VERMONT NOTES.

Big Granite Pedestal Goes to Gettysburg—Cut in Montpelier.

One of the largest monumental jobs completed in Montpelier in recent years has been loaded on two flat cars and is ready for immediate shipment. The National Granite company is the firm which cut the pedestal for the bronze monument of General Wadsworth to be placed in the cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa. There are 10 pieces of the monument, there being four bases, three on top of the bottom base, the dye and the cap. The bottom base is divided into four different pieces and the second base is made of two pieces. The fourth base is circular in shape. Work was commenced May 25 and it was completed the first of this week.

PUBLICITY BOOK ISSUED.

"Vermont, the Land of the Green Mountains," an attractive books describing the scenery of the State and its advantages as a summer playground, has been issued by the Vermont bureau of publicity, it being similar to the one issued last year. Ten thousand copies have been made up and a great many of them sent out.

INNOVATION RACES PLANNED.

An interstate race, patterned after the old county race, so popular with those attending the Rutland fair for the last years, has been arranged by the officials and it will be run on Tuesday of fair week. The purses amount to $350, with but a small entry fee.

VERMONT BREVITIES.

Mark Burke, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, was sentenced Friday in Montpelier to three months in Washington county jail. He took an appeal to county court, but was committed to jail as he was unable to furnish bail of $200.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of unclaimed letters in the Burlington postoffice for the week ending July 18, 1914:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Mrs. Lora L. Akers (2), Miss Mary Beaulieu, Mrs. Allen Brady, Miss Jessie P. Bolton, Miss Bee Carray, Miss Helen Campbell, Mrs. F. H. Caude, Mrs. Bernard Demary, Miss Elaina Graves, Mrs D. E. Hayes, Lillian Johnston, Miss Bill Kropf, Mrs. Georgiana Kendall, Mrs. Sara Wells Lawrence, Mrs. C. L. Mason, Miss Elva Moran, Miss Theresa Mitchell, Mrs. Vina McGowan, Mrs. A. McQuillan, Dorothy McLean, Eva Maynard, Mary A. Pennock, Lena Ryan, Mrs. Grace L. Robbins, Mrs. E. W. Roscoe, Miss Mary Jean Simpson, Mrs. H. N. Thompson, Miss Hattie Vosburg, Mrs. Eva White, Gladys Welch, Mrs. L. T. Woodruff.

MEN'S LIST.

Bernard Confis Portrait Co., C. E. Bacon, Adhemas Bouliane, Francis S Boyer, Lispenard Blucker, A. D. Condreu, A. Champain (2), Mr. Clarke, Romeo Fogg, R. E. Gorton, Fred Hurley, J. J. Krans, Samuel La Frame, Oscar Lavene, Adelbert Lake, M. H. Lamoureau, Arthur Laflame, M. Myers, H. E. Mousette, E. A. Preston, Edward L. Rice (2), George H. Soule, Albert Smith, M. G. Sleeze, J. E. Simpson, Raymond Scott, H. H. Shelters, Frank Thompson, Bradley Thomas, Fred Upchess, J. E. Van Wagner, J. J. Vivian, Prof. L. W. Williams, G. A. Yarbrough.

WINOOSKI LIST.

Mrs. Clara Bigue, Mrs. Jessie Shappy, Etta Wilson.

PERILS OF PERSISTENCE.

She—You know very well that you had to ask me three times before I would consent to be your wife.

He—Yes, I know, and that only goes to show that it is sometimes possible to be too persistent.

CLUBBING LIST.

The Free Press and Other Periodicals at Low Rates to One Address.

The Weekly FREE PRESS can be obtained in combination with other leading periodicals at low rates. To prevent unnecessary correspondence we will state that after the subscription has begun notice of a change of address, or anything concerning the receipt of the other periodicals, should be sent directly to the office of that periodical.

The Weekly FREE PRESS and any one of the following periodicals will be sent to any one address in the United States for one year at the prices annexed:

American Magazine	$2.10
American Boy	1.75
Boys' Magazine	1.75
Breeders' Gazette	2.00
Caledonian (St. Johnsbury)	2.00
Catholic News (New York)	1.90
Cosmopolitan	2.20
Congregationalist and Christian World	3.90
Century Magazine	4.40
Country Life in America	4.50
Delineator	2.10
Farm Poultry	1.40
Field and Stream	2.00
Fruitman and Gardener	1.45
Garden Magazine	2.10
Good Housekeeping	2.10
Harper's Bazar	2.20
Harper's Magazine	4.45
Harper's Weekly	4.46
Hearst's Magazine	2.20
Hoard's Dairyman	1.85
Ladies' World	1.55
Livestock Journal (2 years)	1.75
Methodist Recorder	2.40
McClure's Magazine	2.15
Metropolitan Magazine	2.10
Mirror and Farmer	1.40
Modern Priscilla	1.75
Munsey's Magazine	2.46
National Magazine	1.95
New York World (3 times a week)	1.75
New England Homestead	1.85
Outlook	3.85
Popular Electricity and The World's Advance	2.00
Practical Dairyman (New York)	1.75
Poultry Husbandry	1.35
Review of Reviews	3.00
Rural New Yorker	2.05
Scientific American	3.75
Scribner's	3.75
St. Nicholas	3.60
Table Talk	1.95
Woman's Home Companion	2.20
World's Work	2.75

We furnish no publication except in connection with a subscription to the FREE PRESS.

Our clubbing list includes all papers and magazines published. Only those most frequently asked for are printed in our list, but others may be had on application.

Subscribers may have more than one paper from this clubbing list. Always send a stamp for reply when asking about this as we do this work at no profit to accommodate our subscribers.

TRINIDAD'S GREAT ASPHALT LAKE.

The proverb about the folly of building on sand might be rewritten to include the vicinity of the Trinidad asphalt lake. This remarkable body of pitch is perhaps the nearest thing to the "goose which laid the golden egg" that has ever been found, for it has the obliging faculty of replacing during the night the asphalt which has been dug from its surface during the day. That the replenishment "comes from somewhere" was graphically illustrated a short time ago, when a house located near the edge of the lake began settling on one side, not to stop until the digging of pitch in that vicinity ceased. The pitch is dug laboriously from the lake by negroes, using pick and shovel, and is carried on an overhead tramway directly to the waiting ships. The invention of an electrical cutter for the pitch is expected greatly to facilitate and cheapen the handling of it, says the Wide World. The lake is owned by an American company, which also operates in Venezuela.

MICA PRODUCTION LARGE.

Mica is found in crystals ranging from small ones to those several feet across. Crystals two feet in diameter are not uncommon. The value of the mica produced in the United States in 1913 was $436,060, North Carolina contributing $267,913. The total value of the output in 1913 was $104,164 greater than in 1912 and was the largest ever reported. The production of sheet mica as reported to the United States geological survey amounted to 1,170,677 pounds, valued at $353,517, compared with 845,483 pounds, valued at $282,823 in 1912. The production of scrap mica in 1913 amounted to 5,322 tons, valued at $82,543, compared with 3,226 tons, valued at $49,073, in 1912.

ODD ADS AND ITEMS.

Ad in Wisconsin paper: "Our aunt poison drives aunts out of the house, 10 cents a package."

In a farm paper: "For exchange, the works of Bacon for a good receipt for hog cholera."

In the Oklahoma Pointer: "Wanted—Five-foot bathtub; also a few loads of dirt for filling."

From the Obar Progress: "Watermelons are getting so plenty around Obar that farmers are giving them to hogs. We had several this week."

The Sheboygan Telegram: "A bantam rooster owned by Adolph Sweger took the place of a recalcitrant mate on three eggs and hatched them." Votes for roosters!

Received by a clergyman: "This is to give you notis that I and Miss Jemima Brearly is coming to your church on Saturday afternoon next to undergo the operation of matrimony at your hands Please be prompt as the cab is hired by the hour."—Boston Transcript.

MODERN EGYPTIAN WOMAN.

In Egypt some old customs are prevalent regarding women which could scarcely be more destructive of those qualities that lead to progress or more certain to bring a race to a standstill, says an exchange. As a rule there is no family life among the masses, and superstitions of the grossest kind are entertained. The wives are not permitted to eat at the same table with their husbands, and occupy a pitiful position as chattels bought and paid for, being in constant dread of the disgrace of divorce, which may be arbitrarily imposed.

SUCH IS FAME.

(From the Official Postal Guide.)

Changes in post offices:

Established: Woodrow, Col.; Woodrow, Utah; Woodrow, Neb.; Woodrow, N. C.; Woodrow, N. M.; Woodrow, Fla.; Woodrow, Ore.; Woodrow, Mont.; Woodrow, Tex.

Discontinued: Taft, N. C.; Taft, N. D.; Bryan, N. M.; Theodore, Ky.; Tariffville, Tenn.

A PERFECT CATHARTIC.

There is sure and wholesome action in every dose of Foley Cathartic Tablets. They cleanse with never a gripe or pain. Chronic cases of constipation find them invaluable. Stout people are relieved of that bloated, congested feeling, so uncomfortable especially in hot weather. They keep your liver busy. J. W. O'Sullivan. (Adv.)

A HARD BUMP COMING.

Her Dad—Does that young man you've been keeping company with intend to get married or to remain single?

Daughter—I think he's on the fence, papa.

Dad—Then throw him over.—Boston Transcript.

If he is thinking of buying real estate, he is reading the real estate "ads" in this paper every day.

OVER A BILLION OF BRICK.

Hudson River Region a Great Brick Center.

The Hudson river region produced 1,025,308,000 bricks in 1913, valued at $5,636,061, according to a statement by Jefferson Middleton, of the United States geological survey. Large as these figures are, they show a decrease of 207,879,000 bricks and $1,497,116 in value compared with 1912.

New York city is the leading market for common brick in the United States, hundreds of millions of brick being used there annually. The principal source of this supply is the Hudson river region, extending from New York to Cohoes on both sides of the river. Bergen county, N. J., has also contributed largely to this market, and within the last two years the Raritan river region, located in Middlesex county, N. J., has sent the larger portion of its output of common brick to the New York market. Connecticut also is at times a factor in the New York brick market. The water transportation enjoyed by the Hudson river yards and those located in the Hackensack and Raritan districts, however, gives them a great advantage, and it is only when prices are high—say above $7 a thousand—that Connecticut brick can profitably enter New York city market. As prices were unusually low in 1913, few if any Connecticut brick were shipped to New York during that year.

The principal use of the brick made in the Hudson river region is and probably always will be in the building industry of New York. Notwithstanding the fact that the expenditures for building operations in New York city decreased about 35 per cent. in 1913 compared with 1912, the number of brick marketed decreased less than half as much, thus showing that the use of brick in building is expanding and that they are also being used more extensively than ever before for other purposes, such as sewers and subways. The "back to brick" campaign is apparently having its effect, not only on the demand for common brick, but also on that for the higher grades of building brick and other clay products, such as hollow building brick, tile, and terra cotta.

The average price obtained for the bricks in 1913 was $5.50 a thousand.

THERE IS HEALING IN FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS.

You need a mighty good medicine if once your kidneys are exhausted by neglect and overwork, and you have got it in Foley Kidney Pills. Their action is prompt, healing and tonic. Sound health and sound kidneys follow their use. Try them. J. W. O'Sullivan. (Adv.)

ASBESTOS, THE UNIQUE MINERAL.

Newly Developed Deposit in Arizona Said to Be of High Grade.

Asbestos is one of the great surprises in the mineral kingdom. On account of its finely fibrous, flexible, incombustible character it is spun into yarn and woven into cloth for the clothing of firemen and foundry men who are exposed to heat that would burn ordinary clothing. It is extensively used for theater curtains and has saved many audiences from the horrors of conflagration. A report by J. S. Diller, of the United States geological survey, on the production of asbestos in 1913, now in press, shows that while the United States produces little raw asbestos, it is the largest producer of objects manufactured from asbestos. Canada is the heaviest producer of raw asbestos, and more than half the world's supply is brought into the United States from Canada and manufactured into various commercial products.

In 1913 the United States produced 1,100 short tons. There were two producers in Georgia, both furnishing asbestos of the amphibole type, and one in Arizona is just beginning to produce chrysotile. The difference between the two types is merely in chemical composition.

A notable event of the year in the asbestos industry of the United States has been the opening of this new locality in Arizona, about 20 miles northeast of Globe, for the high-grade chrysotile such as occurs in the depths of the Grand Canyon. In occurrence, origin, quality, and quantity this deposit is essentially the same as that of the Grand Canyon district, but it is much more accessible, being in a canyon about 800 feet deep and within 30 miles by trail and wagon road from the railway. It is associated with limestone and in this respect is strongly contrasted with the asbestos of Canada, which is found in serpentine rock, derived from peridotite.

The remarkable fiber from Arizona when twisted to a yarn 0.03 of an inch in thickness will support an average weight of 15½ pounds. Its content of iron is decidedly lower than that of the Canadian fiber, and for that reason it is better for insulating purposes. The survey report on asbestos contains a map and section of the Arizona deposit. Copies may be obtained free on application to the director of the geological survey, Washington, D. C.

PROSPERITY WITHOUT INCOME.

(From the Washington Herald.)

The Kansas boosters announce a $100,000,000 wheat crop and predict that in 1918 every family in the State will own an automobile. They have one auto to every eight families now and at the present rate of increase there will be no Jayhawker family without a devil wagon in the next four years.

The whole country will rejoice in the prosperity of Kansas and hope that this prosperity will appear in the income tax collections soon. The people of Kansas, like those of some of the Southern States, have insisted on having a federal income tax, and some of them have been suspicious that the people in the East would not make complete returns.

But New York has come forward with the payment of $12,523,000 or a little less than one-half the total income tax collected. Illinois has paid more than $2,000,000. Massachusetts more than $1,500,000, Pennsylvania more than $3,000,000, Michigan, $1,012,000; Ohio, $914,000; Oregon, $900,000; New Jersey, $716,000; Connecticut and Rhode Island, $733,000; Missouri, $657,000; Texas, $361,000; Minnesota, $372,000; Virginia, $102,000; Louisiana, $159,000; Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, $832,000; California, $888,000, and Kansas, $49,900.11.

Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Montana and all the Western States, with the exception of North and South Dakota, New Mexico, and Arizona, contributed more income tax than did the great State of Kansas, with its $100,000,000 wheat crop and automobiles for every family in prospect. It is true that North Carolina, the home of the chairman of the Senate finance committee, dropped below Kansas, with only $46,000, but North Carolina has not boasted of a great wheat crop and automobiles for everybody.

The people at whom the income tax was leveled seem to have been fairly honest in making returns, and if there is to be an inquisition to locate the incomes that have not contributed, it ought to be where they advertise their wealth but do not allow the revenue collector to locate the incomes that are to supply automobiles to every family in the State in the next four years.

But perhaps Kansas will make a better showing in the income tax collections in 1918, or even this year when the $100,000,000 wheat crop is sold.

CHRONOLOGY OF HUERTA'S RULE IN WARRING MEXICO.

February 18, 1913—President Francisco I. Madero arrested. Assassinated two hours later. Huerta proclaimed provisional president.

February 19, 1913—General Venustiano Carranza proclaims himself constitutional president of the republic.

In following weeks President Wilson brings pressure to bear to force Huerta's eviction.

October 26, 1913—Huerta calls general election and is re-elected.

November 3, 1913—President Wilson, through Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy, demands Huerta's resignation.

April 10, 1914—Party of American marines landed at Tampico insulted and jailed by Mexicans.

April 21, 1914—Huerta refusing to salute American flag, American battleships sent to Vera Cruz and land forces. Seventeen American sailors killed.

April, 1914—Torreon and Monterey captured by Villa after stubborn battles.

April, 1914—John Lind quits Vera Cruz.

May 2, 1914—Charge O'Shaughnessy given passports by Huerta.

May 7, 1914—Mazatlan surrenders to rebel forces.

May 10, 1914—Tampico falls to General Villa's forces.

May 21, 1914—Saltillo and Puebla evacuated by Huerta.

May 21, 1914—A. B. C. conference goes to Niagara Falls.

June 23, 1914—Zacatecas captured by Villa.

All during June many reports and denials of breaks between Carranza and Villa.

July 2, 1914—A. B. C. mediators adjourn. Urge selection of government satisfactory to both factions, which meant the elimination of Huerta.

July 15, 1914—Huerta resigns as provisional president.

LETTING THE PEOPLE RULE.

(From the New York Times.)

The direct primary law was passed with the intention of doing away with machine control and letting the people rule. As far as we have gone in making preparations for the first direct primary, its effect has been exactly the reverse. It has taken away from the people all power to direct the framing of issues, and it is evident already that it has made easier the machine domination of nominations.

Platforms were formerly made by delegates in the naming of whom the people had at least some share. Enrolled voters elected delegates to State conventions, and these delegates appointed a resolutions committee, which drew up the platform. If their work was unsatisfactory it could be amended by the convention as a whole. This year the republican platform is to be made by a committee of twenty-five, to be appointed by Senator Root. The rank and file not only did not place Senator Root in this position, but never had a chance to do so. It has nothing to say about the membership in the committee he is to appoint, and has no way of deciding whether it approves or disapproves the platform which his appointees will draw up.

The Democratic platform is to be drafted not by the delegates of the people—the people have no delegates—but by a committee appointed by Chairman Osborn. The people did not vote to invest Chairman Osborn with this power; they were not consulted, and could not be under the primary law. This committee is to report to a conference, the members of which will also be selected by Chairman Osborn. The people did not even vote to put Chairman Osborn in the place which enables him to make these appointments. The platform may represent the ideas of the people or may not; they have no opportunity to say anything on the subject. They can go to the polls in November and choose between the two platforms. But they had the same right under the old system, with the difference that under that system they had something, whether little or much, to say about the making of those platforms.

In making the nominations they will certainly have a voice, but the idea that the new system will lessen the chance of machine control is already seen to be erroneous. It will strengthen that chance. The machine will vote solidly at the primaries for the candidates chosen for it. The anti-machine men have no way of selecting a ticket with which to oppose this back-stairs slate, and will fritter away their votes among several candidates. Either that, or they will disregard the spirit of the primary law and put in the field a ticket arbitrarily chosen by some of their number at some conference of self-appointed leaders. If they do that, it will certainly be a more oligarchic and non-representative way of choosing candidates than ever was adopted under the old system. There is talk of a mass convention to select candidates. A mass convention would be entirely unrepresentative. No hall in the State could accommodate all its democrats, and the men nearest to the city in which the convention was held would outnumber all the rest.

The Democrats in New York city outnumber the country Democrats. Under the primary system they can, if they see fit, name a ticket on which every candidate shall be a New York city man. That would mean the nomination of an all Tammany ticket ticket, with no favors to "the up-State." Mr. Murphy will doubtless see to it that "the up-State" shall be represented on the ticket, because it is good politics, but he has the Democrats of that region at his mercy. From any angle, the direct primary law has decreased the power of the people and increased that of the machine.

ROLL ON THOU DARK DEEP.

A few years ago in a small log schoolhouse in one of our Southern States an entertainment was being given at the close of the three months school term. Many of the patrons of the school were present to see how their children would acquit themselves. All the children had given a recitation save one large overgrown boy who had been placed at the end of the program for reasons obvious to the teacher. He had spent the greater part of two weeks preparing his recitation. When his turn came he marched boldly to the front and in a manner which would have been a credit to a present day political speaker began:

"Roll on thou dark and deep blue ocean, roll—" here he came to a sudden pause unable to proceed further. After a moment's hesitation during which his face took on several different colors he got this out:

"Roll on, blame you, roll on." Then he sat down amidst the surprised glances of his friends and classmates.—National Monthly.

FAKE DIRECTORY SCHEMES

The Crook Who Invented a Method That Enriched Him Run to Earth.

(Printers Ink.)

The originator of the ingenious schemes to mulct the advertising public was one Stanley Francis, an Englishman, originally from London, who came to this country by the way of Australia. Shortly after his arrival in San Francisco he published a small directory in that city known as the "Business Register." He then came to Chicago and produced one issue of a similar publication for the city of Chicago.

Legitimate profits, however, were too slow for him. His first scheme for obtaining more than his due was to collect on the same contract as often as possible, anywhere from twice to five or six times. Should his victim discover the fraud he would explain it by a mistake in bookkeeping or a dishonest collector. By this method, however, he could only steal small amounts, and in addition to this it was necessary for him to actually publish a book at least occasionally, which to him was thought to be a waste of money.

He then evolved a scheme which with some variations has been followed by all fraud directory advertising men ever since. He first printed a few copies of a business directory containing the names of the prominent firms in several of the larger cities. He then put out solicitors soliciting patronage for this publication, and obtained a number of contracts for small amounts, generally $2.00 for printing the name in caps. When the orders were presented for collection the advertiser when paying his bill was also asked to sign a so-called "Has Paid." The "Has Paid" was a printed form which read as follows:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That——, the undersigned have this day PAID for advertising ordered inserted in the——————Dept. of your headings amounting to the sum of——————DOLLARS as per contract shown payable after publication.

O. K. ———— Name————
Collector Per ————
O. K. ———— Per ————
Manager————189

The amount paid was written in carelessly in pencil, and the name of the directory instead of being printed was also written in a like manner.

If the advertiser would inquire why he should sign such a paper when he was paying his money the collector would explain to him he was giving up the original contract, and he wished this certificate to send in with his collections to the main office which was always conveniently situated in a city other than the one in which he was collected. This document was so carefully worded that by cutting off the end it changed it from a certificate of having paid into an order for advertising, and a promise to pay more money. The amount originally paid and the name of the directory being written in pencil was easily erased and raised to such an amount as they thought the intended victim would stand, anywhere from $50 to $500.

The cover was then torn off the old directory, a new cover put on with a new title page, and a full page advertisement set up for the intended victim and tipped in the book, the edges being sand-papered so it would not show it was not a part of the original work. The contract was then dated back a few months and was then ready for collection.

Most victims would look at the signature, see it was genuine, and pay the bill without any great amount of investigation, with the idea in mind that they probably investigated before they went into it. Even those who protested they had never given such an order were easily convinced that they must have done so as the signature was genuine, and they would end up by paying the contract. When this payment was made another so-called "Has Paid" was signed, and this was treated in the same manner—the amount changed, the name of the publication changed in the contract, and the old book doing service under a new title. Within a few months, and sometimes within a few weeks, the new contract was presented for payment, and the endless chain started to work.

Some few firms would refuse to sign the "Has Paid" or would sign carelessly with pencil and initials so it was not safe to use the signature. They, however, had other methods of securing what they wanted. One was a blank form asking for directory information. At the bottom there would be quite a wide space left above the lines for the signature. When these blanks were returned filled out with the signature they would simply cut off the information portion and print in an advertising contract over the signature.

Another method would be when making collections to ask the advertiser if he did not wish to buy a copy of the directory. He would ask the price and they would generally put it high, $15 or $20, and the advertiser would refuse. Then would then say inasmuch as he had been a pretty good advertiser if he would pay the expressage they would send one free of charge, being anxious to get a large circulation. The advertiser would then sign a blank on which would read that he promised to pay 25c or 50c expressage on the book when sent to him. This was printed in lines far apart, so by cutting off the top line and printing in two other lines they again made an advertising contract.

They occasionally even resorted to the tracing of signatures, using a box with incandescent light and ground class top. This method however, was very dangerous as experts by the use of magnifying glass could very easily distinguish it from an original signature, and after one man was sent to the penitentiary this method was abandoned entirely.

ORIGINATOR INDICTED.

While Stanley Francis was the originator of this scheme he of necessity had to employ a number of sharp men as collectors. These men undoubtedly were in the beginning innocent of the kind of paper they were collecting on. It, however, did not take them a great while to fall to the game, and instead of making collections on a 10 per cent basis and turning in the 90 per cent. they kept the 90 per cent., and only turned in the 10 per cent., or at the earliest opportunity stole a set of sheets from Francis and started out to work for themselves.

In this way started several coteries of men who have worked these methods throughout the country. Stanley Francis himself was indicted in Chicago. He jumped the State, and afterwards sent word to the writer if he would allow him to come back and settle up his affairs he would never again have anything to do with fraudulent advertising business, for as he expressed it, there was no longer any money in it for him. He was never allowed to come back, and as far as weknow he got out and kept out of the business.

He afterwards became nationally notorious as the head of the so-called Story Cotton Company, of Philadelphia. He had offices in almost every other large city in the country, and he worked a gigantic fraud which was supposed to have amassed for Francis a fortune anywhere from one to three million dollars. His Philadelphia office was raided, he was arrested and sent to the penitentiary.

IMMENSE SUMS COLLECTED.

The several gangs who started in this manner have collected an immense toll from the American business men.

The association in these investigations found one wholesale grocery firm in Pittsburgh which paid over $6,200 in less than three months. The writer in his investigations in St. Louis found one of the big banks there that had paid several thousand dollars in less than six months. The method used was very ingenious. They would collect one day from the cashier, secure his signature to a "Has Paid." After doctoring the "Has Paid" within a few days would call on the bank, but this time wait until the cashier was out of the bank, and collect from the president, securing his signature to the "Has Paid." They would then collect the president's signature from the cashier, etc. In fact, the bank did not discover anything was wrong until the writer showed it how it had been victimized.

In a raid made on one of the offices in Chicago by the United States Assistant Attorney from Brooklyn collection slips were discovered which showed that an amount of over $60,000 had been collected in less than nine months. The aggregate collections of these different groups ran into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

This will give you an idea of the methods and magnitude of the operations of these people. Within the last two or three years, however, all of the men who were serving penitentiary terms have either finished their sentences or been pardoned and within the last few months they have commenced to operate again. Either the old offenders have again gone back into the business or others have started into the game.

It is almost impossible to stamp out this system. Not only is it hard to secure help from the victims, but in a good many cases it is hard to arouse the activities of the public servants.

The easiest was to blot out this system is to make it unprofitable. This can be done by education. What we have to suggest is that the Associated Ad Clubs undertake this plan of education.

QUICK STRAWBERRY CROP HAD FROM POTTED PLANTS.

The objection that many amateurs raise against the strawberry as a home produced fruit is that no berries can be secured the first season after the plants are transplanted in the spring. This is practically true, for very few berries can be secured even under the best of conditions. It does not seem to be generally known, however, that by the use of pot-grown plants transplanted to permanent quarters in August or September, a good crop can be counted upon the following summer. Yet such is the case; even a good crop can be secured in this way. Not only so, but the plants may be allowed to remain for another season with fully as much certainty of getting a good crop the second year after planting. This is usually not the case with spring-set plants, because the beds, unless very carefully tended, are almost sure to become choked with weeds or small strawberry plants before that time.

GROW PLANTS AT HOME.

The best way to secure pot-grown plants is to grow them at home. Where a bed is already on the place this is a simple matter. Where it is necessary, however, to purchase, plants may be secured at about $3 a hundred for the ordinary standard varieties. The method of growing these plants is very simple. Shortly after the fruit has matured the plants begin to send our runners. These are jointed stems which will produce new plants at every joint provided the joint becomes stationary upon the ground and also provided that the soil is moist enough for the little plant to take root. In the production of pot-grown plants advantage is taken of this habit of reproduction.

GOOD LOAM IN POTS.

Flower pots, three or four inches in diameter, are filled with good garden loam and sunk full depth in the soil of the strawberry bed. The runners are then placed so that the first joint rests above the center of these pots of soil. A little earth or a pebble is placed on the runner to prevent the wind from whipping the little plant about. In a week or so the plant will have taken root and perhaps in another week the runner may be severed between the parent plant and the little one. It is a good plan to make the cut with a pair of scissors close to the small plant. Many growers think it best not to use any but the first plant on the runner. Two, three or even more may be produced, but they claim that these plants are later than those nearest the parent plant. However this may be, it is an advantage to select the first plants because these can be developed into stronger specimens than those that necessarily take root later in the season.

Ordinarily the plants so rooted may be allowed to remain in the pots where they have been placed in the strawberry bed. Under general seasonal conditions they will produce fairly well developed plants by the time that the transplanting should be done. For best results, however, it is a good plan to lift the pots and plunge them in soil in a cold frame. There they can be watered, fertilized, weeded and otherwise cared for more perfectly than if they were in the strawberry bed. Thus stronger plants can be secured for transplanting. Another advantage of this plan is that the old bed may be plowed or dug for some other crop to replace it. This is a distinct advantage where the area in the garden is limited.

MODE OF TRANSPLANTING.

When transplanting time arrives, the new bed should be either plowed or dug and the soil made as fine as possible with the steel garden rake. Then the position of the rows should be measured off by means of the garden line and the plants set at intervals in the rows of about 15 to 18 inches apart. The rows should be preferably 30 inches or 3 feet apart, because the plants will spread a good deal and form matted rows 9 to 24 inches across. Prior to transplanting the bed should be enriched with well decayed natural fertilizer from the stable, with ground bone, superphosphate and muriate of potash.

The easiest way to get plants out of the pots is to turn them upside down with the plant between the first and second fingers, against which the soil will rest when the pot is inverted, and the edge struck vertically downward against the edge of a bench or similar stationary object. Such a motion will leave the plant with the ball of earth in one hand while the other hand holds the empty pot.

The ball of earth should not be placed deeper than the level of the surrounding soil. The soil of the garden should be firmed well around the plants but without breaking the balls of earth taken from the pots. At least six hours before the transplanting is to occur the plants should be thoroughly watered so the soil in the pots will be moist.

After the ground has frozen enough to permit a wheelbarrow to be run over it without breaking through, a mulch, preferably of marsh hay or lawn clippings should be spread over the plants and between the rows to the depth of three or four inches.

WHY FOREIGN?

Apropos of foreign honesty Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler tells this story:

"On a foreign railroad a commuter had a row with the conductor. At the end of the row the commuter turned to a friend and said:

"'Well, the P. D. R. will never see another cent of my money after this.'

"The conductor, who was departing, looked back and snarled:

"'What'll you do? Walk?'

"'Oh, no,' said the commuter, 'I'll stop buying tickets and pay my fare to you.'"—Philadelphia Ledger.