

GOOD ROADS

National Highways.
The far reaching influence of the campaign for good roads started by the Herald in connection with the Atlanta Journal is shown by the facts cited in an article published on another page this morning.

When the Herald the other day announced the selection of the Piedmont route as the most available for the thousand mile national highway between New York and Atlanta, which will be ready for the great automobile endurance contest next autumn, it suggested that the two other routes explored by its scout car would also be constructed at some future date.

The enthusiasm for good roads excited throughout the country, and especially in the South by the scouting and pathfinding trips of the Herald and Atlanta Journal, is so intense that at least one of these rival routes will probably be put under construction at once. As related in the article which appears this morning, Mr. Leonard Tufts, of Pinehurst, N. C., with the strong support of influential newspapers in Washington as well as in Richmond and other Southern cities, has projected a highway from the Capitol at Washington to the State House in Augusta, Ga., and further to Jacksonville, Fla.

As a result of the interest excited by the Herald's campaign in connection with its enterprising contemporary, the Atlanta Journal, every county in the Southland is making appropriations for the improvement of its roads or preparing to do so. The projected automobile contest for the prizes offered by the Herald and the Atlanta Journal and the preparation of the great highway, one thousand miles long, for the competing cars have set the whole country to discussing the deplorable condition of our roads and the enormous "mud tax" thereby imposed upon the community in general and the farmers in particular.

That this great and rich country should be traversed by highways worthy the wealth and enterprise of the American people is so obvious that it calls for no argument. The construction of good roads, however, will not merely gratify national pride but save yearly hundreds of millions of dollars now lost through the inability to transport products and merchandise at all during certain seasons and the needlessly high cost of moving them when transportation is possible.

Instead of the existing streaks of mud or sand that disgrace so many portions of the country we should and will have a network of highways as much better than the "Roman roads" as the Republic is greater and richer than the famous old empire.—Editorial in the New York Herald.

The Suppression of Dust.

The arrival of the dust season calls attention to the absolute necessity of providing for its suppression by some means, whether temporary or permanent. The actual damage done by the dust as it is mixed with the atmosphere and inhaled into the throats and lungs of road users and the blighting effect on crops when it is carried over the adjoining landscape, combine to enforce the necessity of making immediate provision for its elimination.

It must be borne in mind that many able engineers are making a close study of the condition and of means for its ultimate rectification in a reasonably economical manner. At the same time it must be remembered that the condition is here, and that there are ample means, without prohibitive cost, for its reduction.

Of course, the original dust-layer was water, and it is still a good one. Its artificial application, equally of course, is very expensive, owing to its rapid evaporation and the consequent necessity for frequent applications. But there are a number of materials which, according to the results of tests, which have been brought to our attention, may be depended on to lay the dust and keep it laid for greater or less periods of time. It seems, therefore, that it should be the duty of those charged with the care of public roads to make use, at least for the time being, of such means as are at hand, holding themselves always in readiness to utilize any new discoveries or inventions which may be more effective or more economical.

The intelligence of those in control of each situation must determine whether the use of temporary palliatives or presumably permanent preventatives shall be used. But the time is at hand when the one thing or the other—or some other—should be applied to the roads, that they may be made comfortable for commercial and pleasure traffic.—Good Roads Magazine.

Only One?

In an Ohio town there is still maintained a stage coach system of transportation, the steeds whereof are of that sad appearance presented by the horses attached to the Fifth Avenue line in New York not so many years ago.

One day a Cincinnati man, visiting the town in question, boarded a stage, having no other currency than a \$5 bill. This he proffered to the driver. The latter took it, looked it over for a moment or so and then asked: "Which horse do you want, Bill?"—Harper's Weekly.

SNAPPY AND BRIEF

Items Gathered and Told While You Hold Your Breath.

SOME EVERY DAY HAPPENINGS

Lively and Crisp as They Are Garnered From the Fields of Action at Home and Abroad.

Mrs. Salvator Samonica of Baltimore, whose house was on fire threw down a bundle of clothes in which she had \$95. She then climbed down to find the money gone, which was the chief loss by the little fire.

Rosa Elrod now confesses that she swore falsely against Jack Worthington, of Bartow county, Ga., whereby she received a sentence of 20 years. She claims that she was intimidated into that course, but that her conscience has driven her to confession. It seems that they were equally implicated in her crime.

A number of warrants have been issued in Chicago for the arrest of officials charged with "fixing" juries. The agitation about forming a new State out of part of California on account of taxation methods is subsiding from the fact that it would have to run the gauntlet of the State Legislature and Congress.

A street car riot broke out at Council Bluffs, Neb., Sunday.

Treadwell Cleveland expert in Bureau of Forestry, says our timber supply is being rapidly diminished and that only one-third of the trees is used while the other two-thirds go to waste.

President Taft drank a toast to the Mikado last Sunday at Minneapolis, Minn., while jollying the Japanese.

Wireless telegraphy proved its merits again Sunday when it brought help to the Clyde Liner disabled from broken machinery and anchored off Cape Hatteras.

The equinoctial gale came a day early this year on the Gulf and its coasts and its fury was unusually dreadful.

Broad Creek Neck in Maryland has another sensation in the finding of the dead body of a farmer whose death is all a mystery.

The mother of Vice-President Fairbanks celebrated her 80th birthday at Springfield on Monday. Her distinguished son and his wife sent a congratulatory cablegram from the Philippines.

Dr. Cook arrived at New York and Peary arrived at Sydney, Nova Scotia Tuesday.

Peary says he will not accept any public receptions or participate in public celebrations till the controversy between him and Cook is settled.

Mrs. Jacob Fickel (divorced), of Cleveland, O., embezzled \$593.76 and being informed by the court that if she replaced the money she would be spared service in the penitentiary. She asked a loan of \$500 from her aforesaid husband who refused. Her son was unable to raise the money. Here's what the judge said of Fickel: "Any man who is half a man would do as much as is asked of Fickel to save the mother of his children, even though he has no regard for her as his wife."

The Spanish troops have made a successful advance against the Moors, killing a number and taking 1,000 prisoners.

It is said that the Japanese are beginning to raise more cattle and will eat more beef and less rice.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., dispatch says Francis Rogers has carried three grape shot in his head ever since the battle of Antietam, until a few days ago when they came to the surface and dropped out. He is ninety years old and is now free from headache for the first time in many years.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Coke Company will begin at once the construction of an immense impounding dam at Village creek, near Ensley, Ala., together with a suitable pumping station and reservoir preparatory to a \$2,000,000 coke oven plant.

A bomb was found Wednesday night in the house at Juarez, Mexico, where it is arranged for Presidents Taft and Diaz to meet.

Eight strike-breakers were injured one of them perhaps fatally, John Petrick, a bystander was shot through the hip and eight cars were partially demolished as the result of riots which occurred after dark Wednesday night in connection with the street car strike which began here last Saturday at Omaha.

Recent torrential rains have caused the loss of 100 lives and the destruction of 500 houses at Homs, a town of northern Syria.

Judge Alford has declared section 24 of the Fuller prohibition law in Alabama unconstitutional and inoperative. It attempted to prohibit the importation of whiskey and beer for distribution.

Glen H. Curtis received a gold medal Wednesday, at a luncheon at the Lawyers' Club, New York, by the Aero Club of America, for winning the James Gordon Bennett cup at Reims.

President Taft made the electrical connection Thursday that set the water flowing through Gunnison Tunnel, near Montrose, Colorado, by which 140,000 acres of arid land is to be made productive.

HUDSON-FULTON CROWDS!



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

HOW NEW YORK POLICE HANDLED A CROWD OF 8,000,000 PEOPLE DURING HUDSON-FULTON FETE

Mighty Human Machine Constructed to Insure Public Safety—On Move Night and Day—Twenty-seven Signal Stations and Thirteen Ambulance Posts Established—Every Member of the Force on Constant Duty, With Just Time to Eat and Sleep.

New York City.—Throughout the Hudson-Fulton celebration there was constantly in motion one of the greatest machines ever assembled, in regard to its thousands of human parts operating in unity, in the work of the Police Department of New York City.

This great machine, with its blocks of patrolmen, its wagons, its shuttling ambulances, its field hospitals, its squads of surgeons and nurses, its fleets of launches and rowboats, was practically under the guidance of one man as chief engineer, First Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick H. Bugher, who evolved the elaborate plan under which the millions who thronged the city's streets were assured the maximum of protection.

Plans were outlined to care for crowds of from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 on the days of the great parades, and so skillfully were the arrangements made that this was done without reducing the regular police patrols or decreasing the regular reserves which were held at all stations to cope with possible emergencies. Aside from that, too, 4,600 policemen were available for special duty throughout the ceremonies.

As factors in this monster mechanism twenty-seven police signal stations were established, running in a chain from the St. George ferry, Richmond, through Brooklyn, up Manhattan and the Bronx to the railroad tower at the junction of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Hudson River. Each of these stations had a direct wire to headquarters, and each was equipped with an ambulance or a patrol wagon provided with surgeon and stretcher.

On the line of Saturday's naval parade an auxiliary line of twenty-four telephone stations was installed. Thirteen separate ambulance stations lay at intervals between the St. George ferry, on Staten Island, and Dyckman street and Broadway. These were supplemented by fifteen field hospitals, each fully equipped with beds and nurses, as well as two floating hospitals.

Another chain of twenty patrol wagons, each in charge of a police surgeon, was run from Tompkinsville to Dyckman street, while a fleet of fourteen launches and steamers patrolled the water front continuously from the Kill von Kull to Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Supplementing the latter there was a fleet of rowboats covering the water front.

A three-fold thickness of police authority was planned for the entire length of Riverside Drive and its fringe of park. Inspectors, each with six to seven captains under them, and the latter in command of squads of from forty to sixty, had charge of the strip of land between the river

and the embankment wall. Another chain of policemen had control of the park slopes from the wall to the driveway; then still another force had charge of the sidewalks and the driveway.

By day the field hospitals displayed white bunting flags with gold cross and white bunting flags with green cross. By night each flew balloons with green and white lights attached. Wigwagging signals were used in communication between police boats and shore stations by day, and green and white lights served the same purpose at night.

As planned, too, the army of policemen were massed as the crowds shifted their density. For instance, when the naval parade passed the Brooklyn shore and the crowds in that vicinity began dispersing, this fact was communicated at once to Deputy Commissioner Bugher.

At once he directed that the 300 special policemen on service there take a special elevated train which was in waiting, hurried to the subway, march aboard special subway cars and hasten to Manhattan. In this way every link of the police organization was movable at a moment's notice, so that the maximum of policemen was utilized where the crowd was densest.

No policeman had time off during the parade days. All were ordered to wear their uniforms at all times except when in bed. This order applied to every member of the force, in whatever capacity. When not on active duty each policeman snatched his rest in the station house, thus at the same time acting as a unit in the special reserve system while obtaining his needed rest.

An special letter, issued by the Commissioner, was read six times to every member of the department, pointing out the need of patience and tact in handling the great crowd of visitors.

Above most of the hotels flags of various foreign nations were to be seen, indicating the presence of some of the delegates to the celebration from foreign shores. Over the Hotel Astor the Governor's flag announced that Governor Hughes and his family had their quarters there.

Speedy punishment befell petty offenders who tried to have "fun" with the populace during the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Not only were the regular police details, in sections where the crowds gathered, practically doubled, but the Interborough special officers, a large corps of special officers. The surface lines, with the aid of the police, were in a position to take care of the rowdies who tried to make every day seem like the Sunday of their own particular devising.

UNVEIL FULTON TABLET.

Lancaster, Pa.—The Lancaster County Historical Society unveiled a memorial to Robert Fulton in the little hamlet of Fulton House, the birthplace of the inventor, twenty miles south of this city. Among those in attendance were Governor Stuart and ex-Governor Pennypacker, both of whom made addresses.

The exercises were continued in the afternoon, and during the luncheon hour there was an exhibit of Fulton relics consisting of manuscripts, drafts, mementos, etc.

The stand from which the speakers delivered their addresses was modeled to represent Fulton's first steamboat, the Clermont. It was profusely decorated with the national colors. The tablet, which was designed by

Miss Mary Magee, of this city, is of bronze, about a foot high, and is in the shape of a shield. At the top there is a bas relief of the steamboat Clermont. Directly underneath is a scroll containing the words, "Clermont, Fulton, 1807." Upon the tablet is inscribed the following:

"Here, on November 14, 1765, was born Robert Fulton, inventor, who, on the waters of the Hudson, August 11, 1807, first successfully applied steam to the purpose of navigation. At this place he spent the first years of his life. Without a monument future generations would know him. Erected by the Lancaster County Historical Society at the centenary celebration of his achievement, September, 1909."

Standard Pays \$5,000,000 For 10,000 Acres of Oil Land.

Pittsburg—Jennings Brothers, oil producers, officially announced the completion of a deal with the Standard Oil Company whereby the Pittsburg company retires completely from development in the Eastern Illinois field.

For a sum close to \$5,000,000 the Ohio Oil Company, a Standard concern, has taken over 10,000 acres of territory owned by Jennings Brothers in that part of Illinois. The land is now wild and unimproved.

Judge Declares Abrogated Right to Jury Trial Involiate.

Mobile, Ala.—Judge E. Alford, in the Inferior Court here, dealt the prohibitionists of Alabama a severe blow when he declared that the portion of the celebrated Fuller prohibition bill denying a defendant the right of a trial by jury was unconstitutional.

He said that Section 11 of the Alabama constitution stated that right of trial by jury must remain inviolate and that the Fuller bill was in direct conflict with this. All cases on the docket will be appealed.

FIGURES ABOUT COTTON.

1,519,932 Bales on Hand August 31, 1908, as Against 1,236,058 in 1907—10,377,979 Spindles in Operation in the Cotton States—Quantity Cotton Consumed 5,085,380 Bales.

A dispatch from Washington says the total number of bales of cotton held on August 31 in the United States was 1,519,932 as against 1,236,058 in 1907, according to a report by the census bureau and 1,514,567 in 1907. The quantity of cotton held in the cotton growing States on August 31 last was 702,998 and in all other States 816,934. The quantity consumed during the year was 5,085,380 bales, against 4,539,090 in 1907. The number of active spindles in operation during the year was 27,783,491.

The total number of active spindles in operation in the United States during the year 1909 is compared with 27,505,422 in 1908, and 26,375,191 in 1907. The total number of active spindles in operation in the "cotton growing States" during the year 1909 was 10,377,972, compared with 10,200,903 in 1908, and 9,527,964 in 1907. The total number of active spindles in operation in "all other States" during the year 1909 was 17,405,519 compared with 17,304,519 in 1908, and 16,847,227 in 1907.

Of the total number of bales of cotton held on August 31 last 908,808 was held by manufacturers, against 594,184 in 1908, and 1,016,738 in 1907. The number of bales held on August 31 last by all other holders was 611,124 against 641,874 in 1908 and 497,829 in 1907.

The quantity of cotton held in the "cotton growing States" on August 31 last is compared with 667,802 in 1908 and 615,064 in 1907 and in "all other States" the comparison is against 568,256 in 1908 and 899,503 in 1907.

This quantity of cotton consumed (bales) in the cotton growing States during the year 1909 was 2,488,919, against 2,187,096 in 1908, and 2,410,993 in 1907. The total quantity of cotton consumed (bales) during the year 1909 in "all other States" was 2,596,461, against 2,351,994 in 1908 and 2,573,943 in 1907.

The totals include 12,449 bales of foreign cotton in 1909; 7,816 in 1908; 8,665 in 1907; consumed by manufacturers in the cotton growing States and 123,884 bales in 1909; 141,812 in 1908; 131,703 in 1907; consumed by manufacturers in all other States. The statistics of both domestic and foreign cotton are in running bales, gross weight. So, 40-'09.

Virtue is bold and goodness never fearful.—Shakespeare.
To rob a robber is not robbing.

The Magic of a Smile.

"That girl sitting on the other side of the car has the tonic smile," said a friend whom I had met in the trolley car the other day. "A tonic smile! What on earth is that?" I asked. "It's a smile that is glad because the world is a happy place, and the girl over there has got it," was the reply. "There are all kinds of smiles," my friend continued—"the ones that bring us pleasure, that fascinate us or that greet us in friendly fashion. But best of all is the smile that is like a mental tonic, that flashes on our spirit the keen joy of life's worthiness, that flings out to our souls a gay, brave call to arms."

The tonic smile is the one that looks the world in the face in comrade fashion. She does not blink things, this lady of the tonic smile; she has none of the insipid unsophistication of the girl whose innocence is all ignorance, seeming to have exactly the figure which you would like to have. It is not absolutely necessary to possess all the features of Diana and Venus to appear to possess the beauties of both goddesses. The stout woman knows enough not to wear the extremely high collar, one which forces her double chin into prominence. One of reasonable height is far better, and if she chooses the right shape she will attain the best effect.

Violin 250 Years Old.

Mr. M. L. Willis, a piano dealer of Anderson, S. C., has returned from a several days' trip to Laurens. He brought back with him a very old violin—one made in 1665. The violin has been down in Laurens county, Mr. Willis says, for the last 100 years, and the date on the inside of the instrument attests that it was made about 250 years ago. The inscription on the inside is: "Fried. Aug. Grass verfertigte nach Nicholas fecit in Cremonen A. 1665." The parts of the violin are worn and look to have been in use for a great many years. There are several of the famous Cremonen violins lost, and it is thought by Mr. Willis that he has one of the missing instruments. One of the old violins was found recently and sold for the sum of \$9,000.

For a Rainy Day.

"I hope," said the millionaire employer, "that you are putting something by for a rainy day."
"Yes, sir," said the beautiful stenographer, cheerfully, "every bright day I postpone lots of work."
Then, as the sun shone with great brilliance, and her young man waited in a taxicab below, she added that she would start now for the ball game.

It is bad to lean against a falling wall.—Danish.

The Tennis Champion Says

MAY SUTTON
Tells American Girls How To Be Healthy and Graceful.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

Don't drink coffee.
Don't drink tea.
Don't exercise too much.
These three don'ts constitute the advice of Miss May Sutton, champion woman tennis player of the world, to girls who would go in seriously and systematically for athletics.

Eat what you want.
Take long walks.
Get all the fresh air you can.

These are the three rules Miss Sutton lays down for girls who desire merely to be strong and healthy.

The little champion recently appeared on courts in San Francisco in a series of exhibition matches. It had been reported that she was not in the best of health, but she gave no indication of having "gone back," playing her strong game that made her world's champion, with her same old dash and accuracy.

At the close of the series Miss Sutton was asked to tell what system of training she had found most effective and what, in her opinion, is the best form of exercise and diet for the average American girl. In part she said:

"While I advocate hearty eating, I cannot say too much against the use of tea or coffee. They are nerve destroyers and no one can be healthy who persists in their use.

"Too much exercise is as bad as too little. Walking is the best exercise there is. Early each morning, after drinking a glass of hot water, dressed in loose clothing, I walk for nearly an hour.

"Athletics should receive some attention from every girl. If her time precludes the playing of tennis or golf she should take long walks in the open air, both before the morning and evening meal, throwing the head and shoulders back and taking long, deep draughts of that which money cannot buy but is in reach of the poor as well as the rich—pure air.

"Pure air and a moderate amount of exercise I cannot too strongly impress upon girls as being the only secret of health and grace. Medicine for that out-of-sorts feeling may cause girls to imagine they feel all right, but what they really need is more fresh air and not quite so much sitting around the house in tight-fitting clothes as a great many of them do."

Miss Sutton is declared by physicians to be a perfect athlete. Tennis experts declared that every movement is "a picture."—Lexington (Ky.) Leader.

"Don't Drink Coffee"

"Don't Drink Tea"

"Don't Exercise Too Much"

Very easy when you know how much more satisfactory

POSTUM

is, as a morning cup.

A hot, steaming cup of Postum is as invigorating and bracing as coffee. But instead of caffeine-wrecked nerves, headaches and heart troubles that overtake the coffee drinker, Postum furnishes a liquid food which strengthens head and body.

A ten days' trial of well-made Postum (boiled 15 minutes) convinces.

"There's a Reason."

WONDERED WHY Found the Answer Was "Coffee."

Many pale, sickly persons wonder for years why they have to suffer so, and eventually discover that the drug—caffeine—in coffee is the main cause of the trouble.

"I was always very fond of coffee and drank it every day. I never had much flesh and often wondered why I was always so pale, thin and weak."

"About five years ago my health completely broke down and I was confined to my bed. My stomach was in such condition that I could hardly take sufficient nourishment to sustain life."

"During this time I was drinking coffee, didn't think I could do without it."

"After awhile I came to the conclusion that coffee was hurting me, and decided to give it up and try Postum. I didn't like the taste of it at first, but when it was made right—boiled until dark and rich—I soon became very fond of it."

"In one week I began to feel better. I could eat more and sleep better. My sick headaches were less frequent; and within five months I looked and felt like a new being, headache spells entirely gone. "My health continued to improve and to-day I am well and strong, weigh 148 lbs. I attribute my present health to the life-giving qualities of Postum."

"There's a Reason." Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.