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be made to the circulation department, rather than by the clothes they wore which should also be notified in every or the size of their bank accounts. instance where it is desired to have paper discontinued, as carriers have no authority in the premises.

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Telephones in all departments. Central Union, Rock Island 146, 1145 and



Monday, April 6, 1914.

Remember This Ballot on April 7

Decide now to vote "yes" on the places April 7.

It is important. are asking admittance to the city.

additions.

Vote the democratic ticket,

Rock Island.

est election.

Vote "yes" on all the annexation propositions,

Stand by the democratic town ticket ind get a new deal.

reconcile a lot of us to our lot.

Sunday, in discussing the success of has not involved any formidable diffihis revivals, invariably talks in dollars culties. The question as to what con- ures you by the quantity and quality the attentions. If they tell you someand cents.

haled into court because he had 16 of different regions and generations. Wear clothes accordingly. If you get on your mind all the deeper; for the wives. He made the simple error of Like numerous other illustrations the mistaken idea that any work given conversation may lead to something

that the Irish of Ulster are well be pear in the American menu. haved folks by comparison.

Rock Island in so small a contest as a township election.

dinner pall is passing and at once as- instances the bread contained exces-American workmen, when the ent also showed a wide range, from chances are that the American work- 0.08 to 4.37 per cent. These differtion from ruin.

track of them in future.

the day when they will have an effective voice in selecting their officials.

BE READY TO VOTE.

day. You need not tell anyone what you have made up your mind to do, for the Australian system guarantees secrecy, but having one's ideas in concrete form will materially assist to economy of time and efficiency in registering the popular will.

And do not put off voting till the last hour of the day. Go to the polls in the morning, if possible, and the earlier the better.

In nearly every precinct it is probable that voters will be lined up at the polls all day. Certainly a disposition to delay voting on the part of any considerable number will mean confusion in the closing hours.

Frederick Weyerhaeuser was one of the best of the many good examples America has offered of what an individual, working steadily, consistently, intelligently and untiringly can accomplish in a lifetime. Few have begun their careers at an earlier age than he, few who have attained great success have had at the start more sien- into a shape that would permit me to der resources and poorer compensa- take a holiday I'd be so relieved that I tion, and possibly none who ever lived | wouldn't need one."-London Opinion.

has accomplished more in the accumu-

lation of wealth.

Mr. Weyerhaeuser had no hobbles all-sufficient to him. He cared not at all for the luxuries to which his wealth gave him access. The simple, frugal, industrious habits of his early life he kept with him to the end and they were the chief sources of his physical and mental strength.

Nor did the possession of riches afrier, in Rock Island: \$3 per year by mail feet him in his relations with his fellows. He was always approachable, Complaints of delivery service should and he judged men by what they were

DANGERS OF ATHLETICS.

Inasmuch as the fundamental aim of health, it is not unreasonable to ask in what degree each type of game or sport approaches this ideal of contributing to a sound body and the enjoyment of its physical resources. It wilt probably be found difficult to compare the health-giving virtues of tennis and cricket, of skating and basketball, of rowing and tug-of-war. The factors of enjoyment, of the special participation of definite organs of the body, of opportunity, season, environment, etc., are too complicated to permit a very critical analysis. But Dr. Bartsch of Heidelberg has wisely suggested that it may become feasible to correlate the dangers attending the various athletic sports and to furnish a sort of "scale" whereby one could determine the relative likelihood of damage or injury to be encountered in the promiseparate annexation bailot which unlike the condition in industrial ocwill be handed to both men and wo- cupations, for many of which the inci- mills. men when they go into the polling dence of accident and harm is known. Further tracts of South Rock Island result all too often, could be gathered tution of child labor it will adopt a began, because our manufacturing inin some way for purposes of public prohibiting bill with a whoop. Most dustries have increased stupendously By voting "yes" on all five of these contrast, the physician and physical of the southerners do not contend that and our state legislation has halted propositions you will help to ex- culture teacher could advise more in- they cannot compete with northern There has been no unity in our protend the city's territory and will as- telligently regarding the desirability of cotton mills when adults are employ: gress." sist in preparing the way for future participation. We believe, however, says The Journal of the American Medical association, that the greatest advantage of this suggestion would lie in the reforms which the facts thus Vote for annexation and a greater elicited would inevitably promote. A few well-attested data regarding the sports might serve to direct public attention to the abuses of athleatics. The promoters are then usually quick to re-

OUR DAILY BREAD.

purity of the food and drug products The announcement that wealthy per- of this country has resulted in the sons suffer most from cancer helps necessary attempt to standardize all "co-op" student when he starts as an having "horse sense" means that you articles which enter into these cate- apprentice. gories. In the case of certain famil-An Arkansas ranchman has been counterclaims on behalf of the recipes school boy, you are an apprentice. already know, but let it be impressed has served to call attention to the Sir Edward Carson now has the really great diversity of our food con-English militant suffragists on his coctions and the pardonable laxness back. He will likely come to realize in the use of current terms that ap-

It might be expected that so common an article of diet as bread would The big interests are again letting exhibit some uniformity of composigo of the money in an effort to pre- tion. Yet the chemist of the Connecti- tion from the superintendent. He will spirit of these directions is carried out pare the way for the return of the re- cut agricultural experiment station republican party to power, as witness ports that 200 loaves of bread, repre- knows whether or not you are making cational training of the Fitchburg type the political advertising being used in senting the product of 79 Connecticut, York bakeries "showed wide varia- please your foreman. Don't be a kick- grind of academic studies. tions in all their ingredients," For ex ample, the moisture content ranged Someone has discovered that the from 27 to 40 per cent., so that in some signs it to the snobbishness of the sive amounts of water. The fat presman is eating hot lunches at conventuences are largely due to the methods ient restaurants and saving his diges- of the bakers. In some cases only flour, yeast and salt are used, while in others milk, butter, lard and sugar, Mrs. Charles W. Morse's pet ants either alone or in combination, are emthat she brought from Europe escaped ployed. The variations in fat are also in the department of agriculture at due in part to the fact that in the Washington, and it required an hour process of baking a part of the fat is to recapture them. She ought to be destroyed. In some samples the compelled to provide a nurse for them amount of fat found is much lower so it will not be so difficult to keep | than could have resulted from the use of any brand of flour.

A comparison of the variations in a The Chicago election commissioners five-cent loaf if bread is interesting in have dealt a severe blow to the soup other directions also. The actual house influence in politics. At one amount of dry matter per loaf in the session the board lopped off the names | Connecticut samples ranged from 7.9 of 1,056 floaters. If the good work to 21.7 cunces; the average weight, of goes on the regular residents of the | the loaf in nine cities ranged from levee wards in that city may yet see | 12.9 to 15.2 ounces. The cheapness of the three and four-cent loaves indicated a real saving, as far as quality is concerned, because the decrease in price was greater than the decrease in weight. As the price of a loaf of He sure you know how you are go- bread has remained stable. at five ing to vote before you get into the cents, while the cost of the ingredelection booth with your ballot Tues. | ients has increased, changes in the real cost of the nutrients of bread must be sought in the changes of size or composition of the loaf. According to investigations made in New Jersey in 1895, loaves costing four and five cents weighed from 12.7 to 21.8 ounces, average 16.4 ounces. In 1895 in New Jersey 58 per cent of the five-cent loaves weighed over 16 ounces, and 83 per cent over 15, ounces, while in 1912 in Connecticut only 7 per cent weighed over 16 ounces, and only 16 per cent over 15 ounces. Assuming similar conditions in these two states, the average weight of the five-cent loaf has shrunk since 1895 from 16.4 to 14 ounces, or 15 per cent. When all-flas been said, observes The Journal of the American Medical Association, the FREDERICK WEYERHAEUSER | student of nutrition will doubtless still remark that bread is cheap at any

Complicated.

"You must stop worrying and take a holiday," said the suave practitioner. "My dear doctor," replied the irritable patient, "if I could get my affairs

Capital Comment

BY CLYDE H. TAVENNER

Congressman from the Fourteenth District.

ernment will attempt to prohibit child

labor factories to commerce, is apparently coming to an issue before the present congress. The bill introduced CLYDE H

now being considtees, and there is tion. every reason to be-

the bill out with a favorable report. Should this measure get before the ing to prevent child labor because of of the Consumers' league, said: nent athletic pastimes. This is not the members from the south where

(Special Correspondence of The Argus.) | ed in both cases. The objection is Washington, D. C., April 4 .- The that when states attempt to prohibit proposition whether the federal gov- child labor singly there are sure to be labor in this nation great discriminations in business by forbidding the against the states which are pioneers

product of child in this movement. A general federal law would end pass in interstate this objection. It would put all states

on the same footing at once. The Palmer Owen bill is regarded as an admirable one by the leaders in the movement to abolish child labor. In many respects the law simply applies in the house by nationally the restrictions which many Representative A. states have already adopted. In ordi-Mitchell Palmer, nary manufacturing occupations the Pennsylvania, bill prohibits the employment of chiland in the senate dren under 14 years of age. Forty by Senator Owen, states have similar laws. It prohibits of Oklahoma, is the employment of children under 16 years of age in mines and quarries. ered by commit- Fifteen states have a similar prohibi-

It prohibits the employment of chillieve that the dren for more than eight hours a day. house committee Eighteen leading industrial states have on labor will bring taken this position. It prohibits night work for children. So do 33 states. State by state legislation does not house the country will see what solve what is now generally conceded weight can be put on the oft repeated to be an evil. In testifying before the charge that the democrats will do noth- senate committee Mrs. Florence Kelly,

"It is over 30 years since I enlisted children are employed in the cotton in the effort to get better legislation for the protection of children. I be-The indication are, however, that if lieve there are more children under 16 If the statistics of accidents in athlet- the house, with its southern demo- years old working today in dangerous ics, and the personal harm known to crats, ever gets a whack at the insti- occupations than there were when I

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS IN THE SHOPS

Real industrial training that pre | er and don't continually bother your undoubted dangers of crew races, of pares for real jobs is described in a foreman for higher wages. Let it be above all things an hon- football and some other much-vaunted builtein on the co-operative plan at Fitchburg, Mass., Issued by the United Work. Take your full measure of States bureau of education. Boys in blame, and do not make the same misthe Fitchburg high school, who attend take twice. alternate weeks in school and shop, are made to feel that their vocational are being done around you, and don't The wide-spread propaganda for the training is serious business. Here are be afraid to ask sensible questions. A some of the directions given to each twice before asking. A reputation for

> "Remember that the object of work you is beneath the dignity of a high which is entirely new to you. school boy, just remember you are an smoothly with the workmen and fore- credit on the co-op course." man; and theirs to get along with

one Springfield, Mass., and three New you depends upon your ability to work, not an easy way of dodging the

"Never try to conceal defective

"Watch, in a quiet way, what things good rule is to think over a question are making good.

"Foremen and workmen will take stitutes mince pie, on the other hand, of your work. Social position does not thing you already know, don't spoil has aroused storms of claims and enter. In the shop you are not a high-their pleasure by telling them you

"The fool act of one co-on hu apprentice and get 100 per cent busy. ery co-op. See that your actions in "It is your business to get along and out of the shop do not bring dis-

Representatives of the United States bureau of education and others who "Do not expect any personal atten- have observed the work say that the probably ignore you entirely, but he everywhere in the Fitchburg plan. Vogood, and in most cases, his idea of is an opportunity for worth-while

Bed Time Tales

THE STAR'S SECRET.

NE night, when the sun had set, And the c and little white clouds drifted here and there. "don't tell our secret tonight!"

High up in the heavens a little "Oh no, I won't," answered the

star winked and blinked and rubbed star, "I'll just wink and blink and s eyes, "Oh, dear," he exclaimed, " is it time for me to go to work?" A kind little cloud near by an-swered back, "Yes, it's time for you to get to work and shine for sun has gone away and the darkness is coming. The people on earth are

already looking up to see if you are spining. "Oh, dear," grumbled the star, "and I'm so sleepy, couldn't I just slip tonight and shine some other

The very idea, no indeed," exclaimed the moon, who hung like a slim golden crescent in the sky, "every star must shine every night or else the earth people would be in darkness

'I'll tell you a good plan," said the kind little cloud, anxious to help if possible, "I'll stay right in front you for a few minutes and you can finish your nap before you begin

shining for the night star—stood just as still as she could! deed!"

by Down on the earth—on it of a big porch, two little children sat "I think it's time for them now."

there a minute ago," added the

will go away.' together they watched and Up in the sky, the little cloud said, "Time to wake up now-I must

"Yes, I'm waking up," said the and there on the steps of a big porch, star sleepily, "I'll be ready in a secAnd the children were smiling, for So he brushed the sleepiness from his eyes and began to shine very

And the cloud began to move "Remember," exclaimed the moon, "don't tell our secret tonight!"



In their dreams they had learned the secret the stars wouldn't tell.

So the cloud gathered up her frills laugh with the earth people, but I'll

Just then the cloud melted away and the star could shine to earth.
"See! there it is," exclaimed the younger child, "there's the said the oldest, "the sun has been thought I saw, only it's shining gone some time."

"I thought I saw one right up and nodding to us as if it could tell

us something. younger, "but it was dim and sleepy could tell us something, but isn't "Let's watch, maybe the cloud going to. Let's watch and sec!" So they watched and waited.

The sky grew darker. Then more stars shone out-each winking and blinking with the fun of having a secret! Pretty soon one star glanced down

And the children were smiling, in their dreams they had learned the secret the stars wouldn't tell! (Copyright-Clara Ingram Judson.)

HENRY HOWLAND

some face, Geraldine. All your ways were full of grace, The blue that tints the skies reflected in Was your eyes, d you charmed me with your sighs Geraldine

est to sit and gaze Geraldine as the sweetest joy I knew. Geraldine When you spoke senses fled, When you smiled I lost my head; Geraldine.

Testerday you went to ride. Geraldine, With your chauffeur by your side, Geraldine

Through the foolish wish to race You have lost your winsome face, It is up the road some place, Geraldine. When I hear you sigh today,

Geraldine. I but turn my head away, Geraldine. There's a bandage where you wor Such a chaming smile before-You have pearly teeth no more, Geraldine.

CANDID OPINION.

The scientists have discovered that laziness is a disease, but they will never find out how lazy people can be induced to take anything for it.

In these days the woman who can go into the kitchen and get up a meal herself is no heroine to her servant.

If one has enough enthusiasm he can do almost anything. The trouble is to work up the enthusiasm.

The woman who has little feet that look well bare is always hoping some friend of hers will give a costume ball.

Fashionable women still permit their little daughters to play with dolls. This doubtless is because there are no dummy doggles on the market.

LUCKY RIP.



"Pa, why did Rip Van Winkle sleep so long?" "Well one reawasn't there to wake every few min-utes and tell him she was sure every few min- already invested. she was sure

The Ones We Cannot Please. The robin that sings in the morning glow A song is full of gire May be fretting some sad soul here be-

low With the song that is sweet to me: The roisterer who, care free, last night Went reveling late and long, To me with his matin song.

For the hate of the one who lies And rubs at his bloodshot eyes. And why should you, as you strive away, Be chilled by the sneering few? We can't please all with the things we

Or the things that we sing or do.

The Other Way of Looking at It. "I suppose," said the benevolent visftor to the bright-looking patient, "that there are many people in this asylum who really ought not to be

"Well, there may be a few, but think of the crowds outside who ought to be here with you and me."

Ambition.

The room at the top will never Cause the man who loafs to fret, As long as there's more at the bottom And it's easier to get.

Some Boys Are So Dull. "I propose," said the ambitious young man, "to girdle the earth." "Oh!" she innocently exclaimed, "why do you begin on such a big thing?"

But he just sat there and twirled his hat, the foolish fellow.

His Faux Pas. "Do you believe there is any truth in signs?" he asked. "Oh, yes, firmly," she answered, pointing to the one that said "Dell-

cious ice cream soda, ten cents a

Caught.

"Oh, colonel," exclaimed the beautiful grass widow, "I never dreamed when you brought me out here that you cared for me. But really I would love you even if you had no right to be called anything but 'Mr.' "

"I wonder why she decided to get married in Europe?" "She had such a large circle of friends over here that she didn't wish to invite."

Letting Them Down Easy.

"What was the worst money panic you ever saw?" asked one financier of another.

"The worst money panic I ever saw," was the reply, "was when a fifty cent piece rolled under the seat of a street car and seven different women claimed it."-Exchange,

The Daily Story

Disenchanted-By Esther Vandeveer. Copyrighted, 1914 by Associated Literary Bureau.

There were four of us youngsters in [Wheatfield about the same age and intimate friends. Helen Porter and I were bosom friends, and Jim MacAlester and Edward Dudley were inseparable. These two young men used to come to see Helen and me always together till a time came when we paired off, Jim and I making one couple, Ned and Helen the other.

I don't know a better way to make matches than for two girls, chums, and two fellows, chums, to form a quartet for spending their leisure hours. Almost always one of the couples will get to lovemaking, and the other will catch the infection. Jim and I caught it from Ned and Helen.

I think it was their example that set Jim and me to thinking about marriage. At any rate, Jim began to grow spoony, and I, thinking that I was not likely to do better, encouraged him. In due time he proposed, and I accepted him. At this time Ned and Helen had been engaged several months and had fixed their wedding day. But before it came round Helen was taken ill, and it was put off. Helen recovered, and another day was fixed, but this time Ned fell sick, and there was another postponement.

When Ned improved his doctor ordered him to the mountains, where he would breathe a dry air. He went out to the Rockies, to be gone a few months, at the end of which time and on his return the wedding day was to be fixed for the third time. We all went to the station to see him off. He did not wish to go any more than Helen wished to have him go. Jim consoled him till the train started, and Helen went home in the carriage with me, weeping on my shoulder as though her heart would break.

Ned wrote that he was picking up marvelously out in the mountains, and when two months had elapsed he wrote Helen to brush up her trousseau. for he would be back in a few weeks for the wedding. Poor Helen came to me with a lugubrious face about her trousseau, for the fashions had changed a couple of times since it was first made. Articles that were cut short then had since been cut long; those that had been made scant were now made full. She had bought several expensive hats, very small, and the fashion had bloomed out to enormous proportions.

I helped her prepare a new trous seau; but, alas, it, too, passed out of fashion in closets and bureau drawers. Ned. instead of coming home, wrote that he had bought a gold mine and was going to make a fortune. He had some property and put a portion of it into his gold mine and felt it necessary that he should stay where he was till the property had been placed on a

paying basis. When this next period bad passed son, I suppose, Ned turned his property into cash and was that his wife put it all into his gold mine. He wrote Helen that this was necessary, because him up if he didn't he would lose what he had

Helen's trousseau had now been made over so many times that it would not bear any more altering, and it was fortunate she didn't try to bring it down to date, for Ned was delayed in getting his mine into shape to leave. All was going on swimmingly when a considerable flow of water was struck. A large pump must be ordered, and when it arrived it was found not to be large enough. Then there was a labor strike among the miners. And so it went on first this trouble, then that, till finally all Ned's fortune had gone

down into the big hole in the ground. Ned wrote Helen telling her what had happened-that he had no income and would remain where he was till he had recovered what he had lost. He offered to release her from her engagement, but so far as he was concerned he would never marry any one else. When he got his affairs in proper shape to take a wife, if Helen were free, he would claim her. Meanwhile he would not blame her if she married another.

Helen replied that she felt just as Ned did about it. Her heart had been given to him and she could not if sh; would give it to another. If at the end of five, ten, even twenty years be claimed her he would find her ready to give herself to him.

Meanwhile Jim and I were married and getting on nicely. We regretted that our companion couple's affair had not turned out so well. I did my best to cheer Helen, and Jim wrete to encourage Ned. But the case looked hopeless to us. Ned was a long while after the collapse of his mine getting any kind of start, and when he got one it wasn't enough to marry on. Several years passed, and he felt that he and Helen had waited so long that he didn't care to marry without getting his affairs into excellent shape.

A dozen years passed, during which Ned Dudley went up and down hill a number of times, never remaining on a crest long enough to warrant-according to his own ideas-his taking a wife. He kept Helen's picture with him and never failed for a single day to look at it. for it was on his dressing case, where he could not belo seeing it. And Helen did the same by him. When they parted she was a beautiful girl and Ned was one of the handsomest young men I ever met. I was frequently in Helen's room and never failed to see her lover's picture in a morocco frame standing on her dresser. Twenty years passed while Helen

was waiting for Ned to get his affairs in shape to marry her. Then one day he made up his mind that his income was sufficient for the purpose. She had said that if he came even after twenty years' absence he would find her ready to marry him. He would come east and take her back with him. When Jim showed me a letter from Ned announcing his coming we looked

at each other doubtfully. The letter

contained a reference to the beautiful i

face that had patiently looked on upon him from his burean for so many years. It was my belief that Ned was thinking of marrying this young girlis. stend of the faded, middle aged woman that she had become. Had he been with her all this while the change would have not been noticeable at

least not shocking. Men are not as apt to grow old look. ing as women, and quite likely Nel had kept a youthful appearance as did not fear Helen's being disappointed in him, only his being disappointed in her, for she looked ten years older than she was, and her face had taken on a disappointed expression. Her complexion was white; her hair was thin and streaked with gray. She was certainly not the woman a man of his age would choose for a wife. He would naturally prefer one from ten to twenty resn

younger. Ned did not write her that he was coming. He wished to surprise her. So in his letter to Jim he asked him not to mention the matter to ber,

"Don't you think, Jim." I said, "that we had better give him a sight of her without her knowing it? If he wishes to go no further it will be better for both of them that he should be free to go back west without making himself known.

"Right you are, my dear," Jim replied. "And I'm not sure but that we should give Helen a peep at Ned upder the same conditions. I saw a man from the west the other day who knows Ned very well. He told me that Ned was not a fresh looking man at all. He was nearly bald, and what halr was left was white as snow, This gives a comparatively young man

a very old appearance." "That's fortunate. He won't be m likely to be disappointed with Helen's looks."

"He won't, eh? He will be blind to his imperfections, and she will be blind to hers." I sighed, for I feared that Jim spoke

the truth. When Ned arrived he went straight to Jim, happy after having waited so many years at the prospect of being united with the love of his youth. Jim came home from the meeting and told me that Ned looked even older than be had been described. He had talked enthusiastically about Helen's beautiful features, the curves of her figure and all that. Jim had asked him to dinner, stating that I would be glad to tell him all about Helen, so that he might be the better prepared to meet her after

their long separation. It occurred to me to invite Helen to the house while Ned was there. I telephoned her that Jim was to have a friend with him during the evening and I would like her to come over and

When Ned saw me it was plain that he was a bit shocked at the change in me. I saw by his expression that he was thinking whether he would see the same change in Helen. He had apparently been disposed to chat with me in the way of youngsters, such as we were when we parted-indeed, be tried, but the effort was a fallure. Where, oh, where was that head of thick raven hair I had admired so much? Where the white teeth, the slender figure? And life in a rough country had roughened Ned. He was bronzed and seemed to have forgotten

the king's English. After dinner Ned and Jim smoked, I retiring to another part of the room Helen came in, and we could both see and hear the men chatting.

"Who is that old boor over there with Jim?" asked Helen. "Do you consider him a boor?" I asked. "He's both disagreeable looking and

speaking." This was my experience with Helen. Jim's experience with Ned was told me later. Ned paid no attention to the lady chatting with me until Jim spoke of her as a friend of mine and a lovely woman. Then Ned gave her a giance. remarking:

Helen went home, leaving Ned still with us. Jim then told him be had been looking on his ladylove. Ned looked astounded, disappointed. then

"The old lady looks ready to turn up

frightened. "Does she know I'm here?" he asked "No; we have kept your secret." "Don't say anything till I tell you

"Mum's the word."

her toes, doesn't she?"

The next day Ned told Jim that be had received a telegram that some thing had gone wrong with his hustness and he must leave for the west at once. It would not be wise for him to renew the affair with his old love when so pressed for time. He would

make another trip for the purpose. But another trip was never made Ned had been disenchanted. As for Helen, she was spared the pain of knowing that the man she had pronounced an old boor was the man she had so long worshiped. She still nourished her memory of him as he was is their youth.

April 6 in American History.

1789-The first United States congress at its first session canvassed the first electoral returns and found that General George Washington had been elected the first president of the United States.

862-General Albert Sidney Johnston. Confederate commander in the west, killed in the attack on Grant's lines at Shiloh, Tenn.; born 1803. 1866-First post of the G. A. R. of ganized at Decatur, Ill.

1899-Obsequies at Arlington cemeter to honor the remains of soldiers who died in Cuba and Porto Rice during the Spanish-American was,