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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1913.

Railroads and Their Anthracite Holdings.

Though the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has declined to furnish any explanation as to why it has disposed of its anthracite coal holdings, it is plain that the clause of the Hepburn law prohibiting a railroad from transporting in interstate commerce any article manufactured or mined by it, had something, if not all, to do with this action.

Under these conditions it is commendable to see the Pennsylvania Railroad Company rid itself of these trouble breeders. But it also shows that the great corporation has become convinced that there would be no use in fighting the Sherman act, which is a lesson that ought to be well pondered over by those who cry for amendments to that law.

Nine-tenths of the evils of the anthracite situation have resulted from the control of producing properties by the common carriers. Of course it is nothing but proper that common carriers should be nothing more than this. Anything needed to facilitate the operation of a road quite naturally should be accepted. But it is altogether another matter if a railroad goes into a different business. To own coal mines and to ship the produce over its lines to terminals which are also controlled by the road gives the "common carrier" a power to which they are not entitled, as well as a sort of monopoly. Such power, has been exercised by the great anthracite roads for decades. It is right and proper that it should at last be eliminated by the Federal government.

A New Educational Feature.

How much does the average high school student know of the industries, manufacturing and other, of his own city or community? To what extent does he realize what place his own locality takes in the economic system of the country? The Winston-Salem (N. C.) Board of Trade is putting into practice an interesting idea, worth the notice of similar bodies in other cities. The secretary of the Board of Trade is conducting a course for high school seniors in government and economics in which he pays especial attention to local industries and to those of the Southern States. One of the first tasks assigned the students was to assist in making a survey of Winston-Salem, thus putting them directly in touch with the activities on which the life of the community rests. If they are especially interested they have an opportunity to follow up the subject, and even if they do not they have a better knowledge of things around them which will enable them to work and vote more intelligently.

The presence of trade work in Washington brings to the front the economic life of the city, usually more or less eclipsed by the affairs of Federal government, and it also emphasizes the fact that few of us have any information in regard to local trade and industries. The steady building going on here, and the daily wants of a population of 350,000 require a heavy supply of construction material, food, clothing, and the thousands of incidentals that flow in the channels of trade. Whence does all this come and how? On what cities and on what lines of communication are we dependent for our daily existence? What reduction in costs might be brought about by working in the right direction? These and other details of our economic situation the most of us know little about, yet they are details which are of vital daily importance.

A general survey of the trade and industrial situation, such as that afforded by the plan of the Winston-Salem Board of Trade, would furnish such knowledge to students at their most receptive period, and enable them to see just how they were being fed and maintained in comfort.

Most people are brought to a realization of what the machinery of production and distribution means only in times of panic, when the machinery suddenly stops. A general consciousness that the machinery is working and a knowledge of some of the principles on which it works would greatly help to keep it in smooth running order.

Oregon's Care for Its Women.

Once more the far away State of Oregon is in the limelight with a progressive enactment, but this time there is nothing but praise for our ultra-modernized friends of the Pacific Slope. Experiment in the methods of government certainly are in order there. The latest surprise has come in the form of paternalistic legislation, to wit, that women clerks must receive a minimum wage of \$9.25 per week, and are not to work more than eight hours and twenty minutes a day. This comes pretty near to being the millennium for female toilers, but the pity is that Oregon is so essentially an agricultural State that only one single community there rises to the dignity of a city, namely Portland, and that there are only six other places there with a population of more than 5,000, Salem, the capital, leading with 14,000.

Women clerks therefore are not an important factor in that Commonwealth, because there are no large urban populations. Here is a suggestion: Let Portland advertise this minimum wage law as a sort of propaganda to boom the city. It ought to be able to double or treble its female contingent rapidly.

"United States of Central America."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is considering a plan submitted to it for the amalgamation of the five republics of Central America. Its favorable reception may lead to the formation of a United States of Central America, comprising the governments of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Such a union would be welcomed by the United States government. It would strengthen the relations between Central America and this country; it would give an added security to the Panama Canal Zone, and it might even help Mexico. It would promote and boom trade with the United States, but the greatest benefit would result to the Central Americans themselves. The history of our five small sisters there has been "rather" turbulent. Yet they have much, if not all, in common, and if this government could promote unity among them it would be a fine diplomatic achievement for the Wilson administration.

The people of the five states, we are told, favor the union. Local differences have been amicably adjusted, and there is a better understanding among all of them, especially since the downfall of that perennial disturber, Zelaya. The only objection comes from Costa Rica, which is desirous of entering the union, but demands that its metropolis, San Jose, should be chosen as the capital of the same. This is so trifling a matter that it should be overcome easily.

Guatemala is taking the initiative in the proposed Quintuple Alliance. That country, under the peaceful and judicious administration of Gen. Cabrera, has greatly prospered. Its capital, Guatemala City, possesses fine natural and architectural beauty, and has a population of more than one hundred thousand.

The idea of such a union is not a new one. It was broached way back when the late Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State, but while this government always has been ready to stand by our little sisters in order to smooth over their foreign relations, the amalgamation of Central America never before has been seriously considered by them nor by this government.

It is not infrequently the case that when a man brags that he doesn't stay out late at night he is simply bespeaking. Three months from now we will all be wondering why we spent so much money during Christmas.

Chicago reports 12,720 persons with incomes exceeding \$1,000 a year. But why do rich people live in Chicago?

But, then, Tennessee always is having trouble with her Legislature. Another beauty about the fall season is that people quit asking "Is it hot enough for you?" Harry Shaw has gone to reading law. Maybe he is trying to find out why the law has been bleeding him so severely. Somebody ought to tell those people in the Balkans that the war is over. A good many New Yorkers must have thought Sulzer a bird, judging by the way they threw money at him. The strangest thing about it all is why Gumbor or anybody else should want to be President of Mexico. Sometimes a man gets credit for having good judgment when he is simply a lucky guesser. It is a bad policy to vote for one man simply to beat another, but sometimes it is necessary. Oysters are now having their fall opening. Would it not be a good idea to induce Mrs. Pankhurst to undertake the task of pacifying Mexico? The Semain used to run things, but now it is being run.

"SHAKE; I NEVER THOUGHT WE WOULD MEET THIS WAY."



\$3,000,000 DAMAGE FROM FLOODS IN SOUTH.

Conditions in Texas Growing Worse. Streams Showing Record-Breaking Heights.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 30.—Immense damage has been caused by unprecedented floods in Southeastern Texas, according to reports received today from various points along the Gulf coast from the Sabine River on the east to the Rio Grande on the south, a distance of more than 700 miles. Rain is still falling tonight, and rivers and small streams are higher than ever before. A number of towns have been wholly or partially inundated and vast stretches of farm lands are under water. The crop and unripened cotton is being ruined. Estimates tonight declared that the cotton crop loss from rains during the last ten days is more than \$6,000,000. Many homes, particularly of the poorer class, have been demolished.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

WRONG CHEESE. Bread and cheese and kisses: They go together, he's I have met with some misses: Who didn't think that way. One day I ate limburger cheese. Then called upon a miss. I want to say that was one day I didn't get a kiss. The Heartiest Heide. "My home life is unhappy." "What's the matter, dear? Won't your husband eat your cooking?" "He will. But my people won't." Of Course. "I see one of our agricultural universities is going to have a school on oyster culture." "I suppose the college yell will be 'Ivory, raw, raw.'" Home Strategy. "That's what I call a Judas kiss." "What's that?" "One from my wife to see if I have been drinking." Habits of Roomers. You give fine folks at your house. And that's the night your roomer picks To come home with a noise. Cheap Filler. "How do these poets make a living, anyhow?" "Oh, there is always a market for poetry. It is cheaper than drawings to fill in with."

"TIM" WOODRUFF IS PRONOUNCED BETTER

Former Lieutenant Governor of New York Beginning to Rally from Stroke.

New York, Sept. 30.—The condition of former Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, stricken while he was making a speech last night, was reported as being slightly better tonight. However, Mr. Woodruff is practically helpless, and his left side is slightly paralyzed, and he is extremely weak. "The Governor is feeling all right," said Mr. Woodruff's son, "and he is talking a blue streak now." He is mad because this breakdown has come on him just at this time, but he will get over that in a few days. He is ravenously hungry, and wants a real meal, but the doctors won't let him stuff himself for a bid. I think a rest of a month or six weeks will fix him up all right.

FIFTEEN DIE IN STORM.

France Swept by Terrible Electrical Disturbance.

Paris, Sept. 30.—An electrical storm of twelve hours' duration caused fifteen deaths at Cherbourg today. Three of these were killed by an acetylene gas explosion that wrecked four buildings and buried five families in the ruins. The explosion resulted when water disintegrated a tank of calcium carbide that was stored near large quantities of gasoline and alcohol.

Exposition Officials See President.

President Wilson yesterday received a number of United States Commissioners, who will visit Latin-American nations on behalf of the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco in 1915. Among those who called upon him were Oscar H. Fernbach, James F. Statesman, and Daniel O'Connell Lively. Minnesota has a great plan to make rich dairyland country out of the lands now denuded, on which great forests once grew.

ALL RECORDS BEATEN AT BROOKLAND SHOW

Flower, Fruit, and Vegetable Exhibition of Brotherhood Brought to a Close.

MANY PRIZES ARE AWARDED

Following all former attendance records, the annual flower, fruit, and vegetable exhibition of the Brookland Brotherhood closed yesterday with the awarding of prizes to the exhibitors making the best showing. Charles F. Tansill, who has done much for beautifying Brookland as a suburb by encouraging the development of the flower garden, was one of the principal winners. A. H. Henshal, C. P. Judge, A. A. Carpenter, and D. H. Oertly were among the "brats."

Best Flowers.—For the best individual exhibit: C. H. Henshal, D. H. Oertly, and Charles F. Tansill. For the best display of flowers: Charles F. Tansill, C. P. Judge, Mrs. M. B. Downing, C. H. Henshal, Mrs. J. Williams, Fred Barnes, Denny Waters, Franklin T. Howe, Miss C. Harrison, Mrs. M. D. Hess, J. L. Primm, G. Y. Graff, Miss E. M. Edmunds, and Dr. Parker.

Best Fruit.—For the best individual exhibit: Mrs. Rosalie Taylor, Mrs. M. D. Hess, and Mrs. E. Benson; exhibits of merit, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. John Wagnall, Mrs. C. E. Kernberg, Mrs. W. B. Swain, G. H. Gove, Mrs. G. B. Johnson, E. T. Davis, J. Trunnell, and W. H. Evans.

Best Vegetables.—For the best collective exhibit: B. E. Hutchinson, Fred Barnes, R. E. Hutchinson, Mrs. J. Williams, Fred Barnes, W. S. Oves, D. H. Oertly, Rev. J. M. Long, George T. Berger, C. E. Ramberg, Denny Waters, Adolph Boehm, John B. V. Howe, J. K. Woodruff, Mrs. M. D. Hess, Allen Greustrut, Don C. Pithan.

Can and Preserved Goods.—For the best individual exhibit: Mrs. E. A. Carpenter, Mrs. J. L. Whiteside, Mrs. Fred Barnes, Mrs. Wallace.

"SURVEY" OF NEWBURGH.

Civic and Living Conditions Described in Publication.

"The Newburgh Survey" is the title of an interesting publication received by the Public Library yesterday. The survey is a survey of civic and living conditions and is representative of the new movement for civic betterment which is finding a foothold in so many American cities. Citizens of Newburgh, N. Y., an historical city of 20,000 people, situated on the Hudson River, desiring to promote civic improvement, called in specialists from the department of surveys and exhibits, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, to make a "social survey."

For the Birds.

Among other delightful traits of the Scandinavian people is their custom in their Yule festivities of thinking not only of the happiness of their little ones, but of teaching them to bear in mind the happiness of others and in particular of the animals about them. We have seen that they never omit to provide the trusty household nisse with his Yule dinner of porridge. But they also remember the birds. At the Yuletide season the market place of Christiansia presents a very gay aspect, filled as it is with spruce trees of all sizes for the children's festival. But there is a feature in the Norse Christmas that I have not heard of in any other country, in that in this marketplace there is for each Christmas tree a Julenag, or little sheaf of barley, each person who buys a tree buying also a sheaf. Then when the tree is set up in the main room of the houses at Yuletide for the betans (born, as they are called in Norway), the sheaf of grain is fastened on the end of a pole and put out by the yard for a Christmas feast for the birds. If the degree of civilization of a people can be measured by its behavior to the animals about it, then this custom denotes in the Norseman a very high plane, indeed.

AMERICAN HELD FOR RANSOM BY CHINESE

Missionaries Are Seized by Bandits. Troops Advancing on Tsaoyang.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Hankow, China, Sept. 30.—The five American missionaries who were captured Friday by the Chinese bandits at Tsaoyang are tonight reported to be Mr. and Mrs. Houtens and child and Mr. and Mrs. H. Faulner. Four Norwegian missionaries were captured at the same time. The Rev. C. Stokstad, head of the Norwegian mission, called that Mr. Faulner had been separated from his wife and the other prisoners, who were in another part of the city. The Chinese troops have been ordered to advance toward the stricken city.

ON WAY TO HOSPITAL, HE BITES TWO MEN

Willis Mikle, Found Dazed in Street, Attacks Doctor and Driver of Ambulance.

Dr. C. J. Murphy, of Casualty Hospital, and Harry Fleichman, driver of the hospital ambulance, were injured last night by Willis Mikle, 23 years old, of Belleville, who used his teeth on them in an effort to keep from being taken to the hospital. Mikle, a powerfully built man, was found at Eleventh and N Streets South-east in a dazed condition. The ambulance was summoned after getting in the ambulance, Mikle, without warning, picked Dr. Murphy up and threw him out of the ambulance. Fleichman also was thrown out. Mikle then fought the two men, using his teeth as a weapon. Dr. Murphy also says Mikle drew a long-bladed knife and attempted to stab him, but was prevented from doing so by several men who came to the rescue of the surgeon and the driver of the hospital, where Mikle was taken after being overpowered. It was said at midnight that he probably had suffered an attack of temporary insanity brought on by illness.

TEARS

By GEORGE FITCH. Author of "At Good Old Newash."

A tear is a drop of liquid weeping over. Babies are composed of tears to the extent of about 96 per cent and also to the extent with the utmost industry. A baby can cry as easily as it can rain in Portland, Ore. Babies cry because they are hot or cold or hungry or bored or sleepy or wakeful, or sad or angry or meditative. They also cry because their fathers are Republicans or because they are going to grow up and work sometime, and because what is going down, and for reasons which they have forgotten but do not need. However, after babies grow up they change materially. If a baby is going to become a man it stops crying about the age of nine, unless it is going to become a minister or a criminal lawyer. If the baby becomes a woman it saves up its tears and applies them where they will do the most good. This is a grave lesson on the value of conservation. When a baby is sletting a gallon of tears every twenty-four hours nobody minds them much. But when a beautiful young woman saves up her tears and allows one of them to trickle down her nose at 11 p. m. after a heated discussion, the young man who caused said tears holds the white flag and begs her to use him for a boyfriend.

Women's tears are more effective than babies' because they do not waste them. When a woman cries too much her nose becomes red and her complexion peels off in such a manner as to cause great indifference among the opposite sex. But when she smiles most of the time and only leaves in a tear at a critical point in the argument it is more effective than a dynamite bomb. Many a man who could swim the Mississippi River with his shoes on, and

JUST WHY HE SAID IT!

I do not know, but that gentleman did say—"THIS LUMBER YARD IS JUST PERFECT"

—only he was mistaken. Nobody knows so much about it as the writer, who surely knows how much better the yard is than it used to be; and even more, he knows how much better it will be because of the diligent study and earnest effort to every day improve something. To be just as good as other yards is not rising up to the ideal and endeavor many of our workers have set for this yard. "What is your idea of a good store?" a kindly critic may ask. The answer is—Come and see!

THE NEW TARIFF LOWERS PRICES. Shelving, formerly \$3.50, now \$3.00 per 100 ft. Flooring, formerly \$3.50, now \$3.00 per 100 ft. Flooring, common grade, formerly \$2.50, now \$2.00 per 100 ft.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. Ave.

A NUTMEG CONGRESSMAN.

How "Uncle Jerry" Rushed Into the Fray and Is Not Sorry.

From the New Haven Journal-Courier. Our own Congressman Jeremiah Donovan of Norwalk, the Representative from the Fourth district, affectionately known by some as "Uncle Jerry," as his predecessor was affectionately known by some as "Uncle Ebb," is a genius in the line of making his presence felt wherever fate locates him. It was so when he was a member of the State Senate. No one ever knew when the serenity of that body would be stirred and bounced out of the window by the candid Jerry. Even Stiles Judson, who was so often the instrument used by Jerry to pry the lid off the box of hidden explosives, didn't know. The Uncle Jerry of the Connecticut State Senate is the same Uncle Jerry who has attracted the attention of the nation by his occasional attacks on fellow members in Congress. Monday saw him in action in the House of Representatives. He lit out, as the saying is, for the progressive member of that body, Mr. Murdock, who was discoursing amiably upon the subject of government by caucus. Uncle Jerry took issue with the gentleman and denied that the caucus system was the fault of the legislative system at Washington; that the real fault was absenteeism, and as Mr. Murdock is a Chautauque favorite, the blow landed in a particularly effective place. In a second there was an uproar. After sparring for a while with indignant Congressmen, charging a Kentucky member with being rarely seen in his seat, Uncle Jerry stung this out and the storm abated, "what they ought to resign and go home if they don't want to stay here in the job."

Uncle Jerry is the sure Bernard Shaw of American politics. He also reminds us of our distinguished predecessor, who stuffed the ballot box at a recent election just to satisfy himself that it could be done. He had heard so much of ballot box stuffing that he developed a large sized opinion as to the possibility of being successfully done. Being convinced he became sorry. We suspect that Uncle Jerry plunges in where angels fear to tread just to satisfy himself that the angels lack pip. But he is never sorry.

CITY PROFITS ON GARBAGE.

Cleveland Burns It from a Former Source of Expense.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Under the contract with the Indiana Reduction Company, it will cost St. Louis \$7 cents a ton to get rid of its garbage. The amount averages \$4,000 tons a year, so that St. Louis will have to pay the city \$28,000. In the event the contract is carried out, an average of \$42,500 a year to rid the city of garbage. Cleveland, Ohio, has a municipal reduction plant which, last year, showed a profit of \$121 a ton, according to the Engineering Record. The plant during the year handled sixty tons of refuse a day. The grease extracted brought the city \$42,578, while it received from other salable products \$9,169, making a total of \$51,747. It cost \$23,500 to run the plant for one year, leaving a net profit of \$28,247 for the municipality.

This looks a good deal better than an outlay of \$42,500 a year, with nothing to show for it. That there must be profit, even to contractors, in garbage, scientifically handled, is shown by the fact that New York City made a five-year contract, under which it will receive \$2,500 the first year, and an increasing amount each year, bringing the total up to \$48,500 for the five years. The city of St. Louis, which formerly reduced St. Louis' garbage at Stalling, Ill., went bankrupt. An impression has grown that the garbage problem was insoluble and that the city must take what it could get in the shape of a one-sided contract. That this is not a fact the figures cited show.

In France experiments with freezing fish in blocks of ice for transportation are being tried, the claim being made that they can be revived by slow thawing and sold alive.

BALTIMORE THE PIONEER.

Splendid Results of the Movement for a Safe and Sane Fourth.

From Our's Weekly. For the three years ending with 1909, New York City yielded 1,223 killed and injured by reason of fireworks—more than the combined American casualties in the revolutionary battles of Lexington, Bunker Hill, Fort Mifflin, White Plains, Fort Washington, Monmouth, and Cowpens combined—and these losses of ours were 500 among fighting men, but among youth and maidens, almost all under 15, and children, the sufferings of many of whom have been the most awful and pitiable known to medical science. Ten years ago there were 600 deaths (more than 600 of them lockjaw-tetanus and 2,000 wounded; for 1909, 2,207 dead and 1,200 injured. The 1909 Fourth was on Sunday, so that the shooting, the uproar and the shooting did not die until three days had passed. In 1909 the casualties in the Fourth were 2,207, in 1911, 1,200 dead and 1,240 wounded; in 1912, 41 killed and 97 wounded. In Illinois the casualties last year were 25, as against 546 in 1909; in Pennsylvania there were 15, as against 43 in 1909. Even in Pennsylvania the casualties in the largest number of casualties for each of the last five years, there has been marked improvement, evidently the result of a powerful campaign in that State, and enlightened citizens. Who will dare say that patriots in Baltimore in Alabama, Florida, New Mexico, the Carolinas, South Dakota, and Maine, yet in these States absolutely no casualties whatever have been recorded? Baltimore was, it would seem, the pioneer city in the agitation which has resulted so beneficently, with her ordinance that "no person shall cast, throw, or fire and snuff, rocket, cracker, torpedo, grenade, or other combustible or explosive preparation within the city." Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, and Omaha, soon fell into line, and the honor roll is likely soon to become inclusive of pretty much every municipality in the land. In other cities hospital lists of casualties come back filled last year they were returned with but few names or with a legend like this: No cases this year; this city has had a sane Fourth.

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TEARS

By GEORGE FITCH. Author of "At Good Old Newash."

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Women's tears are more effective than babies' because they do not waste them. When a woman cries too much her nose becomes red and her complexion peels off in such a manner as to cause great indifference among the opposite sex. But when she smiles most of the time and only leaves in a tear at a critical point in the argument it is more effective than a dynamite bomb. Many a man who could swim the Mississippi River with his shoes on, and

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