

# WILLIMBLIGHT

## PROPOSES A TRUST REMEDY



Uniform state laws governing corporations rather than federal corporation control is the remedy proposed for trusts by Edgar H. Farrar, president of the American Bar Association. "The great American national disgrace," said Mr. Farrar at the recent convention of the bar association at Boston, "is found in the issuance of fictitious or watered stock. This is made possible by those corporations which provide no governmental supervision over the organization of corporations which require no part of the capital stock to be paid in money and which permit the issuance of stock at the pleasure of the organizers and directors at such valuations as they may choose to place on them. To my mind, the most vicious of all the provisions in the statutes above enumerated is that authorizing the corporation to own and vote stock in another. This provision is the mother of the holding company and the trust.

It provides a method for combining under one management and control corporations from one end of the nation to the other.

"Concerted action among the states will end all the trouble. If every state in the Union will purge its corporation laws of all objectionable features, then the breeding places of industrial monstrosities are destroyed. It appears to me that it would require but a small amount of constructive statesmanship to bring about a state conference and limited action on this grave subject."

Mr. Farrar ridicules the proposed scheme of E. H. Gary, president of the Steel Trust, for government regulation of prices. "No government of the Steel Trust," he says, "is a government of the price of merchandise bought and sold in commerce is utterly beyond the power of any legislative body in America; and our free democratic society, based on the independence of the individual and the development and protection of individual rights, would have to be shattered to its foundation and a new social order built up before any such proposition could be maintained."

## CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING

Nathan Allen, the indicted leather trust magnate of Kenosha, Wis., accused of smuggling a New York, will, it is stated, made a spirited defense. It is said the Allen side of the Jenkins imbroglio will specify an attempt to carry out a blackmail scheme. That his wife believes absolutely in Allen's innocence is shown by the fact that she spent the entire summer together on a Montana ranch.

Indictments charging Nathan Allen of Kenosha, Wis., and John R. Collins of Memphis, Tenn., with the smuggling of jewels valued at more than \$100,000 were brought to light in the office of United States District Attorney Wise in New York. The gems are alleged to have been smuggled into that port from the steamship Lusitania on June 25, 1909.

The indictments were the outcome of the testimony before the federal grand jury of Mrs. Heiler Dwyer, the woman to whom the jewelry alleged to have been smuggled was presented, and from whom it was later stolen while she was living at a New York hotel. Following the theft of the gems there was a great deal of publicity given to Mrs. Jenkins and Mr. Allen, and the matter was finally settled by a consideration of \$72,000, of which Mrs. Jenkins also received \$31,000.

A third count in the indictment also charges that Allen was party to a conspiracy with other persons to defraud the government of duties by "introducing into the country the jewelry and wearing apparel described in two prior counts."

Collins, a coal operator of Tennessee, was a fellow passenger of Allen, the indictment in the Tennessee case recites, and it charges him with having smuggled a necklace consisting of five strands of pearls with a diamond and other articles of jewelry and wearing apparel. The charge of conspiracy is also laid at his door.



Henry Rockwell Baker, a twenty-year-old youth of St. Charles, Ill., will get \$250,000 when he is graduated from W. Gates' only nephew. Mr. Gates was very fond of him; the millionaire bequeathed \$10,000 to be given to him at once for his expenses at college and \$250,000 when he gets his degree. But he will not play football. Although his uncle placed no restrictions upon him, the lad remembers that Gates was opposed to football, and for that reason, will not attempt to make a team.

He has promised when he leaves college and comes into his \$250,000, that he will stay away from Wall Street. This is also out of deference to his late uncle's wishes. John W. Gates once advised him, "I never got hold of any money, I keep away from that sort of speculation and if you regards this advice as a request, Baker was greatly surprised by the magnificent bequest, but started in studying to earn it at once.

Baker was a student in the St. Charles high school until he finished his studies there last fall. He was halfback on the school eleven and is an all-around athlete. "Henry is a bright boy," Mr. Gates once said. "I was a lad who studies and plays football too and that is the right kind. I want him to get an education. He will find an education means more to him than all the money in the world."

## WOULD TAX THE HEIRESSSES

Some time ago Representative Sabath of Illinois introduced a resolution in Congress levying a tariff of 25 per cent. upon all marriages of citizens of the United States between Americans and foreigners. Sentiment in favor of such a tax has been growing since and if there is any way of passing a law which will be constitutional and effective at the same time, to regulate this marriage barrier, steps to do so will probably be taken in the next session of Congress.

There is an economic side to the marriage of our rich American girls to titled Europeans. It is estimated that the purchase of these titles costs the enormous sum of \$1,000,000,000 every ten years—a drain that no other country except our own, could stand.

The fact that it is wealth which titled foreigners are seeking when they marry American girls is self-evident. Whoever hears of a European noble marrying a poor American girl? Who ever hears of an English heiress marrying a poor American? If international marriages were based on love the rule would work both ways.

The fact that the rule is all one-sided is conclusive proof of the mercenary spirit which actuates the broken-down nobles who seek American millions, with the encouragement of a wife thrown in. While a tax on American millions going abroad in settlement of marriage barter would not prevent such unions, it would be a compensation to the state.



Next President a Democrat. Medill McCormick says that President Taft cannot be re-elected, and while he is disposed to accept his conclusion, we dissent entirely from his reasons for it. Mr. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune is booming the Pompadour of Wisconsin, and his estimate of Mr. Taft's chances is probably affected by his wishes. If the Republicans can elect anybody they will elect Mr. Taft, but we have very little doubt that the next president will be a Democrat.

It was morally certain that if there were a joker in the Federal card game, it would be in favor of the senate. It is now said that the publicity feature does not apply to candidates for that body. There is no question, however, as to the fact that they are compelled to make reports under oath. It should not take Congress more than an hour at its next session to remedy the defect.

Only ordinary. "Piffle—They say he is a criminal lawyer." "Piffle—Yes; but I don't believe he is specially so." "The Pathfinder.

## HE WAS A LIFE SAVER.



## WHOLE THEORY FALSE

### TALK OF "SCIENTIFIC PROTECTION" ALL NONSENSE.

Custom House Figures Tell All That Is Necessary to Know, as in the Case of the Steel Trust.

According to Republican doctrine, a scientific protective tariff is one which imposes duties equal to the excess of the cost of production at home over the cost abroad plus a reasonable profit to the home producer.

If we do not include the profit of the producer abroad in his cost of production, and if we can agree as to what is a reasonable profit to the home producer, it may be admitted that tariff framed in accordance with this rule would be much more tolerable than any we have had for a century. But it would not be scientific for reasons like these:

1. It is not scientific to take from the gains some producers to swell the gains of others. The above rule assumes that this is just in any case where the cost of production is less abroad than at home. But it is evidently unjust and therefore unscientific.

2. All commerce arises out of the fact that the people of every community can produce a few things better than any others, and can prosper only by exchanging those few for such other things as they want. The Republican doctrine is at war with this fact. It would induce some men to produce things at a loss by forcing their self-supporting neighbors to make up their losses with goods produced abroad. This is not science, but injustice by act of Congress.

3. Practically it is impossible for a commission to find out the difference between cost at home and abroad. The figures are too many and often too obscure to that.

4. For most purposes the custom house returns supply the best scientific data. When they show that any industry—the steel industry, say—is exporting its products in ever-increasing quantities, and selling them abroad unprotected and in competition with the whole world, it is perfectly safe to conclude that they can make a fair profit in the home market without tariff help from Congress.—Chicago Journal.

The Trust Demands All. The "ultimate consumer" has pictured himself as the sole victim of the trust "system," and has imagined that the dividends on watered stock have flowed from the high prices charged him. His view is narrow. Among the charges against the wire combine in the suits brought in New York is this:

"Raw materials were bought at arbitrary and noncompetitive prices, to be agreed upon by said defendants, being prices lower than those for which the respective corporations would be enabled to purchase raw materials but for the unlawful conspiracy herein described."

This would appear to be a combination of manufacturers who practically controlled wire production. It is charged that they not only were restraining trade, but that they were arbitrarily declaring that the producers of raw materials should take whatever they decided to pay. It remains for the evidence to show whether or not the producers were deprived of a "fair return" or were "pinched," and for it also to show whether or not the wire manufacturers out of the combine were thus placed at a great disadvantage.

Good Advice for Democrats. Cannot the opposition party, whose services might be so great in the cause of sound legislation, purge itself of this sort of cynicism and the sober sense of the community and reach some basis of sanity? The country will not be deceived with loud talk into thinking that there is any real difference of opinion between the two parties.

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## GAME OF DODGE AND DELAY

Cry for Tariff Commission Merely a Scheme to Fasten Further Taxes on People.

The history of Schedule K is a story that might be entitled "Forty-five Years of Graft, Dodge and Delay." The first feature is that the woolen manufacturers agitated for a tariff, then met and "agreed on a tariff for wool and wool goods." That was in 1856.

A Republican congress in 1857 enacted their drafted bill. Thirteen years later there was agitation for revision, which the manufacturers met with opposition and then their first dodge—argument for a tariff commission. After two years' delay, a tariff commission was authorized. It was controlled to such an extent that John L. Hayes, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, was appointed its president. Hayes named chairman of the sub-committee named to prepare the woolen and worsted schedules. Was there any doubt that the new bill would show net increases in the wool tariff, and that reductions in woolen and worsted goods not much manufactured? That bill was enacted in 1882. In 1890 the McKinley bill, which was notorious in that it was drafted by industrial interests, increased the tariff on woolen goods, and especially on the revision of the Wilson bill, followed by the Dingley bill in 1897. Secret sessions were held by the senate finance committee. S. N. D. North, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and North's representative when, in a letter to President Whitman, he declared: "I am the only person whom the committee allows to sit in its sittings." Whitman and other manufacturers and woolen manufacturers in New York last December. His work was so satisfactory that when the Dingley bill was passed North received \$5,000. Ten years later came another agitation. Whitman, again in a letter to the "responsible" commission, but favored a tariff board to make an investigation. Why this change? Chairman Emery of the tariff board probably gave the key when, at the banquet of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers in New York last December, he declared: "I have no powers whatsoever; the tariff board has no power." It was only the same old game of dodge and delay. By such manipulations do this and other trusts tax us.

The High Duties Must Go. The very highest priest of protection on that side, when he will take counsel with himself, and without his prejudice will know that the people of this country have decreed that these excessive duties must be reduced. I can understand your obstinacy. New men have arisen among you whom you seem to think are prejudiced by personal ambition. I am not ready to say that they are without ambition, because they have shown themselves to be men of high ambition, but also men of honorable ambition. They have risen to certain men of your own party; and you hate to surrender it. But I tell you bluntly that you must surrender these high duties or you must surrender the leadership of your party. If you do not surrender these high duties, or if you do not surrender the leadership of your party, that you must surrender the administration of this government into our hands.

Of course some of you would rather see us reduce the tariff than see it done by certain men of your own party; and when you have produced that advantage of that situation.—Senator J. W. Bailey in the United States Senate.

"Righteousness." I, for one, would rather cut off my right hand than let the United States adopt the attitude of either of the two great and powerful nations who wish to wrong us or by bullying small and weak nations that have done us no wrong.—Theodore Roosevelt in the current Outlook.

I took Panama and then left Congress to debate.—Theodore Roosevelt at the University of California, March 23, 1911.

The only way for the Democratic party to advance to higher fields of power in federal administration is to shake off theatrical tendency and declare itself soberly through its best men upon national issues.

Will not the Democrats of light and leading stop temporizing with the bare elements in their following and declare themselves definitely in a way that will enable the community to find out what the party is and how far to believe in it?—New York Journal of Commerce.

A Limitation. Champ Clark says that former President Roosevelt "knew a little more than any man living." Hold on there, Champ! Isn't Roosevelt a human being?—Mancaster Union.

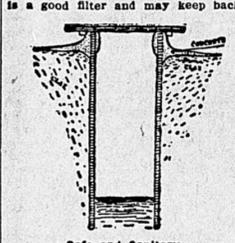
Secretary Fisher thinks that Controller Bay and the Alaska coal fields in the hinterland thereabouts are not so much. Yet the stew that there has been to get possession reveals an entirely different belief among those not unpracticed judges, the Guggenheim experts.

# FARM and GARDEN

## BUILD SUITABLE FARM WELL

Should Be Far Enough Away From Sources of Pollution to Avoid All Possible Danger.

There are few safer sources of water supply than a good well tightly covered, properly situated and cared for. If wells have, in the past, proved to be the sources of infection it has been due to carelessness. The earth is a good filter and may keep back

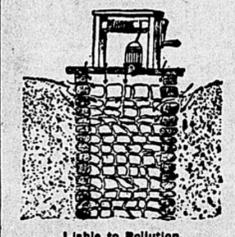


Safe and Sanitary.

Impurities for a long time, but ultimately they get back to the earth becomes thoroughly saturated. You can't be too careful. A well with ground water approaching near the surface is more liable to contamination through seepage from nearby drains or closets than one where a deep ground water compels a greater filtration. A sandy soil makes the best and safest filter; a clay or limestone region is most dangerous because of fissures and cracks which may allow a free passage of unfiltered contaminated matter.

Under the best of circumstances, no possible source of pollution should be allowed within 25 feet of a well; with poor conditions as to soil or ground water the well should be far away from these sources of danger and possible disease.

Be careful about the covering. Have it tight. Be just as careful about the casing. It should be of brick laid in cement mortar, pointed inside. This casing should go down as far as possible and the space around it should be filled in with a well-tamped clay. The casing should extend at least 18



Liability to Pollution.

Inches above the surface of the ground and it should be protected for several feet around with a concrete shield. The platform should, of course, be tight, so that not a drop of water may flow back into the well. Ventilation for a well is not necessary.

Cost of Raising Wheat. Including the item of rent, the cost of raising wheat in the year 1909 was estimated by the department of agriculture at 66 cents a bushel. The cost of raising corn was 38 cents a bushel, and the cost of raising oats was 31 cents a bushel. These figures are probably a reasonable statement of fact where the three grains are successfully grown on a medium wheat fields were 69 acres; corn fields, 30 acres, and average oat fields, 25 acres. The wheat cost the farmer to raise it \$1.15 per acre; the corn, \$1.27 per acre, and the oats, \$1.01 per acre. On the selling basis of 95 cents a bushel on farms, the wheat showed a profit of 62 cents a bushel on farms, the corn showed a profit of 47.5 cents per acre, and the oats, \$1.17 per acre. These are the figures of 1909. Today there is considerable decrease in price of grain and farmers are not making any such profits.

Experiment With Dandelions. After two years of spraying, making 12 applications in all on a strip of lawn at the New York Agricultural Experiment station with iron sulphate, the dandelions sprayed were in as thriving a condition as when the spraying first began.—Conclusion, iron sulphate will not eradicate dandelions from lawns.

Seed Doesn't Germinate. On most meadows and pastures there is usually plenty of white and red cloverseed in the soil, but owing to the lack of suitable plant food the seed has not germinated, or if it has the growth is very delicate.

Crop to Plow Under. Crimson clover makes an excellent crop to be plowed under, though they will answer. It is not equal to the clover, however, being without the nitrogen-fixing properties of the clover plant.

Problems of Farmers. There are two problems that the farmers of this country have to face: (1) spend more money on drainage and (2) use more diligence in eradicating the noxious weeds on the farm.

Without Summer Silo. The dairyman who does not have the summer silo should by all means use soiling crops.

Riding Cultivator. The two row riding cultivator with pivot gangs, the gangs to be fitted with a goodly number of shallow working teeth, is the most economical implement to use, since one man and a team of horses can do more work than two men and two horses would ordinarily do.

Farmers' Institutes. The farmers' institutes are doing a good work in educating the farmers and prejudice is giving way to a willingness to learn.

## PREPARE FOR WINTER WHEAT

Where Sown After Barley or Oats Should Be Plowed as Soon as Possible After Harvest.

Where wheat is sown after barley, oats or wheat seeded on last fall's cropland, the field should be plowed as early after harvest as possible. If this cannot be done at once, harrow the land to break down the stubble and destroy weeds and start weed seeds to germinate. The rubbish will act as a mulch and keep the ground moist, and it will plow much easier than if left unprepared to take in the hot summer's sun.

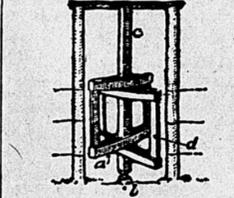
The three-horse double springtooth harrow and the double steel disk are the two best implements for cutting up stubble ground. Three heavy horses hooked to the disk harrow will cut the ground fully five inches in depth. By harrowing the field both ways before the ground becomes too hard the plow will be put in nice condition to plow later in the month.

The ground should be plowed early this month so the stubble turned under will rot and the ground settle nicely before it is time to drill. The ground should be harrowed a few days after it is plowed to prevent the escape of moisture. Fresh plowed land can be well pulverized by one cross harrow. An occasional harrowing should be given to keep the ground mellow and to kill weeds. This method is equal to a summer fallow and without the loss of a crop. Land so prepared can be drilled to wheat and seeded to grass by the middle of September.

## GOOD GATE FOR A BARNYARD

One Shown in Illustration Will Keep Stock In, but Allows Person to Go In and Out at Will.

Here is shown a good gate for the barnyard. It will keep the stock in, but you can go through it with both hands full and not be obliged to stop



Gate for Barnyard.

to open or close it, says the Farm and Home. It is built by setting a piece of 4x4 piece of hard wood, C in a hub, and placing 1x4 inch strips, a cross it as shown in the cut. Spring the ends of each pair together to hold the upright piece, D, which should be 1x4 and 2 to 3 feet high. If there are no hogs in the barnyard the bottom crosspiece can be built 18 inches above the hub. The piece, C, should be about 10 feet high and stayed with wires or with a crosspiece fastened to two posts as shown. This device forms an X, which turns as a person passes through it, but is too small for stock to go through.

Culture of Soil. The one thing above all others that the Pennsylvania station desires to teach is that soil cannot be made fertile economically at a single stroke; that land can only be kept up to its highest productive capacity by a carefully and wisely ordered system of cropping, cultivation and fertilization.

Best General Fertilizer. Barnyard manure is the best general fertilizer to use about young fruit trees; care should be taken, however, not to pile it up about the tree trunk, as it is liable to burn the bark.

Advise Your Farm. A stencil or rubber stamp costs less than one dollar. The name of your farm or your own name and address ought to go on every package, either for the local market or for shipment.

For Fire Purposes. Fill up two or three water tubs and leave them handy to the barn door for quick use in case of fire. Keep them well covered or they will make good breeding places for mosquitos.

Green Bone. Green bone is very rich in phosphate of lime.



Green Bone.

Axle grease pays 100 per cent profit. Cowpods do not do so well at the north as at the south.

Corn should be a cultivated crop in every sense of the word. Watch your cabbage and prevent the splitting of heads if possible.

The best harvest is very dependent upon the weather for good results. It is said that bees cannot profitably travel more than two miles for nectar.

Winter wheat must have a snow covering during the winter if it survives. Expert truckers and gardeners grow a large part of the vegetable seeds they need.

Constant and thorough tillage is a partial cure for drouth as it affects our crops. Corn put into the silo when in the roasting ear stage will not make first class silage.

Any crop is stored in the barn too green there is danger of spontaneous combustion. Thoroughly cultivate all crops that remain in the ground, and burn up all rubbish and trash. Late potatoes generally do better if left in the ground as long as possible to thoroughly ripen. Don't forget to cut all corn intended for seed purposes out as soon as the ears are well dried.

# BUY SHEEP AND LAMBS NOW

But Don't Be a Sheep. A COMMON EXPERIENCE.

Don't Follow the Crowd. In chasing the market for profit, the fellows who blindly follow the crowd are generally the ones who get left. The successful man buys when he has the least competition, at the lowest prices, and with the greatest margin for profit, which usually brings his selling time during a period of comparative scarcity at market, and he therefore gets higher prices and most always makes a good profit in his dealings.

Here's a Chance for Gain. The present very low market values of feeding sheep and lambs, below the cost of production, offers such an opportunity to those who are prepared to properly care for them.

Feeders Are Selling Cheap. Well-bred, thin but thrifty lambs of the growing kind can now be bought on the Chicago market for \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds; wethers of similar description, \$3.40 to \$3.75; yearling wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; yearling breeding ewes, \$4.00 to \$4.50, and good feeding ewes at \$2.50 to \$2.85. These prices are about \$1.75 lower than a year ago for feeder lambs, and the lowest since 1904. Feeder sheep prices also are unusually low.

Now is the Time to Buy. In view of the fact that prices of feeder sheep and lambs are now below the cost of production, and that present prices are so low, it is a matter of time when all other means must therefore soon rise because of the increased consumption invited thereby, the conclusion is inevitable that now is the best time to buy feeder sheep and lambs for all those who are ready to prepare them for market during the early part of next year.

A leading sheep owner and dealer says: "Fat is made pretty cheap on the Fall feed that otherwise would be wasted, and the sheep and lamb feeding proposition from the standpoint of fertility is worthy of most careful consideration."

Most Expensive Hat. The most expensive hat in the world is said to be a wonderful creation belonging to Princess Mithson Bukharae, one of the richest and most fashionable women in Roumania. The hat, which is worth easily \$1,000, is of black tinsel straw and is very large. It is lined with silver lace and covered with a number of perfect white ostrys.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Wm. A. Stearns* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Ready for it. "Young man, have you made any preparations for the rainy day?" "Oh, yes," replied the son of the prominent millionaire. "In addition to my roadster, I have a corking good limousine that will easily hold six

TOMMY MURPHY. The great horseman who is winning most of the big races for fast trotters with that farm horse, "R. T. C." is recording his name in the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA as the best remedy for all forms of Stomach and Bowel Complaints. I have used it a number of years. All druggists and mail order manufacturers, 50 and 75¢ a bottle. Booth Medical Co., Chemist, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

His Idea. "An Akhound is the best man of his kind, isn't he?" "I believe so, son."

"Then, son, if I kill more files than all the other fellows, I will be an Akhound of Swat!"

Stop the Pain. The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Colic Carbolic is applied. It kills quickly and prevents scars. 25c and 50c per bottle. For free sample, write to J. W. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

Man and His Net Alone. How!—What do you think of him? Powell—He has all of the eccentricities of genius without the genius.

Tell the dealer you want a Lewis' Single Binder straight six size.

A wise youth never expresses his love for an heiress C. O. D.

Woman's Power Over Man. Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still lives on, she is a failure. She should know the best advice she can give. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man and lose her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women who have derived a successful remedy for women's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens, and builds up the system. Expert truckers and gardeners grow a large part of the vegetable seeds they need.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

# W. L. DOUGLAS

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 & \$4.00 SHOES. WOMEN wear W.L. Douglas stylish, perfect fitting, easy walking boots, because they give long wear, same as W.L. Douglas Men's shoes.

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS. The workmanship which has made W.L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to hold their shape, fit better and wear longer than any other make for the price. CAUTION: The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom of shoe. If you cannot obtain W. L. Douglas shoes in your town, write for catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass. \$5.00 SHOES will positively outwear DOUGLAS, 145 Spark St., Brockton, Mass. ONE PAIR of my BOYS' \$2.50 or \$3.00 SHOES will positively outwear any other make of ordinary boys' shoes.

# CEMENT TALK No. 7

Newspapers print nearly every day the story of some fire disaster involving the complete destruction of great property values and sometimes the loss of human lives.

The annual fire losses of the United States are measured by the millions; in fact, it is stated that over two hundred and fifty million dollars worth of property was wiped out by fire in the United States last year. While it is true that the precautions to prevent fire and fire fighting systems are often inadequate, the main trouble lies in flimsy, non-fireproof building construction. Experience has proved that fireproof construction is both practicable and economical. In some industries fireproofing is compelled by law. Reinforced concrete has come to the front as the most important agent in building against fire. The use of cement in building is becoming more and more common, due to its fireproofing, durability and economy. When building is being done from the best quality of the best quality possible to manufacture, *Universal* is handled everywhere by the best dealers.

UNIVERSAL PORTLAND CEMENT CO. 72 W. ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO. ANNUAL OUTPUT 10,000,000 BARRELS.

PARKE'S HAIR BALM. A beautiful hair dressing, which restores the hair to its natural color, and keeps it soft and smooth. Sold everywhere.

NO MORE ASTHMA. A new and powerful remedy for the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hay Fever, and all other respiratory ailments. Sold everywhere.

PATENTS. REAL ESTATE. AGENTS. QUICK OPPORTUNITY. Make money quick. Good investment. Write for particulars. Address: 145 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

COME TO ALBERTA. For cheap lands and fine farming opportunities; no back payment. Good improved farms for sale. Write for particulars. Address: 145 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

TEXAS LAND OPPORTUNITY. Wonderful investment. U. S. Government land. Write for particulars. Address: 145 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

FAIR VIEW FARM. For sale at a bargain. Contains 100 acres rich black soil, beautiful view of the city. Write for particulars. Address: 145 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

COME TO ALBERTA. For cheap lands and fine farming opportunities; no back payment. Good improved farms for sale. Write for particulars. Address: 145 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

RU to Florida. If you are prepared to leave your home, travel and enjoy the best of Florida. Write for particulars. Address: 145 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

California Orange Land. Independent from the world. Write for particulars. Address: 145 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Wise youth never expresses his love for an heiress C. O. D.

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IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

# W. L. DOUGLAS

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