

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

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SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1912.

An Evening Echo.

Do not waste your time on social questions. What is the matter with the poor is poverty; what is the matter with the rich is uselessness.—G. BERNARD SHAW.

A Pittsburg Blunder.

Reports sent to Pittsburg from the special excursion train bearing Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce trade excursionists state that rivalry among West Virginia cities in receiving the visitors was the reason no program of entertainment was carried out by Clarksburg business men when the Pittsburgers were in Clarksburg.

The statement is erroneous. The real reason was a blundering short sightedness on the part of the Pittsburg business men that is both surprising and regrettable. In considering the visit of the Pittsburg commercial men, Clarksburg business men were not filled with a spirit of jealousy because the visitors stayed longer at Fairmont, or Parkersburg, or Grafton, or elsewhere in West Virginia. Such comparisons were not entertained. All the business men of Clarksburg cared about was the length of time that was to be spent in Clarksburg, regardless of the rest of the trip.

Unfortunately, Clarksburg was made a mere flag station in the itinerary of the trade promoters. The stay was scheduled at two hours but it was really briefer than that, as is usually the case with special train tours. Now, what actual benefit could accrue to either Clarksburgers or Pittsburgers in the promotion of trade relations from a tag-and-run visit of an hour or so? It would be practically impossible to take such a large visiting party to a point half way to some of the leading industrial plants and return in that brief space of time. In fact, it would be silly to arrange for any sight-seeing tours or brief social visits with business men in the generous and hospitable manner in which Clarksburgers like to do such things. The brief visit was all the more disappointing in view of the fact that it was scheduled for the midday meal hour, a time quite inconvenient for business men.

The Pittsburg commercial men cannot say the brief visit here was an oversight as to schedule arrangements, as emphatic protest was made to the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce in ample time to make any change of the schedule. The protest was practically ignored. In view of the fact that a vast quantity of raw materials and manufactured products of the Pittsburg district is brought to Clarksburg, the slight given to the city by the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce is something that "passeth the understanding."

Changing Climate.

The significance of climate as a factor in the treatment of disease is generally conceded. Altitude, sunshine, salt air, ocean breezes and forest hills are expressions with which the practitioner now and then attempts to conjure his jaded patients. Not infrequently the spell is effective, bringing with it a renewal of vigor and restoration to health. Can objective causes for climatic influences be discovered? What are the reasons for the frequently observed beneficial effects of an ocean voyage, or a stay at the seaside?

Professors Zuntz, of Berlin, and Durrig, of Vienna, both well known European experts in physiology, who have devoted much energy to the study of the effects of high altitudes on man, have given some consideration to these questions. In

the course of an ocean voyage from Germany to the Canary Islands and return they made careful observations on pulse-rate, body temperature, etc. Despite the invigorating nature of the trip, these fundamental bodily features were not found altered in any detectable uniform degree. This corresponds with what has been observed in investigations at seaside resorts where the travel factor is excluded, but the atmospheric conditions are similar in many ways says the Journal of the American Medical Association. Neither such conditions, nor the tropics, nor yet polar climates effect any marked alteration in these physiologic functions. In any event it has been impossible to demonstrate changes that might be considered indicative of a stimulating effect of ocean climates.

A similar outcome has attended the careful experimental investigation of the effect of sunlight. An abundance of direct sunlight, especially in some of the widely visited health resorts, has always claimed a due share of the credit ascribed to the invigorating climate. We read of the joys of balmy sunshine. Careful scientific observations have not disclosed any bodily changes due to this cause.

Notwithstanding all of these negative findings, however, no one can deny the usefulness of a change of climate, despite the obscurity surrounding the secret of its influence on the individual.

Typhoid and the Food.

The last great flood in the Mississippi Valley occurred in 1897, and it was followed by several serious epidemics of typhoid fever, which was attributed to the pollution of drinking water. This was probably a correct explanation, although it was attributed to the pollution of prevalence of typhoid fever the next year in the military camps during the war with Spain was due largely, if not entirely, to the housefly, which has since been given the name of the typhoid fly.

The recent flood in the Mississippi valley has been even more widespread than that of 1897, and if conditions are to be the same the sickness and resulting loss of life would undoubtedly be fearful. But, an exchange points out, conditions will not be the same. The sanitary experts of the army already have the situation well in hand. They have put the relief camps in fairly good condition, notwithstanding the ignorance and carelessness of the thousands of persons congregated in them, and while they continue to guard against the flies, which, however, it would seem must have been pretty effectually eliminated by the overflow, they will also look carefully after the potable water as the food subsidies.

Dangers of Spitting.

"Ninety-five per cent of our consumption," says the North Carolina State Board of Health, "comes from careless spitting, coughing and sneezing," particularly on the part of the consumptive, but also from people who are apparently healthy. "Spit is frequently laden with deadly disease germs, particularly that of consumptives.

It is pointed out that when one spits, coughs or sneezes, a great multitude of tiny droplets of spittle are violently expelled from the mouth and nose. The largest of these droplets can be readily seen. A large number of smaller droplets can be round if a mirror or piece of glass is held before the face when coughing or sneezing. A tremendous quantity of still smaller droplets are discharged in the form of an invisible spray or mist, which floats about in the air for some time. Scientists have found that when a man coughs, spits or sneezes in a large hall or room where the air is quiet, these tiny, invisible germ-laden droplets will float in the air for a distance of twenty-five to 100 feet. These tiny droplets, in the form of mist or spray, may be breathed in by other people, or they may settle on objects with which they come into intimate contact, such as food and clothing. Viewed in this light, such conduct is at least impolite. Furthermore, it is dangerous to the public at large to have careless people actually coughing, sneezing and spitting germ-laden matter into their faces even if it is invisible and in the form of a fine mist.

A Volcano That Became a Lake. Unique among the natural wonders of America is the lake in Crater Lake National Park in Oregon, which is described in a publication entitled "Geological History of Crater Lake," just issued by the Department of the Interior. The traveler who, from the rocky rim of the lake, looks across its limpid waters to the cliffs beyond of Mount Mazama boiled and seethed in its efforts to find an outlet, for Crater Lake is all that remains of a great volcano that ages ago reared its lofty summit high above the crest of the Cascade range.

Before the Cascade range existed the region now included in the state of Oregon was a great lava plateau that extended from the Rocky Mountains to the present Coast range. Gradually mountain making forces became operative; the surface of the plateau was arched and there arose the great mountain system which is now known as the Cascade range. With the hardening of the crust the centers of eruptions became fewer until they were confined to a few high mountains that were built up by the flows of molten lava. In this way were created Hood, Rainier and Mazama, from whose sides and lofty summits streams of lava poured across a desolate land. Hood and Rainier still lift their snowy caps to the clouds and fling a defiant challenge to the mountaineer to scale their steep, ice-covered slopes. Mazama alone is gone, engulfed in the earth from which it came. In what is left of its caldera lies Crater Lake.

Mount Mazama in its prime rose to a height of over 14,000 feet above the sea. Mount Scott, which towers above Crater Lake on the east, was only a minor cone on the slope of Mount Mazama. The portion of the mountain that has been destroyed was equal in size to Mount Washington in New Hampshire and had a volume of seventeen cubic miles.

From the crest of the rim surrounding the lake the traveler beholds twenty miles of unbroken cliffs which range from 500 to nearly 2,000 feet in height. The clear waters of the lake reflect the vivid colors of the surrounding walls and whether in the soft glow of early morning, in the glare of the noonday sun, or in the rosy hues of the dying day, the view is one of an awe-inspiring grandeur and beauty.

The publication contains a detailed account of the formation of this wonderful work of nature. It is well illustrated by photographs and is written in non-technical language so that it may be readily understood by the reader who has not the advantage of scientific training.

WHAT

constitutional changes, without our knowing exactly what we are going to do and what the effect of these changes will be. What I would deprecate is the sudden suggestion of amendments for this end, and amendments for that, and having amendments for breakfast the next morning as if the amendment of the fundamental law were nothing but the repeal of an ordinary statute or the passage of an ordinary appropriation bill.

"There is one other subject which is a rather tender one with me. I am convinced that most of the audiences I had the privilege of addressing within the last year were in favor of passing and ratifying the peace treaties just as they were presented to Congress.

"I give notice that I have not lost interest in that point and I have no thought of surrendering, because I intend, so far as I can and so long as I may raise my voice, to continue, to favor general universal arbitration. I acknowledge and admit the power of the Senate, and I believe it to be a great part of the structure of our government, and I would not have it eliminated for anything. I recognize the authority of the Senate and have no quarrel with the exercise of that authority, but the ultimate source of all authority in this government is the people. It is the people who, by deliberate judgment can effect a reform which commends itself to their hearing and their souls and their minds, and it is upon them that I depend in this matter.

"We have treaties pending also with Nicaragua and Honduras with carry out the policy of the treaty with Santo Domingo and they ought to be

ratified. There are other things of the government to which reference might be made, such as the movement looking to greater economy and efficiency in government work and expenditures; penny postage through postal economies; extension of practical conservation acts; parcels post; revision of currency laws and prevention of panics; scientific study of industrial conditions and international investigation of the high cost of living. But there is one subject to which I would refer in conclusion.

"Should the Republican party take up the judicial recall as one of its tenets, it would lose caste as a defender of our civilization, a maintainer of the constitution, and an upholder of justice. When we depart from the principles of the independence of the judiciary we shall lose the valuable essence of the administration of justice and we shall retrograde to the point where the history of the decadence of a republic begins. I am not unmindful of the necessity for judicial reforms, but that depends not on changing the character of the judges, but upon the change of procedure, the expedition of judgments, and the reduction of the expense of litigation."

LAYING HENS

Are Laggard in Their Work According to the Crop Reporter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The Crop Reporter for May gives some interesting statistics on egg production and consumption in the United States. It shows that the production of eggs in 1909 was 1,591 million dozen valued at \$306,689,000 which was equivalent to 19.3 per dozen. As very few eggs were imported or exported the production is practically the same as the consumption and the figures show that an average of 207 eggs were consumed in the year by each person in the United States.

The Crop Reporter states that while a good laying hen ought to produce 200 eggs a year, the average run of hens do not produce more than 100 each, showing plenty of room for improvement in the raising of laying hens.

A CLEAN SCALP MEANS BEAUTIFUL HAIR

There is nothing "just as good" as Newbro's Herpicide. Some dealers will even go so far as to tell you they have something better.

That man has an axe to grind. You can't stop him grinding, but you can prevent him grinding it at your expense.

There is one sure, swift way to do it. Go where you can get what you ask for.

You won't be obliged to do this very often, as fortunately a majority of the druggists are honest and conscientious.

Newbro's Herpicide has been so long and favorably known as the original dandruff germ destroyer that no one should be deceived.

When you need a hair remedy, you don't want one which merely promises to kill the dandruff germ and prevent the hair from falling.

You want one that will do it. Herpicide does it.

The hair becomes soft and lustrous. There is life, snap and beauty where formerly the hair was dead, dull and brittle.

Newbro's Herpicide in 50c and \$1 sizes is sold by all dealers who guarantee it to do all that is claimed. If you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Applications of this wonderful prophylactic may be obtained at the best barber shops and hair dressing parlors.

Send ten cents in postage or silver to The Herpicide Co., Dept. R., Detroit, Mich., for a nice sample of Herpicide and a booklet telling all about the hair.

There never was a time when people appreciated the real merits of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy more than now. This is shown by the increase in sales and voluntary testimonials from persons who have been cured by it. If you or your children are troubled with a cough or cold give it a trial and become acquainted with its good qualities. Write to all dealers.

The Watts-Lamberd Co.

We Give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps with Cash Purchases

After Supper Specials FOR SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 25.

- 20c "Oatmeal" Towels 2 for 25c
\$1.00 Mercerized Table Damask 49c Yd
18c Children's Hose 2 pairs 25c
Fine Imported Aluminum Ware, Regular values 75c to \$1. 49c
\$1.25 Long Silk Gloves 79c
18c Men's Sox 2 pairs 25c
25c and 35c Taffeta Ribbons . . . 15c Yd
50c Lace Top Corset Covers 25c
\$1.00 Renaissance Dresser Scarfs 49c
85c Salem Sheets 55c
69c to 85c Muslin Underwear 49c
\$1.50 Lingerie Waists 98c
\$1.50 Middy Blouses 98c
35c Imported Madras Cloth 17c Yd
\$1.50 Colored Crepe Kimonos 98c
25c Mercerized Linaire 15c Yd
50c Women's Silk Boot Hose 25c
\$25 Axminster Rugs \$17.95
9x12 ft., large line of new designs to select from.
\$2.50 Axminster Rugs \$1.79
27x54 inches.

WHEAT

Crop Condition in West Virginia Far Better Than Last May.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The condition of the wheat crop in West Virginia on the first of May was far better than it was at the same time last year and still better than the average condition on the first of May for the last ten years. The Crop Reporter for May, published by the Department of Agriculture, states that the condition of the crop the first of this month was ninety per cent of a full yield compared with eighty-eight per cent one year ago and eighty-six per cent as the average for the last ten years.

The condition of the rye crop is also better than in the past, being ninety-two per cent for this year compared with ninety-one per cent for last year and eighty-nine per cent for the last ten years.

The condition of hay in West Virginia was given as eighty-nine per cent for this year compared with eighty-four per cent for the last year and ninety-nine per cent for the last ten years.

Spring pasture is much better than it was last year and better than it has been for the average of the last ten years.

The quantity of hay left on farms in West Virginia the first of this month was only 16,000 tons compared with 49,000 last year and an average of 76,000 for ten years.

ONLY ELEVEN

Number One Certificates Are Issued So Far This Year.

CHARLESTON, May 25.—The department of schools has compiled a list of those who secured certificates, and the number of first, second, third and total number of applicants in each county of the state, as a result of the uniform examination held two months ago. The result in every instance exceeds that of the first examination held in 1911. The number to receive first grade certificates is 11; second grade, 812; third grade, 1342; total number of applicants, 4190. The number of renewals, not included in the above figures, will probably be something more than 100.

DEPORTED.

A man who was fined \$3 and costs this morning in police court by Mayor Frank R. Moore for having been drunk in the street last night, was ordered to leave the city in default of payment.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

Please take notice that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Harrison County Bank for the election of directors and the transaction of all such other business as may

YOUR OPPORTUNITY !! Have you taken advantage of it?

TODAY

Your last chance to take advantage of this

Grand High Cost of Living Solved Sale, the Biggest of all Bargains!

TODAY and TONIGHT

Brown's SELLS IT FOR LESS

339-41 W. MAIN ST. Next to Home Fur. Co.

properly come before the meeting will be held on the eleventh day of June, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the office of the Bank, in the town of Lost Creek and the State of West Virginia. Dated May 11, 1912. W. D. NUTTER, Cashier.

NOTICE TO NURSES. The State Board of Examiners for Nurses will hold an examination in Huntington, W. Va., June 17th, 1912, at 9 o'clock a. m. at the Carnegie Library. DR. GEO. LOUNSBERY, Secy.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of two deeds of trust executed to the undersigned John Bassel, trustee, by Ella P. Thompson and Charles F. Thompson, her husband, the first thereof dated on the 4th day of August, 1902, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Harrison County, West Virginia, in Trust Deed Book No. "T," page 93, to secure the payment of a certain negotiable promissory note for Thirty-five Hundred (\$3500) Dollars, fully mentioned and described therein, and the second of said deeds of trust dated on the 17th day of November, 1904, and of record in said office in Trust Deed Book No. "V," page 315, to secure the payment of a certain negotiable promissory note for One Thousand (1000) Dollars, fully mentioned and described therein, and default having been made in the payment of both of said notes, and being required so to do by the Lowndes Savings & Trust Company, the assignee and owner of both of said negotiable promissory notes, I, John Bassel, Trustee, will, on SAT-

URDAY, THE 11th DAY OF MAY 1912, at one o'clock p. m., at the front door of the court house of said Harrison County, West Virginia, proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the property conveyed by said deeds of trust. Said real estate lying and being in the City of Clarksburg, in Harrison County, West Virginia, at the junction of Sycamore and Locust streets, and having a frontage of Eighty feet on said Sycamore street and a frontage of about One Hundred and Thirty-three feet on said Locust street, and on said real estate is situate a two story brick dwelling house and also a two-story apartment house. Said real estate is the same that was granted to the said Ella P. Thompson by Richard T. Lowndes by deed dated May 6, 1892, and of record in said office in Deed Book No. 88, page 322.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash on day of sale; one-third in one year, and one-third in two years, taking from the purchaser notes bearing interest from the date of sale with good security for the deferred payments, and retaining a lien upon said real estate as a further security therefor. Given under my hand this 13th day of April, 1912. JOHN BASSEL, Trustee.

The above sale is continued until Saturday, May 18th, 1912, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the same place. Dated this 11th day of May, 1912. JOHN BASSEL, Trustee.

The above sale is again continued until Saturday, May 25th, 1912, at same hour and place. JOHN BASSEL, Trustee.

The above sale is continued until Saturday, June 1st, 1912, at the same hour and place. JOHN BASSEL, Trustee. May 25, 1912.

4 Per Cent

START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT WITH THIS BANK AND WATCH IT GROW. Many good things are said about our methods of conducting this bank. All who avail themselves of our services are well pleased and they will tell you so. This is exclusively a Savings Bank—a bank for the masses—we welcome the small accounts as gladly as we do the larger ones. ALL ACCOUNTS AT THIS BANK DRAW INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 4 PER CENT. R. T. LOWNDES, President. The Lowndes Savings Bank and Trust Co. GEO. L. DUNCAN, Sec. and Treas.

4 Per Cent