WOMAN TELLS STORY OF FIGHT

MRS. HUTTON RELATES TALE OF BATTLE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WASHINGTON.

Spokane, March 13.—Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton of Spokane, wife of Levi W. Hutton, a millionaire operator in the Coeur d'Alene mining district in north Idaho, who has just returned from Olympia, where she and Mrs. LeReine Baker, assisted by members of the Washington State Equal Suffrage league, were successful in their campaign for an amendment of the constitution, tells an interesting story of the battle for the ballot. In discussing events leading to the victory, which came when Marion E. Hay of Spokane, acting governor, signed the bill, Mrs. Hutton does not omit telling of the part which a coterie of fair young western women, gowned to please the eye, played in capturing the chairman of the committee having the measure in hand. The story follows in Mrs. Hutton's own words:

"We were domiciled on the lower floor of the Hoar mansion at the capital, which housed Charles Sweeny, ex-president of the Exchange National bank of Spokane and formerly head of the Federal Mining and Smelting company, now a resident of New York, his family and retinue of servants during his spectacular though unsuccessful attempt to break into the United States senate, several years ago. The good Irishwoman, who owns the place, informed me soon after our arrival that she was afraid that Sweeny had hoodooed the house, but she hoped we should be successful.

"'I was chief cook during the time I remained at Olympia. The company ranged from five to 15 members, each contributing her portion toward the supplies and assisting in the various household duties. The lobbying was mostly done by relays of our younger women, while the more experienced ones planned the ways and means and the best methods of attack.

"Our bill, which was introduced and ably supported by Representative Bell of Pierce country, passed the house early in the session, last January. This greatly elated some of our members, but the old war-horses knew bills had been passed before this early in the game by one branch of legislators, only to be killed later by another.

"In the afternoon of the evening of the house-warming at the governor's mansion, the chairman of the committee to which our bill was sent, worked against the measure and signed the minority report. It now behooved our lobby to get busy, as our bill was the first for consideration the following morning. The house-warming was one of the leading social functions of the session.

"From the recesses of saratogas and suit cases we brought forth our finest apparel and brightest jeyels to bedeck our most charming members for the conquest of the chairman. We attended the affair in a body. e-fore the hour for the guests to depart from this long-to-be-remembered occasion, the chairman asknowledged that he believed he had been mistaken, and if the ladies really wanted to vote he was willing they should. Therefore, when the committee met, he reversed his decision, signed the majority report, talked for the bill on the floor of the house and voted for it.

"From this scene of gaiety we returned to the arduous duty of lobbying our bill through the senate. It only took a few hours to procure the names of the senators who stood for most reforms. Yet, despite all our efforts, things seemed to be at a standstill. Then came annoying parasites in the shape of petty larceny politicians, attempting to play on the credulity of some of our brand, purporting to be emissaries from senators 'with a price,' but whom we believed were only endeavoring to filch a few ducats from our women to line their own pockets. They were promptly dismissed and were heard no more.

"A senator from King county was unalterably opposed from the first to last to even submitting the question to the voters, explaining that not one person in his district had expressed a desire for him to support such a measure. He declared that his district contained both classes—in one part was located the university and in another were 41 saloons. We immediately took measures to see that his constituents expressed on opinion on this question.

"Soon letters began to pour in on the poor man until he was entirely swamped, and could not find time to read them all. When he asked why he had been made a special target for all these missiles, I replied that the women, knowing him to be one of the strong men of the senate, and believing that if he could be persuaded to support the bill, he would be a powerful ally.

"'But,' he replied, 'I am not for the bill, nor will I ever be.'

"He was anxious to know what we were going to do with him as a punishment for his opposition. I told him that, personally, I was willing to leave him to the tender mercies of the women of his own district, and that I was confident they would see to it that he was retired to private life.

"At this stage of the proceedings one of our prominent members induced Senator Piper of King county, to champion the bill through the senate. From that time until the votes were counted he labored with untiring zeal. Yet the vote stood 24, while the required number, 28, was lacking, until we secured the aid of one of King county's most influential citizens, who personally went to the capitol and helped us secure the needed votes. When the votes were counted they stood 30 for and nine against, with three members absent. Thus ended the first battle for ballots for women in the Washington campaign.

"The opposition we met against this amendment in both houses and senate seems to me to indicate ultimate success. We had the support of the better part of the state press, and we feel that the publicity the cause received through this campaign will help us greatly in our future labors.

"The absence of an anti-suffrage league in the state of Washington was in our favor. There was such an organization about 10 years ago, but the secretary and treasurer are now both dead, and the president has changed her opinion to the extent of supporting our work. Our real work is yet to be done. We will organize every precinct in the state and we believe the amendment will carry. The work is to be done principally by western women.

"Leaders of the Oregon movement attribute their failure to carry the amendment principally to the fact that the campaign was made by women sent to the sister state from the east by the national association With all due respect to the beautiful and talented women who have labored and lost, I believe that their failure is due to the fact that they do not understand western men and western ways. We have women in Washington who possess the means, brains, beauty and wit, who are able to convince and cajole, if need be, the voters of Washington into giving their women political liberty."

GAMMON ON TRIAL.

Paris, March 13.—The case of Charles Wood Gammon, who is charged with swindling the French public through the selling of shares in California mining companies, came up for hearing today. M. Clemenceau, brother of the premier, defended Gammon who, according to the accusation, has obtained something over $100,000 from French investors. Gammon claimed that the records of the companies had been destroyed by the Italian earthquake.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES ARE USED

INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF MATERIAL USED INDICATES PROGRESS OF SAVING.

An increase from three and one-half million gallons of the oil of coal tar, or creosote, as it is popularly known, imported into the city of New York in 1904, to an amount estimated to be almost twenty-five million gallons last year, is one of the indications pointing to the progress of the nation-wide movement for the conservation of the forest resources.

It is creosote which the government and scores of corporations and private wood users have found to be one of the most satisfactory preservatives of railroad ties, mine props, telephone and telegraph poles, fence posts, and for timbers used for other commercial purposes. Lengthening the life of timber in use means the lessening of the drain on the country's forests, and what is more important to the average man, it means the saving of thousands of dollars annually. Its own demand for coal tar quent renewals made necessary when untreated timber is used.

Ten years ago the strongest advocates of the creosoting method of preserving wood could scarcely have hoped for the present advanced state of this industry. Creosoting is becoming the acknowledged standard means of increasing the life of timbers.

Formerly the production of creosote, from both coal tar and wood tar, far exceeded any demand for wood treating purposes. However, the number of wood-preserving plants has grown so rapidly within the last four years that this country is not now able to supply its own demand for soal tar creosote.

A brief study of the importation columns of the trade journals shows the effect of the growth of the wood preservation industry. In the whole year of 1904 the New York imports amounted to only 3,500,0000 gallons. By the end of 1907, the importation had increased to 17,500,000 gallons, while for the present year conservative estimates place the imported coal tar creosote at between 22 to 25 million gallons.

The year has started most auspiciously; during a five week's period in December and January the importation through New York alone was 15,000 tons, giving a weekly average of 3,000 tons or 68,000 gallons. It is significant that during this same period the importation of related by-products from coal kept pace with that of creosote. Ammonium carbonate, chloride, sulphate, and "sal ammoniac" entered to the amount of 104, 227, 1,260 and 400 tons, respectively. If these had been all made into the sulphate, the equivalent product would have been 460 tons per week.

The estimated ratio of 20 pounds of sulphate to one and one-half gallons of the creosote oil would make an equivalent production of 69,000 gallons of creosote. This is not far different from the 68,000 gallons which were really imported. Since these ammonia products and creosote are being imported in this relation, it is plainly evident that the production of creosote is not alone deficient, but also coal tar products in general.

The production of creosote in this country will, in all probability, continue to be far less than the consumption. The wood preservation industry has been in its infancy only, and enormous demands may be expected in the future. The coke, and consequently the coal tar industries, have until recently been at their best, but even at their best the supply of by-products has run short. On this account, we shold turn to other sources to supply the increasing demands for creosote preservatives.

A great help may be eventually afforded by the increasing use of wood tar creosote which has not been in high favor in the past. It is gratifying to note that within the last few years some of the more important wood distillers have been turning into a profit those oils and tars which were formerly run to waste. The demand for these products is increasing, and this recovered by-product has been asserted to be not only a revenue for the producer but also a valuable preservative for the treatment of structural timber.

SUGGESTS BARRING FORESTRY EMPLOYES

Spokane, March 13.—J. C. Osgood of Redstone, honorary vice president for Colorado of the Seventeenth National Irrigation congress, which will meet in Spokane the week of August 9, writes from New York to Arthur Hooker, secretary of the local board of control, that all officials or employes of the federal department of forestry and of other departments of the government associated with irrigation interests should be barred from the deliberations of the organization. He says among other things in his letter:

"I believe that all those who are interested in irrigation can agree on the underlying principles of forestry preservation, but that each locality has its own special requirements and that the present policy of the government forestry service is open to just criticism in many respects.

"I think the so-called 'Good Roads convention' would add greatly to the interest of the coming congress, but I go further than wanting merely good roads. I want the very best roads and I believe that the people of the irrigation states have a claim on the government for large expenditures in the building of the principal roads through the mountainous and sparsely settled sections of the country, equal in character to the best roads of France, England and Germany."

Over 600 tons of steel recently were moved in four minutes at Chester, Pa., by a Chicago engineering firm who replaced an old bridge with a new one.

A vast prehistoric forest, buried under 400 feet of sand, recently was discovered by army engineers boring an artesian well at Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

RESOURCE INVENTORY IS NEEDED

DATA MUST BE SECURED BEFOR WATER CONSERVATION CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Spokane, March 13.—"Water conservation cannot be accomplished unless we know the flow of the streams and have suitable maps from which storage facilities can be obtained; forest conservation cannot be intelligently pursued without knowing the extent and value of the forests, and the conservation of our mineral resources is a hopeless task unless we know their extent. The first step in the conservation movement is to take a rational inventory of our resources, upon which definite plans for their economical use can be based."

J. C. Stevens, district engineer of the water resources branch of the United States geological survey, stationed at Portland, Ore., says this in a letter to R. Insinger, chairman of the local board of control of the National Irrigation congress, which will meet in Spokane August 9 to 14. He adds among other things:

This congress can render the greatest service if it will make a specialty of furthering the conservation movement, which is today so much alive in the public mind. In fact, I would favor changing the name from National Irrigation congress to National Conservation congress, because this organization in the past has taken up the questions which have led to the necessity for that broad view of the subject which would be embraced in a conservation congress. I believe the organization is now a conservation congress in everything except the name.

"When we review and analyze the present conservation movement we find that to this time it has been largely a matter of words and not actions, and I believe this congress can now take steps to crystallize some of the sentiments that have been expressed into definite lines, whereby some actual results can be obtained.

"The wastes in lumbering and in mining should be stopped at once. By mining I mean particularly the extraction of fuel—coal, oil and gas. The best methods of stopping this waste can only be ascertained by careful study of the situation by experts, but it can be the province of the congress to create a sentiment in favor of a definite movement having for its subject the prevention of these wastes.

"I have not been alarmed at the rather pessimistic predictions that have been made of the exhaustion of our oil, gas and coal, for I know there are large areas of this country which have not yet been investigated as producers of these fuels. The congress could create a sentiment in favor of investigations and examinations for such deposits and simultaneously further methods of withholding them, when found, from monopolization by individuals and corporations. I believe that the people are better custodians of these resources than are individuals and corporations.

"In regard to water conservation, it is evident that our streams would serve us best if they were uniformly flowing. Even a slight approach to this condition of flow renders them far more useful than where they are uncontrolled. Such a condition can only be obtained through artificial storage, in which such other storage as may be furnished by forest should be given due weight and such other storage as can be obtained through artificial reservoirs should be provided wherever practicable. This makes the problem a local one and will have to be solved on the merits of each individual drainage area.

"As I see it these questions of conservation as far as an irrigation congress is concerned should be taken up in an educational way, as through this means we reach many people who would not otherwise give the matter the attention required."

A Neighbor of Yours

As well as yourself is liable at any time to have rheumatism. We're all liable to have cuts or burns, bruises or scalds, crick in the back, neck or side—some kind of an ache or pain. Then heed this advice and tell your neighbors—Ballard's Snow Liniment relieves all aches and pains, and heals all wounds. Sold by George Freisheimer.

LARGE ATTENDANCE NOW ANTICIPATED

Spokane, March 13.—Joseph M. Carey of Cheyenne, Wyo., author of the Carey act, under which thousands of acres of arid lands have been reclaimed, who probably will be one of the speakers at the Seventeenth National Irrigation congress in Spokane, August 9 to 14, writes to R. Insinger, chairman of the local board of control, that he believes these congresses have been productive of much good, also that there is every indication the coming convention will be largely atendded, for the reason that delegates going to or returning from the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition may stop off at Spokane without additional expense.

"I have believed and I still believe that it is best to confine the work of the congress purely to the business bearing upon the subject of irrigation," Mr. Carey says, "and to strike every other subject that puts in an appearance with a destructive hand. Irrigation means the reclamation of the arid lands, and to this confine the congress. This, of course, incidently brings before the congress everything with reference to land legislation and land distribution."

Mr. Carey also suggests that the formal papers and addresses be short and that the discussion by delegates be kept within five minutes. This would result in lively talks and give many the opportunity to talk on the leading questions before the congress, and also have the effect of making the congress of practical value.

BREAD, CANDY AND LOVE FORM THE WEDDING FEAST.

Los Angeles, March 13.—Because her parents objects to her marriage to 18-year-old Bobbie Sidley, Francis Richardson, a 16-year-old girl, of Santa Barbara, walked from that city to Los Angeles with her lover, who is now held in jail here charged with abduction. The girl is also in jail detained as a witness. The pair were arrested at the home of the boy's parents. Sidley was working for a lemon packing firm in Santa Barbara, where he met Miss Richardson. They wanted to get married but the girl's parents objected so they finally decided to elope. As provisions for the trip to Los Angeles the girl provided a loaf of home-made bread, and Sidley added a pound box of French candy and $1.

Restored Their Health But Cost Them Nothing

Thousands of stomach and bowel sufferers have found the means of permanent good health and permanent good digestion through Dr. Caldwell's offer to send any sufferer a free trial bottle of **Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin**, the great herb laxative compound. He believes from watching for twenty years what it has done that it will cure any case of chronic constipation, indigestion and dyspepsia, sour stomach, torpid liver, heartburn, biliousness, sick headache and similar disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. It is pleasant to take, acts mildly but none the less effectively, never gripes, and is in every way an ideal laxative for the family. It is wonderful in children's stomach troubles, and they like its agreeable taste. It is a vast improvement over griping salts and cathartic pills, which are simply a temporary relief, while **Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin** is a permanent cure. Its tonic properties build up the stomach and intestinal muscles. Thousands are buying it of their druggists at 50 cents and $1 a bottle, but those who have never used it should write the Doctor for a free trial bottle so that they can make a test without expense. If you have a stomach, liver or bowel disorder, or any member of your family has, send your address and a free bottle will be sent to your home, fully prepaid. In this way legions have been restored to health without a cent of cost. Read these letters and write today.

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The Nation's Safeguard of Health
FOR EVERYBODY

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LOOK FOR HIS PICTURE ON THE PACKAGE

For fifteen years I suffered from stomach trouble and constipation, until it seemed as if death were the only relief. The most prevalent symptoms were bloating and pressure against the heart and the most distressing pains across the stomach. I had Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin recommended to me and commenced using same. I possibly used a dozen bottles, and I can honestly say I believe it saved my life. I don't think anyone suffered more than I did, and got well, for I am not only relieved, but cured, and can eat anything without any pain or distress.—B. F. Thompson, Foreman Shenandoah, Iowa, Brick and Tile Works.

We have used the sample bottle of Syrup Pepsin and one regular 50 cent bottle and are now using a $1.00 bottle. I feel greatly benefited by its use and expect to continue using it until I am entirely cured. I am 48 years old and was afflicted with indigestion, liver trouble and general prostration, but am feeling better since I began using your medicine than I have for years before.—Mrs. Brick Flinchum, Jackson, Kentucky.

I received your sample bottle of Syrup Pepsin and after taking it I bought several bottles from my druggist. I find it a good remedy for indigestion, and also constipation. I don't regret the money I paid for it.—Ida A. Fortune, Grand Junction, Tenn.

About four years ago I was taken ill with indigestion and stomach trouble. After trying several remedies I was induced to try Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. After taking part of a bottle I was entirely relieved, and have kept a bottle in my house since. I find it the finest stomach tonic I have ever used and gladly recommend it to all who have stomach trouble.—C. Fowler, Carson City, Mich.

I used your Syrup Pepsin last summer for indigestion, constipation and billousness, and I find it the best medicine I have ever used.—Noah B. Hatfield, Zalma, Mo.

Medical Advice.

If there is anything about your ailment that you don't understand, or if you want any medical advice, write to the Doctor, and he will answer you fully. There is no charge for this service. For advice or free sample address Dr. W. B. CALDWELL, 517 Caldwell Building, Monticello, Ill.

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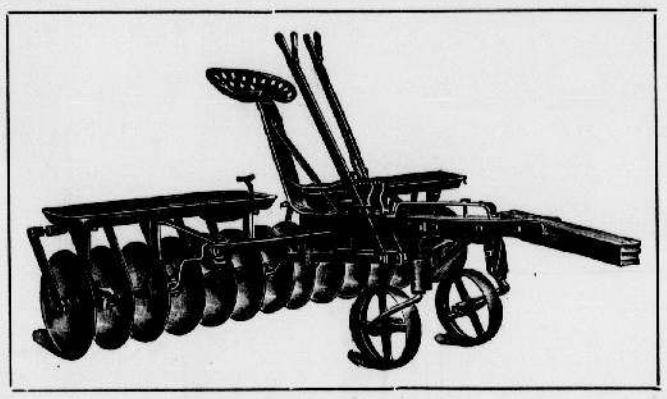

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WOODEN LEGS BURN WHILE OWNER SLEEPS

San Francisco, March 13.—A special from San Jose states that when George Campbell of Sunny Vale was rudely awakened by the members of the fire department of that place, he discovered that both of his wooden legs were merrily blazing. Campbell was sleeping in the American hotel when a fire broke out. His life was probably saved by the daughter of the proprietor, who discovered the blaze, ran in her night clothes to warn the fire department. The blaze was practically confined to Campbell's room and he slept blissfully while his wooden extremities provided fuel for a lively bonfire. The chief damage was done to the legs.

Peroxide of hydrogen will strengthen the background color of blue prints that have faded through exposure to sunlight.