

The Calumet News

Founded 1880.
Published by the
MINING GAZETTE COMPANY,
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

M. W. YOUNGS, Editor.
W. M. LYON, Business Manager.

Entered at the Post Office at Calumet,
Michigan, as Second Class
Mail Matter.

TELEPHONES:
Business Office..... 209
Editorial Rooms..... 4

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
By Mail or Carrier.
Per year, in advance..... \$5.00
Per year (not in advance)..... 6.00
Per month..... .50
Single issue..... .05

Complaints of irregularity in deliv-
ery will receive prompt and thorough
investigation.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1914.

MEXICAN SITUATION BRIGHTENS.

Huerta has accepted the good offices
of Argentina, Chile and Brazil to act
as mediators in the dispute between
himself and the United States, accord-
ing to unofficial advices from Mexico
City, and the outlook today is that the
trouble will be settled without further
bloodshed.

The offer of the South American
countries, which was accepted by this
government Saturday night, came at
an opportune time, for there was a
strong undercurrent in Congress for
more aggressive action in Mexico and
real war seemed imminent.

The United States demonstrated its
faith in and friendship for the South
American republics by agreeing to
place the controversy in the hands of
Argentina, Chile and Brazil, and no
matter what the outcome the effect
will be to draw this country and the
republics to the south closer together
in their dealings with each other. The
Latin-American republics will, no
doubt, have more confidence in the
future in the good intentions of the
United States now that it is willing to
trust them and put into their hands
such an important matter as the Mex-
ican controversy.

General Huerta captured Aguinaldo
and ended the revolt in the Philippines.
If he can devise some way of capturing
Huerta our Mexican troubles also
will be over.

OUR MODEL GOVERNOR.

Governor Ferris occupies an amiable
position in Michigan politics. He is,
in the opinion of the Michigan
Tradesman, the only Democrat who
can be elected governor. In the event
of his entering upon a second term,
he will be the first Republican to
nominate an ex-governor. While he
cannot expect to receive the entire
support of the "arrest unwashed"—the
anarchists, communists and labor
union elements in the Democratic
party—he will receive more than enough
votes cast by Republicans and inde-
pendent working men to make up the
disaffection of the fellows who vote
him a rascal because of the sane and
patriotic stand he promptly took and
steadily maintained in the copper
country strike matter. Governor Fer-
ris has given the people a sensible and
capable administration, utterly devoid
of claptrap and grand stand tactics.
His appointments as a rule, have been
good. His attitude toward the new
law enacted by the last legislature
was commendable, with the possible
exception of his approval of the so-
called labor bill, which the Trades-
man believes was an act of judgment
which that traitor Ferris will sometime
concede. His frequent appearance
about the state as a public speaker on
outside topics to patriotic, civic, edu-
cational, educational and industrial
bodies generally is a source of credit
inasmuch as the people in general
are. No good citizen is ashamed to

point to the record or achievements of
our present chief executive and we all
have reason to feel thankful that the
exalted position of governor is occu-
pied by a man who is so incorruptible,
so approachable and so mindful of the
people's desires and interests.

Mexico will fight to the last man
before it will permit law and order to
be enforced.

T. R. IS READY TO FIGHT.

The Chicago Tribune has been so
closely related to Colonel Roosevelt's
fortunes, politically, for the last two
years that it is usually presumed to
speak with authority when discussing
the Colonel's purposes. This fact lends
color to the following dispatch which
The Tribune vouches for from its rep-
resentative in Berlin:

"Colonel Roosevelt is burning with
anxiety to get into the fray in Mexico,
according to an American official now
in Berlin, who saw the ex-president a
few weeks ago in South America. He
says that the commander of the Rough
Riders announced his intention, in the
event of hostilities with Mexico, of go-
ing home at the earliest possible mo-
ment and fighting for his country.
Colonel Roosevelt, who if he carries
out his plan, will again serve under his
friend, Gen. Leonard Wood, who was
his colonel in Cuba, said that he in-
tended to organize and lead an entire
brigade of cavalry for service in Mex-
ico, instead of a mere regiment. He
said that he had offered all selected,
and that his command would go into
action as soon as the necessary ar-
rangements and dispositions of the
war department would permit. The
Colonel told the informant of the cor-
respondent that his only proviso was
that the affair in Mexico should turn
out to be a real war and not a mere
exchange of bloodless talk between
President Wilson and General Huerta."
Though a person may violently dis-
agree with Col. Roosevelt, his intense
Americanism cannot be questioned.
His patriotism is the sort that up-
holds the country's honor and main-
tains its prestige.

"Never argue with a Mexican," said
General Scott in 1846. The rule would
work just as well in 1914.

HEALTH IN MEXICO.

A subject of speculation is the dan-
ger to which American troops would
be subjected in Mexico by reason of
the climate. The rainy season is be-
ginning. The coast climate is trying
even to Mexicans, a large propor-
tion of whom by preference live well
up on the sides of the mountains. The
altitude of the City of Mexico is 7,500
feet. General Winslow, who is now
in Jaris, is quoted as making light
of the Mexicans as fighters, but dis-
posed to regard with fear the results
of the Mexican climate. He says that
the most important thing to be con-
sidered is the sanitary care of our
army, as the coast zone, extending
fifty miles into the interior, is deadly
for foreigners. Our invading force, he
declares, must move out of this zone
without delay if it is to escape a far
greater danger than that of the en-
emy's bullets.

On the other hand, it is a cause for
congratulation that the solution of an-
tagonism has made the problem of pre-
serving health in the tropics simpler
than it was in any former time. Ma-
jor Russell S. Rogers, surgeon of the
Second Infantry, Illinois National
Guard, says on this subject:
"The great problem for the army in
Mexico will not be to fight the Mexi-
cans, but to fight the mosquitoes, the
bedbugs, the flies and the fleas. Before
the medical department had reached
the present efficiency these enemies
would have been deadly, but in the
present campaign I do not look for
them to be so. Our campaigns in the
Philippines, I think, establish the
quest that we have made over infec-
tious diseases."

Vera Cruz probably will offer us
the greatest mosquito problem. Before
we knew the part played by the mos-
quitoes in yellow fever and malaria it
was impossible to prevent outbreaks.
Now, however, the army equipment
provides nets which will protect the
men at least at night, when the pests
are at their worst.

The army will have an advantage
by its head, General Wood, having been
a surgeon. He will realize the pri-
mary importance of sanitation, more
probably than another commander who
had not had medical training. Men
getting ill will be vaccinated against
both typhoid and smallpox.

"Mexico City itself and the moun-
tain uplands should give us little trou-
ble, for the altitude makes the tem-
perature moderate and the general
conditions wholesome."
Of course there is a vast difference
between theory and practice. During
the preparations for the Spanish war
there were frightful conditions in some
of the concentration camps, and many
splendid young fellows who never had
a chance to go out of the country lost
their lives. But there is a far better
understanding of camp sanitation than
there was sixteen years ago, and the
American army will have a valuable
asset in the medical reserve corps.

AFTER FRANZ JOSEF DIES.

The illness of Emperor Franz Josef
says the Detroit Free Press, brings to
the foreground one of the standing
menaces to the peace of Europe, the
likelihood of a new war of the Austro-
Hungarian empire and the demise of the
present head of the dual monarchy,
and possibly the dissolution of the
empire which is held together prin-
cipally by the personality of Franz Josef
and by the neutralizing power of op-
posing interests.

The most pressing danger to the
solidarity of the empire, comments the
Free Press, is probably the split in the
Hapsburg family, which has divided
sharply over the question of Archduke
Franz Ferdinand's morganatic wife and
her son, Franz Ferdinand is heir to the

United States Warships at Tampico

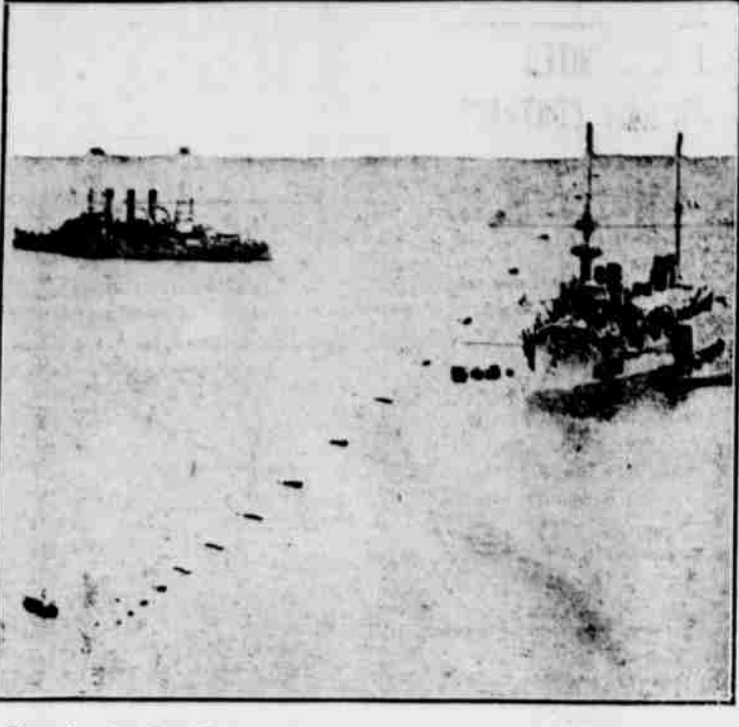


Photo by American Press Association.

THIS shows Rear Admiral Mayo's flagship and one of his other warships
in the harbor at Tampico. It was Rear Admiral Mayo who demanded
an official salute to the American flag from President Huerta after the
American sailors had been arrested. Tampico was the objective point
of the Atlantic fleet.

Norwegians in America an Important Factor in Fatherlands Centennial

Special Steamers Have Been Chartered to Convey Thousands
Across Ocean--Festivities Opening May 15 Will Be
of Very Elaborate Nature

Christians, April 27.—Thousands of
American visitors are expected here
during the summer to witness the cel-
ebration of the centennial of the inde-
pendence of Norway from Denmark.
The celebration will also commemorate
a hundred years of peace on the Scan-
dinavian peninsula.

An exhibition which will seek to
show the progress made in Norway
during the last century will be opened
by King Haakon in Christians on May
15. Norse-Americans have been in-
vited to participate in the exhibition and
in the celebration generally. In a spe-
cial pavilion called "Norway Abroad,"
the Norwegians who have sought a
home in America will show their
home-staying countrymen the life they
lead in their adopted home.

The plans for the exhibition and fes-
tivities have met with great interest
and enthusiasm in the United States.
A substantial indication of which is
the appropriation by North Dakota of
\$10,000 for the expenses of the official
participation of that state. Alfred
Gabrielsen has arrived to take charge
of North Dakota's exhibit. Minnesota
and Wisconsin will also be adequately
represented, but in a less official way.
An interesting feature of the exhibit
of these states will be the publication
of special histories of the states, show-
ing the strenuous work of Norwegian
pioneers, who helped to build them up,
and the prosperous conditions under
which they now live.

Great Homecoming.
One of the most interesting festivi-
ties of the program will be a great
home-coming gathering of Norwegian-
Americans, and preparations are being
made to entertain at least fifty thou-
sand people. Some societies from the
Norwegian states have chartered their
own steamships and will sail direct
from New York to Christians. These
parties will be accompanied by their
own bands. Americans are expected
to take a very conspicuous part in the
celebration, not only because of the
large number of Norwegians settled in
America, but because of the good feel-
ing prevailing between the two coun-
tries. The stars and stripes will be
seen everywhere displayed beside the
red, white and blue of Norway.

In the parade of May 17 the Decebal
College band from Decatur, Iowa, will
march in the place of honor. Under
the leadership of Professor Sperati this
band will tour Norway during the
summer.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated
with all of its usual safe and some
attachments. The celebration of Amer-
ica's natal day will center about the
presentation of a statue of Lincoln to
Christians by Governor Hanna of
North Dakota. The governor will at-
tend in person and deliver the un-
invited speech, which will be followed
by a reception given by the American
minister, Albert G. Schmedeman, at the
American club, headed by E. Herman
Gade, a banquet, attended by King
Haakon and the diplomatic corps of
the capital, will be held in the audi-
torium of the exhibition.

Centennial Elaborate.

It is expected that besides the 400
American singers, who will come to
participate in the singing festivals,
the thousands of unofficial Norse-
American visitors and a host of their
Norwegian relatives will unite in a
demonstration to show honor to a
country, which by Norwegians, is held
second in affection only to their coun-
try.

The centennial will celebrate the
dramatic event which marked the be-
ginning of Norway's history as a na-
tion. In 1814 as the result of the close
of the Napoleonic wars the great pow-
ers of Europe forced Frederick VI of
Denmark to give up Norway, which
had been attached to Denmark for
four hundred and thirty-four years, to
Sweden, and provided a ruler for the
Swedish in the person of the Swed-
ish crown prince Charles Jean Bernad-
otte. Sweden had in 1809 lost Finland
to Russia after a war, and was now
given Norway in compensation.

The Norwegians rebelled against
this disposition of their country, and
under the leadership of Prince Chris-
tian Frederick refused to submit to
Sweden. In the face of all Europe
Norway declared its independence and
proceeded on May 17, 1814 to adopt a
constitution. The prince was elected
king and since that day the 17th of
May has been to the people of Norway
what the Fourth of July is to the
United States. Sweden went to war
against the new country and the
struggle continued until November
1814 when peace was made which led
to a union of an equal basis. The
union lasted until 1905 when it was
peacefully dissolved on account of the
dissatisfaction with the arrangement.

WAR MEMOIRS BRING BIG PRICES.

The sale of Part III. of the late Maj.
William H. Lambert's library was con-
cluded at the Anderson Auction com-
pany's rooms, New York, recently. The
total for the day's two sessions was
\$6,328, and the total for Part III, \$2,
\$22. The grand total to date for Part
I, II and III is, in round numbers,
\$295,000.

Gen. William T. Sherman's original
manuscript of his "Memoirs," bound
in four volumes, was bought by George
D. Smith for \$600. A letter by William
W. Appleton says that Gen. Sherman
gave the manuscript to him after the
book was printed.

Dodd & Livingston paid \$410 for
James Russell Lowell's privately printed
"Ode Recited at the Commemoration
of the Living and Dead Soldiers
of Harvard University, July 21, 1863."
Only fifty copies were printed for pre-
sentation to the poet's friends. This
copy has the autograph inscription,
"To Mr. Bigelow with the Author's Re-
gards, 3rd Sept. 1865."

A fine Civil War letter written by
Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. Braxton
Bragg and dated "Headquarters, April
16, 1864," went to A. Posner for \$82.
A letter by President Lincoln, "Ex-
ecutive Mansion, March 15, 1861," to
the secretary of the interior, asking his
opinion as to the advisability of pro-
visioning Ft. Sumter, was brought by
William Sims for \$20.

MEXICO HAS HAD 46 REBELLIONS

Country Has Had Many Uprisings
in 113 Years

Mexico, torn by 46 revolutions in the
last 113 years, now faces trouble with
its most powerful neighbor. Of these
revolutions, 22 have been successful in
themselves and disastrous to those
who led them. Three of these leaders
were forced to flee the country and
two of them, Vincente Guerra and
Francisco Madero, were assassinated.
The successful revolutions were:
Feb. 24, 1821—Spain loses Mexico
and Aguinaldo. Iturbide elected presi-
dent-recent twice and in 1822—crowned
emperor.

May 11, 1823—Emperor Iturbide de-
feated by Santa Anna.
Jan. 12, 1829—Revolution headed by
Santa Anna results in election of Presi-
dent Guerrero and his inauguration in
April.

Dec. 4, 1829—Revolt led by General
Bustamante results in his election as
president a year later.

December, 1832—Santa Anna revolts
against Bustamante and Manuel G. Pe-
draya is made president.

Santa Anna Dictator.
December, 1835—Two-year revolution
led by Santa Anna results in his
being declared dictator.

April 29, 1837—General Bustamante
appeals to people and is elected presi-
dent after several small uprisings.

July 15, 1840—Mexico City entered
by General Urrea, who proclaimed
himself president.

Aug. 8, 1841—Revolt led by General
Paredes results in issuance by him of
final pronouncement against Busta-
mante.

Dec. 6, 1841—General Herrera as-
sumes government.
Dec. 14, 1845—General Paredes de-
poses President Herrera.

Aug. 4, 1846—Gen. Joe M. Salas
ousts Paredes.
July 27, 1852—Revolt started by
General Blancarte and return of Santa
Anna as president is announced. Presi-
dent Arista resigns the following year.

July, 1855—General revolt shakes
the country and Santa Anna flees.
Oct. 4, 1855—Gen. Juan Alvarez
made president and succeeded by Is-
mael Comonfort.

January, 1858—Comonfort is betrayed
by his friend, Zalazaga, who be-
comes president when Comonfort
flees.

1861—Benito Juarez returns to Mex-
ico, leads revolt and becomes presi-
dent.

Maximilian as Emperor.
November, 1861—Maximilian pro-
claimed emperor upon the landing of
the French.

July, 1867—Juarez leads another
successful uprising and again becomes
president.

1868—Revolt headed by Porfirio Diaz
ends in death of Juarez.
Nov. 16, 1877—Diaz assumes presi-
dency, which he holds excepting four-
year period, from 1880 to 1884, up to
1911.

Nov. 6, 1911—Revolt against Diaz
led by Francisco Madero, who becomes
president.

Feb. 16, 1913—Victoriano Huerta
displaced president after the Felix
Diaz revolt.

Feb. 23, 1913—Madero assassinated,
supposedly by Huerta's henchmen.
Recent events may be summarized
as follows:

April 9, 1914—Assistant United
States paymaster and complement of
men from the gunboat Dolphin arrest-
ed by Huerta officers at Tampico.
Apology demanded but not forthcoming.

April 11—Two fleets of United States
battleships ordered to Mexican waters.
April 18, 1914—President Wilson
gives Huerta ultimatum to 6 a. m. April 19,
to fire his salute or submit to having
the congress of the United States take
up the matter on April 29.

April 21, 1914—American naval force
landed at Vera Cruz, seizing custom-
house and port of city, with loss of
four Americans killed and 20 wounded.

April 22, 1914—Whole of Vera Cruz
taken, with further loss of eight Amer-
icans killed and 50 wounded. Carranza
issues statement threatening
United States with war unless forces
are withdrawn from Vera Cruz.
Charge of O'Shaughnessy given pas-
sage by Huerta.

April 23, 1914—Three more Ameri-
cans killed at Vera Cruz. Steps taken
to concentrate troops at border.
Charge Aguilar demands his passports
and receives papers from Washington
government. General Villa declares he
will not be drawn into war with United
States. Embargo on arms is restored.

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY."
1797—Robert Prescott was appointed
governor of Canada.
1818—Order of St. Michael and St.
George founded.
1822—Gen. U. S. Grant, famous soldier
and eighteenth president of the
U. S., born at Point Pleasant, N. Y.
Died at Mt. McGregor, N. Y.,
July 23, 1885.

1875—Archbishop McCloskey of New
York was created a Cardinal.
1876—Queen Victoria was made im-
press of India by act of parlia-
ment.
1882—Ralph Waldo Emerson, noted
poet and essayist, died in Con-
cord, Mass. Born in Boston,
May 25, 1803.
1897—Sir Mackenzie Bowell resigned
the premiership of Canada.
1906—Ellen Terry celebrated her jubile-
e as an actress.

Michael Sullivan, 51, gave his son-in-
law, aged 58, a thrashing in Haver-
ley, Mass., the other day for being dis-
agreeable at home.
In 1913, there were 2,785 coal min-
ers killed in the United States.

Manzanillo, Big Mexican Seaport

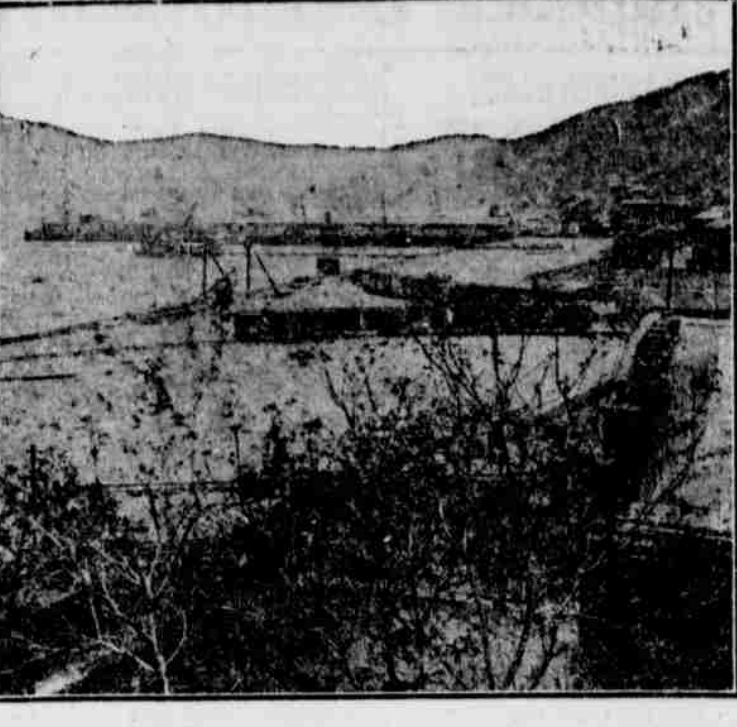


Photo by American Press Association.

MANZANILLO is one of the most important of the Mexican-Pacific coast
towns. It stands at the extreme western point of the long, narrow
ridge of land which separates the Pacific ocean from the Laguna de
Cuyutlan. The harbor is regularly visited by ships of the Pacific Mail
Steamship company.

Last War With Mexico Followed Outrages and Dispute Over Boundary

Occupation of Mexico City by General Scott Brought Enemy to
Terms; 2,703 Americans Lost Their Lives,
and 7,000 Mexicans Fell

The last war between the United
States and Mexico, in 1846-48, was
the result of a series of outrages on
American citizens; the recognition of the
independence of Texas; the annexation
of 1845 of that state, and finally
the dispute regarding the boundary
between Texas and Mexico.

Conflict was precipitated when the
Americans and Mexicans occupied the
territory between the Neches and Rio
Grande rivers, in dispute because of
respective claims as to boundary. The
United States claiming the Rio Grande,
some 100 miles south of the Neches,
which the Mexicans claimed.

Surprised by Mexicans.
The American force of regulars,
consisting of 300 men under Gen. Zach-
ary Taylor, crossed the Neches river
at Corpus Christi on March 12, 1846,
and after a march of 16 days reached
the Rio Grande, at a point opposite the
Mexican city of Matamoros.

On April 25 Gen. Taylor learned that
a large force of Mexican cavalry had
crossed the Rio Grande from Matamoros
to the territory in dispute. Taylor
sent out a force of 60 men under
Capt. Thornton to reconnoiter. Thor-
nton's guide deserted him, and while
trying to execute his order his force
was surprised and surrounded by a
force of 500 Mexicans. In attempting
to cut his way out nine of his men
were killed, and the remainder cap-
tured and held as prisoners of war.

This was the first engagement of the
war. A few days later Taylor won the
battle of Palo Alto, decisively defeat-
ing the Mexicans and forcing them to
retreat.

Following the battle of Palo Alto,
congress formally declared war on
May 13, and both nations spent the
next three months in raising troops
and laying in supplies. Taylor remain-
ed on the defensive for a season, then
advanced on Monterrey, which he cap-
tured after some sharp fighting. He
held his position here for several
months, having received orders to dis-
continue further offensive operations.

A large portion of his command was
withdrawn by Gen. Scott, who had de-
clared the most strategic way of ending
the war was to land an army in the
vicinity of Vera Cruz and march on
Mexico City.

Santa Anna Advances.
Santa Anna, the Mexican general
who had been fighting Taylor, learned
of the latter's depleted forces and
decided to advance on him. With
20,000 men he began the attack and for
two days the battle waged fiercely just
outside of Monterrey at Buena Vista.

Several times the battle was nearly
lost to the Americans because of the
panic that seized many of the volun-
teer soldiers. The steadiness of the
regulars, however, held the forces to-
gether and on the second day, Feb. 22,
1847, the Mexicans were put to rout.
Col. Jefferson Davis afterwards presi-
dent of the confederacy, distinguished
himself in this battle.

After the battle of Buena Vista, the
scene of hostilities shifted to Vera
Cruz. Gen. Scott, commander-in-chief
of the American army, landed a force
of 12,000 men at Vera Cruz on March
9, 1847. The city surrendered on
March 29. General Scott then began
the march to Mexico City. By this time
Santa Anna had reorganized his army
and he fought a desperate battle with
Scott's troops at Cerro Gordo, 60 miles
from Vera Cruz. The Americans swept
the Mexicans before them, however,
and continued the march to the capital.

Mexico City Falls.
Three roads led to the capital, but
each was so well protected by the lay
of the country and the military defen-
ces that Gen. Scott ordered his engi-
neers, Capt. Robert E. Lee and George
B. McClellan, to cut a new road lead-
ing to the most vulnerable part of the
city. This was done. After much

desultory fighting the American forces
got to a point close enough to storm
the castle of Chapultepec, and captured
this stronghold on September 13.
The next day the Mexicans evacuated
the city and the Americans took pos-
session.

This ended the fighting and on Feb-
ruary 2, 1848, a treaty of peace was
signed. During the war 2,793 Ameri-
cans were killed. The Mexican losses
consisted in 7,000 killed and nearly 4,
000 captured. The total American
forces used in the war were 21,500 regu-
lars and 22,627 volunteers. Not once
during the conflict were the Americans
forced to retreat or give up a position
once taken.

Some Statistics About Mexico

Area—565,335 square miles.
Population—15,063,267. White, 70
per cent; mixed, 43 per cent; Indian,
26 per cent; foreign, one per cent. The
foreign population in 1910 included na-
tives of 40 countries, of whom there
were 39,000 Americans, 5,900 British
and 2,900 Germans.
Capital City of Mexico, population
470,659. Subdivisions of the country:
For administrative purposes the coun-
try is divided into 27 states, three terri-
tories and the federal district.
Central states—Aguascalientes, Dur-
ango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Mexico,
Morelos, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis
Potosi, Tlaxcala and Zacatecas.
Northern states—Chihuahua, Coahuila,
Nuevo Leon and Sonora.
Coast states—Campeche, Tabasco,
Tampaulipas, Vera Cruz, Yucatan, Colima,
Chiapas, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacan,
Oaxaca and Sinaloa.
Territories—Guantanamo, Roo, Lower
California and Tepic.
Principal ports: Gulf of Mexico—
Vera Cruz; population about 30,000;
distance from Mexico City 310 miles.
Tampico—Population 16,000; 225
miles northwest of Vera Cruz.
Matamoros—Population 9,000; on
Rio Grande, opposite Brownsville, Tex-
as; 28 miles from Gulf of Mexico.
Progreso—Population 5,200, state
Pacific ocean; Mazatlan—Popu-
lation 18,000; in state of Sinaloa.
Acapulco—Population 8,000; 200
miles southwest of Mexico City. Sal-
tillo—Terminus of railroad across
latitudes of Tehuantepec.
Northern frontier cities: Nuevo Laredo—
Population 6,500; opposite Laredo,
Texas. Ciudad Porfirio Diaz—
Population 5,000; opposite Eagle Pass,
Texas. Juarez—Population 7,000; op-
posite El Paso, Tex.; 1,223 miles from
Mexico City. Nogales—Population
5,000; opposite Nogales, Arizona.
Important interior cities: Torreon—
Population 14,000; in southwestern
Coahuila. Durango—Population 31,
000; capital of Durango, Zacatecas—
Population 40,000; capital of Zacatecas;
200 miles north of Mexico City. Guanajuato—Population 42,000; capital
of Guanajuato; 150 miles north of
Mexico City. San Luis Potosi—Popu-
lation 61,000; 225 miles northeast of
Mexico City; about 200 miles from
Tampico; important railroad center.
Puebla—Population 95,000; 63 miles
southeast from Mexico City, on rail-
road to Vera Cruz. Pachuca—Popu-
lation 48,000; 55 miles northeast of
Mexico City; on another branch of
railroad to Vera Cruz from Mexico
City. Guadalajara—Population 120,
000; 275 miles northwest of Mexico
City; on railroad to Mazatlan. Oax-
aca—Population 55,000; 220 miles
southeast of Mexico City; capital of
Oaxaca. Chihuahua—Population 30,
000; 225 miles south of El Paso; on
railroad to Mexico City; capital of
Chihuahua.
Continued on 5th Page, 6th Column.

"DO YOU BELIEVE IN FAIRIES?"

"Yes you do. Well, if you don't,
you will believe in them, when
you see the result of using our
Fertilizer. You will then be sure
that there are fairies who work
at night painting the blades of
grass green and then vigorously
pushing them up into the sun-
light."

"And then in the flowerbeds,
another group of fairies are busi-
ly painting the leaves and flow-
ers and pushing them to the sur-
face."

"Where do they come from?
Why, there are hundreds of them
in every sack of our Fertilizer.
Why not get them to work for
you?"

The M. Van Orden
COMPANY
HOUGHTON LAUREL