

# THE CARE OF NEW FOOTGEAR

Shoes Will Last Longer and Look Better if They Are Chosen With Discrimination and Given Regular and Proper Care.

It is said a lady may be told by the quality of her gloves and shoes. Though many of us may be inclined to differ with this statement, care of the footwear is to be commended.

In choosing shoes be guided by common sense more than fashion. Choose shoes that will be comfortable. Pinched feet are never attractive, and the wear of tight shoes is apt to have a tired, cross expression that detracts from the general appearance.

Have several pairs of shoes to change off with. Wearing one pair of shoes constantly is not an economy. They will last longer if changed from day to day.

Wipe off mud or brush away dust before putting shoes away. If they have been wet see that they are thoroughly dried before they are set aside. If you cannot afford shoe trees stuff them with newspaper to preserve the shape.

To clean suede shoes rub lightly with a soft white rag dipped in ordinary turpentine, turning the rag frequently as it becomes soiled. To remove smell let the shoes stand for a few minutes in a good current of air.

Do not use too much force in polishing shoes. A gentle brushing with a soft brush is better than the vigorous work of the bootblack. Never allow a thick crust of blacking on your shoes. Wash it off occasionally and apply a little castor oil; then polish in an hour or two.

Sometimes shoe polish becomes quite dry with keeping. Moisten it with a little turpentine. It softens the polish, makes it available once more and also gives a good gloss to the leather.

To clean patent leather shoes and prevent them from cracking take a small piece of flannel, dip in pure olive oil and apply gently after first removing the dust. Afterward polish with a soft duster. This keeps the leather in splendid condition.

If black kid boots have become hard put them on the hand and apply as much emporiated oil as the leather will absorb. Then take off and dry, allowing the camphor to evaporate. Rub the oil on well with the hand. This gives the original suppleness to the leather.

To make boots waterproof melt together an ounce of mutton suet and two ounces of beeswax. Smear this over the boots, especially round the soles, as soon as it is cool. Leave till next day and then wipe off. They will polish perfectly well after this treatment.

A satisfactory way to clean satin shoes, either white or colored, is to place them on trees and well rub with a rag dipped in gasoline.

This removes all soiled marks and makes the shoes look like new.

Gasoline, of course, is highly inflammable, so the cleaning should be done in a room without a fire or light.

Buttons are perpetually coming off shoes. To prevent this try the following plan: With a stiletto, pierce holes in the leather for the buttons to go through. Sew one end of a shoe lace with the tag off or a piece of strong black tape to the top of the boot and then thread the other end through the shanks of the buttons, one after another, finally sewing it firmly below the last button. This method saves many stitches and is better than metal fastenings, as it cannot possibly tear the stockings, as many of the patent fasteners do.

### Patching Wall Paper.

All wall paper fades more or less. So if parts of it become soiled or torn and want replacing it is a good plan to leave the fresh paper required for mending it in the sun until it matches the shade on the wall.

Then instead of cutting a piece to patch the wall with tear it. Then it will not show.

### USING COLD MEAT.

Meat that has been once cooked does not require to be stewed or boiled when used again, but gently warmed in gravy or sauce.

Always cut off carefully any gristle, fat, skin or browned parts before reheating the meat.

Hushes and minces are much improved if the cold meat be soaked in cold gravy or sauce for some time before being reheated.

Always use the best of material in making hash, as there is no economy practiced by using the inferior quality.

To prevent gravy from running over when baking meat pies make a couple of little funnels of white paper and place these through slits in the pastry. This will allow the steam to escape, and the gravy will not run over.

All warming of curries, hashes and stews should, if possible, be conducted in a double cooker. A bowl placed in a pan of boiling water makes an admirable substitute for a double saucepan.

## Cabrera For Leader Of Great Central American Republic

MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, president of Guatemala, as head of a great republic of all the Central American countries is the plan advanced by Carlos F. Secord of Chichicastenango, Guatemala. Mr. Secord, who has been a medical missionary in Guatemala for fourteen years, has studied the social, economic and political conditions of that country, has become acquainted with leading men throughout the country. In those conditions Mr. Secord sees much hope of future progress for the Central American republics and for Americans resident there also, provided changes in governmental policy of Washington do not disturb the present adjustments.

"Much has been written about Guatemala in recent years," says Mr. Secord, "but I have observed that many of the newspaper articles are colored with personal prejudices and therefore do not give a clear idea of actual facts. It is impossible to judge these countries from the point of view of one who has always lived in the United States and still more difficult to form an impartial idea from a superficial observation, such as is often obtained by the tourist. His ears are filled with stories of cruelty, oppression, etc., and while some of these may have foundation in fact, many of them originate in minds soured by disappointments in grafting schemes or animated



PRESIDENT MANUEL CABRERA.

by hopes of personal advancement through the change of government which they hope to effect.

"In every sense of the word the Latin-American is different from the Anglo-Saxon—in tradition, training, environment and ambitions, and to attempt to judge him by our standard will only result in the greatest confusion, doing him an injustice at the same time.

"Guatemala is essentially distinct from the other Central American republics, and her difficulties and problems are peculiar to her alone. About 60 per cent of the population is composed of pure blooded Indians, descendants of the Toltecs, peaceable and industrious, and among them are represented many of the arts, professions and trades.

"There is and always has been some enmity between the Indians and the Latin elements, the first sturdily resenting the interference from the latter in their affairs ever since the Spanish conquest. This feeling is carried into all circles and is most noticeable in efforts made by the government to educate the Indian. Except in certain districts in the Indian states, where large numbers of Indian children are being educated, the opposition is so great that but few attend the schools. Their parents prefer the children to herd sheep or hoe corn, and even where force has been used and numbers placed in the village schools they have been taken out and secreted in the mountains. This has repeatedly been the experience here in the state of Quiche, the most populous of the Indian states.

"I find that in the main the government of the republic is well balanced. It is not perfect from our point of view, nor are angelic beings in charge of affairs, but I can truthfully state that the president of the republic is an exceptionally able man, firm, superior in intelligence, progressive and in my opinion the most capable ruler at the present moment in the country from the Rio Grande to Panama. If the efforts being made by leading men in Central America bear fruit, according to their desires, I am sure the only solution of all difficulties in the Central American isthmus can be through the fusion of all into one republic under the government of a strong man, and a stronger man than President Cabrera is not yet in sight.

"Regarding business opportunities, there are many in this country, and with the high price of coffee the planters are coming gold from the fertile lands. General business is not prosperous, due to the high exchange, but we are hoping for a satisfactory solution of the financial question in the near future."

## AMERICAN INDIANS DISAPPEARING BEFORE MARCH OF CIVILIZATION

Number of Full Blooded Redskins Suddenly Decreasing.

Intermarry With Whites and Raise Healthy Families.

THE doom of the red race is foreseen and foretold by the Indian census issued by the government.

The Indian race is disappearing not by death, but by amalgamation with the whites. Summing up the Indian situation, the government experts say "the full bloods are destined to form a decreasing proportion of the Indian population and ultimately to disappear altogether." As the Indians intermarry more and more with the whites, the proportion of Indian blood will grow



Photo by American Press Association. AN OLD TIME CHIEFTAIN.

smaller and smaller until the quantity will be negligible and the race will have disappeared.

But, while the race as a race is disappearing, the number of "breeds" classed as "Indians" is increasing. From 1900 to 1910 there was an increase of about 20,000 in the number of Indians in the United States, bringing the total up to 267,000. In Alaska there are 25,000 Indians. Fifty-six per cent of all the Indians in the United States are full bloods. But the mixed breeds are increasing in number, while the full bloods are decreasing. When intermarried with whites more children result, and a larger proportion of these children live to manhood.

Oklahoma Indians are very badly "mixed," only 36.6 per cent of their number being pure blooded. The general proportion in the United States is 56 per cent. Because of the wealth of Oklahoma Indians many white men married into the tribes in order that they might participate in the tribal wealth.

The result is that two-thirds of Oklahoma Indians are of mixed blood. On



Photo by American Press Association. INDIAN FARMERS IN GRAIN BELT.

the other hand, the Sioux, Fox and Choctaw tribes of Iowa and Mississippi are almost pure blooded. In Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico the Indians are very pure blooded, there having been very little intermarriage with the whites.

There are 280 distinct Indian tribes in the United States, and there are fifty-three linguistic stocks among them. Forty-two of these 280 tribes are represented by but a single member, and another generation will see that number of tribes disappear altogether. The largest tribe is the Cherokee, in Oklahoma, which has 31,489 members. Next come the Navajos, Chippewas, Choctaws and the Teton Sioux in the order named. In Alaska there are sixty-six tribes.

The Indians are just as widely scattered today as they were when Columbus discovered America, perhaps more so, because today there are Indians in every state in the Union, according to the report. Few people are probably aware that only eight states in the Union contain more Indians than does North Carolina.

There are 7,951 Indians in North Carolina, but when the youth of the east starts out to hunt Indians he naturally turns westward instead of invading the country nearer home. New York state contains over 6,000 red men.

Oklahoma is, however, the true In-

dian state, there being more than one-fourth of all the Indians in the country within its borders. Wisconsin contains more than 10,000 Indians, while Delaware, New Hampshire, West Virginia and Vermont each count less than fifty Indian inhabitants.

Contrary to the accepted belief, the Indian is not a healthy man. Comparatively few Indians live beyond the allotted threescore and ten. Tuberculosis, rheumatism and other diseases, brought on by exposure, decimated their ranks. And especially is the full blooded Indian susceptible to "civilized" diseases since he has taken on so many habits and fads of civilization.

According to the census, more than 51 per cent of all the Indians alive today are less than twenty years of age. And a large proportion of these young people are half bloods. The census figures show a greater increase among mixed blood Indians than among pure blooded Indians, the former having more children than the latter.

These figures show that in proportion as the white blood increases



Photo by American Press Association. SIOUX SQUAW AND PAPOOSE.

among Indians so do their families increase, and there is also a lower death rate among the mixed breeds than among the full blooded Indians. The mixture of the white and red makes a stronger, more prolific race.

The number of Indians in the country decreased between the years 1850 and 1900, but increased in the decade ending with 1910. The increase for the twenty years was 17,500, or 7 per cent. This increase was largely among the mixed breeds, not the full bloods.

There are 50.9 per cent males and 49.1 per cent females. The proportion of males among white people is slightly larger than this. Among full blooded Indians the proportion of male and

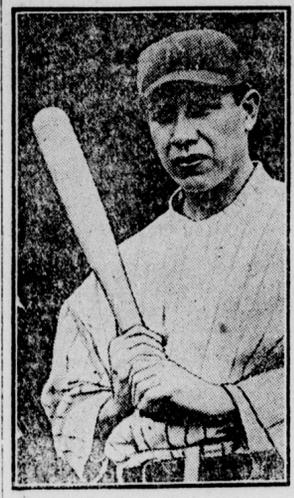


Photo by American Press Association. CHIEF MEYERS, INDIAN BALL PLAYER.

female is almost equal, while there is a preponderance of males among those of mixed blood.

The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians for the past fiscal year amounted to \$17,690,018.65. The total expenditures from 1789 to 1912 inclusive are \$532,867,925.65.

Scholarship played an important part in this disbursement. During the past year \$3,757,495 was set aside for Indian schools. The government supports 114 boarding and 223 day schools for the red men. In addition to these there are fifty-seven mission schools, conducted by various churches and societies.

## SOUND COMMERCE GROWS

Imports and Exports for July Exceeded Part of San Francisco.

The tremendous growth in the commerce of the state of Washington is shown by the government July customs report to the effect that for the first time the Puget Sound ports came under the jurisdiction of the customs service, the district of Washington exceeded the port of San Francisco in both imports and exports of domestic and foreign merchandise.

During July Puget Sound imports were \$4,595,371; that of San Francisco \$4,224,741. In the same month Puget Sound exports were \$4,592,154; that of San Francisco \$3,485,475. Puget Sound was surpassed in July by only four ports—New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans.

## YELLOWSTONE POPULAR.

1913 Sees Third Largest Travel to National Park During Short Season.

The year 1913 stands out as the third biggest year in travel to Yellowstone park, in all its history. The years that surpassed it were 1905, the year of the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, and 1909, the year of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle. In the former year the tourists to the park numbered 26,188 and in 1909 there were 32,545 good people who feasted their eyes and souls on the unique things found in geyser land. Now comes 1913, with no exhibitions nor other unusual attractions to stimulate travel, with a total of 24,629 tourists.

As the park season is a limited one of but three months—June 15-September 15—the hotels, camps and transportation companies had to care for more than 8,000 persons a month in 1913, or nearly 300 each day—to small accomplishment for a remote cutting place in the heart of the Rockies.

It is declared that as a result "the singer or musician was in the room, not in the box. It reproduced all the artist's natural voice or the musician's natural touch." The wizard Edison in a statement several months ago declared that the telephone and the talking machine were very imperfect, inasmuch as the enunciation was not as plain and distinct as the human voice in its ordinary use. This has been emphasized in the disc of the "talking movies." The discovery of Mr. Clausen may revolutionize the reproduction of talking machine records and pave the way to more perfect results in telephonic communications.

## FARMERS COMING BACK

200,000 Have Moved From Canada to United States During This Year.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 17.—Much is heard respecting the immigration of farmers from the United States to Canada, but little is known of what authorities in Western Canada term a strong movement of agricultural population from the Canadian west to the neighboring republic, a movement said to comprise many of our best farmers, says the Monetary Times of Canada. The total emigration from Canada to the United States during the year ended June 30 amounted to 150,000 people. John Clark, the immigration commissioner of the United States in Montreal, told a westerner that the immigration of the permanent residents of Canada to take up their permanent residence in the United States would likely amount to 200,000 during the coming year. He has the names and addresses of each of those people, their residence for the previous six months and their present addresses.

## USE OLYMPIA BLUE.

Brewery Has Special Color Made for Advertising—Used With White.

Blue and white will be the standard colors of the Olympia Brewing company from now on and will be used in all advertising where it is possible. A shade of blue ink called Olympia blue, has just been made for this purpose by the George Russell Reed company of Seattle. The white and blue are intended to symbolize purity and wholesomeness and have already appeared extensively on car cards, cars and buildings.

## WRITER TELLS OF CONDITIONS HERE

(Continued from page 1.)

I believe there is a glorious destiny in reserve for Washington territory. It may be far in the future. The time is coming when vessels from all nations will plow the waters of the Sound. There will be a trade here. There will be cities here that will astonish the present inhabitants. In all commercial countries harbors of the magnitude and importance of Puget Sound have become great emporiums. The last barrier in the Panama canal was destroyed last Friday. The prediction in that last paragraph is about to come true in greater measure than it has in the intervening years, though perhaps the author of that article would consider the great advancement in Puget Sound shipping during these 50 years the fulfillment of his prophecy. The big cities he prophesied have come to pass—what of the rural sections? Is there anything in that article that might be applicable to conditions of today?

**UNION MEN!**  
WE ARE THE LOCAL AGENTS FOR  
**Ullman & Co., Chicago**  
THE BEST UNION TAILORING HOUSE IN AMERICA.  
DROP IN AND LOOK OVER THE NEW FALL SAMPLES.  
**The Emporium**  
A. A. GOTTFELD,  
211 E. Fourth St. Opposite Old C. & Y. Hall.

**Within Reach**  
is the finest cake you ever ate. Right at this bakery you will find all sorts of tempting goodies at prices that are less than  
**The Cost of the Home-Made Article**  
Have you tried our bread? Not only do we use the best ingredients and the highest skill for our bread and cakes, but our baking facilities are unsurpassed.  
**DAILY BREAD SHOP**  
LOUIS DORNECKER, Prop.  
424 Wash. St. OLYMPIA, Wash. 413 E. 4th St.

**SAVE MONEY**  
We can save you money on the purchase of your Range or Heating Stove. Our UNIVERSAL Stoves will also give more heat for the same amount of fuel consumed than your old one. All sizes and prices reasonable.  
We also carry a good stock of Roofing, Fencing, Carpenters' Tools, Cooking Utensils, Wash Boilers, Tubs, Guns, Ammunition, etc.  
**VAN ARSDALE HARDWARE CO.**  
318 East 4th St. Telephone 662