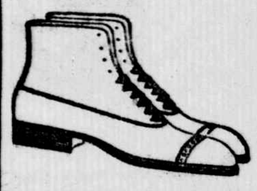
Jim Bartlett, *Detective*

"There goes a comfortable man," thought Jim as he espied the word "Crossett" on a passer's boot-strap.

Jim discovered long ago that there's no ease quite like the kind inside a pair of Crossetts. "And," quoth he, "any amateur can quickly ferret that out for himself." Below is new model No. 11.



CROSSETT SHOE "Makes life's walk easy" TRADE MARK

$4.50 to $6.00 everywhere
Lewis A. Crossett, Inc., *Makers*
North Abington, Mass.

There's a special Crossett last for people with arch troubles. Ask our agents about it.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
EXPRESS TRAINS
"Every Hour on the Hour"
To and from
BALTIMORE
WEEK DAYS
Tickets Good on All Trains

$1.75 ROUND TRIP
TICKETS GOOD TWO DAYS, Including Date of Sale.

$1.25 ROUND TRIP
Tickets Good Going on Saturdays and Sundays. Good Returning Until 9:00 A. M. Train, Monday Inclusive.

The **VANDERBILT HOTEL**
34th St. East at Park Ave., N.Y.
Subway Entrance
Walton H. Marshall, Manager.

"An hotel of distinction with moderate charges"

Within five minutes of principal railway terminals. Situation Ideal

TARIFF:

Single rooms - per day—$3, $4, $5, $6
Double rooms - " " $5, $6, $7, $8
Double bedrooms, boudoir, dressing-room and bath, per day $8, $10, $12
Suites—Parlor, bedroom and bath - - - - - $10, $12, $15

Each room with bath

We Will Make Your Home More Beautiful Than Ever.
Let us submit estimates and suggestions.
Geo. Plitt Co., Inc., 1218 Connecticut Ave.

$1 Watch Cleaning.....$1.00
Mainsprings.....$1.00
All Work Guaranteed.
A. KAHN, 935 F N.W.

The growth of our prescription work speaks for itself. Prices are just half what you pay elsewhere.
Our special Gold-filled Glasses, with best lenses.....$1.00
Far and Near Lenses (Bifocals).....$1.00

Best Optical Service

Adolph Kahn, 935 F Street.

Best Quality
COAL
Lowest Prices
For C. O. D. delivery east of 17th and south of W sts. and in Brookland.
White Ash Stove, $7.10. Large Furnace, $6.60.
Chestnut, $7.20. W. A. Egg, $6.85.
Pea, $5.50 per ton.
Subject to change without notice.
We handle only the best grade of coal that can be bought, and guarantee 2,240 pounds to every ton. Estab. 39 years.
JOHN MILLER & CO.,
PHONE MAIN 2990. 511 H ST. N.W.

TEMPERS ARE BAD ON CAPITOL HILL

Democrats Peeved at Being Kept on Job When "There's Nothing Doing."

MANN PRODS MAJORITY; REPUBLICANS GLEEFUL

Talk of a Move in Force on White House to Demand Recess for Congress.

Congress is in the doldrums these days and most everybody around the Capitol is in the dumps. The Senate and House are being "kept in" by a stern headmaster and they don't like it.

The fact that it is a case of love's labor lost, this enforced attendance upon duties which do not eventuate, adds to the general disgruntlement. "We are not getting anywhere," the senators and representatives complain, and then they add, "and meantime we can't go anywhere."

That's where the shoe pinches—most of them want to go somewhere. There are political fences to be fixed up, crops to be marketed and first thing you know it will be hog-killing time. Golf links are luring, golden October days whisper of hill and countryside and "city folks" have yearnings for autumn delights in the big towns.

Taking Its Own Time.

Meanwhile, the Senate banking and currency committee takes its own sweet time over the legislation which is holding Congress here and says to the impotent ones, "Don't crowd me!"

On the House side, minority leader Mann makes life a burden to the democrats, while his own political colleagues go and come as they listeth, free as the winds and no more responsible.

There were signs today that the House may "go on strike" if something isn't done, and there were threats of going to the White House in a body and demanding recess. It's plaguey disagreeable for the members of the lower body, for the republican papers in their districts have been "tipped off" by that wicked Jim Mann and take delight in spreading over their front pages such announcements as:

"Warrant for Congressman."

"Warrant out for Congressman So-and-So's arrest for neglect of duty at Washington." That really happened to one Indiana member and he took the next train for the capital.

The Senate banking and currency committee is not likely to report before the middle of November, it was said today, and some members of the committee thought it unlikely that a bill can pass at this session.

Efforts will be renewed this week to find a way out by agreeing upon a day fixed in the next session to take up currency, and try to secure the President's sanction to this compromise and agree to an adjournment.

The seriousness of the Mexican situation, however, may enter into adjournment plans. No one denies that affairs are very critical in Mexico, and many statesmen think Congress should not adjourn while a crisis is impending, as the President may be called upon for congressional sanction for important action in the situation.

GOES TO BRITISH GUIANA TO GET CANAL LUMBER

Genuine Greenheart, Which Lasts Many Years, Desired for Docks and Wharves.

In order to secure genuine greenheart lumber for the construction of docks and wharves for the Panama canal, Clayton D. Mell of the United States forest service has sailed for British Guiana to inspect lumber of this sort. Mr. Mell is going at the request of the Isthmian canal commission, in order that the engineers will have the assurance that real greenheart lumber will be used in constructing the docks and wharves to be built, there being a number of cheap and inferior substitutes on the market.

Real greenheart, according to officials of the forest service, is the wood most resistent to the attacks of marine borers and decay. This wood is also heavy, durable and hard and will not be easily damaged from impact and wear. It is shown by authentic records, the experts of the service say, that such wood will outlast iron and steel in places where it is brought into contact with salt water.

Lasts for Long Periods.

The sills and fenders of the lock gates in the Panama canal will be made of greenheart, which has been known and used since 1769. Logs of this wood, forest service experts say, have remained submerged in water for over 100 years and proved ot be perfectly sound at the end of that time. The only limit of the durability of this wood when used in canal work seems to be the life of the locks and bolts, made of iron usually, and it is often easy to replace these fastenings without trouble.

There are so many other woods very similar to greenheart growing in the forests of the Guianas that only an expert can distinguish between the many varieties, and it is in order to be perfectly sure that Mr. Mell has been dispatched on this journey. From the isthmus of Panama Mr. Mell will proceed directly to Demerara, British Guiana, the principal port of export for greenheart. A member of the isthmian canal commission will accompany him. Part of Mr. Mell's duty on this trip will be to ascertain whether or not genuine greenheart can be obtained in sufficient quantities and the proper sizes and at what points in the British colony, as well as prepare specifications which, incorporated in purchase contracts, will eliminate all wood but real greenheart.

SHIP'S CARGO SEARCHED.

Nothing Suspicious Found Aboard Schooner Abrahams, However.

PHILADELPHIA October 17.—The schooner Woodward Abrahams, which was intercepted off the Delaware capes Wednesday and towed here yesterday by the revenue cutter Seneca for an examination of her cargo, was searched by eight customs inspectors, and nothing was found aboard her to warrant suspicion that she was carrying merchandise to be smuggled into the United States.

The schooner cleared from Cheverie, N. S., October 2, with a cargo of rock plaster. Customs inspectors will remain with the schooner until the cargo is unloaded.

Revenue cutter and customs officers here declared they know nothing about any alleged smuggling, beyond the fact that they had received word from Washington to watch all incoming schooners. When the Woodward Abrahams came along an officer and four men from the revenue cutter boarded her and then ordered the schooner to Philadelphia.

SOUTHERN GIRLS WILL VISIT CAPITAL

All Winners of Canning Club Prizes in Fifteen States.

MAKE BEST RECORDS AMONG THOUSANDS

Work Under Department of Agriculture Has Grown Greatly in Popularity.

Fifteen girls, one from each of fifteen southern states, are soon to be given a trip to Washington as a reward for their splendid work in connection with the girls' canning clubs which are conducted under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture. These fifteen girls are the state winners in the various contests that have been carried on, and are the pick of about 25,000 girls who are enrolled in the canning clubs.

The canning club work was begun three or four years ago by the bureau of plant industry in co-operation with various private agencies. Prizes have been given before, but never have the winners been sent in a body to Washington, although the state winners in the boys' corn clubs have been rewarded in this manner. The Department of Agriculture considers that the time is now ripe for the prize girls to have a similar trip, and the result is that plans are in progress for the entertainment of the fortunate young women that the states' select.

Methods of Selection.

The selection of the winner is made differently in different states. In Georgia, for instance, the prize will be awarded by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce at the Atlanta corn show. In some cases a women's club, or an individual, or a board of education gives the prize. A great number of public-spirited people are encouraging the growth of the canning club idea as an educational project, and the trips will all be paid for through the generosity of private agencies or individuals.

While the Department of Agriculture does not supply the funds for the trips which the young women will make, it has arranged that the women agents of the canning clubs shall be summoned to Washington for an official conference at the same time that the girls are to visit the capital. They will, therefore, be called upon to chaperon the girls from their respective states, and will be in charge of them during their visit. December 11 is the date on which this conference is now expected to be called, and on which the girls will probably arrive. They will come for a stay of four or five days.

Judged by Exhibits.

In order to determine which girls are to be chosen, a choice first is made of the best girl in each county, on the basis of notes, reports and exhibits of the competitors. A state contest is then held in which the winners of the various counties compete. This is frequently held in connection with a state fair.

Each girl of the 25,000 girls enrolled in the canning clubs is supposed to have carried out a definite project in gardening on a tenth-acre plot. The girls have raised tomatoes, principally, but frequently they plant string beans, cucumbers, peppers, okra, etc. In certain regions figs are preserved; in others grape juice is made. The raising of the vegetables or fruits is out one feature of the work. When the family has been supplied with fresh products and then the local market the girls are expected to can the surplus. This is for home use and for the local market. Peaches, berries and corn are frequently put up as side lines in the canning.

Good Results Obtained.

Miss Bessie Starkey, the Virginia girl who had the best record last year of all the states, as far as yield goes, obtained 5,928 pounds of tomatoes in one season from her tenth-acre plot. Many girls have made a profit of over $100 from their one-tenth of an acre in one season. Some of these have even failed to win first prize, as there might be more than one in a single state able to attain this result. This year even better results are expected, as there are many more girls enrolled and the competition is, therefore, keener.

The good results from the girls' canning clubs have not been restricted to individual records that have been made. Apart from this thousands of homes have had home-grown canned vegetables through the winter months when they would otherwise have been without them. The profits have likewise enabled the girls to help get an education.

Pays for Education.

A young Mississippi girl has made enough to start in the state normal school and has continued working her way through that institution by growing and canning tomatoes in her vacation. She is now beginning her second year. She has become a recognized canning expert in that community and has been put in charge of a club of girls in the state school who are going into the work of canning tomatoes to help pay their expenses. This is but one case among many of those who have been able to use the income from their canning work to great advantage.

The funds which the Department of Agriculture expends on the girls' canning club work goes strictly for instruction and organization. Even then the department does not supply all the funds but works in co-operation with the various agencies that happen to be interested in the project for their individual districts. Thus the department may co-operate with a college of agriculture, with a state department of agriculture, with a board of education, or with a local chamber of commerce.

Work Has Extended.

The work was originally first started in the southern states, but so great has been its success that it has been extended to the northern states as well and similarly satisfactory results are hoped for throughout the country. It is to stimulate a more widespread interest in the proposition that the present project of having the winning girls visit the capital at one time was decided upon. Besides, it was considered that if the corn club boys were given these yearly visits to Washington something was due to the canning club girls. The organizations are closely allied and work along together in the same districts, often being administered by the same workers.

The boys' visits to Washington have aroused much general interest; they have received diplomas from the Secretary of Agriculture, have shaken hands with the President and have been shown the sights. The girls are expected to receive similar attentions during their stay in the capital.

Main Interest in Visit.

From the girls' standpoint the main interest in the visit is expected to be the liberal education they will receive from the experience, but from the broader standpoint the increased interest throughout the states will more than compensate for the outlay made. While this is the first visit of the girls in a body to Washington, one girl made the trip last year when the corn club boys were sent. She was the winner in a canning club contest in an Arkansas county and the county presented her with the trip, which she undertook with the department's official county agent as chaperon.

Looking for a Handy Man?
Ask for Uncle Sam

WHEN your Uncle Sam took off his long-tailed coat at Panama and got to work he not only managed the main event but ran all the side shows, too.

Do you realize that besides digging the canal, Uncle Sam had to feed and house 50,000 men, many of them with their wives and children?

Do you know how he watched out for their health by day, and their fun by night?

How he founded hospitals, gave dances, organized clubs, built churches, furnished preachers?

How, in order to get the men to their work, he owned and ran a railroad?

How, in order to accommodate visitors, he became a hotel proprietor?

School teacher, health officer, barber, butcher, baseball magnate, and ice cream manufacturer, all in one—that's your Uncle Sam.

Read the intensely human side of the greatest engineering feat in all history in

THE PANAMA CANAL
by Frederic J. Haskin
Author of "The American Government"

You will learn how official red tape was cut, and how your Canal was finished ahead of time.

You will read this 400-page book with fascinated interest. You will return to it as a standard work of reference again and again.

How this newspaper is distributing this authoritative book at cost price is explained by the coupon printed in another part of this issue.

The 5 Points of Authority in this Book

1. All of the chapters in this book which pertain to the actual construction of the Canal were read and corrected by Col. George W. Goethals, Chairman and Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission.
2. All of the illustrations were made from photographs taken by Mr. Ernest Hallen, the official photographer of the Commission.
3. The book contains the colored relief map of the Panama Canal Zone which was made under the direction of the National Geographic Society. It also contains the black-and-white official map of the Canal.
4. The extensive index, which makes this book a standard work of ready reference, was prepared by Mr. G. Thomas Ritchie, of the Library of Congress.
5. The final proofs were revised by Mr. Howard E. Sherman, of the Government Printing Office, to conform with the typographical style of the U. S. Government.

This book is by the author of "The American Government" which was read by millions of Americans, and still holds the record as the world's best seller among all works of its kind.

THE EVENING STORY.

Contrition.

(Copyright, 1913, by W. Werner.)

"Very well," said Priscilla, haughtily. "If that is the way you feel toward me, I will relieve you of my presence, since it must be unpleasant to you."

She walked to the door and opened it with an air of decision she was far from feeling. But there sat Sidney, with his nose buried in his manuscript, not even listening to her. Anyway, if he heard, he gave no sign, but continued to write and scowl and erase, as if no one were there at all, so there was nothing for her to do but go, since she had started.

Then Priscilla, who was naturally the kindest hearted little person in the world, did a very unkind and childish thing. She tried to excuse herself afterward by saying that he "goaded her to it by his treatment of her." She tossed her pretty blond head and said, slowly, to let the sting in each word strike home: "Your old anthem will never take the prize. It is cheap and commonplace, and you ought to know it."

Then she closed the door rather unnecessarily hard and marched down the hall to the elevator, with a reckless disregard of consequences.

Her words and the slamming of the door acted on Sidney like an electric shock. His face turned first pale, then a dark red. He compressed his lips and half started from his chair toward the door, then sank back.

"Commonplace! What a cruelly appropriate word she had chosen! That was it exactly. But it couldn't apply to all of the piece," he told himself. He felt that the first part was good. It had been written under the stimulus of the enthusiasm he had felt for all of his work three weeks ago, when Priscilla's promise to marry him and a neat little sum from the sale of his first manuscript had beautified his life on the same day. Then a large publishing house had offered $1,000 for the best anthem, and he had decided to try for it. Anthems were not especially in his line, but the money would be a great help to him, and his winning a prize would convince his skeptical family and friends that he was not "wasting his life in this foolish work," as they termed his writing music.

Everything had gone beautifully until he tried to work in an old theme that he had used once before when he was studying at the conservatory. His instructor had used that word "commonplace" in criticising it then. But Sidney liked the swing of the melody and determined to "work it over a little" and use it. Then trouble began. He couldn't make it fit in, some way, and couldn't think of anything else. Priscilla, who had been running up every day from her little studio on the floor below, missed a day because she was too busy. The beautiful words of the psalm he had chosen for his "text" failed to inspire him further, and the great work which was to bring his name before the world threatened to fall into oblivion.

As a climax to all this, when Priscilla had at last appeared he was short in his greeting to her because he was worried, and, too, he thought she might have come the day before. She had taken offense and gone off in anger, after flinging at him the words she knew would hurt him the very worst, and "of course, it was all off between them. Any one who would talk like that to a fellow had no intention of marrying him." Thus spoke Sidney from the depths of his misery and inexperience.

Priscilla, sitting by her window, saw him walking down the street a few minutes later. His hat was pulled down over his eyes and his shoulders had a dejected droop, and Priscilla's heart softened instantly.

"IT IS CHEAP AND COMMONPLACE, AND YOU OUGHT TO KNOW IT."

"What a little beast I was to say such a thing," she said to herself, repentantly. Then she made a sudden decision. "I'll go up and leave these roses on his table," taking a small bouquet from a vase on her desk. "He'll know who brought them and maybe will forgive me for being so ugly to him."

Anything decided was as good as done with Priscilla. In two minutes she was in the elevator and in three more was nervously trying the door to his studio. She found it unlocked and slipped into the room. Running over to the large table, she laid the flowers just where the familiar loose sheets of manuscript should be, but were not! A hasty glance around and her eyes fell on the waste basket. With a gasp she reached over and drew out several sheets of music paper, at the top of one of which was written the word "Contrition."

His—their—anthem! He had thrown it away! Given it up! Stung by her unjust words, and hopelessly discouraged anyway, the sight of it had become intolerable to him and he had cast it away from him!

"Oh Siddy. Not that! You mustn't do that!" she exclaimed, tremulously, spreading the sheets out on the table and seating herself in the big revolving chair before it.

She rested her forehead on her hands and began looking it over. It was beautiful—sublime. Every phrase, every note went right to your heart. Here was where she suggested a little change and he had gladly made it, telling her that without the inspiration of her dear presence not a note would have been right. Here was a duet for soprano and tenor, because their voices were of that quality. And here was the cause of all his trouble! Erased and rewritten many times. It was mute testimony to the hard work he had spent in trying to make it right, and it spoke to her so pitifully, so reproachfully.

Big tears gathered in her blue eyes and fell on the page before her. Her breath came quickly.

"You shall finish it, dearest, and it must go to the publishers, if I take it myself! It shan't be ruined on my account," she said, almost fiercely, when—oh, horrors! Winking away the tears, she discovered that instead of notes, that very part on which he had worked so hard and long was covered with little splotches and pools of inky water, made by her baptism of tears, and not a trace of his labor was legible but the words underneath—"A broken and a contrite heart Thou wilt not despise."

She seized the blotter and pen and went feverishly to work, saying the words over and over, and humming little snatches of melody as she wrote, talking to herself between times.

The time sped by and she had worked for a couple of hours before she realized it. She leaned back with a little, tired sigh. "Now, what shall I do with it? He is so angry and hurt he won't touch it again. Well, I'll take it myself." And she gathered up the pieces and hurried out.

Two weeks passed and Priscilla did not see Sidney to speak to him. She could not bear to until she heard the result of the judge's decision, and Sidney held aloof. Then, at last, one day he came. He stepped into her room with an open letter in his hand.

"Priscilla," he said, without preface, "here is a letter from Wood & Co., saying that my anthem, 'Contrition,' has won the prize. I can't understand. Did you——"

BIG TEARS GATHERED IN HER EYES

"Yes, Sid—I——" his arms were around her and he held her close as she explained in broken sentences—"I was so sorry and ashamed—and I knew it was a work of genius and you'd never touch it again after—after—that—and, Siddy—I was so contrite. I wanted to make it right——"

"But, dearest that miserable solo."

"Well, I cried on it and spoiled it, so I just wrote in a silly, simple, little tune, and I guess they thought the rest was good enough to make up for it."

A few Sundays later Sidney and Priscilla sat among the thousand others in the great church of St. James while the choir sang the prize anthem. Wave after wave of glorious harmonies rolled forth, higher and higher, to the very foot of the great white throne itself. Then, suddenly, with no warning but the simple prelude, a beautiful contralto voice, vibrant with feeling, began singing the most tender, pleading little melody, bearing the words: "A broken and a contrite heart Thou wilt not, Thou wilt not despise."

The silence of the vast audience was almost supernatural. Sidney caught his breath and looked quickly at Priscilla, who responded with a pressure of her hand on his as it lay on the seat between them. Her eyes were full of tears, as were the eyes of many around them, and when the wonderful, sweet notes died away, a sigh, almost like a whisper, swept over the audience.

Sidney did not need to be told, when the congratulations after church were over, what Priscilla's contrition had done for his anthem.

"But, dear," he said, soberly, when they were talking it over, "let's never again have such a miserable two weeks as we did. It's too big a price even for such happiness." And Priscilla promised.

(THE END.)

Chestnut Poisoning Fatal.

HARTFORD, Conn., October 17.—As the result of poisoning by eating chestnuts, Mrs. L. S. Grant died at her home, East Windsor Hill, yesterday, having been ill since Monday. Rev. J. E. Hurlburt and another resident of the town are also ill from the same cause. Two boys of Forestville died Monday from chestnut poisoning.

Praises This Remedy for Lung Trouble

Many people are led to believe that Lung Trouble is a disease which cannot be conquered. This is wrong, as many have fully recovered their health. A change of climate has helped some, but many more have been restored to health by breathing the freshest air, eating well cooked, wholesome food, being temperate in their habits and adding the tonic qualities of Eckman's Alterative, a medicine for Throat and Lung Troubles. Investigate this case:

Bowling Green, Ky., R. No. 4.

"Gentlemen: The spring of 1908 I had a severe cough for six months. I tried all the medicine that my doctors recommended to me, but no results came for the better. I had night sweats, and would cough and spit until I got so weak I could hardly do anything. But, at last, James Deering of Glasgow Junction insisted that I try your medicine. In one week there was quite an improvement in my condition, and after I had taken several bottles I felt as well as ever in my life. I firmly believe that Eckman's Alterative will relieve any case of lung trouble if taken before the last stage."

(Affidavit) Jas. C. BETTERSWORTH.

(Above abbreviated; more on request.)

Eckman's Alterative has been proven by many years' test to be most efficacious for severe Throat and Lung Affections, Bronchitis, Bronchial Asthma, Stubborn Colds and in upbuilding the system. Contains no narcotics, poisons or habit-forming drugs. Sold by O'Donnell's Drug Store and leading druggists. Write the Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for booklet telling of recoveries and additional evidence.