

END OF INSURANCE WAR IN FEW DAYS

WAY OUT OF TANGLE FOUND AT CONFERENCES WITH COMPANIES, SAYS REVELLE.

PLACES BLAME FOR AGITATION

Won't Discuss Details of Agreement, but Declares Concessions Were Made by Both Sides When Meeting Was Held.

Jefferson City—Within a few days the Missouri insurance situation will be settled.

State Superintendent of Insurance Charles G. Revelle said he had conferred with insurance men and a way had been found out of the tangled condition of the risk war which has threatened the state since the companies agreed to leave it.

"I worked on this Thursday night till after midnight," said Mr. Revelle, "and feel we have reached a substantial agreement."

"This is really the first time the insurance companies have given us a chance to meet them face to face on the question, as they reached their agreement in meetings held in Philadelphia and Baltimore."

Both Sides Make Concessions

The insurance superintendent declined to discuss any of the details of the agreement further than to say that both the companies and the state had made concessions.

"Interest is greater in St. Louis and Kansas City than out in the state," he said. "Thus far the trouble has not greatly affected business interests, or credit sales and transfers. Naturally the situation is somewhat acute in Springfield just now because of the heavy fire loss there."

"That the difficulty in securing insurance had not been great at any time out in the state, is the insurance superintendent's opinion. He ascribed the greater part of the agitation to the efforts of the insurance agents and their friends."

"It is fairly easy to secure insurance at the present time," said Revelle, "and it will be much easier soon. We hope to be able to make definite commitments within a few days."

Companies' Position Unreasonable.
"The position taken by the companies seemed to me unreasonable from the beginning. If we had not been bound by the state would have been satisfied without statutory regulation of insurance."

"We would have been forced to repeal one law that has been in existence since 1865. Others were passed by the legislatures and statutes. They objected to practically all the legislation in existence applicable to the subject of insurance."

"We have had an anti-trust law applicable to insurance companies and others since about 1880. They objected to this and to the valued policy law of 1889 and the statute taxing attorney's fees passed that same year."

"They objected to the statute authorizing the collection of 10 per cent damages for vexatious delays on the part of the companies. This law was passed in 1885."

Confederate Pensions Awarded

Jefferson City—The Cole county pension board composed of John B. King, Thomas Green and W. C. Farnley, awarded pensions of \$100 each to the following Confederate veterans and widows: E. H. Whittington, J. T. Bridwell, W. A. Sanders, Dexter Harding, J. L. Reeves, Heber A. Bradford, Laura M. Loving, D. W. Branch, Panny J. Vande.

Warns on Internegers

Jefferson City—State Insurance Superintendent Revelle announced that he has information to the effect that certain individuals operating through so-called reciprocal and indemnity associations are attempting to engage in the fire insurance business in Missouri without having procured a license. He warns the people against doing any business with any concern unless it can show a license from the insurance department.

Monig Back From Hawaii

Jefferson City—Hugo Monig, capitalist and retired shoe manufacturer of this city, returned from a visit of a month to the Hawaiian islands. Proposed tariff legislation in Washington, he says, has caused a decided shrinkage of sugar stocks in the islands.

Finney Made First Lieutenant

Jefferson City—Gov. Major commissioned William D. Finney of Kansas City first lieutenant of Company A, signal corps, N. G. M., with rank from June 16.

Hangs Self at Brother's Home

Fulton—Winston Lynes, 67 years old, a farmer of New, Bloomfield neighborhood, in this county, was found dead in a barn at the farm of his brother, T. W. Lynes, having hanged himself.

Jefferson City—J. C. Bassford of Mexico

was appointed chairman of the board of mediation and arbitration, to succeed the late H. J. Simmons of Clarence, who killed himself. Bassford was formerly game commissioner.

Prison Guard Slays Convict

Jefferson City—Frank Black, negro convict, was shot and fatally wounded by Theodore Stuckenschneider, penitentiary guard.

The convict was attacking the guard with a knife when shot.

Black came here from St. Joseph a little more than a year ago under sentence of five years for grand larceny. He has been an extremely "bad actor" since arriving at the prison.

In a fight with a guard soon after coming here he bit and mangled the hand of the officer so severely part of a thumb had to be amputated.

He had to be clubbed on another occasion when attempting to attack another convict with a knife. Scarcely a week has passed that he has not been in trouble.

Black had refused to work in one of the shoe shops and was transferred to the saddle-tree factory. After working there part of the day he threw down his tools, announced that he did not intend to work, and intended to "clean out the shop."

Stuckenschneider, in charge on that floor, ordered him to return to work and the negro started for him with a knife. One shot from the officer's revolver shattered the right hip of the convict and he was disarmed.

The factory was crowded with convict workmen when the shooting occurred, but discipline was maintained and no disorder followed.

The prison officers exonerate Stuckenschneider, who has a good record.

Staff Changes at Columbia

Columbia—The University of Missouri curators filled vacancies in the teaching staff of the university.

J. A. Whitley, superintendent of buildings, resigned to go to St. Louis as an engineer for the public school board. J. A. Lynch was named his successor.

J. P. Barnhart was made special photographer for the college of agriculture and the United States experiment station here. S. T. Shoppin was appointed instructor in animal husbandry and Virginia Hudson teaching supervisor in the university practice high school. R. W. Selvidge resigned as professor of manual arts to go to Peabody college, Nashville, Tenn., and was succeeded by Ira S. Griffith of Bradley polytechnic. C. H. Williams was named editor of the extension series of the University Bulletin. Dan McInture of Jackson was made student assistant in journalism. J. W. Haney was appointed research assistant at the engineering experiment station, to replace M. X. Wilberling. J. B. Lathrop resigned as assistant in the veterinary department. Martha Agnes Truitt was named assistant in home economics. Martin E. Ryan was made assistant in engineering. Guy V. Head was appointed reader in English. Eula Weeks was made assistant in mathematics. D. Leonard was made assistant in political science.

Ask Major to Wield Shovel

Jefferson City—It is now up to Gov. Major to wield the pick or shovel upon the public roads on one of the two days to be designated by him in a proclamation to be issued during this week. A moving picture concern has notified the governor that its representatives would be here to get some views of him constructing road.

Record Balance in Treasury

Jefferson City—There was the largest balance in the state treasury in the history of the state, at least since the civil war. It was \$5,839,411.48. This large amount of funds will not remain intact long, as nearly \$2,000,000 will be disbursed to the public schools of the state.

Major Wars on Winemakers

Jefferson City—That there is going to be a tightening up in the enforcement of the curfew laws in the large cities of the state, with probably crusades against winemakers, became apparent when Gov. Major declared neither the disorderly saloon nor the afternoon would be tolerated.

Not Much U. S. Land Left

Jefferson City—There is less than 1,000 acres of government land in Missouri, according to figures obtained from Secretary of State Roach, who certified out to county clerks in 43 counties a list and description of all government lands homesteaded within the last five years.

Basford in Simmons' Place

Jefferson City—Gov. Major appointed J. C. Bassford of Mexico a member of the state board of mediation and arbitration to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of H. J. Simmons of Clarence, who killed himself at Kirksville last week.

"Lord Barrington" Gets Hearing

Jefferson City—A formal hearing of the application of F. A. Barrington Seymour, otherwise known as "Lord Barrington," who is serving a life sentence in the Missouri penitentiary for the murder of James P. McCann in St. Louis county in December, 1902, will be given by the state board of pardons and paroles.

\$100 for Capture of Negro Slayer

Jefferson City—Gov. Major issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$100 for the conviction of a negro named Harry Warwick, who is wanted in Saline county on a charge of murder.

Hays Family in Long Auto Ride

Jefferson City—J. M. Hays of St. Louis, president and manager of the Sullivan Saddle Tree Manufacturing Co. of Jefferson City, left here with his family in an automobile for a 1,500 mile drive to his ranch in South Dakota.

FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

\$20,000 Fire at Springfield

Springfield—A fire which contributed \$20,000 to the three-quarter million fire losses which have occurred here within the last two months, destroyed completely the Waters Pierce Oil Co. building.

Hannibal—Boosters 200 strong from Bowling Green, the home of Gov. Elliott W. Major and Speaker Champ Clark, invaded Hannibal and were royally entertained by the Hannibal Commercial club. They came on a special train for the purpose of advertising the tenth annual fair of Pike county, to be held in August in their home town.

Boy Hunter Shot by Chum

Branson—Meredith Foxell, 9 years old, was shot and killed while hunting with two other small boys, several miles west of this place. A gun in the hands of one of his companions was accidentally discharged.

Mine Bosses Held for Neglect

Huntsville—William Harkins, general superintendent of Northern Central Coal Co.; W. T. Riley, local superintendent, and Jack Powell, mine boss here, were arrested, charged with criminal negligence in the death of David Russell, civil engineer of Coal City, Ill., who was overcome by bad air when on duty here three months ago. They gave bond.

Killed as Auto Is Ditched

Barnard—George Keith of Maryville, was killed instantly, and Henry Engle of Burlington Junction, was badly injured when the automobile in which they rode attempted to pass another car on a culvert about a mile and a half southwest of Barnard, on the St. Joseph road, and overturned into a ditch.

Supreme Court Called

Montgomery—The supreme court has been called into the staid saloon contest in this county, which has been waged for some time. The latest move is a writ of mandamus directed against the mayor, city clerk and collector of Wellsville, summoning them to appear in 30 days and show cause for not issuing a city license to the saloon keepers of that town in this county.

Farmers Fight Chinch Bugs

Warrensburg—The farmers of the counties along the western border of Missouri are fighting the chinch bugs with crude petroleum, according to U. M. Long, Johnson county's farm adviser, and other experts who have just returned from a trip through the border counties, where they saw first hand the ravages of the bugs which are migrating east from the Kansas wheat fields.

Firebugs Endanger Koshkonong

Koshkonong—This town narrowly escaped destruction last midnight at the hands of firebugs, who first two barns, one belonging to J. O. Porterfield, was destroyed. Four men were arrested on suspicion. Three were released, but the other was held for the sheriff at West Plains where he is charged with stealing a saddle.

Clark to Head Training School

Boonville—At a meeting of the board of managers of the training school for boys at Boonville, E. C. Clark of Fayette was elected superintendent of the school. He will assume his duties between the middle of August and September 1.

Union Schools Are Formed

Columbia—Fourteen consolidated school districts have taken advantage of the new law giving state aid to union schools. Probably 25 more such union schools will be organized between now and the end of the current year, according to G. W. Reavis, state rural school inspector.

Saloon Men to Defy City

Montgomery City—The saloons of Wellsville, which were closed when the county voted dry last month, have reopened. The saloon men contend they have a right, in spite of the action by the city, to continue in business until December 8, when their county license expires.

Robbed and Thrown From Train

La Grange—After robbing Jake Richer of Logansport, Ind., of \$90, a gold watch and clothing, three men threw him from a Burlington freight train which was moving at 25 miles an hour. Richer was able to walk to the La Grange depot, where he reported the robbery. Three men are held at La Grange as suspects.

Leap From Auto Saves Life

Huntsville—The automobile of Arthur Curran, grocer, of Moberly, occupied by himself, daughters and friends, was struck by a Wabash train on a grade two and a half miles south of here. The passengers in the auto jumped and escaped uninjured.

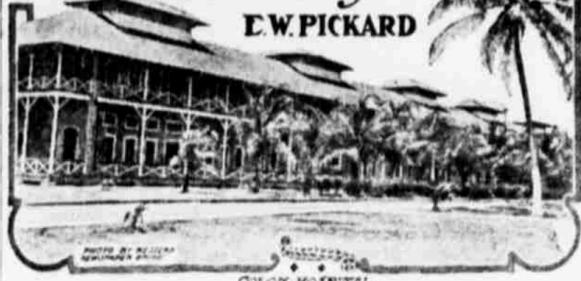
Union Tank Line Licensed

Jefferson City—The secretary of state licensed the Union Tank Line Co. of New Jersey, which will use \$2,700 of its \$12,000,000 of capital in Missouri. This concern is controlled by the Standard Oil Co.

Jefferson City—D. C. McCluna

warden of Missouri penitentiary, has not yet appointed a chaplain for the institution. The post has been vacant since the retirement of Rev. J. J. Martin, who served during the administration of Warden Andrus.

MAKING the ZONE HEALTHFUL



COLON HOSPITAL

Ancon, C. Z.—All the world gives to U. S. W. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer, and his assistants full credit for the wonderful work they have accomplished in making the Panama canal zone healthful and keeping it so. All the world that knows gives equal or greater credit to those American, Italian and English doctors and soldiers who sacrificed their health and in some cases their lives to prove that yellow fever and malaria, the two terrors of tropic America, are transmitted by the bite of mosquitoes. It is not my intention to tell over again the latter story. The devotion of those brave men actually made possible the building of the Panama canal, for their work has been taken full advantage of by Colonel Gorgas and his forces, and the zone is now one of the most healthful places in the world.

Before the coming of the Americans the isthmus was a veritable pest hole. The French canal builders and their workmen and laborers on the Panama railway died like flies, usually of malaria or yellow fever. Today a fatal case of malaria is a rarity, the more malignant form being almost unknown, and not a single case of yellow fever has originated in the zone in several years.

The Stegomyia mosquito, the yellow fever bearer, has not been exceedingly hard to exterminate because it breeds and lives only near human habitations. When the Americans had substituted a regular water system and underground sewers for the rain water barrels and the open ditches in Colon, Panama and the other towns, and had fumigated all the dwellings, Stegomyia was practically extinct. That job of fumigat-

ing, by the way, raised a great row among the ignorant inhabitants of Panama. They could not understand why they should be all moved out into the street and their houses filled with evil-smelling fumes, and they were inclined to offer forcible resistance until the zone police took the matter in hand.

Much more difficult has been the task of eradicating malaria, for the Anophele mosquito which makes a specialty of carrying this disease, is widespread and of several varieties. It is the female only that bites, and she needs blood—preferably red blood—for the development of her eggs. The eggs are deposited in a slow moving or stationary water and hatch out into little larvae or "wigglers." At least once in two minutes the larva must come to the surface to breathe, and that is where the sanitary department gets it, usually.

As one wanders about the zone he sees at the headwaters of every stream, ditch or other water course, at frequent intervals along its banks, and at the edge of every pool, a big tin can or a keg. From this receptacle there is a constant drip, drip, drip of larvicide, a black, oily-looking compound of crude carbolic acid, caustic soda and resin. This spreads out over the water, an iridescent film, and when little Anophele larva comes up for air he meets a swift death. To replenish these cans of larvicide a small army of Jamaicans is kept traveling about the zone, and others go around with tanks of the compound strapped on their backs, spraying every pool they come to.

Another measure of extermination has been the draining and filling in of swampy ground and the straightening and clearing of water courses so that their flow will be too swift for Madame Anophele. The work of draining and filling has been extensive and near the Pacific end of the canal has resulted in the reclamation of large tracts of land for building sites.

The third part of the anti-mosquito

campaign is the careful screening of buildings occupied by human beings. Ordinary mosquito netting would not do and only copper wire will stand the climate there. Consequently a fine meshed copper screening is used. If any Anopheles escape the larvicide and succeed in gaining entrance to a habitation, the mosquito-killers are summoned and seldom fail to get them. Nine days must elapse after a mosquito has bitten a malarious person before it becomes infectious and this gives the mosquito brigade plenty of time to kill the insects while they are asleep on the walls. The isolation of infected persons in the hospitals helps a lot, for of course the mosquito cannot carry malaria until it has bitten a malarious person.

Rats, that carry the bubonic plague, and flies, that transmit various other diseases, have received adequate attention from the sanitary department, and dumb brutes are not neglected. As an instance of the latter fact, every horse and mule in the zone must be placed at night in one of a series of corrals established by the department and there it is fed and cared for, the owner paying a reasonable fixed charge for the service. These animals, if left out often are attacked by a disease that is infectious and may be transmitted to human beings. Besides that, the native cannot be persuaded to keep his stable in sanitary condition.

Many other sanitary regulations are imposed on the people of the isthmus. All garbage must be deposited in receptacles to be collected by the department's wagons and burned in its crematoriums. Chickens may not be kept within a certain distance of any dwelling. Rain water may not be gathered and kept in open receptacles. That last rule is not easy to enforce, for the Panamanian prefers rain water for drinking purposes. But all these are for the general good, and the United States has the treaty right to attend to the sanitation of Panama and Colon as well as of the zone.

In addition to the two great hospitals at Ancon and Colon the department of sanitation maintains a dispensary with physician and nurse at every town along the route of the canal and at Porto Bello, where the commission has a big stone quarry. The larger hospital, on Ancon hill, close to Panama, in the spring of the year had about 900 patients. Its wards and the residences of the physicians and nurses are scattered picturesquely though rather inconspicuously on the east and north slopes of the beautiful hill, and the grounds are filled with magnificent trees and lovely flowering vines and bushes. A little further around the hill is the hospital for the insane, and it, too, is well filled, for the Jamaican and Barbadian negroes go crazy at the slightest provocation.

In Colon, stretching along the seashore in the only pretty part of that city, is the other hospital, smaller but no less efficient and well manned than that at Ancon. Its grounds are swept continually by the refreshing winds from the Atlantic and many of its wards are built out over the water. Both hospitals are served by corps of physicians and surgeons, mostly rather young, but able, ambitious and studious.

One mighty good thing the French company did was to establish a sanitarium on Taboga island, and the Americans, recognizing its value, promptly reopened it for the benefit of white convalescents. These may remain on the pretty island for two weeks, paying \$2 a day for room, board and medical attention.

Taboga lies twelve miles due south of Panama and is as attractive a tropical isle as one will often see. Its curving white beaches in little bays are ideal bathing places; its lofty hills, clad with dense vegetation, afford occupation for the climber, and the small fishing village of Taboga is ancient and not uninteresting. Gorgeous birds and flowers and luscious fruits are everywhere. Nothing more perfectly beautiful can be imagined than an evening on the grassy slopes of the sanitarium grounds. A myriad stars glitter overhead, the Southern Cross and Canopus swinging above the southern horizon. In the forest night birds sing and a variety of tree locust sends forth a clear, musical note that can be heard a mile. In the little public square of the village the native women and children are laughing and singing as the men set forth on all-night fishing trips. And off to the north, this side of the glow of Panama, wink the light buoys of the canal's sea channel.

If in later years Taboga does not become a favorite winter resort for wealthy Americans, I shall miss my guess.

When put to the test, some virtues are found to be thinly veneered.

Made a Difference.

"Darn those cats!" "Don't shoot, Abner. I think the one with the contralto voice is our Tabby."—Washington Herald.

Curse Old Hores, Other Remedies Won't Cure the worst case, no matter how long standing, are cured by the wonderful old remedy Dr. Fetter's Antiseptic Lining Oil. Follows sets and breaks at the same time. Do. 100 1/2 00

Book Referred to the Wrong City. "How very peculiar!" exclaimed a member of the Sunflower club. "I am to prepare a historical paper for the circle, and seeing a book entitled 'The Mame' in the library while calling on our minister's wife, I borrowed it, thinking it would be just the thing to help me out." "Well?" "It is all about St. Paul, don't you know the people of Rome are not mentioned."—Kansas City Star.

For Aching, Perspiring Feet. Use Tyroce Antiseptic Powder either sprinkled into the shoes or used in solution. Never fails to relieve. 25c. at all druggists or sample sent free by J. S. Tyroce, Washington, D. C.—Adv.

Why Archie Was Pale.

Archie was playing at Indians with his little comrades, who were all arrayed in more or less aboriginal costumes, and apparently having a fine time yelling and raring about the back yard. A council of war was decided upon, and things quieted down for a while.

After some time Archie entered the house, looking rather pale and weak, and without a word threw himself upon the couch.

Mother happened to pass through the room, and glancing towards the couch, saw Archie rather doubled up and looking far from contented.

"Why my child," she exclaimed, "how pale you look! You are as white as chalk! You boys have been hitting one another all in pieces again."

"No we haven't, mother," returned Archie, "a whizzer."

"Well, do tell me what is the matter with you, then?" "Oh, we just had a council of war, and we had to smoke the pipe of peace."

Effective Parting Shot.

Among clerical anecdotes is that of the vicar and curate who had quarreled, and the curate was requested to find some other congregation to minister to. He therefore preached his farewell sermon, and the parishioners came in crowds to hear him. "My text," he said, "is taken from the moving story of Abraham: 'Tarry ye here with the men while I go and worship.'"

Coincidence.

It was five-year-old Harold's first visit to an Episcopal church, and during the service he examined the literature in the brass book rack. A card upon which was printed the church calendar absorbed his interest as he whiled away when he reached "Ash Wednesday." He held it up to his mother, remarking in a loud whisper: "That's the day our ashes are always collected, isn't it?"

Not What He Expected

"Will you give me something to drink?" he asked faintly of the nurse. "Certainly," said the nurse, offering him a glass of water.

He put up his hand feebly. "Give it to me in a teaspoon, please," he whispered meekly, "and I get used to it."

Illiteracy in France

Of France's 25,000,000 people in 1912, 240 per cent were illiterates, and 220 per cent had no education beyond the mere ability to read and write.

French View of Women

The life of a woman can be divided into three epochs. In the first, she dreams of love; in the second she experiences it; in the third she regrets it.—Antoine Jean, comte de Saint-Proper.

A Triumph Of Cookery—

Post Toasties

Many delicious dainties have been made from Indian Corn by the skill and ingenuity of the expert cook.

But none of these creations excels Post Toasties in tempting the palate.

"Toasties" are a luxury that make a delightful hot-weather economy.

The first package tells its own story.

"The Memory Lingers"

Sold by Grocers.

Post Toasties are made from the finest quality of Indian Corn. They are a delicious and nutritious food. They are sold by all grocers.