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PRESIDENT ELIEVES TAFT MADE MISTAKE

ures Elimination of ns at Eyak and Valdez m Different From Controller Bay Affair.

TACKS NEW YORK TRIBUNE WRITER

s if Ryan Builds His d as Planned, Guggenims Will Get It in Very Short Time.

W YORK, Aug. 10.—Ex-President Roosevelt has an article entitled "Alaska Again" in the current number of the Outlook. After taking issue with a newspaper statement that during the Roosevelt administration the same course had been pursued as had been pursued later in connection with Controller Bay, Mr. Roosevelt discusses some of the general phases of Alaskan development and adds:

"The government must itself control the development of Alaska and adopt as the governing principle the idea of shaping that development in the interest primarily of the people as a whole, the syndicate or corporation developing agencies thus receiving profit only as an incident to conferring benefit.

"I do not think the task is a very difficult one, if only we, the people, personally through our representatives approach the task with this purpose clearly in mind, and insist that the agencies of the government act with an understanding of the wishes of the people and a resolute purpose to see these needs accomplished, though it be necessary to overrule representatives of the great interests who wish to prevent Alaskan development until it is shaped primarily to benefit these interests."

Error or Falsehood.

Roosevelt begins his article with a reply to an article from the Washington correspondent of the New York Times of July 28, justifying the withdrawal of the Controller Bay lands from entry and reserves on the ground that no action had been taken by Mr. Ballinger and Mr. Pinchot in eliminating the areas at Eyak and Valdez Arm from the forest reserves. Mr. Roosevelt says:

"The article assumed that I was deceived by Messrs. Garfield and Pinchot. It is hardly necessary to say that any such assumption may be made either with intent to be humorous or with a full knowledge of its falsehood. I was in a very real sense responsible for every act of Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Garfield when they were in office under me. They represented to a very especial degree the policies and principles which I had especially set forth, and while, of course, there were hundreds of minor actions I took on their own initiative, with the details of which it was impossible for me to be familiar, I was absolutely and entirely in accordance with the principles in accordance which each one of these acts was done, and each act faithfully represented the putting into effect of the principles in which I believed and which I had laid down for the guidance of my administration.

This Case Stands Alone.

"Every part of the country in which there are forest reserves it has been found necessary in the future will be found, from time to time, to make eliminations for such purposes as agricultural purposes, for grazing purposes and the like. Each case stands on its own merits; much more depends for its justification on the conditions existing at the time it is made and is in no sense a precedent for any other case, arising under other conditions, or when facts at present undiscovered have been made manifest.

"It may not be only proper to eliminate a given tract of land, but highly proper not to eliminate it; and yet, if the elimination of another tract of land from the monopoly to a mining company, a transportation company, or any other company, it may be to the last degree improper.

"By the time the eliminations at Eyak and Valdez Arm were made, no suggestion had been made to me from any quarter that there was any public knowledge that there was the slightest danger of the Guggenheim syndicate, or any other syndicate, obtaining control of Alaska as the developments during the past few years have shown to be the case has been a matter of public knowledge for at least two years.

"Shortly after the date of these eliminations Cunningham made affidavits that he was one of no entrymen in the Cunningham group that had any contract with the Guggenheim syndicate; the affidavits being made in July and August, 1907, and the Cunningham patents in September, 1908. When the eliminations were made there was not the slightest evidence to show that we were not on our guard to prevent such a monopoly as is now evidently threatened.

Doubts of Ryan.

"Incidentally, anent the assertion of Ballinger that he has no interest whatever in the Guggenheim syndicate, let me call attention to the explicit character of the Cunningham affidavit that the Guggenheims had no interest in their claims; in any event, our entire past industrial history gives us warrant for saying that if the Ryan road is built as planned, it will be but a matter of time and probably very short time, before Ryan and the Guggenheim interests are merged into one.

"The state of affairs brought to light by the administration of Mr. Ballinger proved conclusively, and for the first time, that we had to guard against most grave abuses in connection with the development of Alaska, or, to speak more properly, the exploitation of Alaska by a syndicate for the sole benefit of a syndicate. When the eliminations at Eyak and Valdez Arm were made, not a man, so far as regards the Guggenheim syndicate or any other syndicate had brought to my attention, or, as far as I knew, to the attention of any man in a responsible position around me, a

Continued on Page Two

CHAUFFEUR AND HIS BRIDE ARE LOCATED

Eloping Couple at Springfield, Mass., Stopping With Aunt of the Husband.

GIRL'S RELATIVES ANGRY

Little Hope That the Fair Julia Will Be Able to Obtain Forgiveness.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10.—Walking arm in arm, up the walk to the house of Mrs. Joseph Harris in this city, after an evening spent at a local theater, Mrs. John Edward Paul Geraghty, who was Miss Julia Estelle French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French of Tuxedo, N. Y., and her husband, who was recently a chauffeur in Newport, were confronted by newspapermen tonight and admitted their identity.

The young couple eloped from Newport yesterday and were married at Central village, Conn. They would make no statement of where they had been or what they intended to do.

Mrs. Geraghty was recognized at once from her pictures, which have been printed, and the young groom, to establish his identity with the newspapermen, presented his card with a bow.

The young elopers arrived in Springfield yesterday and went to the residence of Mrs. Joseph Harris, an aunt of the young man. They spent the day and night there and this evening went to a local theater.

While they were out newspapermen who had traced them to the house, rang the bell and asked if Mr. and Mrs. Geraghty were there. They were informed that no such persons were in the house. The newspapermen lingered, however, and were rewarded by seeing the couple step off a trolley car.

The couple, when greeted by the reporters, made no attempt to hide their identity. The groom said that the surprise of being found was "so sudden" that he could not talk tonight, but that he might have something to say tomorrow.

RELATIVES FURIOUS.

Runaway Girl Not Expected to Be Forgiven for Elopement.

Special to The Tribune.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—In silent anger and complete aloofness the family of young Mrs. John Paul Edward Geraghty, the daughter of Amos Tuck French, and the niece of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, are holding themselves, issuing no statements to indicate the slightest relentment or to hold out publicly to the runaway girl any suggestion that she can expect forgiveness for her defiance of all the conventions and standards of the aristocracy of wealth, to which, until her marriage, she so securely belonged.

Her aunt, young Mrs. Vanderbilt, her mother; her grandmother, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy; her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Wagstaff, all have confessed to their immediate circle of friends that they are dumfounded and seem to feel that the girl's action has hopelessly estranged her from them for all time. Her father, returning from his Tuxedo mansion to his Newport home, has been engaged in directing private detectives on the hunt to discover the weherabouts of his daughter. In the eyes of her uncle, Stuvesant Leroy II., the cotillion leader, plain fury smolders. It was with a set and angry face that he appeared at the Newport reading room yesterday. Reporters pressed the cotillion leader for some statement.

"Miss Julia French," said he, "was married Wednesday to a man unknown to her family. There is nothing further to discuss."

POPE RECOVERING FROM HIS ILLNESS

Temperature Only Slightly Above Normal; Able to Partake of Food and Has Refreshing Sleep.

ROME, Aug. 10.—The condition of Pope Pius was better and for the first time since he was taken ill recently with laryngitis, which later became complicated by an acute attack of the gout, his holiness was considered as having made a step toward recovery.

Drs. Petacci and Marchiafava visited their patient tonight and reported his temperature was only slightly above normal and his condition, considering the heat, was satisfactory.

The physicians called Dr. Amici in consultation this afternoon and it was decided to puncture the pope's swollen knee. The operation, which was slight, resulted in the extraction of a quantity of serum and afterwards his holiness was somewhat relieved from pain.

During the day the spirits of the pontiff, which previously seemingly had been depressed, revived when he saw at his bedside the troubled faces of his sisters. Smiling up at them, the pope said:

"Courage, my sisters. You shall see that even this illness will pass away."

Storms in the mountains tonight caused the temperature to drop to 80 degrees, which gave his holiness some relief from the heat. Only a few times during the night were the prescribed medicines administered. Dr. Amici airing confidently to keep up the strength of the patient's heart. His holiness, however, took some broth with the yolk of an egg in it and a small glass of old red wine. Early in the evening the patient slept for several hours, awakening about midnight. Shortly afterward he again went into a refreshing sleep.

TWO THOUSAND A YEAR HEREAFTER

Members of the British House of Commons to Receive Pay for Their Services.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A resolution to pay members of the house of commons $2000 annually for their services was carried by a vote of 269 to 159 today.

The resolution providing for the payment of members was moved in the house of commons by Chancellor David Lloyd-George. The chancellor said that Great Britain was the only country in the world that did not pay members of parliament.

The Unionists opposed the payment plan on the ground that it would be a violation of the principle of gratuitous public service, as well as improper for members to vote themselves salaries.

Arthur Hamilton Lee, Unionist, who moved the official Unionist amendment against salaries, argued that the effect of the chancellor's bill would be to keep out the best type of men and fill parliament with professional politicians. James McDonald, Liberal leader, denied that the measure would cause corruption and said it would "tend to help the tide of purity which is flowing over American politics."

LORDS FORCED TO ACCEPT THE VETO MEASURE

End of the Greatest Constitutional Struggle in Great Britain Since Passage of Reform Bill.

GOVERNMENT WINS BY CLOSE MARGIN

Victory Due to the Votes of Conservatives, Who Did Not Relish Creation of Additional Peers.

LONDON, August 10.—Premier Asquith's government, which claims to represent the democracy of Great Britain, tonight enforced its will upon the peerage by the narrow vote of 131 to 114.

By this vote the house of lords decided to accept what the Liberals contend is the will of the people and adopted Viscount Morely's motion not to insist upon the lords' amendment to the parliamentary bill, which practically limits the power of the house of lords to a two years' suspensory veto and vastly increases the prerogative of the house of commons.

The great constitutional struggle which began when the house of lords, nearly two years ago, rejected the budget of David Lloyd-George, is ended, for a time at least, and with the greatest change to Great Britain's working constitution since the passage of the reform bill.

Bitter Pill Swallowed.

The process of voting consumed nearly an hour and the result trembled in the balance until the last moment. The "Diehards" mustered greater strength than was anticipated, and the government owes its victory to the votes of between twenty and thirty Conservatives who threw in their lot with the Liberals to save their own caste from loss of prestige and the king from the necessity of exercising the royal prerogative for the creation of a large number of new peers, from which everyone believes he was extremely anxious to be saved.

The archbishops of Canterbury and York and nine bishops also lined up with the government, although the ecclesiasts generally keep aloof from party questions. The bishops of Bangor and Worcester went with the Halsburyites, the "Last Ditchers."

Speech of Archbishop.

The Archbishop of Canterbury announced that he had come into the house with the expectation that he would be able to abstain from voting without doing anything detrimental to the interests of the country, but that the debate had changed his opinion.

"I have especially been influenced," the archbishop continued, "by the callousness—I might almost say levity—with which some of the noble lords seem to contemplate the election of 500 peers, which would make this house and the country the laughing stock of the dominions beyonds the seas and of foreign countries, the history of whose constitutional life and progress has been so largely modeled on our own. I feel it my duty to give my vote against insisting on the amendments."

It was noticeable that the highest ranks of the nobility furnished the fewest supporters of the government. The dukes of Norfolk, Leeds, Marlborough, Newcastle, Northumberland, Somerset and Westminster voted with the opposition, while the remainder abstained from voting.

"Drinking the Hemlock."

"Drinking the hemlock" had become an historic phrase in the late months and the gathering in the chamber to witness this memorable humiliation was worthy of the occasion. Peeresses, embassadors and commoners packed the galleries tonight and a group of privy councillors sat on the steps of the throne. The benches, aisles and floor were crowded.

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Lee, in speaking in the house of commons today, said this would be a black day in England's history if the house of lords accepted the veto bill and the house of commons cut adrift from the traditions of centuries to bestow salaries upon its members.

Apparently the sentiment of the peers was in full accord with this description of the occasion. Lords frequently forgot the oppressive dignity which customarily marks the proceedings in the upper chamber and fought for a hearing with great strenuousness.

The Earl of Halsbury once went so far as to make a formal motion that one of his supporters be heard in preference to one peer who favored the government.

Excitement Intense.

When the voting began Lord Lansdowne withdrew to a position behind the throne, but his followers watched the issue eagerly. The bishops on both sides walked through the tellers first. A thrill of excitement marked the appearance of each notable, but none was greater than when Lord Rosebery appeared as a supporter of the government.

As soon as the result was known several members of the house of commons rushed from the galleries and into their own chamber and whispered the news to the members. A great cheer followed the announcement of the government's victory.

The question of the hour is, what effect tonight's decision will have on the future of the Conservative party. Viscount Morely's announcement that enough peers would be created permanently to swamp the upper house if the government did not prevail, apparently swayed a few waverers and decided the issue.

PRESIDENT OPENS THE ASTORIA EXPOSITION

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—On his way north President Taft stopped at Baltimore for a few minutes tonight to press a button that flashed across the continent the opening for the centennial exposition at Astoria, Ore.

The president pressed the button in the telegraph office in the Pennsylvania railroad station. Several senators and representatives, members of the Frye funeral party, watched the ceremony.

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher Arrives in Salt Lake Today.

RAILROADS READY IF TROUBLE COMES

Offices Flooded With Offers From Agencies to Furnish Any Number of Men.

MUCH SECRET WORK DONE

Managers of the Western Roads Now Waiting for Next Move of the Union.

Special to The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Western railroads which have received demands from their shop workers for higher pay, shorter working hours and changes in working conditions are waiting for the unions to make the next move before striking back.

A large amount of secret service work, it was learned today, is going on in both camps, and the railroads are obtaining reports daily from their agents relative to the activity of the unionists. The organization of branches of the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor, which represents between 600,000 and 700,000 workmen, has been going on quietly for a long time, but it was not until recently that the railroad managers began to fully realize the strength of the combination. The prompt action taken by the Harriman lines in defying the allied trades has resulted in practically all of the other carriers joining forces with them.

Railroad offices are being flooded with offers from detective agencies to furnish strike-breakers by the thousand in the event their services are needed. A list of these concerns is being kept by the general managers of the roads in order that their services may be enlisted at once in the event of a walkout.

"We can marshal an immense force of workmen at almost a moment's notice," said one railroad official today. "This is a quiet season in business circles and thousands of men are seeking employment daily. The railroads are not courting a conflict with their employees, but if one is precipitated the carriers will not be caught napping. We do not propose to recognize an organization such as Debs had years ago. We now have separate agreements with unions on our lines, and in them there is a provision that they shall not be terminated by either side unless a thirty days' notice is given."

No New Demands.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—President and General Manager Smith of the New York Central railroad said today that so far as the management has been informed no employees of the Central have any wage demands to make.

The strike of the boilermakers on the New York Central, which began about two months ago, has never been definitely settled, the company replacing most of the men who went out.

Outlook in Texas.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 10.—A few days ago announcement was made that the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad company had concluded agreements with various employees and the signatures had been affixed to documents adjusting all disputes.

The Gould lines report no trouble with employees worthy of note.

The Harriman lines are said to be at outs with some of their men on various parts of the system and strike talk has been heard for months, with employees' committees treating or constantly endeavoring to treat with local railroad officials.

WILL OF GATES WILL BE PROBATED IN TEXAS

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The will of John W. Gates will be probated in Port Arthur, Tex., where the financier made his residence, according to lawyers having custody of the will. It is understood the bulk of the property will go to Charlie Gates, his son. The fortune is estimated between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000.

"The public knew very little of the real Mr. Gates," said the son today. "More than thirty families are dependent on checks mailed monthly by Mr. Gates.

TAFT WILL APPEAL TO PEOPLE DIRECT

President Decides to Extend His Western Trip and Visit Various Cities This Fall.

STARTS ON SEPTEMBER 16

Expects to Give an Account of His Stewardship as He Goes Along.

Special to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—President Taft has reached the conclusion that he has a big fight on his hands. It involves the policies that have developed during the present session of congress, and more particularly the issues already raised through the vetoes that are in prospect. Probably as a result of the fight, which he believes must be carried before the people, the president practically decided today to extend his western trip this fall and to include cities to the Pacific coast in his itinerary. If he starts on September 16, as he now expects, the trip will not be completed much before November 1. It will be the last opportunity before the election next year for the executive to make an extended tour, as the traditions do not admit of a president traveling about the country during a campaign involving his own reelection. This fall, therefore, will afford the last opportunity to get in close touch with the people of various sections. They will be visited now and inspired, if possible, with the purpose of the Taft programme from scientific tariff revision to universal peace.

Here is the situation as it now appears: The statehood bill, with the senate amendments concurred in by the house, is ready for the president's consideration. It is to be vetoed and, as matters have been reported, it is regarded as probable that it will fail of passage over his veto, at least in the senate. Even in the house the Republican leaders have expressed confidence in their ability to "hold it down." In the senate it is expected that several members who voted for the measure a few days ago to show their friendship for the statehood idea will be moved to a reversal of action in the face of a presidential veto. The president, whatever the ultimate result, cannot in conscience sign a measure that gives sanction to the recall of judges.

CERTAIN TO VETO STATEHOOD BILL

President Taft Opposed to Recall Feature of the Proposed Arizona Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The New Mexico-Arizona statehood bill was put up to President Taft today for his expected veto, when the house concurred with the senate amendments to the measure.

Already both houses have canvassed the possibility of passing the measure over the expected veto, which will be based on the judiciary recall provision of the bill.

Some of the senatorial friends of statehood have reached the conclusion that a passage in the senate over the veto is improbable, figuring that of the fifty-three votes cast for the bill fully a dozen will be lost, without any source from which the deficit can be made good to meet the required sixty votes on the second attempt. There is no doubt felt as to the passage of the bill again in the house and some senators contend that its success in the house would strengthen it in the senate.

Today's action in the house, which both Democrats and Republicans applauded, was without any roll call.

Representative Flood of Virginia, who piloted the measure through the house, explained to that body that the amendments made no material change.

FRICK OFF BOARD OF UNION PACIFIC

Believes Such Connections Unwise and in Conflict With Other Interests.

FINANCIER TO TAKE EASE

Friends Say He Will Retire From Other Corporations in Near Future.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The retirement of Henry Clay Frick from the directorate of the Union Pacific Railway company was announced this afternoon. Mr. Frick tendered his resignation some days ago, but nothing was said about his retirement until today. It is understood he will retire from other large corporations with which he has been identified for many years, including the United States Steel corporation.

Friends of the capitalist and former iron master say that his primary purpose in retiring from active financial life is due to his desire to take greater ease and devote himself to other pursuits.

It was indicated that his chief idea in getting out of the Union Pacific road was that his activities in that road often conflicted with his duties toward the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, in which he has large holdings, and the Pennsylvania road.

Unwise Connectioon.

Mr. Frick's friends also asserted that he believed such connections to be unwise at this time, when the federal government is exercising such close supervision over large railroad and industrial corporations whose affairs are so closely inter-related.

Union Pacific and Atchison are so-called competitors at many points, and Mr. Frick's interest and activity in the United States Steel corporation, which has frequently sold large supplies to those roads, has at times resulted in adverse criticism.

Mr. Frick's resignation from the Union Pacific, if latest reports are accurate, was not due to friction with the management, of which there have been many rumors recently. It has been reported that he favored "degradation" of Union Pacific's assets with a reduction of the prevailing dividend, believing that much of the hostility to which the Harriman roads, particularly Union Pacific, has been subjected, was the result of their large dividend disbursements. This is denied by Mr. Frick's fellow directors in Union Pacific, who say that he retires with genuine regret and the kindliest feelings.

Example of Rockefeller.

Mr. Frick's retirement from Union Pacific may be likened to the withdrawal of the Rockefeller interests from United States Steel when John D. Rockefeller retired from that corporation in 1909. It was then said that the Rockefellers deemed their activity in United States Steel inconsistent with their other corporate holdings and interests.

Henry Clay Frick's career and material success is closely interwoven with the history of the steel and iron industry. He was one of Andrew Carnegie's lieutenants and was deep in the confidence of the iron master. They had a serious disagreement, however, when Mr. Carnegie took over the $1,000,000 forfeit money which Frick deposited as a "binder" to buy the Carnegie properties, but which project failed.

MINE MANAGER HELD UP BY HIGHWAYMEN

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 10.—A special to the Herald from Hurley, N. M., says three masked highwaymen held up an automobile containing General Manager John M. Sully and two construction engineers named Bradley and Bruff, all of the Chino Copper company, and robbed them of what money they had with them. The robbers expected to get the money used to meet the monthly payroll of the Santa Rita mines, but were disappointed.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ARRIVES TODAY

Walter L. Fisher Will Be Honored Guest of State Officials and Leading Business Men.

STOPS TO INSPECT STRAWBERRY PROJECT

Cabinet Member Has so Far Made Fine Impression on His Tour Through the West.

WALTER L. FISHER, secretary of the interior, with F. H. Newell, director of the United States reclamation service, and a party of newspapermen will be in the city today. Mr. Fisher has much business scheduled for his stay in Salt Lake, including an appointment Saturday morning with the state board of land commissioners and with the local land office. A complimentary luncheon will be given him at the Commercial club, at which the governor and representative business men will be present. He expects to leave on Saturday evening.

Yesterday Mr. Fisher and party arrived at Thistle Junction shortly after 10 o'clock and were met by J. L. Lytel, engineer in charge of the Strawberry valley project; C. S. Whitbeck, examining counsel for the government; Fiscal Agent J. L. Segall, and J. S. McBeth, of the Water Users' association.

The special car in which the secretary is traveling is furnished by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway company and is under the direction of F. A. Wadleigh, general passenger agent. Accompanying Mr. Fisher are Reclamation Commissioner Newell; Mr. Goud, secretary to Mr. Fisher, and newspaper men.

Inspects Tunnel Project.

The stay at Thistle was short and the party was taken in three large automobiles to the west portal of the Strawberry tunnel, and from there over the mountain to the Indian creek dyke and diversion canal, now under construction.

Mr. Newell has a map showing the lands to be reclaimed under the project, and this includes some large tracts projecting into Utah lake. While no definite action has been taken by the government to include the lake land, members of the party say that the plan has been talked of. If this land is included in the project, dykes will be built across at least two sections of the lake and the water will be pumped out into the main body of the lake, thus leaving several hundred acres of land high and dry enough for farming purposes, and at the same time confine the lake proper to a much smaller compass. Mr. Fisher and party will return from Strawberry this morning and will go over the southern part of the county, and after taking luncheon at Payson will go to Provo, where they are expected to arrive about 2:30 o'clock, coming on to Salt Lake City.

Welcomed in Denver.

At Denver Mr. Fisher was lavishly entertained and made an excellent impression by his frank statements. He told the Denverites that he was for the development of the west for the west; that he was a conservationist, but wanted to define conservation; that he knew that the problem of the actual settler and prospector was the real problem and that he was trying to solve that problem; that he wanted to learn what the real west wants and that he was against the principle of compensation to the federal government for use of the public resources except as it will aid in development of these resources.

Mr. Fisher further said at Denver that he was in favor of having the public domain developed by the small settlers rather than by the kind of pioneer who sits in his office and exploits the natural resources of the country. "I have not changed my ideas about conservation of the natural resources," he added, "but there will be little disagreement if we can come to an understanding as to what is meant by 'conservation.' There will always be a few who are personally interested in exploitation who will never agree to any policy of conservation. But I do not think that there will be any serious difference of opinion among thinking people when we arrive at a better understanding.

Opposed to Grabbing.

"There is also a difference of opinion as to what is meant by 'development.' I believe in the right kind of development. I am opposed to letting a small group of men get hold of natural resources and exploit them before the proper time. That is not development of the right kind and in the final outcome will retard the actual settlement and development of a district. Capital is as necessary to the development of a new country as the small settler, but the two should work coordinately."

Mr. Fisher and party are expected here from Provo this afternoon. Director Newell will come in with him and be present at the conference here with state and federal land officials.

ADVERTISING TALKS

WRITTEN BY

WILLIAM C. FREEMAN

If your community needs good roads, ADVERTISE FOR THEM IN YOUR HOME NEWSPAPERS!

DR. DONALD McCASKEY is President of the Supervisors' Board of Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, Pa. HE WANTED BETTER ROADS for his community, but found it hard to get the

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