HARD TIMES PERIL

COUNTRY'S INDUSTRIES EASILY INJURED BY LEGISLATION OF DEMOCRATS.

FARMERS ALSO CONCERNED

Plain Explanation of Reason Why Menace of New Tariff Laws Will Cause Condition of Uncertainty and Business Paralysis.

Because you are healthy today are you certain that you will be well a year from now?

No.

And because a country is prosperous today is it certain that all will be well a year hence?

No.

The reason for this uncertainty is the danger of the election of a Democratic candidate for the presidency and a Democratic congress.

Many people are saying in this campaign that this country is too big and too prosperous to be affected by a change of administration. Nothing could be further from the truth. A Democratic victory can easily result in destruction of the present prosperity.

This fact can be easily demonstrated. If it should be known on the morning of November 6 that Woodrow Wilson has been elected president of the United States, every American manufacturer would know that in the course of time there would be a radical change in every schedule of the tariff. The Democratic party declares in its platform that protection is unconstitutional. Woodrow Wilson is a free trader, and of the 229 Democratic members of the house of representatives, 125 are from the south, a section which has always been in favor of free trade. These free trade southern Democrats would dominate the house caucus and outvote the northern and western Democrats who honestly believe in some measure of protection to American industry.

But the trouble is that the change would not come immediately. First of all, there would be tedious and anxious waiting through the months of December, January and February, for the new congress would not assemble until after the 4th of March. Even then, three or four months would still be consumed in debating and enacting the new schedule, so that nearly a year would pass before the American manufacturers would be made acquainted with the conditions under which they would have to conduct their business. During all these months the factories would live from hand to mouth, purchasing no supplies and employing no more workmen than absolutely necessary to fill existing orders.

And then, when the law had been passed, American manufacturers would find that the doors of the United States had been opened to foreign importations. Manufacturing which should have been done in the United States will be done by laborers in England, Germany, France, Austria and even China and Japan. Before long, American gold would go across the sea to pay for these foreign-made products. As in Cleveland's time, this would deplete the bank reserves, compelling loans to be called in and securities to be sacrificed at a low price in order to obtain ready money. The treasury, as in Cleveland's time, would have to sell bonds to maintain the gold reserves, and these bonds would be bought by foreign capitalists with American gold which has gone into their countries to pay for foreign made goods.

It is thus easy to understand how Democratic tariff legislation will upset prosperity. The matter is one of vital interest to the farmer because in the Democratic tariff bills passed by the house and vetoed by the president, cereals were placed on the free list. This means that all the grain-producing countries in the world, and especially our neighbor upon the northern border, would send in wheat and corn and deprive the American farmer of his market.

In 1892, when there was prosperity under a Republican administration, a majority of the people voted in favor of a change and elected Grover Cleveland president. What happened then will happen again. There will come anxiety and distress, with many thousands of factories closed, millions of workingmen out of employment and the farmer suffering under low prices and decreased value of his farm lands.

The way to avoid this result is to vote for Taft and Sherman and the entire Republican ticket.

IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Prosperity Reported at High Water Mark by Merchants and Bankers.

Prosperity is at high water mark in the Mississippi valley. The St. Louis Star has been interviewing merchants and bankers and they all tell the same story of abnormal business.

An army of 8,000 salesmen radiating from St. Louis have reported to the Sales Managers' Association, according to Secretary Robert E. Lee, that already there is enough business in sight to test the capacity of all the manufactories.

"All business men are jubilant. The head of a large hardware company has reports from 500 sales agents in every section of the country, showing largely increased orders. 'It is simply great the way business is advancing,' he says."

Walker Hill, president of the Mechanics-American National bank, says that trade is phenomenally large and that he hopes nothing will happen to destroy prosperity.

William F. Saunders, secretary of the Business Men's League, is also enthusiastic over business conditions.

Boom in Shipbuilding.

The shipyards of the United States during the current fiscal year will be busy, according to returns filed with the bureau of navigation.

On July 1, 120 steel vessels, aggregating 254,000 gross tons, were under construction or under contract to be built, against barely 100,000 gross tons at the same time a year ago. The influence of the approaching opening of the Panama canal is manifest, as upwards of 80,000 tons are building for use through the canal. Since congress in the Panama canal act insured free tolls to American coastwise and duty free materials and equipment for ships in the coastwise trade a further stimulus to shipbuilding has been given, the effect which is expected to develop as the provisions of the law become more generally known.

Preparations for the use of oil instead of coal are found in most shipbuilding returns. Fifteen tank steamers ranging from 2,200 tons to 6,500 tons will use oil for fuel.

Tonnage building on the great lakes shows a falling off of about 10,000 tons compared with a year ago. And part of the current year's lake construction is designed for salt water.

The demand for workers still exceeds the supply in Chicago, as well as all over the country, and is additional evidence of universal Republican prosperity.

Strong Tide Toward Taft.

There is a strong tide of public sentiment setting in toward President Taft. It comes from all sections of the country and is not confined to Republicans.

The situation at the present time very much resembles the conditions in 1896. At that time the country was menaced by the authority of free coinage of silver but was saved by the action of many Democrats who voted the Republican ticket. This year President Taft will receive the votes of thousands of Democrats who are perfectly satisfied with the present conditions and believe that the incoming of a Democratic administration forebodes almost universal disaster.

The people have awakened to the fact that a change of administration means a change of business conditions. Prosperity cannot continue if the foundation upon which prosperity rests is removed.

Business Outlook Good.

B. I. Hughes, of the First National Bank of Rome was in Atlanta recently and expressed the utmost confidence in the business outlook this fall.

"I believe business will be good all over the country not only this fall but for the next two or three years at least," said Mr. Hughes, who is a close student of finance and business conditions generally. "Usually business is more or less unstable and upset by a presidential election but I believe it will be less so this year than for a long time. I can see no serious clouds on the business horizon anywhere. Crops generally throughout the country are good and money will be fairly plentiful."—Macon Telegraph.

Not Greater Than Party.

Of course Roosevelt is a great man, else he never could have been a Republican president; yet he never was greater than the Republican party and never will be.—Butler (Mo.) Record.

BLOCKED ALL WORK

INCOMPETENCY OF DEMOCRATIC HOUSE WAS THE CAUSE OF GREAT LOSS.

INEFFICIENT AND COSTLY

Congressional Session Extended Until September First Because the Majority Delayed Passing Appropriation Bills Necessary for Conducting Public Business.

The incompetency—and worse—of the Democratic house of representatives was abundantly demonstrated in the session of congress which recently ended.

Take, for instance, the appropriation bills. All the estimates, carefully revised and pruned by President Taft, were submitted when congress met on the first Monday in last December. Congress did not adjourn until nearly the first of September and it was still passing appropriation bills in its last hours.

This failure to pass the appropriation bills before the beginning of the fiscal year on the first of July seriously crippled the government in all its branches. The cost of this incompetency is incalculable. While it cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, it is known to have occasioned serious, and in some instances, irreparable loss. President Taft endeavored to save the situation, calling the attention of the house to the embarrassment and loss resulting from the negligence of the house in providing money to run the government. The house, however, dawdled along and contented itself with passing resolutions which extended last year's appropriations.

Owing to this makeshift manner of conducting governmental affairs, it was impossible for many divisions of the executive departments to make definite plans for their work or organize their forces for the coming year. Other divisions were driven to the necessity of ordering a cessation or suspension of most important investigations or litigations until the Democratic house finally decided what it would do in the matter of appropriations. Much of the government work had to be abandoned entirely.

To be more specific, Attorney General Wickersham was compelled to order a suspension in the prosecution of the cases against the sugar trust, the steamship trust and the periodical clearing house in New York, until it suited the Democratic house to finally and definitely pass the necessary appropriation bills.

The pay of United States district attorneys, their assistants and clerks was not forthcoming in June because of the inaction of the Democratic house and United States District Attorney Wise, at New York, had to arrange for the payment of salaries on his own responsibility with a local bank. Salaries and fees of United States marshals and their deputies likewise could not be paid in June for the same reason. This hardship on the government officials mentioned was brought to the attention of the Democratic chairman of the house appropriations committee by the attorney general, and, of course, the discouragement of prompt, faithful and efficient service was apparent to all conversant with the situation.

The prosecution of the steel trust was halted both by reason of the failure of the Democratic house to pass the necessary appropriation bill and its attempt to legislate out of service special counsel retained to assist the attorney general.

On June 14 the attorney general was compelled to notify the minority house leader, Mr. Mann, that action of the Democratic house made it necessary to materially reduce the number of prosecutions intended to be conducted under the anti-trust laws.

An attempt was also made by the Democratic house to cripple the work of the bureau for the investigation of the white slave traffic.

The Democratic house originally cut the appropriation for the protection of the United States in its suits affecting the Pacific railroads from $25,000 to $10,000, but after the department of justice protested and made it clear that the Democrats would be playing into the hands of large mineral and oil land grabbers in Southern California, who had conspired to defraud the government, the Democrats in the house restored the appropriation to $25,000.

The foregoing shows the attitude of the Democratic house towards only one of the executive departments of the federal government, the department of justice, and does not disclose all the facts in relation to that department and its treatment by the Democratic house. The effect of Democratic mal-administration upon government efficiency in other departments was equally destructive.

The zeal with which the third term candidate espouses woman suffrage in the states where it is already accomplished is only equalled by the care with which he avoids the question in the states where it is still in controversy.

The President Is Right.

The simplifying of the tariff problem is not a hopeless matter by any means; but the president's remedy, rather than that of the politicians, is the right one.—St. Louis Times.

Change About.

First Actor—Things didn't seem to work together in your series of dramatic representations.

Second Actor—They didn't. When we played tragedy the box office receipts were a farce, and when we played farce they were a tragedy.—Tatler.

The Chauffeur.

The chauffeur is a wight, I ween,
Who has but few regrets;
He seems to live on gasoline
And Turkish cigarettes.

WOMEN SHOULD BE PROTECTED

Against So Many Surgical Operations. How Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Moore Escaped.

Sikeston, Mo.—"For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I cramped and had backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do my own housework, hoe my garden, and milk a cow. I can entertain company and enjoy them. I can visit when I choose, and walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the month. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl."—Mrs. DEMA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo.

Murrayville, Ill.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a very bad case of female trouble and it made me a well woman. My health was all broken down, the doctors said I must have an operation, and I was ready to go to the hospital, but dreaded it so that I began taking your Compound. I got along so well that I gave up the doctors and was saved from the operation."—Mrs. CHARLES MOORE, R. R. No. 3, Murrayville, Ill.

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
25 CTS. 25 CTS.
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Safe Betting.

Little Andrew had been repeatedly urged to hasten his dressing. Suddenly he knelt, crossed and clasped his hands like a pictured angel and voiced this earnest petition:

"Oh, God, don't let me dawdle. Or, God, keep me from dawdling. But if you want to, oh, God, make my mother reconciled to my being slow!"

"There, mamma," he exclaimed, rising, "I've done my best, haven't I? 'Course, if God chooses to keep me from dawdling he will, and if he don't I can't help it. But," with a sudden, joyous energy, "I'll bet you a dollar I'll be just as slow tomorrow as today."

Test Far Beneath His Capacity.

The young son of a lawyer who lives out south has just made his first appearance at kindergarten. The other day the teacher asked the children to look over the room and any who could count, to rise and tell her the number of children in the room. The young South sider arose, and looking about over the heads, remarked with great aplomb:

"Huh! I cain't count these children, because I can count to a hundred, and there ain't that many here."—Kansas City Star.

FACE ALMOST COVERED WITH PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

Atchison, Kan.—"For a number of years I suffered very greatly from skin eruption. My face was very red and irritated, being almost covered with pimples and blackheads. The pimples were scattered over my face. They were a fine rash with the exception of a few large pimples on my forehead and chin. My face burned and looked red as if exposed to either heat or cold. It was not only unsightly but very uncomfortable. I tried several remedies but couldn't get any relief. I was recommended to use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment.

"I applied the Cuticura Ointment in the evening, leaving it for about five minutes, then washing it off with Cuticura Soap and hot water. I washed with the Cuticura Soap and hot water also several times during the day. After about four months of this application, my face was cleared of the pimples. I still use the Cuticura Soap." (Signed) Miss Elsie Nielson, Dec. 29, 1911.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

Alphabetically Speaking.

Among a recent batch of candidates for appointment to the police force of Washington was a big darkey, evidently of rural origin, who announced his readiness to stand examination.

"Are you a native of this city?" he was asked.

"No, suh. I am from the first state in the Union."

"A New Yorker?"

"No, suh. I am from Alabama!"

"Alabama is not the first state in the Union, as the saying goes," responded the examiner.

"Alphabetically speaking it is, suh," said the candidate with conviction. "Alphabetically speaking."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Adv.

And every man who owns a dog thinks the animal has more sense than his neighbor.

A CURE FOR PILES.
Cole's Carbolisalve stops itching and pain—and cures piles. All druggists. 25 and 50c. Adv.

Many a bewhiskered man has been known to tell barefaced lies.

GOT RICH IN THREE YEARS

EXPERIENCES OF A BRITISH IMMIGRANT IN CANADA-WEST.

The following straightforward statement needs no comment to add to its force and effect. It appears in a recent issue of the Liverpool Mercury.

H. Patterson, of Nutana, Saskatchewan, Canada, when he arrived from Liverpool, had "Six of us to support," to use his own phraseology, and his funds were getting low. He secured a homestead 32 miles out from Sundurn, and started living on it April 15, 1907. The previous fall he put all his money, $137, into a shack and lot, making sure of a home. As cook and caterer in a local hotel he made $75 a month, and out of this had some savings out of which he paid his breaking and improvements on the homestead. The shack was sold to good advantage. Then Mr. Patterson tells the story after he had removed his family to the homestead:

"For the first month life was so strange and new that I hadn't time to think of anything, only fixing up our new home. I was so 'green' to farm life that I didn't know the difference between wheat and oats (I do now)! Between working out, cropping my place, and with my gun, we managed to live comfortably for the three years, which time was required to put in my duties. I had accumulated quite a stock of horses, cows, pigs, fowls, and machinery in the three years.

"In October, 1909, I secured my patent to my land, so took a few days' holidays to Saskatoon to locate a purchased homestead (viz., 12s. per acre) from the Government. Instead of getting the purchased homestead, I secured a half section (320 acres) on the Saskatchewan River for $25 per acre on easy terms, nine years' payments with a cash payment of $1,000. I mortgaged my first homestead, obtained chattel mortgages on my stock, and on December 24th, 1909, took possession; on June 10, 1910, I sold out again for $40 per acre, clearing, besides my crop (140 acres), $4,800. I also sold my first homestead, clearing $1,800 and two Saskatoon town lots, which we value at $1,000 each today. We placed all our capital in another farm (river frontage) and some trackage lots (60), also a purchased homestead (river frontage). I remained as Manager of the Farm I had sold on a three years' contract at a fine salary and house, garden, and numerous privileges.

"So by the time my three years have expired, with my investments and the increased value of my frontage and lots, I am hoping to have a clear profit on my $137 investment of $50,000. My land doesn't eat anything, and it is nearly all paid for. I hold a good position (and secure)"—Adv.

Surprise for Mother.

A certain mother, given to mysticism and impressive theories regarding her highly natural children, one evening was entertaining visitors. Suddenly came the sound of little feet pattering to the head of the stairs. The mother raised her hand in solemn warning.

"Listen," she said, softly. "The children are going to deliver their good-night message. It always gives me a feeling of reverence to hear them—they are so much nearer the Creator than we are, and they speak so wonderfully, sometimes. Hush! One of them is speaking now."

Then, breaking through the tense silence, came a shrill whisper:

"Mamma! Willy's found a bug in his bed."

To Decorate a Bald Head.

"My husband," writes Mrs. Pezozzle to the chaperon, "was quite bald when I married him, although otherwise perfectly good. I first washed his head with a cleansing solution and a stiff brush; then I sandpapered it, starting with the rough paper and using each grade down to the finest. After that I rubbed it at intervals with my bare hand for several days and now it is lovely. It has all the dull rich finish so much admired and the natural grain shows beautifully."—Kansas City Star.

Final and Fatal Question.

Bobby was in an especially trying mood, and had asked so many questions as to bring upon himself stern parental command to be silent. By and by, however, he so humbly solicited permission to speak that this was reluctantly granted. And this was the time when poor Bobby put his foot into it with a vengeance.

"I only wanted to ask," he said, meekly, "what made your hair all come out, papa? Will I lose mine, too, when it's ripe?"

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for Infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use For Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Tokyo's First Sky Scraper.

With the completion of a seven-story building, Tokyo is able to boast of the first skyscraper in its history. The structure, begun in January, 1910, was but recently completed. It is considered fire and earthquake proof. It was designed for offices, and is especially noteworthy because it is probably the highest of its kind in the far east.

Negative Evidence.

"I hear the gentleman who is visiting your daughter is a coming man."

"He must be, for he is certainly not a going one."

A man isn't far from right when he's willing to admit that he is in the wrong.

Smoke Pleasure and other Pleasures for the Man Who Smokes

Liggett & Myers

Duke's Mixture

There is smoke pleasure in this pure old Virginia and North Carolina bright leaf. Thousands prefer it to any other pipe tobacco. Thoroughly aged and stemmed and then granulated. A perfect pipe tobacco—nothing better rolled as a cigarette.

One *and a half* ounces of this choice tobacco cost only 5c, and with each sack you get a book of cigarette papers FREE.

The other pleasures are the presents that are secured with the coupons in each sack of *Liggett & Myers* Duke's Mixture. These presents delight old and young. Think of the pleasure that you and your friends can get from a talking machine, free, or such articles as—fountain pens, balls, skates, cut glass, china, silverware, tennis racquets, fishing rods, furniture, etc.

As a special offer, during November and December only we will send you our new illustrated catalog of presents, FREE.

Just send us your name and address on a postal.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be assorted with tags from HORSE SHOE, J. T., TINSLEY'S NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, *coupons from* FOUR ROSES (*1/2-tin double coupon*), PICK, PLUG CUT, PIEDMONT CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, *and other tags and coupons issued by us.*

Premium Dept.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

IN BUGVILLE.

Mr. Beetle—At the inquest of Mr. Bumble Bee they called in several fireflies.

Willie Bug—Well, I suppose they wanted more light on the subject.

Very Likely.

Congressman Henry decried mercenary marriages in Waco.

"Only the love match," he said, "insures beautiful and vigorous children. Hence I advocate the love match and I sympathize heartily with a New York heiress to whom an elderly earl proposed.

"The earl, gray, poverty-stricken and decrepit, said to the beautiful young girl:

"'Dear lady, I love you more than words can tell.'

"She wrinkled up her pretty nose.

"'But I suppose you could tell me in figures,' she said, coldly."

A Husband in Jest.

Solicitor (endeavoring to discover client's legal status)—But, madam, how long is it since you heard from your husband?

Client—Well, yer see, 'e left me the day 'e was married, and truth is, I ain't 'eard nothin' of 'im since, nor wanted; least ways, I did 'ear casual-like that 'e were dead, but it may be only 'is fun.—Punch.

Thinking It Over.

"Some of the old Egyptians worshiped animals."

"Well," replied Farmer Corntossel, thoughtfully, "if I had a hen that laid the year 'round or a cow that wouldn't go dry, of course I wouldn't worship 'em. But I surely would show 'em a heaps of respectful consideration."

Appropriate.

"What did the banker's bride wear at the meeting?"

"Oh, some check goods."

His Job.

"What is Jaggs doing now?"

"Everybody he can."

ALBERTA

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

THE PRICE OF BEEF IS HIGH AND SO IS THE PRICE OF CATTLE.

For years the Province of Alberta (Western Canada) was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax; the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but it has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a

Free Homestead

of 160 acres (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain.

The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient, markets splendid, in either Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send to the nearest Canadian Government Agent for literature, the latest information, railway rates, or write: Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

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RICH IN CURATIVE QUALITIES—NO HABIT FORMING DRUGS

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