

Ordinance No. —

An Ordinance to change the grade of Railroad Street from the east line of 18th street to the west line of 20th street.

Be it Ordained by the Council of the City of Lexington, Missouri, as follows:

Sec. 1. That the grade of Railroad street from the east line of 18th street to the west line of 20th street be and the same is hereby changed and altered from the original grade as established by the City Council on the 22nd day of August, 1870, to the grade as specified and shown by the profile made by the City Engineer and filed with the City Clerk on the 19th day of August, 1912.

Sec. 2. That said profile be inserted in the Book of Grades of said city.

Sec. 3. This Ordinance to take effect from and after its final passage and approval.

Read one time this 19th day of August, 1912, and tabled until after publication for 10 days as required by ordinance.

Ordinance No. —

An Ordinance to change the grade of Bloom Street from the east line of 18th street to the west line of 20th street.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Lexington, Missouri, as follows:

Sec. 1. That the grade of Bloom Street from the east line of 18th street to the west line of 20th street be and the same is hereby changed and altered from the original grade as established by the City Council on the 22nd day of August, 1870, to the grade as specified and shown by the profile made by the City Engineer and filed with the City Clerk on the 19th day of August, 1912.

Sec. 2. That said Profile be inserted in the Book of Grades of said City.

Sec. 3. This ordinance to take effect from and after its final passage and approval.

Read one time this 19th day of August, 1912, and tabled until after publication for 10 days as required by ordinance.

Ordinance No. —

An Ordinance to change the grade of Oneida Street from the east line of 18th street to the west line of 20th street.

Be it Ordained by the Council of the City of Lexington, Missouri, as follows:

Sec. 1. That the grade of Oneida Street from the east line of 18th street to the west line of 20th street be and the same is hereby changed and altered from the original grade established by the City Council on the 22nd day of August, 1870, to the grade as specified and shown by the profile made by the City Engineer and filed with the City Clerk on the 19th day of August, 1912.

Sec. 2. That said Profile be inserted in the Book of Grades of said City.

Sec. 3. This Ordinance to take effect from and after its final passage and approval.

Read one time this 19th day of August, 1912, and tabled until after publication for 10 days as required by ordinance.

Ordinance No. —

An Ordinance to Change the Grade of Franklin Avenue from the west line of 8th street to the east line of 7th street.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of Lexington, Missouri as follows:

Sec. 1. That the grade of Franklin Avenue from the west line of 8th street to the east line of 7th street be and the same is hereby changed and altered from the original grade as established by the City Council on the 22nd day of August, 1870, to the grade as specified and shown by the profile made by the City Engineer and filed with the City Clerk of the aforesaid City on the 19th day of August, 1912.

Sec. 2. That said profile be in-

serted in the Book of Grades of said City.

Sec. 3. This ordinance to take effect from and after its passage and approval.

Read one time this 19th day of August and tabled until after publication for 10 days as required by ordinance.

A Resolution declaring it to be necessary, that the roadway of Twentieth Street from the South line of Main Street to the North Rail of the Main line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad known as the Lexington Branch, be brought to the established grade and paved.

Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Lexington, as follows:

That it is necessary to pave the roadway of Twentieth street from the South line of Main Street to the North Rail of the Main line of the Mo. Pacific RY known as the Lexington Branch, exclusive of all sidewalks and sidewalk area, and the intersection of Twentieth street and Franklin Ave., and intersection of Twentieth street and South street.

The pavement shall extend from curb line to curb line on either side of said portion of Twentieth Street and at all cross or intersecting streets to be paved the full width of said portion of Twentieth street between the curb line of the intersecting streets except the intersections of Twentieth and Franklin Ave., and Twentieth and South Sts. Such roadway being shown on plat and plan of said portion of said street made by Hugh C. Rogers, City Engineer, and filed in the office of the City Clerk.

The pavement shall consist of a concrete base six (6) inches in thickness, composed as follows: 1 part Portland Cement, 3 parts clean, sharp, coarse sand, and 5 parts broken stone, upon which shall be laid a course of sand two (2) inches in thickness and on this shall be placed a wearing surface of vitrified paving brick of the best quality and of the usual dimensions laid on edge and grouted.

And that it is necessary to grade that portion of Twentieth street to be paved as aforesaid so as to bring the same to the established grade thereof, and that in the judgement and opinion of the City Council the General revenue fund of the City of Lexington is not in a condition to warrant and expenditure therefrom for bringing that portion of said street to be paved as aforesaid to the established grade it is therefore declared that such portion of said street be brought to the established grade and the cost thereof shall be included in the special assessment for paying for the pavement.

All of said work to be paid for by special assessments against the property liable to be charged therewith, as provided by law, and the Council deems and declares such work necessary to be done.

Adopted by the Council this 19th day of August, 1912.

A. E. TAUBMAN

President of the Council.

Approved by the Mayor this 19th day of August, 1912.

A. E. TAUBMAN,

Mayor.

Attest: CLEVELAND WRIGHT, City Clerk.

Baptist Picnic.

The Sunday School of the First Baptist Church will give a picnic Friday afternoon in the grove at Mr. Ferd Bates. Everyone connected with the Sunday School is requested to come and bring a full lunch basket.

Lawn Social.

The Y. P. M. S. of the M. E. Church South will hold their annual lawn social on the church lawn, Saturday evening, August 31.

THE TARIFF IN SUMMER DRESS FOR HOT-WEATHER READING.

17 CENTS OR 25?

15 1-5 CENTS OR 20?

A fancy wash fabric manufactured in New England for 2-3 cents a yard is sold by the manufacturer at 14 1/2 cents—a manufacturing profit of 47 1/2 per cent. less selling expenses of 5 or, at most, 6 per cent. The jobber (wholesale distributor) adds 3 1/2 cents—a profit of 22 1/2 per cent. less selling expenses. The retailer adds another 42 1/2 per cent., and the American housewife gets the cloth at 25 cents—cloth that in England can be bought retail for 17 cents, identical in weave and quality! WHY?

Cotton curtain scrim, found in millions of homes, is made in America at a cost that gives the manufacturer ample profit, selling it to the print works at 6 cents a yard. The print works sells to the jobber at 10 1/3 cents, although it finishes the goods at a cost of 1.37 cents. The jobber adds 20 per cent., laying down the curtain scrim to the department store at 12 1/2 cents. The retailer charges the American housewife 19 to 20 cents. More than likely he advertises it as "IMPORTED" and sells it for the top price, because the tariff is so high that the genuine imported goods cannot be sold for less. It costs just as much in England to make this curtain material, yet the English retailer sells it for 15.22 cents (7 1/2 pence) a yard, against 19 to 20 cents under the American tariff! WHY?—From N. Y. World.

PRESENT TARIFF FOSTERS FRAUDS

Domestic Cotton Fabrics Sold Americans as "Imported."

CHEATING THE CONSUMER

Less Than 2 Per Cent Comes From Abroad, but Americans Pay Exorbitant Price For Home Goods Because of Deception and Prohibitive Tariff.

By ROBERT KENNETH MACLEA, [Formerly consulting expert of the tariff board.]

New York, August.—The prohibitive tariff, revised upward by the Payne-Aldrich law, permits and fosters wholesale frauds upon the American consumer of cotton goods.

Less than 2 per cent of the cotton fabrics consumed in the United States comes from abroad, because the protective duties have been made so high that importation is unprofitable.

Yet fully one-third of the cotton piece goods going over retail counters is sold as "IMPORTED" or under names implying a foreign origin.

This deception is generally perpetrated upon the consumer for the purpose of obtaining exorbitant prices for domestic goods.

The consumer believing the goods are imported and knowing that the tariff adds excessively to their cost, pays 50 to 100 per cent more than a fair price and does not suspect that he is being cheated.

Drains the Pocketbook.

Let us go straight to a specific example of the operation of this fraud. Take the tariff board's cloth sample No. 56, described as a "printed dimity." This is a medium priced cotton fabric known to almost every American housewife. What woman or girl hasn't possessed a dimity dress within the last few years? And if she went to the cotton goods counter and bought the material by the yard she no doubt saw such signs as:

IRISH DIMITY. 3c.

The World's tariff editor visited with me a department store in a New England city of 100,000 inhabitants and found recently a counter piled with these goods, placarded:

REAL IRISH DIMITY. 19 cts.

We procured samples of all of them. There was not one piece of imported goods in the lot. Investigation proved that the store buyer had purchased these "Irish" dimities from a Boston jobber at 10 cents a yard and that they were made in a New England mill. Here was a supposed "bargain" in a supposedly "imported" fabric, on which the retailer was taking a profit of 90 per cent!

This happens to be a fabric representing the highest efficiency in American manufacturing. It is a class of goods in which we can compete advantageously with any country in the world. The tariff board's investigations discovered on sample No. 56 an American cost of production of 7 1/3 cents a yard. In all the mills investigated the board's representatives found that the low and high costs of manufacture of this fabric did not vary half a cent a yard.

Who Gets the Profit?

The manufacturer of this American dimity, that is sold as "imported" and "Irish," does not get the excessive profit. In some instances the manufacturer does, but here he sells to the jobber at 8 cents, taking only a nominal manufacturing profit of two-thirds cent a yard. The jobber sells to the retailer at 10 cents, a 25 per cent margin for the jobber.

In Canada, with 25 per cent tariff, a cotton fabric costing 10 cents a yard would be sold to the consumer at 12 1/2 or sometimes at 15 cents if the pat-

tern happened to be in special demand. In the United States, with its prohibitive tariff, the retail price is always much higher. The standard price retail is 15 cents for the fabric wholesale at 10. But when the tariff is excessive—it is 54 per cent on this printed dimity—the dishonest retailer can "get away with" the deception and double or more than double his normal profit by selling the domestic article as "imported." The retailer knows that he could not buy a genuine imported dimity of this quality from a foreign manufacturer's agent in New York for less than 15 1/2 or 16 1/2 cents, and the trade would retail this at 25. He compares the domestic and foreign fabrics and finds the American made is equal in every respect to the fabric from abroad. So he says to himself, "Why not sell it as foreign goods at a price will make it attractive?"

The extent of this deception is not realized by the majority of manufacturers, but some mills—usually those that have cried loudest and worked most insistently and quietly for excessive duties—have been and are parties to this fraud by labeling their goods or permitting them to be labeled by their selling agents "imported."

Mill Man Pockets It.

In some cases the manufacturer takes the tariff favor for his own pocket. Tariff board sample No. 34 illustrates this. No. 34 is a fancy white goods used for dress wear. Its manufacturer encountered a fair demand for this material during the past season. Table No. 169 of the tariff board's report shows a manufacturing profit of 90 per cent. It costs to manufacture this cloth 12.16 cents a yard. The mill refuses to sell to any one excepting the jobber, and through this channel the cloth reaches the retailer at 22 1/2 to 25 cents a yard. The retailer charges the consumer 35 to 39 cents.

For comparison take the value of the fabric on weight. At the manufacturing cost of 12.16 cents a yard one pound of this goods is worth \$1.23 as it leaves the mill. When it reaches the consumer (at 39 cents a yard) the price has been boosted to \$4.20 a pound.

The manufacturing cost of this cloth in England is practically the same, as here, yet the English manufacturer sells it for 15.44 cents a yard, the jobber at 17.26 cents and the retailer at 22 cents.

Bear in mind that the "difference in cost of production at home and abroad" in this class of fabric represented by sample No. 34 amounts to nothing, but the Payne-Aldrich tariff on it equals 55.89 per cent, or 8 1/2 cents per running yard.

Fancy goods of the type of sample No. 34 are products of the Lippitt-McColl class of mills. The Payne-Aldrich bill raised the duty on this cloth, from 35 to 55.89 per cent. Is it any wonder that Senator Lippitt and Mr. McColl were interested in amending the Payne bill while it was in Senator Aldrich's committee when such amendments would permit them to take a manufacturer's profit of 90 per cent?—New York World.

WOODROW WILSON.



For President.

Notice to Parents and Guardians

Provisions of Compulsory Attendance Law

Article 6, chapter 106, R. S. 1909 and Session Acts, 1911.

(To be posted by the District Clerk 10 days before school opens.)

1. Every child between 8 and 14 years old must attend some day school at least three-fourths of the term each year.

2. Every child between 14 and 16 years old, when not regularly employed, must attend some school day at least three-fourths of the term each year.

3. No child can be excused on promise to attend; he must attend the first three-fourths of the term before being excused under this law.

4. Courts having jurisdiction (Justice of the Peace in rural districts and in cities having less than 50,000 population) may excuse children from attending school for following reasons: (1) Parents cannot supply proper clothing; (2) child is mentally or physically unable to attend; (3) no public school in two and a half miles of the home; (4) child has completed the common school course.

5. No child under 14 can be employed except at agricultural pursuits and in domestic service unless excused for one of the four reasons, or has statement from teacher that he has already attended three-fourths of the term for that school year; no child between 14 and 16 can be legally employed without an employment certificate issued by the school authorities.

6. It is the duty of attendance officers and district clerks to notify parents and guardians when children fail to comply with the provisions of the law.

7. The secretary or clerk of board must furnish principal or teacher at beginning of term with copy of enumeration. The principal or teacher must compare the list with enrollment and report at the end of each week during the first month, and as often as necessary after that, the names of non-attendants.

8. The clerk or secretary of board must report to the County Superintendent on or before the end of each of the first three quarters of the school term the names of parents or guardians of non-attendants.

9. The penalty for non-attendance falls on parent or guardian, and is a fine of not more than \$25 or imprisonment for 10 days or both.

10. For illegal employment of a child, the employer is subject to a fine of one hundred dollars and costs and imprisonment for one year.

11. Every school board shall publish this synopsis in newspaper of the district or post it in at least five public places ten days before school opens each year.

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We now have the agency for the WHITE Sewing Machine another Machine of merit; so with the Free, White and Peerless machines we believe we can satisfy anyone wishing to buy, and you will be surprised at the price and terms we will make you. Will sell for cash or on time payments.

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A. S. LOOMIS, Agent.

