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The safest, surest way to acquire a cash capital is the savings bank way. The Northern National Bank wants a savings account with every Duluth money earner.

Northern National Bank ALWORTH BUILDING. Capital \$250,000.00 Surplus \$100,000.00

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OPERA CHORUS WINS SHORT DAY

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—When the stage door of the Auditorium theater was closed Sig. Campanini had established a reputation as a mediator, Sig. Nepoti had registered well as a gladiator and the chorus had won their fight for a 12-hour day. The opera chorus of 40 had been chafing under the yoke of "too much work." They were willing to sing all morning and all afternoon, but to sing all evening—that was too much. So when Conductor Nepoti asserted himself in one of the revolutionary scenes of "The Prophet" the chorus furnished a lot of local color.

Campanini was called but before peace had been restored two of the chorus were discharged. And there will be no night rehearsals.

HOW TO TREAT A PEACH

To prepare peaches for canning or preserving, or in fact almost any dish, remove the skin by plunging them in a wire basket into boiling water for two minutes, then the skins will come off easily.

Sweet Pickled Peaches.
To seven pounds of peaches allow 3 1/2 pounds of white sugar, one quart of not too sharp vinegar, two ounces of cloves and two ounces of stick cinnamon. Peel the peaches and insert one or two cloves in each. Boil the sugar and vinegar with the cinnamon for five minutes, then put in the peaches. When the fruit is tender, remove it carefully from the syrup and put it into jars. Boil the sirup until reduced to nearly half and pour over the peaches.

An old-fashioned method of preserving peaches was to fill the jars with the whole fruit, peeled and covered with sugar; bury three feet in the ground below the frost.

Spiced Peaches.
For six pounds of fruit use three pounds of granulated sugar and one pint of vinegar. Into each peach insert two cloves. Put into the sugar and vinegar one ounce of cinnamon, which should be in a cheesecloth bag, and boil. When the mixture is boiling hot, place the peeled fruit in it and cook until tender. Put into jars and seal at once.

Peach Marmalade.
This may be made from the imperfect fruit, using three-fourths the weight of the fruit in sugar and half a pint of water to each pound of sugar. Make a sirup and add the peaches cut in small pieces. Boil until the mixture is thick, for about three-quarters of an hour. Put in jars or tumbler.

Canned Peaches.
Peel and halve the peaches, removing the pits. For four quarts of peaches use three pints of water and a pint of sugar. When the fruit is ready, drop into the boiling sirup and cook gently for ten minutes; seal at once. Peaches canned whole have a richer flavor than those with the pits removed, yet many prefer them so.

Preserved Watermelon Rind.
Peel the rind from half a melon, rejecting all the pink. Chop it fine or put it through the meat grinder. Place it in a bowl over night, sprinkling with salt over each layer. In the morning drain off the liquid and freshen with cold water; washing it two or three times. Place in a preserving kettle with an equal measure of sugar and let it cook slowly for three hours.

Fruit Preserve.
Peel and cut into small pieces apples, pears and plums, equal parts; use a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit and cook until of a marmalade consistency. Take from the fire and add a half cupful of blanched and shredded almonds.

Pickled Plums or Pears.
Take nine pounds of fruit and six pounds of sugar, two quarts of vinegar and an ounce of cinnamon. Boil the vinegar and spice together, pour it over the fruit which has been previously placed in a large crock or bowl, and let it stand for 24 hours. Pour it back over the fruit in the bowl, repeat the process for five mornings, the last time cooking the fruit about 15 minutes. Put into the jars and cover while hot.

Tomato Honey.
Select ripe yellow tomatoes, the small pear-shaped ones are preferred; weigh the tomatoes after scalding and peeling them; cut them in pieces and put into a preserving kettle with the grated yellow rind of one lemon; cook for 20 minutes, press through a fine sieve, then strain. Measure the liquor and to each pint add one pound of sugar and four table-spoonfuls of lemon juice. Boil a moment and seal.

Tomato Figs.
Select six pounds of perfect pear tomatoes, ripe, smooth and yellow. Weigh three pounds of sugar and sprinkle the sugar in layers over the carefully peeled fruit. Stew very gently until the sugar is absorbed, then lift them carefully to dry on plates in the sun; sprinkle with sugar several times while drying. When perfectly dry pack into jars with a layer of sugar between each layer of figs.

WOMEN TO ASSIST MINE WORKERS

HAZELTON, Pa., Nov. 16.—There is a movement on foot to organize a woman's auxiliary of the United Mine Workers of America, and quite a number of influential women in District No. 9 are said to be interested in furthering the project. The women seem to think that they can be of great benefit to the mine workers' organization in solving vexed problems that so frequently come up, and in which they are vitally interested because it affects the home, themselves and their children, and again, because such an organization as they propose would give the social touch that now seems to be lacking

LAND SITUATION IN MEXICO



AZTEC ARCHITECTURE IN MEXICO.

By ROBERT BRUCE BRINSMAN.

(Continued from last week.)
At the present time, the actual population of Mexico is thus divided: 43 per cent mestizos, 19 per cent Spaniards and Creoles, and 38 per cent Indians ("Guide-book for Mexico," by F. P. Terry, Mexico, D. F.). Even at the beginning of the war of Independence, in 1810, the mestizos were very numerous, and they formed the discontented part of the population. Because, disinherited by their half-brothers the Creoles, they had too high aspirations to be satisfied with living beside the people to which their Indian mothers belonged, and they were restricted to low and poorly paid work.

The first revolution in 1810, that is to say, Hidalgo's revolution, was a democratic movement, and aimed at the annihilation of the feudal system of the farms, as well as the shaking off of the Spanish domination. This revolt was headed by the Liberal party or the mestizos, and failed in its economic aim because when Independence was finally attained, in 1821, it was under the auspices of the conservative party, the party of Emperor Iturbide and the Creole farmers.

During the first four decades of independence, there were four economic parties: The Creole land-owners, the church, the mestizos, and the Indians. As the consummation of Independence had benefited the Creoles only, who took hold of all positions vacated through the expulsion of the Spaniards, the mestizos were more discontented than ever, and were constantly at war with the conservative party. The fact that the free Indians had never been educated or civilized, and that they preserved their tribal differences of custom and dialect, made it easy for political adventurers to recruit them as "cannon fodder," so that they should fight one another with arms in their hands instead of at the polls.

The Liberals had little success until the year 1856, when President Comonfort decreed the Laws of Moratoria, by virtue of which the farms belonging to the Church (which constituted the best lands in Mexico) were nationalized and sold. These lands were acquired for the greater part, by new Creoles or white immigrants not Spaniards, who had made fortunes working the mines or in trade, from the time when the prohibition relative to immigration, decreed in 1821, was abrogated. As most of the "haciendas" that had belonged to the Church were sold without being divided, the merely suppressed clerical incubus while giving full dominion to the secular Creoles of the Conservative party.

The Laws of Reform ("Codigo de la Reforma," by Blas J. R. Alatorre, Mexico, D. F.), of Benito Juarez, decreed between the years of 1857 and 1873, put an end to the last privileges of the Church, so that since then the Church has had only an indirect influ-

FASHION HINTS

It is a fur season for the kiddies as well as for the grown-ups, and father goes a hunting, down town among the skyscrapers, for the wherewithal to buy a little rabbit skin to wrap his baby bunting in. It may be a real rabbit skin indeed; and it may be—depending on the wherewithal—an ermine skin, or a cunning little chinchilla skin; for no fur is too expensive for baby bunting, if father can afford to provide it.

The desirable furs for childhood, however, are the daintier pelts. One sees wee girls loaded down with skunk, fox and even somber lynx, which should never be put on a child; and even seal is used this season for trimming little coats and caps, though seal is a very grown-up pelt indeed—in fact a few years ago only older women wore sealskin; the debutante was not supposed to sport this dignified fur any more than black velvet or duchess lace.

In a Fifth avenue shop is a little French coat with hat to match, made of palsey shawling with sealskin trimming. Imagine a tot of 6 togged out in her grand-mamma's shawl and furs!

Beside small coats of Copenhagen blue cloth edged with beaver, and other little coats of white bedford cord, trimmed with the juvenile white

ence in economic and political matters. Unappily, however, as Article 27 of the Federal Constitution ("Constitucion Politica de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos," by Lic. F. P. Garcia, Mexico, D. F.), prohibits rural Indians as well as the Church from owning productive lands, the division of the commons into individual ranches became obligatory.

The partition of the commons progressed very slowly during several years, since the Indians opposed it and the plots of land resulting from such division were too small to awaken the cupidty of speculators. One of the beneficial results of this re-appropriation was that it made it possible for the mestizos as well as for the Indians, to secure small ranches, the products of which are at present an important factor in the market. One of its bad effects, which has spread considerably, were particularly since 1870, is that it permits the incorporation of the best sections of the commons with the farms nearby, as the title of ownership to these commons has been acquired by the farmers, either by force or by deceit. Thus numerous "pobladors" (congregations of Indians) have lost the greater part of the productive land, and are in possession of only their inalienable legal communal property, as an oasis within the "hacienda."

In the year 1910, at the beginning of the last revolution, the ownership and the value of Mexican lands was as follows:

Kinds of land.	Area Square Kiloms.	Per Cent
11,000 "Haciendas"	880,000	44
18 "Land Companies"	80,000	4
Other land companies	120,000	6
"Sitios" and "com-munions"	120,000	6
Small ranches	400,000	20
National lands	400,000	20
Total rural prop-erty	2,000,000	100
Value per (Mexican currency)		
Kind of land, sq. kl.	Value	Total value
11,000 Haciendas	\$2,500	\$2,200,000,000
18 "Land Companies"	1,000	80,000,000
"Sitios" and "com-munions"	1,000	120,000,000
Other Land Companies	1,000	120,000,000
Small ranches	1,000	1,600,000,000
National lands	Not valued	
Total rural property		\$4,120,000,000

This table shows a concentration of property which is surprising: 11,000 haciendas embrace 44 per cent of the total area of the country, and the best lands at that. The average area of these farms is about 80 square kilometers (8,000 hectares), the equivalent of three square Spanish leagues. When, as is often the case, one persons owns several farms, his holdings constitute a colossal amount. (To be continued.)

MINE WORKERS DEMAND PROBE OF LIVING COST

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 16.—The executive board of the United States Workers of Ohio, representing 50,000 wage earners in the mining industry, today addressed to President Wilson and Gov. Willis of Ohio a copy of a resolution adopted by mine officials demanding that the various branches of the state and federal government's conduct an investigation of the high cost of living.

The miners' officials declare that the earnings of the wage earners are not sufficient to purchase the necessities of life for even a small family. "We believe," says the miners' resolution, "that the high cost of living is occasioned by unfair and illegal speculation in foodstuffs and other necessary commodities, thereby causing actual hunger and distress in fam-ily homes."

The resolution is signed by John Moore, president; Lee Hall, vice president; and G. W. Savage, secretary and the executive board members of the Ohio miners' organization.

Warm Mackinaws for boys, \$4.45 to \$11, at The Big Duluth.

In Europe the workers are doing the fighting while the capitalists are doing the profiting. The workers are counting their dead while the capitalists are counting their dollars.

Glass Block
"The Shopping Center of Duluth"

Cold Weather and Warm Outing Flannels At Remarkable Economies

- 27-inch White Twill Outing—12 1/2¢ quality, per yard, 9 1/2¢.
 - 30-inch extra heavy White Domet—exceptional 15¢ grade—per yard, 11¢.
 - 28-inch Heavy White Outing Flannel, 15¢ value, yard 12 1/2¢.
 - 36-inch Fancy Striped Flannel, 12 1/2¢ value, per yard 10¢.
 - 36-inch Fancy Striped Outing Flannel for pajamas; 16¢ value, per yard, 12 1/2¢.
 - 36-inch Fancy Outing Flannel—exceptional weight; 18¢ value, per yard, 15¢.
 - 27-inch Fancy Outing Flannel, stripes, plaids and checks; regular 12 1/2¢ grade, per yard, 8¢.
- Extra heavy 27-inch Lumbermen's Flannel Shirting, in tan and gray; good for ladies' and children's sport wear; regular \$1.00 value, per yard, 75¢.

Beautiful Silks for \$1.25
All This Week

No need to dwell upon their quality or beauty—you'll see that for yourself.

Taffeta, Satins and Cheney Silks—\$1.50 and \$2.00 qualities.

There are beautiful things among them. The collection is at its height just now—and the prices are low.

Velvets—34-inch Velvet Suitings in black, brown, navy and green, \$2.45.

44-inch Costume Velvets—Black, African brown, bottle green, navy, marine blue, plum, gray—yard, \$3.75.

Rare Economies in Wavy Hair Goods

Never have we been able to offer you new and desirable hair goods at such low prices. Our wide range of shades—and the ability of our experts to select from it, by hand, assures you of obtaining a perfect match.

We still have six of the \$3.00 Switches for \$1.50.

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Is What Counts

In the matter of service we recognize absolutely no competitors.

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To make our service more complete, we need you as a subscriber.

A good suggestion. Place your order today.

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FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ARE ORGANIZING

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A Federal Employees union has been formed of the men working in the custom and immigration departments. It will be affiliated to the A. F. of L. There are a number of questions coming before the next session of congress that will be of direct interest to all federal employes. Among these will be the employes' pension bill, the retirement bill and the minimum wage bill.