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What?

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M'ADOO'S PLAN DOES NOT SUIT MR. KITCHIN

Democratic House Leader and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Representative Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, Democratic floor leader in the House and chairman of the ways and means committee, has followed a statement by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo with a statement of his own. The two men do not agree as to the government finances or the solution of the revenue question.

The McAdoo statement contained a general tone of optimism. There is not anything of that kind particularly noticeable in the statement of the man who will have more to do in the House with raising the needed revenue than anybody else.

McADOO REVENUE PLAN THAT PRESIDENT APPROVES.

- Re-enactment of the emergency revenue taxation law. Repeal of the tariff law provision putting sugar on the free list. Increased taxation on individual and corporate incomes. Reduction of the income tax exemption from \$4,000 to \$3,000 for married and from \$2,000 to \$1,000 for single persons. Provision that the surtax on incomes shall begin at \$10,000 or \$15,000 instead of at \$20,000 as at present. A tax on crude oil, gasoline and refined oils. A horsepower tax on automobiles and other internal combustion engines.

"No man in the administration," says Majority Leader Kitchin, "or in the ways and means committee, although for months they have wearied their wits over it, has yet been able to solve even the beginning of the problem of raising the enormous increase of revenue. I have had hundreds of suggestions as to how to raise it. All the suggestions combined would not begin to raise the amount. Every suggestion has been, however, to raise the tax on the other fellow's business or product and not on his." The statement says further: "The condition of our treasury and our revenues and the necessities of the government are less able now to permit increased appropriations than ever before. The treasury has felt most heavily the burden of the present war. Our general surplus fund of

over \$150,000,000 is monthly disappearing; our deficits are annual and monthly; our revenues have diminished; we have strained the nerves of the government to get sufficient revenue to meet its ordinary expense; we have been forced to levy an emergency tax; our deficit still exists; our revenues are still insufficient. "After the expiration of the present emergency tax, December 31, 1915, we will be faced with the deficits for the coming year of at least \$117,000,000. This year the assumption that not a dollar of increased appropriation will be made for any purpose over the last year's appropriation (yet I understand that there will be from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 increase). "This \$117,000,000 deficit is upon the further assumption that Congress will repeal the sugar free list provision of the Underwood act, which goes into effect May 1, 1916 (which itself will impose \$100,000,000 upon the people). For this Congress of militarism and ravalism, euphonically called by its advocates 'national defense' or 'preparedness' program, \$200,000,000 annual increase of taxation is required. "This, added to the deficit above mentioned, makes \$317,000,000 additional annual taxation (even with the free sugar clause repealed, which must be raised, on the assumption, too, there will not be a dollar increase in any other appropriation over that of last year. "This is three times larger annual increase than was ever required or raised (and practically all of it must be raised by direct or excise taxes) than at any time in the history of our government, except during the Civil war."

SWITZERLAND'S ROLE OF GOOD SAMARITAN

In the European War Struggle Makes Itself Felt among the Suffering Soldiers.

BERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 29.—Switzerland, surrounded on all sides by warring nations, obliged itself to arm against possible violation of its territory, forced into an economic neutrality in which it is scarcely able to suit anybody while suffering a great deal of harm itself, finds only one role that pleases everyone—that of the "good samaritan of Europe," relieving the sufferings of its neighbors are causing to each other's subjects. The burden of maintaining communication between several million prisoners of war and their kindred fell upon the Red Cross committee of Geneva, Switzerland, also rushed to the frontiers loaded with refreshments and comforts for re-

fugee and mutilated soldiers, returning hom through its neutral territory. What this has cost Switzerland in money cannot be reckoned. What it has lost commercially and financially in other directions it is difficult to estimate beyond the millions that its mobilization has cost it.

The Swiss people are particularly sensitive over the suspicions they have been exposed to by reason of their geographical position. The varied character of the population and the resulting division of sympathies in the conflict. There has undoubtedly been some contraband but no more than there would have been in any other country where private gain is tempted by high paid risks. A great deal of contraband has been prevented. By reason of commercial treaties Switzerland was unable to prevent the transportation across its territory of enormous quantities of merchandise that Italy sent to Germany in exchange for coal before it declared war on Austria. The inspection of that merchandise to detect contraband of war was a formidable task.

Countries Are Suspicious. Regarding suspicious in France that importations from that country into Switzerland went to supply the Germans the Swiss people point out that these importations for the first quarter of 1915 were sixty million francs less than for the first quarter of 1914. At the same time they complain of the stoppage by France of goods from across the Atlantic that were indispensable for the provisions of the population and for the operation of their industries. These complaints were neutrally more bitter from the German part of Switzerland.

From the beginning of the war Switzerland has been obliged to appeal constantly to the good will of both groups of powers at war while being at the same time tugged at from many different directions by as many conflicting interests. All this is what made possible, even neces-

sary the idea of an importing trust which bears the same of the Swiss society of economic supervision. This, it is hoped, will remove the friction; it will not, of course, indemnify Switzerland for its direct outlays of a hundred million dollars in mobilization expenses, its charitable work, its indirect losses in business stagnation. Its mobilization costs in an average of eight million dollars a month; if the war lasts two years the total will be nearly two hundred million dollars.

Great Loss from Tourists. What Switzerland has lost in receipt from tourists was shown by the decrease of six million dollars in the receipts of federal railroads from August to December, 1914.

In July 1914, the number of tourists registered at Zurich was 33,886; this year in the same month there were only 12,885 visitors. At Lausanne there were 3,670 guests registered in July 1914; this year there was only 2,090.

Prof. Seipel is quoted as saying: "If the anguish of the sombre European tragedy didn't weigh so heavily on our hearts and consciences, life would never have been so agreeable in Switzerland as at present. We are like a little family that has bid adieu to its boarders and found its charming intimacy again." The hotel keepers are unable to look upon the situation with the same philosophy. All of them are in financial distress—some of them in desperate straits exposed to the ruinous competition of new houses or of old houses that may be bought at ruinous terms after peace that may be declared. Their situation prompted the suggestion of a hotel monopoly in order to improve the security to banks who are asked to renew advances.

All business in luxuries has been tried particularly. In July, 1915, only 25,043 gold watch cases were stamped as compared to 67,060 in July, 1914.

MAD COYOTES

Running Amuck among Ranchers and Men Fear to Venture Out at Night.

WINNEBOCCA, Nev., Nov. 29.—In Humboldt county the hills are reported to be alive with rabid coyotes, making it extremely dangerous for persons to travel without being armed. While riding his range, George Miner killed four mad beasts with a club and Frank Lamb also clubbed one to death recently.

At the Sanders ranch, near Golconda, the rabid beasts are said to be in control of the situation and are so plentiful that men fear to venture out at night. A rabid animal attacked a teamster near Golconda and formed him to take refuge on the seat of his wagon. The camp dog was chewed to pieces when he gave battle to the intruder and the animal kept the teamster on the wagon all night. It was killed in the morning.

lish a full sheet, that will be done. If not, we shall continue to have little weekly leaflets as this one.

"P. S.—From my own personal earnings I shall be glad to repay all those who have paid in advance and desire their money back."

SOMNAMBULIST

Wanders Some in Her Sleep, Including a Ride on a Train.

MARINETTE, Wis., Nov. 29.—A dream that ner three small sisters were burning to death in an orphanage at Green Bay is believed by physicians to have caused the wanderings of Maria Behan, 18 year old miss, who returned here while police in northern Wisconsin and Michigan were searching for her. "I could not rest the other night," said the girl. "I saw my sisters dying in the flames. They called to me, and I dreamed that I was about to save them. The next thing I knew was when I heard someone call 'Green Bay.' Then I awoke and found myself on a train entering Green Bay."

DARKEN GRAY HAIR, LOOK YOUNG

Gray Hair Changed to an Even Dark Shade by Q-Ban. Harmless—No Dye.

You can easily turn your gray, lifeless, dry, faded or streaked with gray hair beautifully dark and lustrous if you'll apply, a few times, Q-Ban Hair Color Restorer to hair and scalp like a shampoo. Q-Ban is a harmless, ready-to-use liquid, not sticky, and darkens all your gray hair so evenly that no one can tell it has been applied. Q-Ban is not a dye, but acts on the roots, makes hair and scalp healthy, naturally changing gray hair and entire head of hair to that soft, even, dark luster, softness, beauty and abundance which makes the hair so fascinating and attractive besides preventing dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair. Guaranteed to satisfy or money refunded. Only 50 cents for a big 7-oz bottle at Wells and Haymaker Drug Store, Clarksburg, W. Va. Out-of-town folks supplied by parcel post.—Advertisement.

CREAM MILK COTTAGE CHEESE BUTTERMILK NONE BETTER

STURN'S DAIRY

Both Phones

Do Your Shopping Early.

Do Your Shopping Early.

THE D. M. OGDEN COMPANY

Big Opening Of Our Toy and Holiday Goods Departments TUESDAY, NOV. 30

We announce the opening of our toy and Holiday goods lines on next Tuesday, November 30th. Our store is replete with beautiful merchandise for the holiday season, and we are ready for the business.

Never have we shown such an assortment of toys and novelties as this season. We have searched the markets for the things we thought would suit the trade and we feel that we have succeeded. Our large basement is filled with pretty toys that are new and novel.



FINE KID GLOVES FOR WOMEN

We want to call attention to the stock of gloves carried here, because gloves enter into the Christmas giving very largely. We never had a more complete stock of fine kid gloves for women. We carry the celebrated Centameri line, made in Grenoble and this factory is one of the very few that has run throughout the war. We have a complete stock of these beautiful goods in all sizes. Ask the lady at the glove counter for a pair of our splendid "gun metal" gloves at \$1.35 a pair. Every pair guaranteed.



And then the Handkerchiefs. Never have we shown such a line as this season

The beautiful all linen hand embroidered handkerchiefs, the "Bretonne" line made in Ireland. We bought these goods direct through the importers, as we always do, placing our order last March so that the goods could be made up in good time for our Christmas trade. Over 100 patterns of hand-embroidered goods at 25 cents each to select from. Other fine lines up to \$2.00 each.

We have just received a fine new line of leather hand bags, the most complete line ever shown by this store, and that is saying a great deal, because we have always carried a big line of these goods. But this season, we feel that we have made special effort, and we want you to look over the goods and we feel you will agree with us that this is true.

New Silks, New Wool Dress Goods, New Wash Goods, New Table Linens, Embroidered Linens, Silk Hosiery, Knit goods, Shawls, Fancy Articles, Neckwear, Umbrellas, Draperies, Laces, are found on our main floor, in profusion.

Our second floor is replete in new stocks of Rugs, Drapery Goods, Carpet Sweepers, Ready-to-wear goods, consisting of Suits, Coats, Dresses, Furs, Bath Robes, Kimonos, Muslin underwear, Blankets, Comforts, all suitable for gifts for wife, mother or sister. Look over these lists of merchandise and make up your mind what you would like to look at and come in next week and let us show you our nice merchandise.

SHOP EARLY

We appeal to the good women of Clarksburg and vicinity to get out in the morning and do your shopping. This will avoid the rush at the closing hour, and assist our clerks in taking care of you. Besides you will have more time to look and make your selections. Don't put off until the last week. Buy early in the day, early in the week, early in December. Make your selections and we will put the goods aside until you call or send for them, this will assist us very much and will be much better for you.



MERCHANT MARINE IS TOO WEAK FOR TRADE

According to National's Business, Official Magazine of Chamber of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The principal trouble with the American merchant marine is not that it is infinitesimally small. It is not small according to the Nation Business, the official magazine of the chamber of commerce of the United States. It is quite respectable both in number and tonnage. Its lamentable weakness lies in the fact that it is out of all proportion to the enormous trade of the country.

When one speaks of a merchant marine there persists an impression that something inherently connected with merchants, merchandise and cargoes is meant, and, further, that it has to do with the sea. Yet more than 12,000—nearly half—of our total merchant marine may be said truthfully, to have more to do with the land.

Also Some Canal Boats. Out of a total of 26,701 registered and licensed vessels, there are 8,432 motor boats, 650 canal boats and 3,221 barges, which metaphorically speaking, never take more than a dip in salt water. There remain some 14,000 vessels to account for, which may have to do with the romance and economics of those who go down to the sea in ships.

As a matter of fact, it appears that less than 3,000 of these ever plough the furrow thrown foreign seas. The remaining 11,000 have their life and being in the different waters—fresh and salt—which make the United States, in one respect unique. For no other of the leading maritime nations has so extensive a coastline, such inland seas, or such far-reaching river navigation. The western rivers show more than 1,833 vessels, aggregating 138,804 tons. There is a great traffic on the lakes; 3,161 vessels in all, nearly 3,000,000 tons. But even the shipping of the Great Lakes has not that savour of the salt sea which a merchant marine implies, although it offers a totally neglected but unsurpassed wealth of material in men, possibly 20,000 strong, for reserves for the navy.

What is coastwise trade? It is an anomalous thing. It means trade from one American port to another which by the delightful irony of statistics, classes alike the new steam barge which plies between St. Louis and New Orleans with the 10,000 ton ocean steamer which runs between San Francisco, Honolulu and New York.

Swarms of Motor Boats. Consequently, no one seems to know, from authentic data, what part of our coastwise trade might be dignified as a reputable element in the merchant marine of a great nation. It is therefore evident—from a survey of the statistics of the American merchant marine—that the figures for the trade on the coasts which include adjacent sounds, bays and rivers—must cover a swarm of small steamers, motor boats and barges, as well as ocean

class that is fast growing in commerce and of a size and speed to render some assistance as naval auxiliaries. The United States stands third, surpassed only by Great Britain and Germany. But a glance at the grand totals and then at the individual figures for each country reveals a startling situation. It seems that sixty per cent of the big and able steamers in the world are owned by Great Britain and not seven per cent by the United States. Here lies the root of all discouragement as to our merchant marine.

The trade and wealth of the United States has at its disposal only about one-tenth of the shipping facilities available to the British merchant and manufacturer. To carry the bulk of our sea-borne commerce we have to rely on the ships of friendly nations. The estimated result is that every year \$300,000,000 leave the United States in the form of freight payments for deposit in the coffers of foreign shipowners. Americans not only subscribe to the upkeep but also to the construction of ships of their marine competitors. If the United States is to take its proper place, it must not be content with mere rank—it ranks quite high, ahead of France, Italy, Norway and Holland. Americans must have actual commercial sea power in proportion to their trade.

SUPREME COURT

Of This State May Have to Decide When a Jag is a "Jag."

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29.—The state supreme court is likely to be called on to decide the question: "When is a man intoxicated?" A man was arrested on a charge of drunkenness, but the evidence was conflicting when he was arraigned before Magistrate Vickers. The defendant admitted five drinks, but denied he was intoxicated. He gave notice of appeal to a higher court when the magistrate fined him \$10. Magistrate Vickers gave this definition of "when a man is intoxicated": "A man is intoxicated when his attitude changes from that repose which is characteristic of sobriety. It is not necessary for him to be fallen into a gutter."

Bad Cough? Feverish? Grippy?

These Ailments Weaken Your System. Your Body Then Needs the Help of Dr. King's New Discovery.

Colds are annoying. They interfere with our duties. In our weakened condition they may end in a spell of sickness or even more serious ailments. Fear, however, should be overcome, for in Dr. King's New Discovery you have an effective rem-

edy. Dr. King's New Discovery contains the ingredients which fight cold germs, which soothe your cough, healing the irritated and inflamed mucous membranes. Just as soon as you start taking Dr. King's New Discovery your recovery is assured. Without assistance your weakened system tries in vain to throw off these cold germs. Your system cries for help and Dr. King's New Discovery is just the remedy needed. Get a bottle to-day. Take at once. You will feel much better to-morrow. All druggists.

HAVE COLOR IN YOUR CHEEKS

Be Better Looking—Take Olive Tablets

If your skin is yellow—complexion pallid—tongue coated—appetite poor—you have a bad taste in your mouth—a heavy, no-good feeling—you should take Olive Tablets. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—a substitute for calomel—were prepared by Dr. Edwards after 17 years of study with his patients. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color. If you want a clear, pink skin, bright eyes, no pimples, a feeling of buoyancy like childhood days, you must get at the cause. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets act on the liver and bowels like calomel—yet have no dangerous after effects. They start the bile and overcome constipation. That's why millions of boxes are sold annually at 50c and \$1.00 per box. Take one or two nightly and not the usual results. The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.



Achievements in Saving

There are many instances where young men started bank accounts with only a very few dollars but by perseverance in regular saving and prompt bank deposits they have made very creditable records in accumulating money to their credit. Your account is invited.

4% Interest Paid On Savings Accounts

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Main and Fourth Sts., Clarksburg, W. Va.

CAPITAL \$250,000.

SURPLUS (Earned) \$230,000