

WATCHES HIS TOES CUT OFF

THE WONDERFUL STOVAINE IS USED WITH GREAT SUCCESS ON WILLIAM PARSONS AT SEATTLE HOSPITAL.

Seattle, Jan. 4.—Curious as a medical student at his first surgical clinic, comfortably reposing on an operating table in the city hospital, discussing with the attending surgeons the cutting off of one toe after another until but two were left on both feet, William Parsons, a laborer, was Seattle's first beneficiary of the medical world's latest gift to mankind—stovaine.

His physical condition too debilitated to rally from the depression of ether or chloroform, his bodily resistance destroyed by exposure and weeks of suffering, Parsons had to have the pain of the amputation of eight gangrenous toes deadened by some anaesthesia. With the two old-time methods of anaesthesia impossible, the surgeons at the city hospital turned to stovaine, as used by Prof. Thomas Janneco, of Roumania, as a last resort.

No Stovaine in Seattle. There was no stovaine in Seattle, but a telegram to New York pharmacologists and the mail brought the anaesthetic to Seattle. Parsons was placed on the operating table at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Stovaine and strychnine, in a saline solution, were injected into his spinal canal. A slight tingling sensation marked the infusion and the progress of the stovaine through the lower part of his body. Parsons was allowed to sit up after the injection of the solution to allow it to make its way more readily through his body.

Thirty minutes was consumed by Drs. F. S. Bourne, W. C. Woodward, C. E. McKinnis and I. R. Greene in amputating five toes from the right foot and three toes from the left foot of Parsons. All the time the operation was in progress Dr. Crichton, who was a spectator of the operation, answered Parsons' questions as to the progress of the operation. While the operation was progressing Parsons felt no pain. His breathing and his pulse were normal during the entire surgical work.

Keeps Track of His Toes. Parsons, curious to know what the surgeons were doing, whose view was cut off from him by a pile of blankets behind which they were working, kept inquiring of Dr. Crichton as to what toe the surgeons were working on. His composure was as great as that of the surgeons who were doing the work. Not once did the patient move during the operation.

After it was over and Parsons was taken back to his bed in the hospital, the only after effects of the operation felt by him was the tingling pain always following the severing of a part of the human body. Stovaine Proves Its Merit. The attending surgeons assert that stovaine has proved its claim to being a successful anaesthesia for operations in the lower region of the body. The success that has attended its use below the heart has not been duplicated by its use for operations in the upper part of the body.

Parsons was found by a patrolman in the southern part of the city, wandering about, ten days ago, with his feet encased in gunny sacks. Lost in the Cascade mountains while he was searching for a job, Parsons had for days plodded through the snow until eight of his toes became frozen. Gangrene set in before Parsons reached Seattle, making the amputation of the rotted toes necessary.

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Washington's Big Gathering



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WASHINGTON is to have in the near future the largest and most important gathering of prominent men that has assembled in the United States since the constitutional convention. This will be the meetings of governors in the national capital on Jan. 18, 19 and 20, and also on the same dates the conference of uniform legislation, which was called by the National Civic Federation. These conventions will bring together many of the most public spirited men of each state, all working for the betterment of the country, and much progress in the right direction should be the result.

It was on May 13, 1908, that the first conference of governors was held at Washington. Of the number invited thirty-two reported. New Mexico, Arizona, Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico were also represented, and others came in later. On Dec. 8, 1908, the second conference of this kind was held, also at the national capital. Mr. Taft as president elect was there, as well as representatives from Canada. In his speech at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 26, while he was en route to New Orleans, President Taft extended an invitation to the governors who were accompanying him down the river to attend a third conference.

This meeting is for the purpose of taking up the questions discussed at the previous conferences—conserving the natural resources of the country by preserving the forests, irrigating arid lands and improving the waterways. In referring to the omission of congress to make any appropriation for the meeting of governors President Taft told the state executives at Memphis that they need not stay away on that account, as the White House latchstring would be where every visitor could put his hand on it. The idea of a conference of governors did not originate with President Roosevelt, but was the aftermath of a proposition made by William George Jordan, formerly editor of the Saturday Evening Post, in 1907. The Jordan idea was more far-reaching than the conferences already mentioned, and it is not to be confounded with the meetings held in Washington. Mr. Jordan communicated his ideas to President Roosevelt, who soon thereafter called the conferences held during his administration.

The Jordan suggestion was for an organization to be called the "house of governors" and made up of chief executives of each state, who were to meet annually and work for the country's good. This plan met with the hearty approval of the governors who came to Washington last year, and after their session they met and appointed a committee to arrange time and place for a session of their own. This committee has now set the dates Jan. 18,



WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN. [Courtesy of Fleming Revell company.]

19 and 20, 1910, for the first meeting of the house of governors in Washington. The plan, which is remarkably simple, can best be given in Mr. Jordan's own words:

It is proposed that the governors of the forty-six states meet annually for a session of two or three weeks to discuss, consult and confer on vital questions affecting the welfare of the states, the unifying of state laws and the closer unity of the states as a nation. The house of governors would have no lawmaking power, nor should it ever aspire to such power. Its force would be in initiative, in inspiration and in influence. The governors would seek to unite on a general basis of action on great questions to be submitted to the legislatures of the respective states in the governors' messages. It would seem that an august, dignified body of forty-six governors, representing their states, with the lawmaking power of forty-six legislatures behind them, should in time become an inherent part in the American idea of self government and a powerful factor for good in the nation.

The method of procedure of this body on a great question like a uniform divorce law would be somewhat as follows: It is proposed that in the house of governors no majority vote should be binding on the minority, so no pressure would be brought to force legislation on unwilling states. If twenty-five of the governors in a session of the house were to agree on a general plan of divorce the governors thus concurring would suggest to their respective legislatures the passage of a bill in accordance with the general recommendation. The proceedings of the house being open, there would be a wide discussion of the plan by press

The Meeting of Governors

and public. The legislatures, of course, would have absolute freedom to pass it or not, but the recommendation would have a greater dynamic effect and a stronger moral influence when each legislature knows that twenty-four other legislatures are considering the same proposed bill.

The conference called by the Civic Federation will consist of about 1,000 delegates named by state governors from the most prominent and public spirited men of each state. Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker is chairman of the program committee, with John Hays Hammond as chairman of the committee on arrangements. Working with the Civic Federation for the success of the conference is the commission on uniform state laws, and it is pointed out that with at least forty governors sitting in the conference much progress in the right direction will certainly be made.

Describing the scope and importance of the conference, Seth Low, president of the federation, recently said: "The movement for the conservation of our natural resources inaugurated by President Roosevelt cannot be carried to its perfect consummation until the states adopt with considerable uniformity laws upon the subjects of for-



SETH LOW, PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

estry, water power and reclamation of land by irrigation. In the effort to propose suitable amendments to the Sherman anti-trust act our committee was not unmindful of the fact that if satisfactory amendments were finally made their effect would be nullified in many important instances unless the anti-trust laws of the various states were made to substantially conform. Probably no better illustration could be given than that of railway regulation. The interstate commerce commission, of course, can deal only with interstate, while the states can deal only with intrastate, traffic. The confusion and conflict without uniform action can readily be imagined.

"The National Association of State Bank Supervisors and the American Banking association have come to agreement on certain propositions upon which they desire uniform state legislation. In the matter of insurance, both life and fire, national associations have been organized and in the latter case are working with the state supervisors of insurance in an effort to secure state uniformity. The agricultural organizations, the wholesale grocers, the wholesale druggists and a number of other national organizations are working for uniform pure food laws."

The need for a conference of governors is illustrated by a few facts vouched for by investigators. Government experts say that between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 tons of coal were lost in 1906 by penny wise and pound foolish methods and that the total so wasted since the beginning of the industry is 50,000,000,000 tons. Millions upon millions of horsepower are going to waste through failure properly to utilize and conserve the water power of the United States. At the present rate of timber consumption it is estimated that the price of every kind of lumber will be about double the present price only one decade from today.

It is said that the total iron ore available in the world today is 25,000,000,000 tons, of which three-fifths is in the United States. Should the rate of consumption continue to increase in the United States in the same ratio that it has increased in the last score of years, at the end of two centuries there would be no more ore to be mined.

In the United States there are an area of 175,000 acres of land susceptible to reclamation by irrigation and 500,000,000 acres of western public range which may be made available for increased production of meat by restricting the grazing and reseeded portions which have been destroyed by unrestricted grazing.

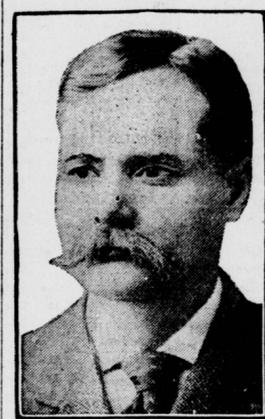
WILLIAM J. CALHOUN.

Career and Caliber of the New Minister to China.

Uncle Sam's new minister to China, William J. Calhoun of Chicago, is probably best known as one of the trusted friends and advisers of the late President McKinley. When the probability of war with Spain was confronting this country and armed interference in Cuba was being demanded McKinley sent for a friend of his boyhood in whom he had entire confidence. William J. Calhoun, and asked that he go to Cuba to investigate matters. His report, coupled with that of Senator Proctor, formed the basis on which war was declared with the dons. Later he was sent on a special mission to Venezuela by President Roosevelt, which was another most successful trip.

The new minister to China is a man of very wide experience and culture and is called "the Choate of the west." A native of Pittsburg, where he was born sixty-one years ago, he began the practice of law at Danville, Ill., and has been most successful in that profession, at present being a member of the firm of Calhoun, Lyford & Shean of Chicago. Mrs. Calhoun, who died in 1898, was Miss Alide D. Hammond of Danville.

Mr. Calhoun was a lad of sixteen when he ran away to enlist as a soldier. Tales of war brought back from



WILLIAM J. CALHOUN.

the front in 1864 had fired his patriotism, and without taking the trouble to consult anybody he offered himself at a recruiting station.

"How old are you, young man?" demanded the officer in charge.

"Sixteen last October," was the ready reply.

"Too young—move along," was the curt decree.

Disheartened, but not to be bluffed, young Calhoun pleaded and begged in vain. He came the next day and tried it again. Then he hung about the station for several days until he saw another officer temporarily in charge. The fatal question was put again, but the boy was ready for it.

"Well, I reckon I'm old enough to lick any boy around here that's under twenty. I can take care of myself all right."

That was the answer that won Calhoun's first battle, and he became a member of the Nineteenth Ohio volunteers.

For many years Mr. Calhoun has won important legal battles in the courts of Illinois. His eloquence at a murder trial in Danville about twenty years ago is still talked of in the town. In the face of overwhelming evidence his pathos and pleading swept the jury to a verdict of not guilty. After it was all over a town character expressed the sentiment of the community when he said:

"I allow we all know the feller's guilty, but nobody believes it."

GOTHAM'S NEW CLINIC.

Dentists Now Employed to Save Teeth of Tenement Children.

If the philanthropists keep on, the tenement children of the east side in New York city will be the healthiest and best cared for youngsters in the land. The latest move to benefit them was the opening recently of the new dental clinic of the Worth street Italian school of the Children's Aid society. The work of saving the teeth of the rising generation among the tenement house population is not entirely new. For the last two years a number

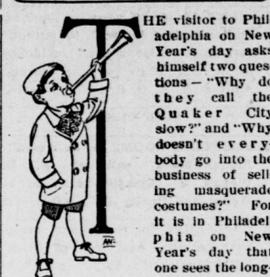


TREATING TEETH OF TENEMENT CHILDREN ON THE EAST SIDE, NEW YORK.

of public spirited dentists have been conducting a free dental clinic among the indigent children at the Fifty-third street school of the society.

The new downtown clinic, however, is the first fruit of the investigation of dental disease, the results of which were made public last summer. At that time the tabulation of dental statistics gathered from the examination of 500 school children, boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, who made application to the department of health for "working papers," showed that only fourteen had sound teeth and that these needed cleaning.

New Year's In the Quaker City



THE visitor to Philadelphia on New Year's day asks himself two questions—"Why do they call the Quaker City slow?" and "Why doesn't everybody go into the business of selling masquerade costumes?" For it is in Philadelphia on New Year's day that one sees the longest, jolliest, noisiest and most novel street parade imaginable, and a stranger within the gates believes himself transported to New Orleans in Mardi Gras week or to Rome in the carnival period. Nowhere else in the country is Jan. 1 celebrated in the peculiarly joyous fashion that the residents of that city consider the occasion requires, and from morn to midnight the streets are crowded with demons and sprites, gods and goddesses, clowns, minstrels, giants, dwarfs, kings, princes, potentates and pages, while the air vibrates with the music of martial bands and the earth trembles to the tread of marching hosts. No such gay throng is seen in any other city in the world on Jan. 1.

The affair is what is known as the New Year's mummies' or shooters' parade, and each year the eccentricity of the costumes exceeds that of the previous year. Immense sums are spent on the costumes of the kings, of whom there are several in the procession, and numbers of girls are employed for months previous to the date of the festival cutting out and embroidering the material intended for their majesties' finery. The larger the robe and the finer the embroidery the better the chance of winning a prize. A hundred young Philadelphians will form themselves into a club and do little else in their spare time but plan and prepare for the annual parade, paying subscriptions into a general fund, from which the milliner's bill is to be met, and looking forward to winning a cash prize sufficient to at least reimburse them for the initial outlay. Sometimes as many as ninety pages are required to support some of the gorgeous robes worn by the kings at this curious festival.

The monarch who staggers along at the front part of this great train is dressed from head to foot in the costliest of satin fabric, with a crown to match, and a retinue of pages dressed in the same colored costume, so that the effect in the bright sunshine of one of these kings on his royal progress through the streets of Philadelphia is one that can be surpassed nowhere else but in New Orleans or in Rome during the gala season. So heavy are some of these robes that the king, although he is selected for his stalwart frame and generally kingly appearance, has been known to faint beneath the load. The pages who support the train do their best to take the weight from the shoulders of their leader, but at times when the street narrows and the tension of the cords holding the train taut has to be relaxed it is usual for the monarch to groan beneath an almost insupportable weight of finery.



ONE OF THE COMIC CLUBS.

Besides the kings and their handsome robes a long procession of "comic floats" keeps the spectators interested, and there are jesters, clowns, minstrels, ladies in waiting (with their enormous feet betraying their sex), knights, squires and the rest of the retinue. The only order given to the thousands who take part in the parade is not to keep still or look solemn for a moment. At the city hall the procession halts while the mayor and his cabinet review the parade. Then for hours it plods along through avenues of cheering citizens to a point where the committee to whom is left the selecting of the prize winners critically scans the costumes and the appearance of each marching band. The prizes, however, do not interest the average citizen. He is only concerned with the procession.

The scenes by day, splendid as they are, are totally eclipsed by the spectacles at night. In fact, the day's parade is merely a "warming up" for the incidents of the night. The city is aglow with red fire, and the streets are a mass of color. For one evening only the city goes festival mad.

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