

CROPS IN GERMANY VERY SHORT

GOVERNMENT REPORT SHOWS THAT THE YEARLY YIELD HAS BEEN POOR.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—The situation confronting the laboring population and all persons living on small incomes is grave, and it is feared that there will be unusual suffering among the poor during the coming winter.

The summer's unparalleled drouth has not yet been relieved, except in limited sections of the northeastern and northern provinces of Prussia; and even there the rains were not of such volume as to recover the serious damage already inflicted upon the growing crops.

The potato crop, representing the chief food of the poorer classes, is in a most precarious condition. The Prussian government has just issued its first estimate of the probable yield of this crop, indicating a total of 22,567,000 tons, which compares with 32,730,000 tons actually harvested last year. Potato prices have already advanced 50 to 100 per cent in various parts of the country. Other vegetable prices are at a phenomenally high level.

The clover and lucerne crops were so damaged by the drouth that a second mowing was not even attempted in most parts of the country, while even the first mowings were generally very unsatisfactory.

The damage to the crops has now proceeded to such a point that it is looked upon as irreparable; the semi-official newspaper has just said that no substantial improvement is to be looked for. The chambers of commerce and other business organizations are appealing to the government to suspend the duty on Indian corn and ordinary barley not fitted for brewing purposes. It is also recommended that these products be carried by the railways at half rates, as was recently decided in the case of other feed products. The Prussian ministry will in a few days take up and discuss the various relief proposals. It is some satisfaction to note that the grain crops have apparently yielded considerably more than had been believed at the time when they were harvested. Owing to the unusually heavy quality of the grain already threshed out the Prussian government has increased its first estimates of the probable yield. The wheat crop, which was at first estimated at 2,347,000 tons, is now placed at 425,000 tons, or only 57,000 tons less than last year's actual yield; while the rye crop is now placed at 8,452,000 tons, which is 262,000 tons more than the estimate of a month ago, and 411,000 tons more than last year's crop.

Excessive Litigation.

Excessive litigation is coming to be recognized as one of the worst habits of the German people as a whole. A statistician has recently found that during the year above 2,500,000 cases at law were of the most trivial character—so-called "bagatelle cases." As a consequence of this predilection of the people to appeal to the courts about trifling matters, the number of judges is relatively much greater in Germany than in Anglo-Saxon countries. There are not less than 9,974 judges in Germany, or about one for every 2,500 of the population. In Berlin alone there are 1,158 judges.

Just now the government is occupied with a bill for the reform of judicial procedure, which is in part designed to check excessive litigation. One cause for the pressure of work at the courts is to be found in the fact that mayors of cities and police officials have no judicial functions in Germany. Litigation is also encouraged by the reasonableness of lawyers' charges, as well as the costs collected by the courts themselves. Lawyers' fees are strictly regulated in civil cases according to a scale based upon the amount of money involved.

Painful Gossip.

The publication of the gossipy autobiography of Madame Toselli, former crown princess of Saxony, has been much discussed in Germany, where the book has made a painful impression and has been generally condemned by the newspapers as a grave breach of common loyalty to old friends and relatives. Much curiosity was felt as to what action the Saxon court would take in view of the publication, since the contract between it and the former

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crown princess, under which she receives an annuity of nearly \$10,000 from the court, contains a clause restraining her from publishing anything against her former husband. It is understood, however, from Dresden advices that the king decided at once to take no notice of the book, believing that the best course toward his former wife would be to let her choose her own way to destroy the remnants of popularity that she enjoys with the Saxon people.

Transplanting Human Organs.

The remarkable successes of American surgeons in transplanting organs of the human body have awakened much interest among German surgeons who are doing similar work. Professor Hermann Kuttner, of Breslau university has recently succeeded in giving a patient a new shoulder joint through transplantation. The patient was suffering from a tuberculous shoulder joint, which it was found impossible to treat by the usual method of cutting away the diseased tissue. The surgeon therefore decided to transplant a joint from a man who had just died from water on the brain. The joint was removed six hours after death and kept in a certain solution sixteen hours at a temperature just above freezing; then, after a bacteriological examination, it was inserted in the place of the tuberculous shoulder joint, both ball and socket of which had been removed. The wound healed without any inflammation developing.

REPORT ON PLACERS OF MONTANA

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY GATHERS DATA WHICH INCLUDES KENNEDY AND LIBBY CREEKS.

Many glacial moraines contain particles of gold, yet the metal is very rarely so abundant as to make their treatment profitable. This is due to the fact that running water has not had opportunity to concentrate the precious metal scooped by the glacier from the decomposed surface of the mountains. In a short report, however, just issued by the United States geological survey, F. C. Schrader gives an interesting account of gold-bearing ground moraines at Kennedy creek and Libby creek, Montana. The Kennedy creek deposit, says Mr. Schrader, is commonly known to mining men who have examined it as ancient lake gravel, but it seems plainly to be a subglacial or ice-laid deposit of till—a ground moraine. The material is evidently derived from the upland mountains on the northeast, whence it was scooped off the surface by the ice sheet, shoved and dragged down the slopes, crushed, ground and finally compressed beneath the ponderous ice mass. The ice sheet probably covered the basin with a thickness of a thousand or more feet for a period of centuries.

A most unusual feature is the fact that this glacial deposit does not seem to have been concentrated by later streams nor to have derived its gold from pre-existing placers. If this view is correct there must occur in the mountains or uplands to the northeast, in the path of the ice that deposited the moraine, some rich gold-bearing vein or bedrock area as yet undiscovered.

Tests made of the deposit in six different shafts fairly well distributed over about half a square mile in the

southern part of the basin show the gold content of the deposits to range from 20 cents a cubic yard near the surface to about \$5 a cubic yard in the bottom part of gravel near to bedrock, from which it is readily apparent that the deposits contain considerable gold. By some mining men the amount of gold present in the basin has been estimated at \$18,000,000. From the data obtained in the present tests, after reasonable allowance is made for bowlders, which in the lower part of the section constitute about 10 per cent of the material, the deposit in the southern part of the basin seems to contain on the average about 80 cents a cubic yard, including everything from the surface down to bedrock, or about \$4 a bedrock yard. This would amount to about \$17,360 an acre, or more than \$5,500,000 for the Kennedy placer portion of the area examined. The estimate does not include the neck of the deposit in the downstream outlet, which in places attains a thickness of 80 feet or more and is known to carry considerable gold. In the basin as a whole, if gravel of this grade is present throughout, there is probably more than \$11,000,000 worth of gold.

The entire district of which Kennedy creek is a portion is roughly estimated by Mr. Schrader to contain about \$100,000,000 worth of gold, much of which he states, to judge from the attention the district is receiving, will probably be won in the near future. A copy of Mr. Schrader's report, which is contained in Bulletin 470-B, may be obtained on application to the director, United States Geological survey, Washington, D. C.

RED CROSS SEAL NOT ABOLISHED

NO OFFICIAL ORDER ISSUED AND NEW DESIGN WILL BE READY FOR CHRISTMAS STAMPS.

"Not only will the sale of Red Cross Christmas seals be continued this year, but it will be carried on along broader lines, and will be larger and more comprehensive than ever before," says Dr. Livingston Farrand, executive secretary of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in a statement issued today by the press bureau of that organization. Dr. Farrand denies absolutely the statements which have appeared recently to the effect that Postmaster General Hitchcock had forbidden the sale of Red Cross seals. "No official order has been issued on this matter," says Dr. Farrand. "On July 1 the postoffice department decided that they could not longer carry mail matter which bore stamps or seals which resembled postage stamps. Our design of the Red Cross seal, however, has been approved definitely by Postmaster General Hitchcock and the department, and it does not come within the prohibitions of this order of July 1. It hardly looks as if we were going to abandon the sale, when we have already placed the order for the printing of 50,000,000 seals and for large quantities of advertising matter."

New Design.

"The Red Cross seal this year will be from a new design drawn by an artist in Washington, D. C. Every effort has been made to get as far away from the conventional design of stamps and seals as possible. The new seal will depict a very pretty winter scene. In the lower right-hand corner will appear a snow-covered house with a pine tree, also snow-covered, in the foreground. In the background are trees and snow-capped hills. In the upper left-hand corner will appear a small red cross. The entire design is enclosed with a heavy red circle. The year is expressed in Roman numerals. The only other words on the seal are, "American Red Cross, Merry Christmas, Happy New Year." The corners of the seal, which will be square, are in white, thus giving the effect of a circular seal when it is affixed to letters and packages. "It is very important that every one bear in mind that the postoffice department will not carry any letters bearing these seals or any other non-postage stamps upon the face of the letter. Red Cross seals may and should be placed on the back of letters and packages.

"Agents for the sale of Red Cross seals have now been appointed in every large state of the United States. More territory will be covered this year, and more agents will sell seals than ever before. We need and want a million dollars from the sale of Red Cross seals in 1911."

PERILOUS FLIGHT IS RODGERS'

Huntington, Ind., Oct. 1.—C. P. Rogers, who is contesting for a prize of \$50,000 in a flight across the continent, landed here this afternoon at 4:28 after a trip in which his life was endangered several times. In the course of his flight today Rodgers ran into three rainstorms and for several hours was lost to view. He left Boko at 2:45 and flew southwest to Decatur, when he struck a gale, his machine being toppled back and forth. Just outside of Decatur he flew into another. He went through it successfully, only to fly into a drenching rain, and then struck another storm. He landed outside Geneva. He had been carried about 25 miles out of his course. Rodgers remained at Geneva until 3:28 this afternoon when he took up his flight to this city, again encountering severe storms. Rodgers says he will start for Chicago at 7 o'clock tomorrow.

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Corsets

Warner-Redfern. These are the makes we sell. Warner's sell from \$1.25 up to \$4.00. Redfern's from \$6.00 up to \$12.00. A better line of corsets is not made anywhere.

Coating Serge \$1.50

For skirts, suits, or separate coats, honestly speaking, it is the best value we have ever seen offered for the money; full 56 inches wide, in two weights, cheviot or storm serge; shades of navy, wine, brown; also black.

Cold Cream

El Primo cold cream, a hygienic grease cream made specially to our order. It is valuable as a cleanser and whitener of the skin. We sell it for 75c a large jar.

Underwear

Forest Mills and Essex Mills manufacture; the superiority of these makes are established in Missosula. A specially good line is the half-wool \$1.00 garments.

Hosiery

Wayne Knit and Gordon Hose are the makes we specialize in; makes of more than usual merit; full fashioned or seamless hosiery. The 25c numbers, extra good.

We Are Offering the Best Face Cream Ever Made

Cassimere Flora 50c Face Cream 50c

It is a greaseless cream; one that dries into the skin very quickly. It cleanses the skin and leaves a pleasant odor of almonds on the person. As a massage it is invaluable. For dry, chapped or feverish skin it has no equal. Did you get a sample of it?

Heavy Cloakings \$1.00

Regularly they are \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 cloakings. It is a line that we carried from former season, but which is extra good this season; 54-inch goods; some two-faced cloths; others are colored bear cloths. They will make splendid long coats for winter wear.

Hair Goods

The Biscuits are the whole rage among fashionable hair dressers; they are called "Biscuits" because they are shaped like them; all shades at \$1.25 the pair.

Gloves

Fleece lined cashmerette or chamoisette gloves in black, tan or grey; they are a great value; warm and comfortable for winter uses. We sell them, special, for 25c.

Blankets

Grey Wool Blankets; a line of extraordinary merit; a twelve-quarter size, which means 70 by 84 inches; they have pink or blue borders and we sell them special, for \$4.75.

Shirt Waists

A Wool Waist; some of them are made of cashmere, in shades of blue, red, green, tan or grey; others of French flannel; they are on sale for \$2.98.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S TRAIN HALTED IN NUMEROUS PLACES BY FLOODS

Omaha, Oct. 1.—President Taft arrived here tonight from Sedalia, Mo., 11 hours late, after a somewhat perilous trip over the flood-damaged railroads. The Taft train was caught in the center of a storm in northwestern Kansas during which eight inches of water fell. Creeks were turned into torrents, rivers overflowed, and railroad travel was impeded. Several small bridges were swept away and in the forenoon a portion of the tracks over which the president traveled were covered with more than a foot of water.

The Taft special was held at Rushville, Mo., for seven hours and there was a two-hour delay at Falls City, Neb., waiting for the flood to subside. Section hands along the Missouri Pacific system were ordered out by the hundreds. In several places the tracks were lifted on jacks from the muddy water and propped up on piles of cross-ties. To hold these in place many tons of rock were dumped into the roadbed.

Every possible care was taken to insure the president's safety, and before his train was sent over the dangerous stretches, a pilot train, pulled by the heaviest engine on the system, had preceded it and a thorough test made of the repairs. It was the most dangerous ralloading situation which the president has been in during any of his travels.

Taft Doesn't Mind.

Mr. Taft did not seem to mind the inconvenience or the danger in the least, although expressing regret that the program arranged for him in Omaha today had to be abandoned.

He stood on the rear platform as the train crawled along. At times the water within an inch of the top of the rails.

General Manager De Bernardi of the Missouri Pacific system, took personal charge of the president's train and brought it to Omaha, the first train to get out of the flooded district tonight. Mr. Taft expressed his thanks for the care with which the train was handled.

The heavy presidential train caused the track near Verdon, Neb., to sag dangerously, but it got safely over and from there on it was easy traveling, although the train passed through a flooded country, farms being from three to four feet under water.

O, You Girls.

At Verdon the president's train passed two other trains headed for the south, but held up by the storm. On one of these was a theatrical troupe, which included about 50 chorus girls. As the president's train moved by, the girls stuck their heads out of the windows and threw kisses at the chief executive, who waved a greeting in return. Several of the girls were on the ground and one, picking up her skirts, ran for some distance up the tracks, calling to the president to throw her traveling cap as a souvenir.

Mr. Taft shook his head, but the girl kept up the quest until she stepped into a puddle of water and all but fell headlong into the muddy roadway.

Arriving here, the president was taken to the Omaha club for dinner and spent the evening there. He will leave for Lincoln and Denver at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow.

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clients near Madisonville, Ohio. The finds have been so valuable that universities throughout the United States and the big universities and colleges of Europe have been supplied with the skeletons and utensils of these prehistoric people, exhumed by Dr. Metz. The above photographs show Dr. Metz holding an earthen vessel recovered by him in 1876 and the key to the big work done by him personally and in connection with the research committee since. It is the first photograph of Dr. Metz to become public.

REVISING NATIONAL ANTHEM.

(Harper's Weekly.) At the request of King George the venerable Dean Hole has been revising the British national anthem in order to bring it just a little more up to date and in harmony with the modern spirit. The Dean has improved it materially as far as he has gone by substituting lines in the stanza reading "Confound their politics, Frustrate their knavish tricks," so that the revised version reads beautifully as follows:

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter his enemies,
Make wars to cease,
Keep us from plague and death,
Turn Thou our woes to mirth,
And over all the earth
Let there be peace.

Certainly this is unexceptionable but we think the dean has not gone far enough, and to remedy his omissions we venture to suggest the following additional lines, which we respectfully submit to the distinguished consideration of his majesty:

Please cork up Bernard Shaw,
Keep us from saying "Aw!"
When we converse,

Give English clothes some shape;
Make Punch a funny page;
Show us how to escape
A. Austin's verse.

In any future pinch
Renew our ancient clench
On Yankee cash.
May Uncle Sammy's girls
With their stocks, bonds, and pearls,
Still help our dukes and earls
To cut a dash.

Other stanzas ad lib. suggest themselves, covering the present plight of the house of lords, the dangers of Canadian reciprocity with the United States, and other prayerful considerations affecting the current needs of the empire, but we prefer to hold them over for our special 72-page issue devoted to the question of the annexation of the British Empire to the American republic.

A Fare Guess.



Flub—Who originated the idea that the longest way round was the shortest way home?
Dub—Some taxicab driver I suppose.

Have you noticed the growing importance in daily life of "Day Letters" and "Night Letters"?

They were an expedient yesterday. They are a prime necessity today.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY



Boston, Mass., Oct. 1.—In a year or so Harvard university will publish a report extensively illustrated with rare photographic reproductions of a work they have been extensively engaged in secretly for the past 25 years. This report will cover the work of the Harvard university research committee which, under the guidance of Dr. Charles L. Metz of Madisonville, Ohio, has made some of the richest finds as to the lives of pre-historic Indians of North America that have ever been made.

Dr. Charles L. Metz has spent the past 25 years of his life in the research work, and since 1876 has exhumed 7,000 skeletons of the early inhabitants of America and more than 10,000 earthen ware vessels and utensils used by these people. Since his connection with the work of the university the committee has taken up the work of Dr. Metz and 2,000 more skeletons and thousands of curious articles used by the early mound builders and Indians have been recovered from the burial ground of these an-