

POSTOFFICE IS AN AID TO CRIME

Officials Agree That General Delivery Section Probably Does Much Harm.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—That the general delivery section of the postoffice at large cities is an accessory before the fact in thousands of crimes, and that the department must find some other method of delivering mail to the transients of the big centers of population or continue to protect criminals and furnish the greatest medium for drawing young women into a life of crime or shame is admitted by Chicago postoffice officials.

With all the restrictions the postal department can make, it is asserted that not 50 per cent of the patrons of the Chicago general delivery are bona fide. A few years ago the general delivery was the medium used for purposes of harmless flirtation, but it now forms a means for communication between criminals, which has reached such a point that many officials of the department are inclined to believe it will be necessary to abolish it.

A visitor at the Chicago general delivery yesterday watched the men and women who called for mail. Many of the callers—more women than men—turned their faces to avoid a square look from the visitor, but most of them came in with an assurance that bespoke a habit. Occasionally a person entered and left again without getting in line to call for his mail if the length of the lines indicated he might have to wait.

Detectives on the Watch.
Some women were veiled, many came accompanied by friends. Near the delivery windows and in the hall detectives moved quietly about, looking for the city's criminals which might appear or send for letters.

"We know the general delivery is an evil," said William Samsom, acting general superintendent of the city delivery division, "but what are we to do? The first purpose of the postoffice is to carry letters and packages and deliver them to the persons to whom they are sent. We make all the restrictions we can. We don't deliver mail to minors, and we watch as close as we can. But if persons who live in the city want their mail sent to the general delivery and call for it here, we have to deliver it to them."

"I am certain that if the government had known what the general result would be the section never would have been established. Still, I don't see how otherwise the transients would be able to get their mail. There should be some other way to accommodate this class of patrons without offering an opportunity for thousands to use the general delivery for ulterior purposes."

"Probably 25,000 persons visit the general delivery every 24 hours and of these more than 70 per cent could get their mail at their addresses if they chose. When they come for mail that is here for them or send messengers with written orders for it, we must deliver it."

"It seems that a rule to require persons to find a residence within, say, 30 days might help some, but then, of course, assumed names might be used and messengers sent for the mail. It is hard to see how the general delivery can be regulated so that its abuse could be abolished."

"There are probably two letters delivered from the windows for each ten calls," said P. H. Sullivan, foreman of the general delivery section. "For cozen, many ask for letters who never get one in their lives in Chicago. They pass the postoffice and just wonder if they may not have a letter there and step in and ask."

"Traveling men and foreigners form a large proportion of the legitimate class of patrons. They give little trouble. The foreigners watch the ship arrivals in New York and a couple of days later come in for their mail."

Dangerous Habit for Girls.
Those who abuse the general delivery privileges come from all classes of society, say the postoffice officials. Young girls use it as a medium of flirtation and not a few are called into the foreman's office and given good advice and told what their start through the general delivery may lead to. Thousands of women clerks and stenographers visit the section in the early morning from 7 o'clock to 10 o'clock, practically all of these women have homes or boarding places to which their mail could be sent. Many explain that they can get their mail sooner by calling for it at the general delivery windows.

But those men with residence and office use the general delivery, and many women, some accompanied by children, are regular patrons. Through the day messenger boys present orders for mail from all sorts of persons, and carry messages between criminals and the vicious with-

out danger from police officers. Donald W. Wilkie, connected with the United States secret service, wrote a magazine article several months ago on "The Menace of the General Delivery." He calls it the "canker of the postal system," and says in conclusion:

"Only heroic, concerted and drastic action, taken with a unity of purpose and execution by the general department, will ever remove this canker and leave the legitimate and honorable service intact."

GETTING DATA FOR ARIZONA HISTORY

To gather data from the records of the Territorial Pioneers' association, which has its headquarters in Tucson, Mufford Winsor, a former Tucsonian, who is the official historian of the territory and who is compiling the Arizona records in book form, has been engaged in his labors for several months and during this period he has gathered much valuable data about Arizona.

Some idea of the magnitude of this work may be gleaned from the fact that the official history of the territory will comprise several volumes, and the historian has been allowed years in which to complete his task.

Already he has gotten in communication with more than 60 residents of the territory from whom he hopes to secure information regarding the territory, and this number will be greatly increased before the work is completed.

During a recent trip to Wilmington, Calif., Winsor accidentally secured some information which he prizes most highly and which is of the greatest importance. It is a record of the movements of the party led by Captain Joe Walker, who first explored central Arizona. The information was received from D. E. Conner who, with the exception of Sam Miller of Prescott, is the sole surviving member of this party of acute trappers and prospectors who braved hardships and dangers to explore new portions of this territory. This party made its trip in 1862, starting from Albuquerque, passing through Tucson to Maricopa Wells, from which point they went north to Prescott through a country that had never before been traveled by white men.

Winsor intends to visit every town of any size in the territory, collecting historical data. He has been made a liberal traveling allowance for this purpose.

SPAIN IS FACING DEFEAT IN MOROCCO

Campaign Against the Moors Is Repetition of Those in Cuba and the Philippines.

Madrid, Aug. 26.—Spain's Moroccan campaign is developing a repetition of the country's struggle of a decade ago in Cuba and the Philippines, just as military experts in Madrid predicted a month ago.

News of the progress—or nonprogress—of events is kept carefully from the public in Spain. Confidential information from government officials, however, leaves no question that the outlook is black.

The Spaniards are strong enough to hold their own in Melilla and one of two of the other larger towns as long as money is forthcoming and occasional levies are provided from home. Otherwise, they are no match for the countrymen of the day, the trouble broke out, so far as the common soldiers are concerned, conditions are deplorable.

The forces posted in Melilla dare not venture a sally outside the city walls, except in force, and as the country is too barren to support them at any distance from their base, the troops are invariably compelled to retreat after each advance, leaving all they have gained to be taken by the natives.

Spanish Afloat to Venture Fight.
Losses in the field have been small of late for the reason that General Marina has been afraid to venture an important engagement.

From diseases, heat and hardships, however, scores are dying. The facts are so carefully suppressed that it is impossible to give definite figures, but there is high authority for the statement that Gen. Marina has at his command barely three-fourths of the body placed at his disposal early in August, the rest having been lost in action, succumbed to fever and dysentery or being helpless in hospital.

This estimate would place the number of dead or disabled at 9000.

The general has been warned from Madrid to call for reinforcements only as a last resort, political ends being so serious in Spain that the government is in deadly fear of the effect of a fresh conscription. It is hardly possible, however, that a call for aid can be long delayed.

TWO CENTS TO BE THE LOWEST RATE

Passenger Officials of Western Roads Said to Consider Cutting Out Reduced Fares.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Officers of the leading western railroads are making another effort to stop the cutting of passenger rates for excursions and conventions and to establish two cents a mile as the minimum rate for passenger fares throughout the western states that have passed laws reducing fares.

A meeting of executive officials of the Chicago roads was held in the office of E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, to consider the subject and to discuss ways and means of bringing about the desired object. It developed a similar meeting was held last Friday in the office of B. L. Winchell, president of the Rock Island system.

It was stated that no definite decision had yet been reached, as all of the roads have not been represented, but the intention is to bring about an agreement so that reduced rates below the regular fares will be discontinued after the first of the year.

At present the usual practice is to make a rate of a fare and a half for the round trip for excursions at which there is an attendance of 1,000 or more traveling by rail. This arrangement was decided upon by the road in the Western Passenger association, to take effect until November 15, after the failure of an agreement to keep the rates up to two cents a mile.

THE FIRST AIRSHIP SERVICE.

It is now reported that the first of the steerable airships which are to run between Paris and the provinces is to leave Sartrouville, near Paris, some time this month for Meaux. During the Nany exhibition she may make trips around that town.

It is evident from all the prices of aerial voyages quoted so far that only the rich among us will be able to afford them for some time to come. From \$10 to \$20 is mentioned by the president of aerial league as the probable cost of a trip of thirty miles only.

It is true that airship sheds (or docks, to be more consistent) cost not less than \$10,000, and may cost up to \$25,000, and that an airship itself costs from \$50,000 to \$80,000, and may very likely soon have an accident high ill cost much more to put right. But railway stations and railway trains, and especially railway lines, cost much more than this to build.

We were all thinking that Lucerne was to have the first airship service connected with a German town, but now it seems that France is to have this honor. The Lucerne-Germans service is not promised until next summer, while the Paris to Fontainebleau, Nancy, Lyons, Bordeaux, Pau, or Rouen services are promised—at any rate, some of them—by September next.

There will be five steerable airships of the Patrix type, which will carry from eight to twenty passengers each, besides crew. Paris will be their port and the docks will be at Issy. There will be four lines, one toward the east, via Thionville (three of the stations of which are said to be practically ready), one toward the south-east (the stations of which are not yet begun), a third toward the south-west to Orleans, Tours, Bordeaux and Pau, and a fourth to the west of Rouen via Sartrouville, which has a station already. The first airship is ready and has been named the Ville de Nancy—Queen.

SWIMMIN' HOLE TRUST.

Oklahoma Grangers Charge 10 Cents a Plunge, Towels Extra.

Broken, Okla., Aug. 26.—The commercial possibilities of a good swimmin' hole could not have been long overlooked in a wide-awake state as this, anyhow. The farmers of the county had already realized that allowing strangers to troop over their fields and use their streams for bathing purposes was altruistic, but devoid of material reward. So a number of them got together and framed it up to get little gate money out of their riparian rights. Resolved that if a New York roof garden could erect a turnstile and get away with it, can't an Oklahoma granger do likewise with his swimmin' hole? The affirmative won.

Now town boys can't drag a swath through an alfalfa field toward a cool and shady pool without forking over 10 cents. Towels are extra, by heck!

We DARN your socks. HUBBS LAUNDRY COMPANY.

INDIAN RUNNER TO VISIT EAST

McLean Returns From Seattle and Will Rest Awhile Before Further Races.

Phoenix, Ariz., Aug. 26.—Harry McLean, the Hopi Indian runner, who has returned from the Seattle meet, will rest at his home a short time and expects to go to San Francisco about Oct. 1 to give an exhibition. Both McLean and his trainer, John Lewis, are satisfied with the Indian's achievement at Seattle and the runner will prepare to enter other contests.

Trainer Lewis, in speaking of the race at Seattle, stated that it was the greatest event of the day. McLean and Bellars taking turns in the lead. The race was not an easy one, and McLean had his first real contest since his advent on the track. Jackson and Cool of Seattle took the lead of the five-mile grind, with Bellars and McLean close behind; but the first ones soon dropped back Cool out and Jackson plodding along behind. It was nip and tuck between Bellars and Harry until the last lap, or to be more exacting, the last lap that was run, for by those who know, it is stated that the referee failed to snap his gun on the first lap of the final mile, and this made the runners take twenty-one laps to finish the five miles instead of twenty. But this is not a matter that will be taken up, as good time was made at 26:10, instead of better than 25 had the race started at the twenty-fourth lap. The crowd's sympathies were with the copper-skinned Hopi and whenever he forged ahead of Bellars a mighty cheer rent the air. Both men, after McLean had stumbled into a 220-yard starting home, sprinted the last lap, and came home as if running the 440-yard dash, with Harry passing his rival ten yards to the goal in the last ten yards.

The record of the Hopi from Phoenix is a marvelous one, and spectacular. His future has many brilliant predictions by Walter Christy and others up in things athletic. McLean was found only a few months ago at the Indian school by Lewis, where he had taken everything entered in. Eight weeks ago Lewis started to whip him into shape for the Los Angeles Marathon, which he won, beating his mail over a mile and a half, and then ran the three-mile event the next day in record-breaking time.

He made wonderful time at Seattle, even if he ran but twenty laps, for the day was drizzly, and a hard wind that cut directly into his face on the home stretch.

The Indian will probably be taken to the east this fall or early in the coming spring, after he has been entered into several western meets. At the present time he will be given a chance to rest and get over being stale from his hard work of the past eight weeks, which has undoubtedly been the case from his every-day hard workout.

PLENTY OF MONEY TO MOVE CROPS

Banks Will Not Be Hard Pressed to Supply Cash for Annual Demand.

Chicago, Aug. 26.—Less financial stress will arise in moving the gigantic crop of 1909 than that of leaner years, according to conclusions reached by a Chicago bank after carefully feeling the pulse of western banks and banking. "Crops are big and prices are high," the analysis declares, "but the tendency is each year for the currency drain to lessen. Every little place in the country has its bank and the farmers have been light, so far as local banks are concerned, although probably the southwestern centers have shipped heavily. It is too early for an urgent call upon Chicago. Money has been hardening slowly for several weeks. The change was hardly perceptible at any time. Rates on note brokers' paper range between 4 and 5 per cent, or a couple of cents higher than a couple of weeks ago. Counter loans vary from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent." The bank com-



Stop Worrying--Hire a Collector

Credit is the one thing that has caused more failures in business than any other.

Not because credit is wrong, but because it is extended too long.

Jobbers sell to you, Mr. Merchant, and state in their invoices just when payment is to be made. But you must sell these same goods to your customers often without knowing just when the bill will ever be paid.

Figure up how much you have on the ledger now that has passed the 30-day mark.

You probably know the amount only too well.

You have sent the clerk out in the afternoon to collect it. You have even gone yourself.

But don't worry about it any longer.

Insert a want ad in the paper tomorrow and hire a collector.

There are many bright, hustling young men in the city who will be glad to devote either part of their time or all of it to collecting those old accounts.

Give him a percentage on all he collects and it won't be long before your list of over-due bills has dwindled down to at respectable figure.

A collector on commission simply must collect--and he will work far harder than you or the clerk ever did. Try it.

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY

The Chance of Years---Book Lovers Will Find This a Perfect Paradise.

BIG LEAGUE TEAMS

WHERE THEY ARE PLAYING THIS AFTERNOON.

American League.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

National League.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

Western League.
Omaha at Wichita.
Des Moines at Topeka.
Lincoln at Denver.
Sioux City at Pueblo.

HOW THEY STAND.

American League.
Won. Lost. Pct.
Detroit 72 43 .623
Philadelphia 71 44 .619
Boston 71 46 .607
Cleveland 58 59 .496
Chicago 56 58 .487
New York 52 62 .456
St. Louis 47 65 .420
Washington 33 82 .287

National League.
Won. Lost. Pct.
Pittsburgh 89 32 .734
Chicago 72 36 .667
New York 68 41 .624
Cincinnati 55 55 .500
Philadelphia 50 61 .450
St. Louis 46 66 .410
Brooklyn 41 79 .339
Boston 29 83 .258

Western League.
Won. Lost. Pct.
Des Moines 68 44 .607
Sioux City 67 46 .593
Omaha 63 50 .558
Denver 54 55 .495
Topeka 55 54 .505
Wichita 54 60 .474
Pueblo 47 66 .416
Lincoln 39 75 .342

WEDNESDAY GAMES.

American League.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 8, Cleveland 2.
St. Louis 5, New York 9.
Chicago 4, Boston 4.

National League.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2.
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 6.
Boston 3, St. Louis 0.

Western League.
Lincoln 6, Denver 2.
Omaha 5, Wichita 2.
Des Moines 5, Topeka 3.
Pueblo 5, Sioux City 2.

American Association.
Toledo 3, Indianapolis 2 (first game).
Indianapolis 4, Toledo 5 (second game).
St. Paul 2, Kansas City 1.
Columbus 2, Louisville 1.
Milwaukee 7, Minneapolis 4.

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Flavoring Extracts
become but that few kitchens are found where they are not used.

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and
Elixir of Senna
acts gently yet promptly
on the bowels; cleanses
the system effectually;
assists one in overcoming
habitual constipation
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