Messiah" by Handel; "The Creation" by Haydn. Our National hymn "America," was written by a clergyman.

Literature also has felt the influence of the Bible. In a very real sense Germany may be called the home of the Bible, and Germany is the land of books and learning. It is claimed that over 25,000,000 books left the German press last year. It has been said that Ireland, which, in a sense has been deprived of the Bible, is not a land of literature. Indeed, it has been claimed by some that there are towns of moderate size in Ireland in which a book store cannot be found. Ruskin's beautiful gardens would be but barren deserts were it not for the flowers taken from the Bible. Milton's "Paradise Lost" is nothing but the Bible in blank verse. Bunyan in his Pilgrim Progress saw practically nothing that the Apostle John had not seen in the Book of Revelation. Shakespeare's works would be very meager if stripped of all their scripture quotations and references. It is claimed that Carlyle is but a spiritual distortion of the Prophet Ezekiel.

When we turn to the realm of morals, the influence of the Bible stands out in even stronger relief. A moral geography of the world could be made by considering the countries that have the Bible and those that do not. What makes Edinburgh better than Constantinople; Toronto better than Paris; Massachusetts better than Mexico? Mexico was colonized a whole century before Massachusetts. Yet look at the moral and intellectual contrast between Massachusetts and Mexico. What better testimony can we have to the influence of the Bible than is found in these comparisons and contrasts? What is the difference between the Pilgrim fathers who came to this country to build up and many of the present emigrants who come to pull down the institutions which are precious to us? Does not the difference lie in this—that those Pilgrims came with the Bible in their hands and the fear of God in their hearts, while a large number of the emigrants of today come with neither of these blessings? Say what we will against the blue laws of Puritanism, they are to be much preferred to the wide open continental Sabbath and the anarchical spirit that too often characterizes the emigration of today.

Some figures will be interesting and instructive in this connection. In England, a Bible land, there was 1 murder to every 178,000 inhabitants; in Holland, a Bible land, 1 to every 100,000; in Austria, a land which is half and half Bible, 1 to every 57,000; in Spain, a land of no Bible, 1 to every 4,114; in Naples, a land of no Bible, 1 to every 2,750; and in Rome, the city of no Bible, 1 to every 950.

Further, in speaking of the influence of the Bible in the realm of morals, it is claimed that in London, a Bible city, 4 births out of every 100 were illegitimate; in Paris, where the Bible is seldom read, 48 out of every 100; in Vienna, where there is practically no Bible, for every 100 legitimate births, 118 were illegitimate; and in Rome, where the Bible is practically a forbidden book, for every 100 legitimate births there were 243 illegitimate.

Yet in spite of these facts some men today are trying to get rid of the Bible. Should we not count that man a traitor to his God and to his country who would destroy the Bible?

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF AMERICANS GOING TO CANADA

Although Western Canada suffered, as did many other portions of the west, from untoward conditions, which turned one of the most promising crops ever seen in that country, into but little more than an average yield of all grains, there is left in the farmers' hands, a big margin of profit. Of course there were many farmers who were fortunate enough to harvest and market a big yield, and with the prices that were secured made handsome returns. From wheat, oats, barley and flax marketed to the 1st of January, 1912, there was a gross revenue of \$75,384,000. The cattle, hogs, poultry and dairy proceeds brought this up to \$101,620,000 or 21 million dollars in excess of 1910. There was still in the farmers' hands at that time about 95 million bushels of wheat worth at least another sixty-five million dollars (allowing for inferior grades), besides about 160 million bushels of oats to say nothing of barley and flax, which would run into several million of dollars.

There is a great inrush of settlers to occupy the vacant lands throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The reports from the Government show that during the past year upwards of 131,000 Americans crossed the border into Canada. A great many of these took up farms, over ten thousand having homesteaded, in fact the records show that every state in the Union contributed. A larger number, not caring to go so far away as the homesteading area, have purchased lands at from fifteen dollars an acre to twenty-five dollars an acre. The prospects for a good crop for 1912 are as satisfactory as for many years. The land has had sufficient moisture, and with a reasonably early spring, it is safe to predict a record crop.

Those who have not had the latest literature sent out by the Government agents should send to the one nearest and secure a copy.

No True Friend.

There's a Hugh Ford and a Harry Ford at the new theater. The similarity of initials sometimes makes trouble. The other day a perfumed note came for "H. Ford," and Hugh Ford, opening it, found it was from a woman. The next day Harry Ford opened a letter addressed to "H. Ford." Then he passed over to Hugh the bill marked "due and payable," which it contained.

"You're no true friend," said Hugh Ford. "You might have paid my bill for me; I kept your date."—New York Letter to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist will refund money if PAIN EXIST. MEANT to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 60c.

It sometimes happens that a man who talks like a book is a plagiarist.

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

He is a brave man who will face the parson with a short-haired woman.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

How Mrs. Reed of Peoria, Ill., Escaped The Surgeon's Knife.

Peoria, Ill.—"I wish to let every one know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For two years I suffered. The doctor said I had a tumor and the only remedy was the surgeon's knife. My mother bought me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and today I am a well and healthy woman. For months I suffered from inflammation, and your Sanative Wash relieved me. I am glad to tell anyone what your medicines have done for me. You can use my testimonial in any way you wish, and I will be glad to answer letters."—Mrs. CHRISTINA REED, 105 Mound St., Peoria, Ill.



Mrs. Lynch Also Avoided Operation. Jessup, Pa.—"After the birth of my fourth child, I had severe organic inflammation. I would have such terrible pains that it did not seem as though I could stand it. This kept up for three long months, until two doctors decided that an operation was needed.

"Then one of my friends recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and after taking it for two months I was a well woman."—Mrs. JOSEPH A. LYNCH, Jessup, Pa.

Women who suffer from female ills should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of the most successful remedies the world has ever known, before submitting to a surgical operation.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN. Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Colds and correct disorders of the stomach and bowels. Used by Mothers for 25 years. All Druggists 25c. Sample mailed FREE. TRADE MARK. Address A. S. Cincinatti, Le Roy, N. Y.

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The Roosevelt News

Published every Thursday THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO., (INC.) Owners.
L. D. TELEPHONE: Roosevelt 145-L.

THOMAS YORKE, LESSEE AND MANAGER.

Entered as second-class matter June 24th, 1908, at the post office at Carteret, N. J. under the act of March 3, 1879.

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OFFICE: THIRD STREET, NEAR WASHINGTON AVE., BOROUGH OF ROOSEVELT.

The policy of the NEWS has always been and will continue to be an independent Republican paper.

So far as the controversy between Roosevelt and Taft is concerned, we shall be mutual, and no matter which of the two receives the nomination, we are assured of an excellent candidate.

Both factions have asked our support, and we shall endeavor to treat them alike by using the political matter sent out from the headquarters of both factions, which is accepted as purely reading matter.

Residents and property owners of the borough are anxiously waiting for the completion of the gas main, which was started here last summer. Kicks can be heard from all parts of the borough, owing to the outrageous charges in the consumption of electricity, the past two or three months.

The condition of Third street has been improved somewhat the past week. The filthy appearance is gradually disappearing by being covered with dirt.

Third street, being one of the most important in the town, should be improved accordingly. Council should attend to this matter at once, and not let it drag along from year to year, in such a disgraceful condition.

The whole sum and substance is: "The mayor is too busy with other work."

The mayor was the contractor of the bridge recently built across the creek. It is a wonder that, from the condition in which it was left, someone has not been seriously injured.

The mayor also has the contract for laying sidewalks on the aforesaid street. Most everyone is aware of the manner in which he had the walks plowed, and the condition they were in all winter.

We were never in favor of an office holder receiving public work, and the manner in which Mayor Hermann has been doing the work, gives evidence of an excellent objection to the same. But the mayor has the work, and why shouldn't he be compelled to finish it in a reasonable time—the same as any other contractor would have to do?

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"It thirsts and burns for distinction; and, if possible, it will have it. Is it unreasonable, then, to expect that some men, possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push it to the utmost stretch, will at sometime spring up among us? And when such a one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to the government and laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his design.

"Distinction will be his paramount object, and although he would as willingly acquire it by doing good as harm, yet nothing left in the way of building up he would sit down betely to the task of pulling down. Here then is a probable case, highly dangerous."

—From Mr. Lincoln's Speech before the Young Men's Lyceum, Springfield, Ill.

—From the Omaha Daily Bee, March 19, 1912.

TAFT MAKES GOOD LABOR PLEDGES

Administration's Record Squares With Its Promises.

MANY NEW LAWS ENACTED.

Postal Savings Banks, Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Laws Passed—Eight Hour Law Upheld—Labor Recognized on Commissions.

From the day three years ago when it placed its interests in the keeping of William Howard Taft to this hour labor has critically scanned his every act, and with discriminating mind it is judging him as one who, without clamor or demonstration, has kept the faith. On Sept. 9, 1908, Theodore Roosevelt, then president of the United States, wrote a letter to Conrad Kohrs on the issues of the campaign and, addressing himself to the laboring men, said:

"If there is one body of men more than another whose support I feel I have a right to challenge on behalf of Secretary Taft it is the body of wage-workers of the country. A stancher friend, a fairer and truer representative they cannot find within the borders of the United States. He will do everything in his power for them except to do that which is wrong. He will do wrong for no man and therefore can be trusted by all men."

Mr. Taft Labor's Friend.

The workingmen of the country judged Mr. Taft in 1908 by a record of twenty-seven years as a statesman, administrator of national affairs and presidential adviser, and they helped to give him the magnificent majority which put him in the White House. During the three years he has been president his excellent record has been maintained so splendidly that the laboring men have been confirmed in the belief that they never had a better friend in the White House.

The establishment of the postal savings banks, which was recommended by President Taft, was one of the things that organized labor favored. The \$10,000,000 now on deposit in these depositories represents the savings of the wage earners.

Taft's Personal Interest.

President Taft approved a law on May 20, 1908, to compensate workmen for injuries received while in the employ of the United States. After the passage of this act a number of workmen in the employ of the federal government were killed, and their families, not being familiar with the provisions of the law, failed to file affidavits within the specified time. The secretary of commerce and labor had no power to set aside the provision of the law and was therefore obliged to disapprove the claims.

The matter was taken up by the president, and he satisfied himself that justice was not being done to the families of the men who had been killed. He sent a special message to congress recommending that a general act be passed allowing all such claimants compensation if their claims were otherwise meritorious. This was an instance that proved the president to be broadminded and anxious to aid the workingmen in any way that he could.

An employers' liability act approved

June 11, 1906, was on January 8, 1908, held to be unconstitutional. Another of this sort was passed on April 22, 1908, which as yet has not been tested in the courts. Through the efforts of the president a commission was appointed to make an investigation of the subject of "employers' liability and workmen's compensation."

Labor Men Appointed.

The report of the commission, the evidence taken before it and the draft of the bill prepared as a result of the findings of said commission have been transmitted to congress, accompanied by a special message by President Taft, in which he recommends the passage of the proposed measure. In their deliberations the members of the commission had the benefit of frequent consultations with the president. It is believed the act will stand the test of constitutionality.

In order that the commission might have the benefit of the experience of a practical man President Taft appointed as one of its members Daniel L. Cease, the editor of the Railroad Trainmen's Journal, the official organ of the railroad trainmen. Mr. Cease has devoted the best years of his useful life to the cause of labor. The president also appointed experienced labor men as inspectors under the locomotive boiler inspection law. They were John F. Ensign of Colorado and Frank McManamy of Oregon for chief inspector and assistant chief inspector respectively.

The defects in the present eight hour law have not escaped the attention of President Taft. He has recommended to congress amendments which will make it really effective by "providing that public works shall be construed to include not only buildings and works upon public grounds, but also ships' armor and large guns when manufactured in private yards or factories."

Thirty Years' Service.

With regard to the high cost of living, which increases the burden of the wage earners, President Taft has already taken the initiative that will result in a worldwide inquiry into this problem. He has advocated the assembling of a world's congress to discuss its varied phases and to suggest remedies.

This unparalleled record of thirty years' service to the cause of all the people is deserving of consideration. No charge of broken faith or of broken promises can be made, no hint of departure from the plain path of duty can be laid at the door of William Howard Taft, who without ostentatious display has wisely and fearlessly administered the trust imposed upon him in 1908, when he was elected to his high office by the votes of laboring men.

DELEGATES PLEDGED FOR TAFT.

On Saturday, March 30, 1912, the delegates to the Republican national convention pledged to President Taft were as follows:

Alaska	2
Alabama	22
Colorado	8
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	24
Indiana	18
Iowa	8
Michigan	6
Mississippi	20
Missouri	8
New Mexico	7
New York	79
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	16
Tennessee	16
Virginia	24
Total	278

Necessary for choice, 539.

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TAFT CAMPAIGN ON THE VERGE OF COLLAPSE

Reactionary Leaders Now Admit He Could Not Be Elected if Nominated.

NEW YORK SUN TELLS TRUTH

In a Carefully Prepared Article This Representative of the Interests That Are Supporting Taft Frankly Declares That His Renomination Means Defeat in the November Election. The Secret Scheme Uncovered.

That President Taft cannot be elected if nominated is conceded by the New York Sun in a carefully prepared article published Sunday, March 31, and sent by the Sun for simultaneous publication in all the newspapers throughout the country which subscribe to the Sun news service.

The undeniable importance of this statement by the Sun is due to the Sun's attitude of opposition to all progressives and to Theodore Roosevelt in particular, as well as to the recognition given it as a representative and spokesman of the great business interests which center in New York and of the political organization in New York which recently manipulated the fraudulent and farcical primaries held in the state.

It adds to the significance of the Sun's statement that its article, although ostensibly the result of careful investigation, was withheld until after the organization bosses had put through the fraudulent primary election of delegates, in which they carefully refrained from instructing a single one of the men they claim to have elected for Taft.

The investigation upon which the article is based had been completed and the article actually prepared before the primaries were held, showing apparently that at the time the New York bosses were engaged in stifling public sentiment in order to prevent the election of Roosevelt delegates there was what the Sun declares to be a general agreement among the reactionary political leaders that Mr. Taft's candidacy had become a virtual impossibility.

It is now apparent that the sole purpose of the machine bosses and the special privilege interests, to whom Mr. Taft is looking for a renomination, have abandoned all idea of supporting him and that their only purpose is to prevent the nomination of Roosevelt, so that a compromise candidate favorable to the special privilege interests and in harmony with machine purposes may be selected at Chicago.

Although still friendly to Taft, the Sun declares that the time has arrived when the possibility of electing a candidate has become a "subject for serious consideration on the part of Republicans who believe their party to be of vastly more importance than any man in it, no matter how exalted his station, and who place party loyalty above personal fealty. These Republicans declare that they will take any reasonable step which would seem to insure their party's victory at the polls in November next."

"The Republicans who expressed these views," the Sun says, "are believers in season and out of season in the policies of their party. Among this class of Republicans are merchants, importers, business men generally and professional men and the rank and file of small Republican shopkeepers and workmen."

The Sun then says: "Several months ago influential Republicans, some of them very close to President Taft, declared beneath their breath that the president if renominated could not be re-elected. While expressing this opinion they hadn't the remotest shadow of a doubt that the president, through the power of federal patronage, could force his own renomination."

Among the reasons given by the Sun why President Taft cannot be re-elected the Payne-Aldrich law is cited as of greatest importance. Respecting this the Sun says:

"The Republican national platform of 1908 called for an immediate extraordinary session of congress in the event of Taft's election to revise the tariff. In obedience to his party's platform President Taft called the extraordinary session of congress, which produced the Aldrich-Payne law, and the president's troubles and his party's complications have grown and become more entangled from the day he signed that law. That law gave the progressives substantial footing for their opposition to the Taft administration and afforded them grounds to go before the people on the question. In addition there have been a myriad other troublesome complications, all intended to weaken the president and to bring about bitter discord in the ranks of his party.

"It has been this discord, these complications, that have led Republicans entirely friendly to the president to declare that, while he could force his own renomination, it was exceedingly doubtful if he could be re-elected."

The Sun adds: "With the assembling of congress in Washington in December last the declarations that the president could not be re-elected if renominated took on a more emphatic tone."

The Sun declares that leading Republicans, by which the Sun obviously means leading reactionaries, frankly admit that they do not know and have no means of knowing the full extent of the Roosevelt strength in the different states. The same leaders, the Sun says, express doubt if Mr. Roosevelt himself could persuade his followers to support Taft.

It is known that what the Sun points out with such clearness is the real belief of all the reactionary leaders both in Washington and those throughout the country.

The fight has ceased to be one for the renomination of President Taft and has become one solely to prevent the voters of the nation from controlling the convention and forcing the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt.

This is a concession to the rapidly increasing strength of the Roosevelt movement, which indicates the desperation to which the machine bosses and the special privilege interests are reduced.

BIG BUSINESS BRAVES LAW TO HELP TAFT

Tries False Pretenses to Secure Contributions to the Campaign Fund of Its Candidate.

CIRCULAR TO WALL STREET OUT

More Than Two and a Half Billions Represented by the Signers, Who Appeal For Help on the False Pretense That Colonel Roosevelt Has Attacked the Supreme Court and Menaces the Fundamental Principles of Government.

One of the means adopted by the representatives of big business behind President Taft to notify other representatives of big business that more money is required to carry on the Taft campaign is described by competent lawyers as a violation of section 1230 of the penal code of New York.

A few days ago a confidential circular letter was sent out from Wall street to a number of the most wealthy people in New York and perhaps elsewhere asking for immediate financial assistance for the Taft campaign. The language of the letter was plainly intended to convey the warning that Colonel Roosevelt seeks to establish the popular recall of the justices of the supreme court of the United States and of their decisions, thereby nullifying the constitution of the United States and menacing the fundamental principles of the government. Having used his falsehood as a source, the letter then asks for a contribution to "bring these facts before the electorate and to insure the renomination of President Taft. Checks should be made payable to Robert F. Huse, care Redmond & Co., 33 Pine street."

Inasmuch as Colonel Roosevelt has never advocated the recall of the justices of the supreme court of the United States nor the decisions thereof, but has distinctly confined his statements of belief in regard to the recall of decisions and judges to state courts and then only under certain circumstances, this letter is pronounced by so able and competent a lawyer as Amos H. E. Pinchot of 60 Broadway, New York, to be a direct attempt to secure money under false pretenses and therefore a violation of the New York penal code.

The letter bore at its head as its sponsors a list of nineteen of the principal operators in big business in the Wall street section of New York, including Benjamin F. Tracy, Chauncey M. Depew, George Sheldon, Otto T. Bannard, Edgar L. Marston, William Berr, Andrew Baird, R. Ross Appleton, Hendrick S. Holden and others almost equally well known in big business. The letter in full follows:

"Colonel Roosevelt is endeavoring to secure a nomination for a third term, contrary to a widely established precedent, on a platform favoring the recall of judges and the recall of judicial decisions, which, in the opinion of thinking men, would nullify the constitution and menace the fundamental principles of republican government.

"We believe that President Taft by reason of his wise, conservative and efficient administration is entitled to renomination by the Republican party.

"To bring these facts properly before the electorate and to insure the renomination of President Taft a vigorous campaign is essential. We earnestly solicit your support and ask you to contribute to the necessary expenses of carrying on the work. Checks should be made payable to Robert F. Huse, acting treasurer, care Redmond & Co., 33 Pine street."

To show who is so interested in the renomination of President Taft a brief study of the financial connections of the men behind the letter is well worth while. The entire list is too long for reproduction here, but taking a half dozen or so of them in alphabetical order shows their Wall street connection as follows:

OTTO T. BANNARD.
President New York Trust Co.
Director Mahoning and Shenango R. R. and Light Co. \$10,000.00
\$10,000.00

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Director Beech R. R. Co.	\$500,000
Director Buffalo and Basin R. Co.	20,000
Director Buffalo T. I. and P. R. R. Co.	500,000
Director Canada Southern.....	15,000,000
Director Carthage and Adirondack R. R.	500,000
Director C. W. and S. Harbor R. R. Co.	700,000
Director Central Dock and Terminal R. R.	500,000
Director Chicago and Northwest R. R.	200,000,000
Director Chicago, St. Paul, M. and O. R. R.	24,000,000
Director C. C. C. and St. L. R. R.	20,000,000
Director Columbus, Pope and Greensburg R. R.	250,000
Officer Delaware and Hudson Co.	55,700,000
Officer Detroit River Tunnel Co.	15,000,000
Director E. A. V. and P. R. R.	1,300,000
Director Fulton Chain R. R. Co.	21,000
Director Fulton Navigation Co.	21,000
Director Gouverneur and Oswego R. R.	350,000
Director Hudson River Bridge Co.	350,000
Director Kensing cemetery.....	.....
Director Lake Erie, A. and W. R. R.	3,000,000
Chairman board directors Lake Shore R. R.	50,000,000
Director Mahoning and Shenango R. R. Co.	2,000,000
Director Mercantile Trust Co. ....	.....
Director Merchants' Dispatch Trans. Co.	5,000,000
Director Michigan Central R. R.	18,000,000
Director M. and M. R. R.	5,000,000
Director N. J. Junction R. R.	4,000,000
Director N. J. Short Line R. R.	3,000,000
Director N. Y. and Harlem R. R.	10,000,000
Director N. Y. and Ontario R. R.	1,250,000
Director N. Y. and Putnam R. R.	6,500,000
Director N. Y. C. Niagara River R. R.	150,000
Chairman board directors New York Central R. R.	250,000,000
Chairman board directors N. Y. C. and St. L. R. R.	30,000,000
Director New York State Realty and Terminal Co. ....	.....
Director Niagara Falls Branch R. R.	250,000
Director Niagara Grand Island Bridge Co. ....	.....
Director Niagara River Bridge Co. ....	.....
Director Oswego and Rome R. R.	225,000
Director Raquette Lake R. R.	250,000
Director Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R.	10,000,000
Director St. L. and A. R. R.	1,000,000
Director Spuyten Duyvil Port Morris R. B.	900,000
Director St. G. and C. R. R.	1,300,000
Director Terminal R. R. of Buffalo	1,000,000
Director Tivoli Hollow R. R.	32,000
Director T. C. S. and D. R. R.	2,000,000
Director Utica and Black River R. R.	3,000,000
Director W. L. Valley R. R.	3,000,000
Director West Shore R. R.	10,000,000
Director W. U. Telegraph Co.	125,000,000
Total	\$383,888,000

BENJAMIN F. TRACY.
Director Manhattan Life Ins. Co. \$100,000
Director Mutual Life Ins. Co. 494,000,000
Total

GEORGE R. SHELDON.

Director Amer. Locomotive Co.	\$50,000,000
Director Bethlehem Steel Corp.	20,000,000
Director Terminal North River R. R.	3,000,000
Vice president and director Corporation Trust Co. ....	.....
Director Detroit Edison Co.	6,000,000
Director Eastern Mich. Edison Co. ....	.....
President Electrical Securities Corp.	3,000,000
Director Empire Investment Co.	8,000,000
Director Hudson Navigation Co. ....	.....
Director Locomotive Securities Co. ....	.....
Director M. and M. National bank .....	.....
Director Metropolitan Trust Co. ....	.....
Director Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light	24,000,000
Director Montreal Locomotive Works Ltd.	3,000,000
Director New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago R. R.	30,000,000
President New York and Western Coal Co.	500,000
Director North American Co.	30,000,000
Director Publisher's Paper Co.	8,000,000
Director St. Louis Transit Co.	17,000,000
Director Toledo and Chicago Interurban R. R. ....	.....
Director Trust Co. of America .....	.....
Director Union Bag Paper Co.	27,000,000
Director Union Light and Power Co.	18,000,000
Director Union Electric L. H. and P. Co. ....	.....
Director West Kentucky Coal Co.	3,000,000
Total	\$209,500,000

EDGAR L. MARSTON.

Director Astor Safe Deposit Co. ....	.....
Director Astor Trust Co. ....	.....
Director Bankers' Trust Co. ....	.....
Director Central Vermont R. R.	35,000,000
Director Chamfield Coal Co. ....	.....
Director Dunbar and Rio Grande R. R.	88,000,000
Director Goldschmidt Refining Co.	3,000,000
Director Guaranty Trust Co. ....	.....
Director Lehigh Coal Co.	21,000,000
Director Madison Ave. Co. ....	.....
Director M. and M. National bank .....	.....
Director Merchants' Fire Assurance Corp. ....	.....
Director Missouri Pacific R. R.	100,000,000
Director St. L. I. M. and S. R. R.	130,000,000
Director Sussex Realty Co. ....	.....
President Tex. and Pac. Coal Co. ....	.....
Director Texas and Pacific R. R.	50,000,000
Director Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	4,000,000
Director Western Maryland R. R.	50,000,000
Total	\$609,000,000

JULIEN T. DAVIES.

Director Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.	\$2,000,000
Director Mutual Life Ins. Co.	494,000,000
Director Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	4,000,000
Total	\$500,000,000

WILLIAM BERRI.

Director Edison Illuminates Co. ....	.....
Director Hamilton Trust Co. ....	.....
Director Kings County E. L. and P. Co.	10,000,000
Director National City Bank of Brooklyn .....	.....
Director Security Safe Deposit Co.	150,000
Total	\$10,150,000

HENDRICK S. HOLDEN.

Director Syracuse Trust Co. and First Nat. bank .....	.....
Director Com. Nat. bank, Syracuse .....	.....

R. ROSS APPLETON.

President Fourteenth Street bank New York .....	.....
Director Industrial Savings and Loan Co. ....	.....
Director Metropolitan Safe Deposit Co. ....	.....
Director New York Mortgage Co. ....	.....
Director Northern New Jersey Trust Co. ....	.....

JOHN HENRY HAMMOND.

Director Eastern Steel Co.	\$5,000,000
Director Standard Roller Bearing Co.	5,000,000
Total	\$10,000,000
Grand total	\$2,282,648,000

TAFT INSISTS ON AID TO FARMERS

Says Department of Agriculture Work Must Go On.

LABORS FOR CONSERVATION.

Far-reaching Legislation Administered by Scientists of Rank Brings Good Results to Tillers of Soil—Food and Drugs Act Upheld to the Letter.

In his inaugural address President Taft called attention to the deficit then existing in the revenues and the consequent necessity for rigid economy in expenditures. However, the president singled out the department of agriculture as an exception. He said, to quote his exact words, "In the department of agriculture the use of scientific experiments on a large scale, and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture must go on." This view the president has steadily maintained, and repeatedly has urged appropriations for the work of the department.

In his comprehensive message on conservation President Taft said, "The feature that transcends all others, including woods, waters, minerals, is the soil of the country," and that all means at the government's disposal should be used to conserve the soils, adding, "a work of the utmost importance to inform and instruct the public on this chief branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully in the department of agriculture." Reports made recently to Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture by the heads of his bureaus justify this solicitude on the part of the president for the department. In calling for these reports the secretary asked that they be brief and that they mention notable achievements of the last five years only, inasmuch as that period is really the period of fruition in the department, the period during which, owing to the broad foundations previously laid by the training and grouping of many corps of scientific men, by securing far-reaching legislation, by gathering together masses of statistics and other information, by providing scientific and other equipment, it has been possible to produce most marvelous results for the common good of the people.

Taft For Conservation.

In his conservation message President Taft emphasized the importance of the maintenance of the forests and urged their scientific treatment "so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply," and in other messages he pointed out the necessity of reforestation. In accordance with these views much available work has been done in protecting the national forests and by researches in the laboratory of the department at Madison, Wis., and in the past five years the work of reforestation burned over areas has proceeded at the rate of 15,000 to 30,000 acres a year. The department takes justifiable pride in its forest work, considering the administration of 100,000,000 acres of land protected and managed for the public benefit a great achievement.

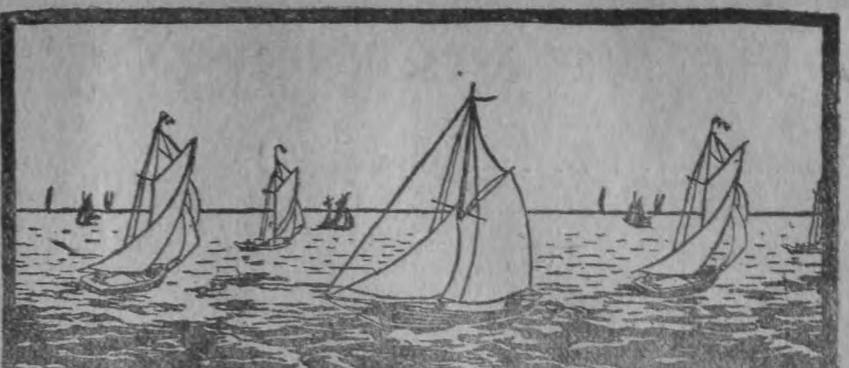
Since Jan. 1, 1907, when the food and drugs act went into effect, more has been done to provide a good, clean food supply than in all the preceding life of the nation. A wonderful change has also been effected in the character of the drugs on sale. The department has a trained force of inspectors and chemists doing excellent work in all parts of the country in behalf of pure foods and pure drugs. This salutary law, however, needs amendment, as the supreme court held in May, 1911, that its provisions, to quote President Taft's words in his vigorous message to congress a month later, "do not cover the knowingly false labeling of nostrums as to curative effect." The president added: "An evil which menaces the general health of the people strikes at the life of the nation. In my opinion the sale of dangerously adulterated drugs * * * constitutes such an evil and warrants me in calling the matter to the attention of the congress."

Work of Soil Mapping.

Of importance to the farmer has been the work carried on in the past five years of soil mapping and classification, so that now the area included is 407,000 square miles, or nearly 41,000,000 acres. The value of this work is incalculable.

Disseminating the valuable information acquired by the department has proved a wonderful work. Practically 200,000,000 publications have been distributed since Secretary Wilson assumed control of the department, and more than half (103,598,100) of that number have been distributed within the past five years.

Other work accomplished by the department includes a comprehensive system of weather warnings and forecasts, the meat inspection service in which 2,500 experts are employed, who see that every pound of meat sent interstate is fit for human food, prevention of live stock, the checking of rodent pests, the destruction of noxious insects, the conservation of water supplies, the building and care of public roads and the policy for better farm-houses, so that every dollar expended in the prosecution of this work in its numerous phases has brought back a hundred fold to the people.



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THE NEWS

THOMAS YORKE, Lessee and Mgr

ROOSEVELT, - - - - - N. J

MEN TEACHERS.

Recently there has been much discussion in educational circles of the need of men teachers in the higher grades, and some effort has been made to attract them to the work, without any appreciable results. There must be something about the calling of the teacher—either its pecuniary rewards or its range of opportunities—that is inadequate to attract and hold men who might take up this calling as a life work. The average man teacher uses his position as a makeshift, a stepping-stone and means of livelihood while he studies for the law, the medicine or some other profession, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Usually the man teacher leaves at the earliest opportunity for more flattering and lucrative fields of endeavor. It would seem that teaching would be the most enjoyable work for the student of books and of human nature, but the fact remains that men as a rule do not so regard it. It must be admitted that the profession of teaching does not hold the financial attractions of men that are offered in other professions. The years of preparation required, the constant study necessary, the investment in books and other expenses make a severe drain on the teacher's income, which is small at best. If it be true that there is a real demand for more men teachers, the chances are that the demand will be supplied when the compensation is made commensurate with the services rendered.

The statistics of the fire department of New York show that at least 25 per cent of the fires in that city are caused by the careless use of matches and of lighted cigars and cigarettes. Is it not time that this awful risk to others by careless smokers should be taken account of by the law? It is not a trivial matter. The tossing aside of lighted matches and cigar butts without seeing where they land should be as much of a penal offense as bomb-throwing or incendiarism. A careless cigarette, as far as known, caused the great fire in Baltimore, one of the biggest in the world's history and wholly preventable. A careless match caused the recent fire in New York, with its loss of valuable life and much loss of property—also wholly preventable. The careless user of a spark of fire is an enemy of the public welfare and ought to be treated as such. We are as yet primitive in our outlook upon vital facts.

A very pleasant prediction has been made by a college sociologist that the United States is due for war in 1930 and that this nation will be in the wrong, as probably by reason of its wealth and importance, it will have become an international bully. He bases this assertion on the evidence of history. But to offset this are the facts that the direct rule of the people is becoming more and more the national ideal of government, and that with the people as a whole vitally in control, the peace sentiment will be stronger than ever. It is upon the masses, not the classes, that the horrors of war chiefly fall, and the element of self-interest will then be more engaged in the preservation of peace than ever before in the history of the world. In the meantime, potential academic wars need not seriously affect the national peace of mind.

Professor von Wasserman has informed the Berlin Medical Society of an amazingly successful experience in treating cancerous ulcers in mice with injections of a preparation containing cobalt, tellurium and selenium. He says that after the fourth injection cancerous affections almost entirely disappeared, and at the end of ten days some of the animals were entirely cured. But he is not certain, he says, that similar results would be attainable in the case of human beings.

A Harvard professor says that divorce is symptomatic of a disease which he calls Americanitis and has something to do with nerves. He is probably right, for there is never a divorce unless one party gets on the nerves of the other.

If, as a French physician charges, a man can get rid of his superfluous flesh by eating five liberal meals per day, are we to infer that an emaciated person can make himself fat by starving?

A woman in a western city jumped upon the stage in a moving picture show and by singing stopped a panic in the audience. There are some things more startling than an alarm of fire.

One hundred and eighty-five murders were committed in Chicago in the year which ended December 31, 1911— an average of more than one a day. Under there are those who call the Wicked City.

ROOSEVELT TO RUN

"I WILL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION IF IT IS TENDERED TO ME," SAYS HE.

HIS ANSWER TO GOVERNORS

Tells Seven Western Executives He Will "Adhere to This Decision Until Convention Has Expressed Preference."

New York, Feb. 26.—Theodore Roosevelt's reply to the Western Governors was given out for publication here by his secretary, Frank Harper. The letter was addressed to the list of seven Governors who on February 10 wrote to Colonel Roosevelt asking him to define his position.

His reply was a definite acceptance of the implied invitation to be a candidate for the Presidency of the United States phrased in these words:

"I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference."

The letter follows:

"New York, Feb. 24, 1912.
"Gentlemen: I deeply appreciate your letter, and I realize to the full the heavy responsibility it puts upon me, expressing as it does the carefully considered convictions of the men elected by popular vote to stand as heads of government in their several States.

"I absolutely agree with you that this matter is not one to be decided with any reference to the personal preferences or interests of any man, but purely from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference. One of the chief principles for which I have stood and for which I now stand, and which I have always endeavored and always shall endeavor to reduce to action, is the genuine rule of the people; and therefore I hope that so far as possible the people may be given the chance, through direct primaries, to express their preference as to who shall be the nominee of the Republican Presidential Convention.

"Very truly yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"The Hon. William E. Glascock, Governor of the State of West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va.

"The Hon. Chester H. Aldrich, Governor of the State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

"The Hon. Robert P. Bass, Governor of the State of New Hampshire, Concord, N. H.

"The Hon. Joseph M. Carey, Governor of the State of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyo.

"The Hon. Chase S. Osborn, Governor of the State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

"The Hon. W. P. Stubbs, Governor of the State of Kansas, Topeka, Kan.

"The Hon. Herbert S. Hadley, Governor of the State of Missouri, Jefferson, Mo."

POLICE SEIZE MILL WAIFS

Refuse to Let the Children of the Lawrence Strikers Leave the City.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 26.—A violence clash between the police authorities and women who wanted to assert what they had been told was their civil rights, took place here. The Strike Committee of the Industrial Workers of the World had arranged to send forty children to Philadelphia, and Capt. J. J. Sullivan of the Police Department decided that the children should not go. Both sides went the limit of their power and the police prevailed. Not one child got on the train. Many of them were taken to Police Headquarters instead. Judge Mahoney ordered them to the municipal home to be cared for. Fifty arrests were made, many of them of women who had fought the police savagely.

The rioters were quickly dispersed by a squad of infantry and a troop of cavalry.

Parents of the children seized by the police made demand upon the authorities for the return of their little ones, and Acting City Marshal Sullivan gave his permission for their release.

WARNING FOR MEXICO

Troops Guard the Rio Grande, and Have Orders to Cross if Necessary.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Mexican Government has been informed that the United States will not tolerate the jeopardizing of life and property on this side of the international border through the firing of bullets by Mexican combatants.

The United States troops along the Rio Grande were reinforced, and orders were given that firing into American territory must be stopped, even though it be necessary to cross the boundary line to enforce compliance.

This action followed a conference at the White House between the President and Secretary Stimson, and Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 26.—Four troops of United States cavalry patrol the Rio Grande, with orders to cross into Ciudad Juarez if necessary to protect life and property.

YOUNG CRAZY MOTHER POISONS EIGHT BABIES

Brooklyn Hospital Infants Killed by Oxalic Acid Put in Milk They Drank.

Brooklyn, Feb. 24.—Winifred Ankers, the attendant at the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, No. 410 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, who has been under surveillance for the last two days, following the mysterious deaths of eight infants in that institution within the last week, made a confession to Lieutenants McKirdy and Thompson, of the Atlantic avenue station, in which she said she had put oxalic acid in the milk bottles. She said she had done this, not with the intention of killing the infants, but because she wanted to "get even" with the nurses, whom she regarded as her enemies.

The physicians and nurses in charge of the hospital, becoming satisfied that a poisoner was at work, notified the Coroners' Office and the police. In every case death was unexpected, and the symptoms were such that Coroner's Physician Charles Wuest believes that some kind of irritant poison was used in the milk. One child died on Sunday, another died early Monday morning, and three more during the day. On Tuesday two more deaths were reported at the hospital, and another died Wednesday. The eighth died while the police were in the building making an investigation.

The Dead.

- MOORE, CATHERINE, 1 month 21 days.
- FISHER, LEONORA, 3 months 26 days.
- HAMOJOKAS, JAMES, 3 months 17 days.
- LEBALSKI, LIZZIE 2 months 24 days.
- GAMERSALL, RICHARD, 6 months 23 days.
- LEPPO, ADELE, 149 Belmont street.
- WACHTELL, ISADOR, 10 months 20 days.
- LEBROWITZ, RACHEL, 2 months 18 days.

MOB RULE IN JAMAICA

Rioters Smash Street Cars and Loot Stores—Police Are Afraid to Act.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 27.—The struggle between the street car company and the public culminated in a serious riot when a band of hooligans captured the city from the police, burned a street car and smashed plate glass windows and looted stores.

In fights which occurred with the toughs more than a score of persons were injured. The mob got out of control, attacked the car shed and smashed a number of cars. The police ceased to arrest the rioters, fearing a widespread disturbance on account of the temper of the people.

The city is without any street car service. The lower class is very much excited, and feeling is high against police interference. The Canadian Electric Company owns the car line. The trouble arose last Friday over a raise in the rate of fare from seven miles for a shilling to six for a shilling.

BRANDT WINS APPEAL

It Wipes Out the Conviction on Burglary Indictment—Felonious Assault Charge Dropped.

New York, Feb. 23.—Supreme Court Justice Gerard sustained the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Folke E. Brandt and ordered a new trial for Brandt on the ground that Judge Rosalsky erred in accepting Brandt's plea of guilty of burglary in the first degree when the prisoner, upon being examined, denied that he was guilty of that crime.

Albany.—After a long conference with Mr. Hand, his special commissioner in the Brandt case, Governor Dix announced that there would be no further proceedings by him or his representative in the case unless and until the Gerard habeas corpus decision had been set aside.

MINISTERS TAKE NEW TITLES

Baptist Preachers in Chicago, Drop "Reverend" For "Mister" or "Pastor."

Chicago, Feb. 26.—Baptist Ministers here will hereafter be addressed as "Mister" or "Pastor," according to a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Baptist ministers conference at the Masonic Temple.

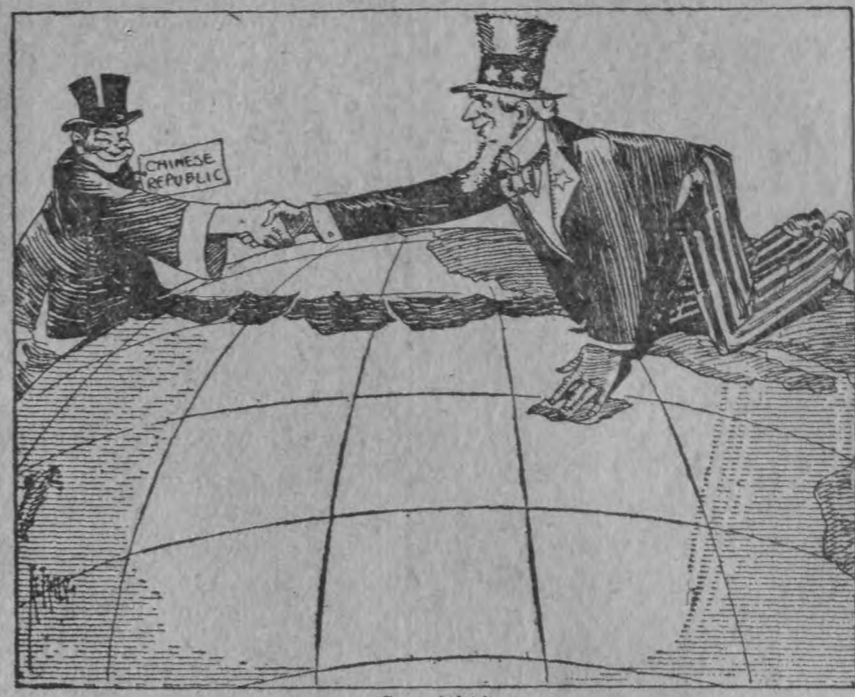
"This idea of addressing ministers of the gospel as doctors, reverends and such titles is obnoxious," said Judson B. Thomas, pastor of the Austin Baptist Church, moderator of the conference, "and I favor an entire elimination of all titles excepting plain 'mister' or, if preferred at times, 'pastor.'"

SALOON KEEPER LIABLE

Proprietors in Illinois Pay Damages for Robberies in Their Places.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24.—If a man becomes intoxicated in a saloon and then is robbed, the saloon keeper who sold him drinks and the owner of the property on which the saloon is situated are liable to the victim, not only for the amount he lost, but also for heavy damages, according to a decision of the Illinois Supreme Court.

CONGRATULATIONS



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KNOX NOW AT SEA

SECRETARY, WITH FAMILY, EM-BARKS AT KEY WEST FOR TWO MONTHS' TRIP.

COLOMBIA WIRES WELCOME

Guns of Warship Salute Chief of State Department as He Boards Vessel With wife and Staff for Voyage that May Have Momentous Results.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 24.—When the armored cruiser Washington, the official home of Secretary of State P. C. Knox for the greater part of the next two months, weighed anchor off Key West and turned her prow toward the Isthmus there was begun a diplomatic mission in many respects unprecedented.

The first stopping place of Secretary Knox was Colon, from where he proceeded to Panama. In the latter city he, in response to a reception accorded him, delivered what may be anticipated as the keynote speech of the trip, setting forth what was in the minds of the Administration officials when the itinerary was planned.

The Secretary, accompanied by Mrs. Knox, Hugh Knox and wife and P. C. Knox, Jr., and wife, was entertained by Rear Admiral Young, after which they went out to the ship on a Navy tug.

Knox will accomplish the trip under conditions befitting its dignity. The cruiser Washington has been put in spick and span shape and carries nearly 1,000 men, the largest crew now on any American warship. The quarters on the flagship temporarily vacated by Admiral Fiske, with the adjoining suite of the captain, have been specially fitted up with furniture designed for such occasions.

The whole after part of the gun deck has been set aside for the use of the Knox party. Here there will be frequent receptions to Government officials upon whom the Secretary will have called to pay his respects.

To officers and crew it will not be an easy trip. They will be on almost constant dress parade as official visitors come and go. The men, however, have entered into the spirit of the cruise and will make a showing in the ports visited that will reflect credit on the Navy and the Nation. A stringed orchestra has been organized to furnish music for dancing. The ship's mascots, two goats, Tom and Jerry by name, have not been overlooked and they appeared in brand-new trappings.

In the Secretary's party are Mrs. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Knox, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Knox, Jr., and Messrs. Coombs and Doyle, his official aids.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Colombia virtually repudiated the action of its Minister, General Ospina, by sending, through American Minister Dubois, at Bogota, a cordial invitation to Secretary of State Knox to visit Columbian shores on his trip to the republics on the Caribbean Sea. The invitation was forwarded promptly to Knox on the cruiser Washington on his way south.

LAWRENCE MILL PROBE

Taft Orders the Attorney-General to Look Into the Child Question.

Washington, Feb. 27.—President Taft conferred with Attorney-General Wickerham and Representative Victor Berger of Milwaukee, Socialist, on the Lawrence, Mass., mill strike. Berger went to the White House with a demand for an investigation of the action of the Lawrence city officials and police in forcibly preventing the strikers from sending their children to other cities, and was told by the President that an investigation would be instituted at once. After Mr. Taft had gone over the strike situation as outlined by Berger, he instructed Mr. Wickerham to look up the federal questions involved and decide whether the Department of Justice is justified in intervening, and what is to be done.

It is expected that government investigators will probe the entire situation. Congress is also prepared to act quickly.

SIXTY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT BEIRUT

Italian Bombardment Injured Many—American Interests Are Safe.

Beirut, Feb. 26.—About 60 persons were killed and many wounded in the bombardment of this place by Italian warships.

The American Baptist College is undamaged, none of the American missionary establishments suffered any injury and the heads and employees are all safe.

There was much consternation among citizens, native and American. Following the bombardment the natives were thrown into a frenzy on reports that Italian marines would be landed. They attempted to storm the arsenal to arm themselves against invasion. A battle with the Turkish troops followed, in which 30 persons were killed including two Russians. Quiet was restored when the warships left the harbor.

MILES BROTHER DROPS DEAD

General, Peering Over Crowd, Finds that the Fallen Man is Relative.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., retired, was motoring along Pennsylvania avenue, when a man walking briskly through the twilight in Lafayette Park, opposite the White House, crumpled down in a heap, then sprawled on the pathway. General Miles left his car to peer over the heads of the crowd which gathered.

"It's my brother," said the General, when he saw the upturned face. Then he took the body up in his arms and carried it to his automobile.

Daniel C. Miles is the man's name. The coroner said his heart failed. The dead man's home was in Westminister, Mass. He was in Washington visiting General Miles.

FOES HOME RULE BEATEN

Unionist Attack on Asquith Cabinet Defeated by 324 to 231.

London, Feb. 23.—The Unionist amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, complaining that the Government has not fulfilled its pledges to reconstitute the House of Lords, came to a vote in the House of Commons and was beaten by 324 to 231.

The amendment was introduced by Frederick F. Smith, who alleged that the promised measure had not been introduced because of a conspiracy between the Ministry and the Irish Nationalists by which the home rule bill was to be forced through.

ROYAL ARCANUM WINS

Court Orders Massachusetts to Turn Over \$5,902,000 on Deposit.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Supreme Judicial Court Judge Brady ordered the State Treasurer to turn over to the Royal Arcanum the sum of \$5,902,000 in securities deposited by the society. Although the Judge expressed the opinion that the Legislature in 1911, which enacted the statute under which he acted, did not intend to allow fraternal organizations to recover emergency funds from the State, he added that he was forced to construe the statute as it stands.

TWELVE DEATHS IN WEST

Snow and Sleet Storm Develops Into Tornadoes Over the Missouri Valley.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Twelve lives were lost in the widespread snow and sleet storm which raged throughout the entire country from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic coast, and which assumed its worse proportions over the Missouri Valley, sweeping far to the Southwest, developing into tornadoes and damaging much property in Arkansas and Mississippi.

Reports from the West, particularly Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, New Mexico, Colorado and Missouri, show the storm resulted in the worst traffic condition of the winter.

FOR POST EXPRES.

SENATOR GARDNER WANTS NATION TO BUY ALL THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

COST WOULD BE \$39,000,000

Has Received From Its Patrons \$598,158,930—Net Increase From Investments Purchased From Earnings Has Been \$26,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 27.—A bill to reduce the cost of living by having the Government purchase all the express companies and make that feature a transportation service a portion of the postal business was introduced by Senator Gardner of Maine.

The cost of acquiring the companies is estimated by Mr. Gardner at \$39,165,810. In explaining his bill Senator Gardner said:

"The results of unifying the express service with the postal system and rural delivery would be to cut the express rates in half. It would provide transportation for the small operator as well as the large, he not needing under such a system to buy or maintain a transportation system of his own, but could reach his customers directly through a postal express service. This would tend in a large measure to relieve the high cost of living, especially in the vital necessities."

Washington, Feb. 27.—The American Express Company has received from its patrons since 1868, when it was organized for transportation, the sum of \$598,158,930, and according to figures presented by the representatives of the company to the Interstate Commerce Commission, there never has been a cent invested in the enterprise.

Statistics introduced in evidence showed that the American Express Company began business in 1868 practically without a cent of actual money, but down to June 30, 1911, had disbursed as dividends to shareholders the sum of \$43,500,000. The company's net income from its investments purchased from earnings has been \$26,000,000.

According to the figures also the total investment of the company at the present time is \$10,339,833, included in which is real property of the value of \$5,320,367, and this includes the building of the American Express Company in New York city. The gross receipts of the company are approximately \$40,000,000 per annum.

It developed during the hearing that since 1870 the stockholders of the company have not contributed a single cent for the purchase of equipment or anything else and since that date have drawn dividends on the compounding of earnings.

URGES SALE OF NAVY YARDS

Secretary of Navy Meyer Also Asks Committee for More Battleships.

Washington, Feb. 27.—By suggesting the sale for \$24,000,000 of the three navy yards at New York, Boston and Portsmouth, in which the Government has invested \$120,000,000, Secretary of the Navy Meyer stirred up a rumpus at a meeting of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He intimated that if \$24,000,000 could be secured for the yards he would recommend that they be sold.

SCHIFF TELLS HIS SIDE

Banker Makes Public the Letters of Folke Engel Brandt to Mrs. Schiff.

New York, Feb. 27.—Mortimer L. Schiff issued a statement in defense of the honor of himself, Mrs. Schiff and Howard S. Gans, his counsel, which had been assailed by those who have been fighting for the release of Folke Engel Brandt, the valet who has served five years of a thirty-year term for burglary in the first degree. Brandt wrote an impudent letter to Mrs. Schiff.

5 ARRESTS IN TAXI HOLDUP

Three Men and Two Women Held for Bank Messenger Robbery.

New York, Feb. 27.—Three men and two women were held at police headquarters in connection with the robbery of \$25,000 from two messengers of the East River National Bank in Trinity Place on Feb. 15. The men, one of whom is Gene Montoni, the driver of the taxi cab who was released in the police court for lack of evidence, are charged with assault and robbery. The women are held as witnesses.

ASSAULT REPORT ON MILLS

Senator Overman of North Carolina Comes to Defense of Southern Labor Conditions.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Senator Overman of North Carolina denounced in the Senate the conclusions of a recent report of the bureau of labor on the conditions of cotton mill operatives in the South.

He declared that the investigations, as shown by the report itself, do not warrant the conclusions that the operatives are not better provided for than the inmates of prisons.



KEITH OF THE BORDER

A TALE OF THE PLAINS By RANDALL DARRISH

(Copyright, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1919.)

SYNOPSIS.

Back Keith, a Virginian, now a border plainsman, is looking for roaming war...

in recovering these; but, with time limited, he had been sent back on a wild goose chase...

Heve that. I—I have heard it whispered it might be because of the other girl.

about that. They were entrusted to him by an old man whom he discovered sick in Independence...

GANG OF TEN HELDUP TAXI

One of the Bandits Tells Whole Plan of \$25,000 Robbery.

GANG THEMSELVES HELDUP

How Money Was Divided—Says Three Men, Known as "The Brigands," Took \$10,000 — Declares Montani in Scene from Start.

New York.—Having arrested five of the principals of the Trinity Place holdup, in which two messengers of the East River National Bank were assaulted and then robbed of \$25,000...

Swede Annie, whose name is Annie Hall; Myrtle Hoyt and Rose Levey, companions of three of the bandits, are held in \$5,000 bail each as accessories after the crime.

Commissioner Dougherty did not hesitate to give the history of the holdup, including the way it was planned, the manner in which it was carried out and how the highwaymen met later in a Thompson street dive...

The police weave their story from the confessions of Jess Albrozza, Ed. Kinsman and English Scotty. Montani makes a cigar and says nothing, although the trio say that \$3,000 was because the police arrested him on the set aside for him...

Reviewing the robbery, and considering it from the viewpoint of the confessions obtained, the Commissioner gave out the following list of the dramatis personae as he called them. The list runs:

The Ten on the List.

Geno Montani chauffeur of the taxicab, under arrest and refusing steadfastly to admit any complicity.

Eugene Splaine, a former friend of Kinsman in Boston; arrested in Memphis on telegraphed instructions following the confession of Kinsman...

"Dutch" blackjacked Wardle, the boy man, who seems to have taken a most active part in plotting the robbery, according to Kinsman's confession.

"English Scotty," real name Lamb, a nondescript character who went through the motions of stumbling in front of Montani's taxicab to justify Montani in coming to a slow speed before the hold-up...

Jess Albrozza, ex-saloon keeper, ex-truckman (when he worked for Montani), ex-moving picture man, chief operator "on the outside" as Kinsman describes him in his confession...

Matteo, Pauli and an unknown, known as "The Three Brigands." These men, according to Albrozza and Kinsman supervised the robbery, but took no part in it till the division came, when Matteo grabbed \$10,000 as their share.

This list, according to Dougherty, includes all the men who took an actual part in either the robbery or the division of the spoils. The women and any other men arrested played a part merely as enjoyers of the ill-gotten gains.

For much of this information, as can be readily perceived, the police are indebted to Kinsman, whose arrest, and the finding of \$150 of the stolen money still in the original packages of the Produce Exchange National Bank, with the date Feb. 14, stamped on them...

ICE FLOW HALTS TRAFFIC. Rivers in Pittsburgh District on Rampage—Much Damage in Lowlands. Pittsburgh.—Millions of tons of ice, the heaviest flow seen by local rivermen in the last three decades, descended from the tributaries of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, crushing houses and covering the lowlands, stopping railroad traffic. It swept through Pittsburgh at street level and passed into the Ohio River. Disastrous results were reported at Buena Vista.

OLD AND NEW WORLD BRIEFS FOR THE BUSY

Hundreds of Americans, mostly women and children, were reported fleeing from the strike ridden centres of Mexico; in Chihuahua many were prevented from taking their departure; the Casas Grandes district was held by rebels.

A bill was introduced in Albany to tax airships \$5 a year and to charge aviators a \$2 license fee yearly.

The influence of J. P. Morgan & Co. over financial institutions of New York was extended by the merging of the Bankers' Trust Company and the Manhattan Trust Company. The total combined resources of the two companies will be \$183,330,600.

Yuan Shih-kai prepared a notification to the powers of his election as President of the Chinese Republic, at the same time requesting that the new regime be recognized.

THE MARKETS.

(New York Wholesale Prices.)

MILK.—The wholesale price is 4c. per quart in the 26c. zone or \$1.91 per 40-quart can, delivered in New York.

Table listing various market prices including Creamery specials, Butter, Eggs, Live Poultry, Game, and Vegetables.

CHAPTER XXV.—(Continued.)

"Was that all?" "De ol' gin'ral he didn't seem ter know what ter say; he done set dar lookin' off ober de prairie like he was har flumegasted. He sho' dld look ke dat black debble hed hit him mighty hard. Den he says slow like, turnin' his hoss round: 'Bartlett, yo' am puttin' up a good bluff, but, by Gawd, I'm goin' ter call yo'. Yo' don't get a cent ob dat money 'less yo' put up de proof, I'll meet yo' whar yo' say, but ef I can git hol' ob some papers dat's missin' I'll take dat grin off yo' face.' De odder one laughed, an' de ol' gin'ral started fo' ter ride away. He he pull up he's hoss, an' look back. 'Yo' sorter herd wid dat kind ob cattle, Bartlett, he say, sharp like, 'maybe yo' know a gambler roun' yere called Hawley?' De black debble nebbber eben lose he's grin. 'Do yo' mean Black Bart Hawley?' 'Dat's de man, where is he?' 'Dealin' fero' to Mike Kenna in Topeka a week ago—'friend ob yours?' 'Dat's none ob yo' 'damned business,' snorted de ol' gin'ral, givin' his hoss de spur. Sho', Massa Jack, he nebbber knowed he was talkin' ter dat same Hawley, an' dat black debble jest laughed as he rode off."

"When was all this, Neb?" "Dout de time yo' all went up on de hill, I reck'n. I done come right yere, and waited."

Keith walked across the room, selected a cigar, and came back, his mind busy with the problem. Hawley had in some manner, then, got into communication with Waite, and was threatening him. But Waite evidently knew the man under another name—his given name—and the gambler had sent him off on a false trail. The lost papers apparently contained the solution to all this mystery. Waite believed Hawley possessed them, but did not suspect that Bartlett and Hawley were the same person. What would he most naturally do now? Seek Hawley in Topeka probably; seize the first opportunity of getting there. Keith turned impatiently to the clerk.

"Any train running east?" "Well, they generally start one out every day," with a glance toward the clock. "long 'bout this time. Maybe it's gone, and maybe it hasn't."

It was already nearly dark outside as the two men hastened toward the depot. They arrived there barely in time to see the red lights on the last car disappear. No inquiries made of those lounging about brought results—they had been interested in a lot of drunken graders loaded on the flat cars by force, and sent out under guard—and not one could tell whether any man answering Waite's description was in the single passenger coach. Convinced, however, that the general would waste no time in prosecuting his search, Keith believed him already on his way east, and after dismissing Neb, with instructions to watch out closely for Hawley, he made his own way back to the hotel.

It seemed strange enough how completely he was blocked each time, just as he thought the whole baffling mystery was about to be made clear. Hawley was playing in rare luck, all the cards running easily to his hand, thus, at least, gaining time, and strengthening his position. There could no longer be any doubt that the gambler possessed some knowledge which made him a formidable adversary. From Waite's statement it was the loss of the papers which left him helpless to openly resist the claim being made upon him on behalf of the mysterious Phyllis. His only hope, therefore, lay

CHAPTER XXVI.

A Chance Conversation.

The opportunity thus so unexpectedly afforded was not one to be wasted, and Keith accepted it with swift determination. The expression in the woman's face was scarcely one of welcome, yet his purpose was sufficiently serious to cause him to ignore this with easy confidence in himself.

"I am, indeed, most fortunate to discover you alone, Miss Maclaure," he said, avoiding her eyes by a swift glance over the table, "and evidently at a time when you are only beginning your meal. May I join you?"

She hesitated for an instant, debating with herself, and as quickly deciding on disagreeable tactics. "I presume this is a public table, and I consequently have little choice in the matter, if you insist," she replied, her voice more civil than her words. "Still, Mr. Keith, I am not accustomed to associating with criminals."

He smiled, holding his temper in check, more than ever determined to win. "Then, possibly, you may rather welcome a new diversion. I can assure you our criminals out here are the most interesting portion of our population. I wish I might have your permission."

Standing there before her, bareheaded, his slightly tanned face strong and manly, his gray eyes filled with humor, Miss Maclaure recognized again that he was not of the common herd, and the innate coquetry of her nature obtained mastery. What harm could it do for her to chat with him for half an hour? It was better than eating a lonely meal, and besides, she might learn something of value to report to Hawley. Her own eyes brightened, the slight frown disappearing.

"You are certainly an illustration of your theory," she said pleasantly. "I shall have to say yes, but, really, I did not suppose you would enjoy being ranked among that class."



"I Like Many People Whom Perhaps I Ought Not, Including You, Mr. Jack Keith."

secret. There are details yet to be decided upon, and Mr. Hawley's present objection to publicity is only ordinary prudence. She leaned toward him, her fingers playing nervously with a knife.

"Mr. Keith, I cannot help but like you, and I also feel most kindly disposed toward Mr. Hawley. I wish in this I was no longer compelled to consider you an enemy of us both. There is no reason why I should, except for your blind prejudice against this other man who is my friend. I know you have some cause, for he has told me the entire story, yet I am sure he did no more than his actual duty. He let me realize how very sorry he was that the marshal at Carson City had called upon him for assistance."

"Who? Hawley?" Keith questioned, hardly trusting his own ears.

"Yes; indeed he is a very different man from what you have been led to believe. I know he is a gambler, and all that, but really it is not altogether his fault. He told me about his life, and it was very sad. He was driven from home when only a boy, and naturally drifted into evil company. His one ambition is to break away, and redeem himself. I am so anxious to help him, and wish you could realize his purpose, as I do, and become his friend. Won't you, for my sake? Why, even in this affair he has not the slightest mercenary purpose—he has only thought of what was rightfully mine."

Keith listened, feeling to the full the woman's earnestness, the impossibility of changing her fixed conviction. Hawley had planted his seed deep and well in fruitful soil. "You make a strong and charming advocate, Miss Maclaure," he returned, feeling the necessity of saying something. "I should like to have you equally earnest on my side. Yet it will be hard to convince me that 'Black Bart' is the paragon of virtue you describe. I wish I might believe for your sake. Did he also explain how he came into possession of these papers?"

"No, Doctor; I am Miss Maclaure." "Ought to have known it—if I knew as much about faces as I do about anatomy never would make such mistake—very sorry—what fooled me was seeing you with Keith—thought he was after the other one—gay dog though—never satisfied—was hunting after you."

"After me?" evidently amused. "Certainly—you—went to the room—then to the clerk—said you were in at supper—just occurred to me streets here 'bad at night—thought I'd ask you to let me escort you to theater and back—a bit of lunch later—he glanced suspiciously at Keith—'probably got here too late.'"

"Well, really, you have, Doctor," she replied sweetly, veiling her eyes to hide their laughter. "But I can assure you it is not Mr. Keith, courtesying slightly to the latter, 'for he has not honored me; we merely met by chance at the table. I am sure I should enjoy your company exceedingly, but to-night I must plead a previous engagement.'"

"Ah—ah, some other night?" "With pleasure, yes."

The doctor faded away into the office, not wholly satisfied because Keith still lingered. Miss Christie extended her hand.

"Isn't he a funny man? But I do like him—somehow I like so many people whom perhaps I ought not, including you, Mr. Jack Keith. Please think over what I told you about Mr. Hawley, won't you?"

"Certainly; you have given me food for thought. I presume he is to be your escort?" She bowed, evidently resenting the question.

"Yes, and I may interest you to know that he has something of the utmost importance to tell me to-night—he has actually seen my guardian. Don't you wish you could be there?" She gave him a tantalizing smile, withdrawing her hand, and running up the stairs before he could answer. Over the railing of the landing she glanced down, and then disappeared.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

His Worth. "You want \$50 for that dog? It's preposterous." "But he's a splendid bloodhound." "Then by your own admission, he's only worth a scent!"

Parapluie Prattle. "Why didn't you bring my umbrella back before?" "It's been raining all the week."—Lippincott's.

Table listing various market prices including Standard barrel, Greening, Spitzberg, Soy, Twenty Ounce, King, Baldwin, Ben Davis, York, Common, Live Stock, BEEVES, CALVES, AND LAMBS, Spot Markets at a Glance, and Hay and Straw.

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SPANIARDS DO CUBA'S WORK

Natives Are All Right in Some Lines of Employment, but Not as Laborers.

"Ninety per cent of the laborers on the plantations and in the mines of Cuba are Spaniards," said Burton Vandyke, superintendent of one of the largest iron works in Santiago, at the New Ebbitt. "They make good workmen, far better than the natives of Cuba. In fact, the Cubans will not work as laborers. They are all right in other lines of employment, but not as workmen. The Spaniards have almost entirely taken the place of laborers of other nationalities. The wages paid are based on an average of a dollar a day, but many make as high as two dollars doing 'task' work.

"Cuba is rich in minerals, but the development of the islands is retarded by the continued unrest, due to the fear that at any time, as in any Latin country, there may be a revolution. I don't mean to say that there is any reason to think a revolution is imminent in Cuba. That would not be correct, but there is always the apprehension that some time there may be an uprising.

"I have given no attention to politics in Cuba. That is a question that doesn't appear to concern many Americans. There is no doubt, I think, that if it were not for the unsettled political conditions of Cuba, American capital would feel safer in investing there, and there would be many more Americans there. At this time I do not believe there are any more Americans in Cuba than there were a few years ago, although the opportunities for making money in sugar plantations and in other lines are many."

dog that you loved her with all your heart, and that when you came to die if you could only lay your head on Jones' dog's bosom, you could breathe your life out sweetly there. Then you asked Jones' dog to 'have another ice,' and if the watch you had given her kept good time. Under these circumstances, James Brown, I think, perhaps, you had better go to Jones' collie dog. I am going home."

Generous Harpies.

"On the return of the army from the Philippine islands most of the troops were mustered out in San Francisco. In advance of their arrival at that point, the pension attorneys of Washington hurried to the spot to open offices or have their agents ready to meet the returning soldiers. According to the language of the soldiers themselves, the rival agents beset them at once, importuning them to file their claims for pensions without delay. To the bewildered youths, eager only to reach their homes, 77 attorneys seemed to be pursuing each victim, assuring him that it was his duty to file his application, whether an invalid or not. The hospitals had to be guarded against these tormentors masquerading as friends of the invalids." In the case of a single regiment composed of officers and men of exceptional physical excellence, 477 applications for pensions were filed within four months, for over 20 different diseases.—Charles Francis Adams in the World's Work.

When Lehar "Couldn't Play."

When Lehar, the composer of "The Merry Widow," and recently of "Eva," which will soon have its first performance in Berlin, was the leader of a military band in Vienna, he was an applicant for the place of director of a musical association in that city. One of the requirements was "familiarity with and ability to direct waltz music." Lehar appeared with the other applicants for examination, and was promptly rejected. "Symphonic music seemed to be more his sphere than dance music." If he had believed that the judges had formed a true opinion of the trend of his talent, he would probably still be as unknown to the world as he was when he marched at the head of a Vienna brass band.

The Way it is Done in Virginia.

I desire to announce to my friends and kinsfolk that, assisted by Dr. Waalling and a miscellaneous assemblage of elderly dames, the first durbar ever held west of the Alleghenies was brought to a happy termination amid the enthusiastic cheers of the new subject of our realm—this morning, Mother and daughter are doing well. I may pull through. Sid Wheeler.—Southwest Times.

Unprofitable Activity.

It is the misfortune of the active that their activity is almost always somewhat senseless. The active roll like a stone in accordance with the stupidity of mechanics. All men are still divided as they ever have been, into bond and free. Whoever has not two-thirds of the day to himself is a slave, no matter what he may be otherwise—statesman, merchant, official or scholar.—Nietzsche.

Too Soon.

The cave-man was gifted with prophetic vision, and when he perceived how hideously hairy he was, a discontent took possession of him. "If automobiles were only invented," he muttered bitterly, "I should be setting the style in winter coats." That sense of having been born too soon, when has it not served to rob men of their peace?—Puck.

Employed a Substitute.

Two small city boys, visiting the country, were afraid of a horse which was quietly grazing near. They made no movement toward driving the horse away, but it was evident that they desired its absence. At last another boy hove in sight. "Oh, Billy," one of the waiting boys called to him, "just throw a stone at that horse, will you? We're Band of Mercy, and we can't."

Greek Military Training.

The ancient Greeks, managed to train not only their troops but the whole nation by offering liberal prizes for proficiency in all kinds of bodily exercise, such as running, leaping, lifting, spear throwing and wrestling. At a distance of sixty yards their spearmen could hit a target with unfailing certainty.

Science in Fishing.

In taking big catches of haddock if the insides are looked into there will be seen great quantities of herring eggs. The fisherman before casting his lines for haddock greases his sound and tries for herring spawn, for where he finds herring eggs there great numbers of haddock are sure to be.

Simple Allegory.

A Tear said to the Smile: "Mamma is gone; let us have a race." They started. Sometime the Tear was ahead; then again little Smile appeared. At last the Tear went in full speed, and had nearly won—but there, Smile saw mamma in the door—and won the race.

Device for Securing Quiet.

To give quiet to dwellers in noisy streets an English builder has simply used windows with double glazing. In sick rooms, lecture rooms and others the sound of street cars and the rumble of wagons were greatly diminished and the sound of voices was made imperceptible.

Dyspepsia Tablets for One.

"Select a good-hearted cabbage," begins a writer of cooking receipts. Alas! that a good-hearted cabbage has never come our way. Those we have had any dealings with have treated us cruelly, very cruelly, indeed.—Boston Transcript.

Nature's Gentle Hand.

Nature gives to every time and season some beauties of its own; and from morning to night, as from the cradle to the grave, is but a succession of changes so gentle and easy that we scarcely mark their progress.—Charles Dickens.

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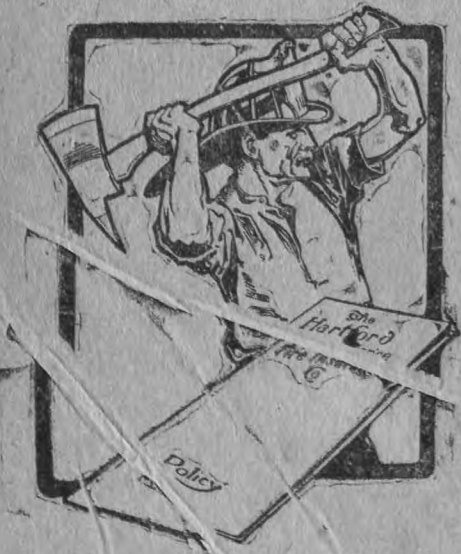
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SHE WENT HOME TO MOTHER

Habit of Talking in Sleep Causes Serious Break in the Brown Family.

"And pray, who is Doris?" was the question that startled Mr. Brown (who is addicted to that ill-conceived habit of talking in his sleep), as he woke the other morning and found his better half sitting up in bed with an interrogative point in her eyes.

"Doris, Doris, Doris who?" "That's just what I want to know; you've been repeating that name over and over again."

"Oh—ah—yes, yes, of course. It's Charlie Jones' new collie dog. She's a perfect beauty."

"Indeed!" "Rather; she's just the sort of dog—"

"You ought to own? Certainly—you appear very fond of her. You asked, you will be pleased to hear, this 'collie dog' to put her arms around your neck and kiss you; then you told Mr. Jones'

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