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Good—Convenient
Libby's Soups have the home-made flavor.

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at your grocers.

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and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit of \$10.00 or \$12.00 an acre every year.

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by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

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POOR RETURN FOR CHIVALRY

Incident That Probably Has Forever Discouraged Kind-Hearted Mr. Jones.

Chivalrous Mr. Jones purposely dropped a fifty-cent piece at the foot of a poorly dressed woman who passed through the Subway turnstile loudly lamenting that the ticket agent had cheated her out of half a dollar, then he picked the money up and gave it to her.

"Excuse me, madame," said Mr. Jones, "I think you dropped this."

"Oh, no," she said, "it can't be mine. Perhaps you dropped it, yourself."

"Oh, no," said Mr. Jones. "It is yours, I am sure. I picked it up just as you passed."

She took the money, and hurried after another man who had passed at the time the money dropped.

"Excuse me, sir," she said, "I think you lost this."

"Thanks," said the other man, and jumped aboard a train that was ready to start.

"—!" said chivalrous Mr. Jones.—New York Times.

Musical Note.

A music teacher in a New England school was trying to make the children in the fourth grade understand the value of a triplet—to get them to know that three-quarter notes under a brace were equal to two quarter notes.

She couldn't make them understand; and finally, in despair, she asked: "What are three little babies born all at the same time called?"

"Accidentals!" shouted a small boy, with a vague remembrance of the lesson of a week before.

The husband of a nagging woman is apt to furnish most of the peace.

Death may love a shining mark—but shining marks are scarce.

COMES A TIME
When Coffee Shows What It Has Been Doing.

"Of late years coffee has disagreed with me," writes a matron from Rome, N. Y.

"Its lightest punishment being to make me 'logy' and dizzy, and it seemed to thicken up my blood.

"The heaviest was when it upset my stomach completely, destroying my appetite and making me nervous and irritable, and sent me to my bed. After one of these attacks, in which I nearly lost my life, I concluded to quit the coffee and try Postum.

"It went right to the spot! I found it not only a most palatable and refreshing beverage, but a food as well.

"All my ailments, the 'loginess' and dizziness, the unsatisfactory condition of my blood, my nervousness and irritability disappeared in short order and my sorely afflicted stomach began quickly to recover. I began to rebuild and have steadily continued until now. Have a good appetite and am rejoicing in sound health which I owe to the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

DOUBLE CROSS IS GIVEN TO WILSON

Littleton and Lafferty Suspected of Political Cunning.

TWO RECORDS OF GOVERNOR

His Preachments as Professor and Politician Brought Out in Debate—Facts and Figures From British Report on American Cost of Living.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Washington. — Out of the speech of Congressman Littleton of New York attacking all three of the principals of direct legislation—initiative, referendum and recall—has sprung a dark suspicion of political cunning. Mr. Littleton emphasized his argument by copious quotations from the writings of Prof. Woodrow Wilson—"The State," "Congressional Government" and "The Constitution." To students of history and political philosophy these volumes are rich mines of argument of the sort now called reactionary, and dreaded by the politician as a sort of political death warrant for him who uses them. But they fitted in well with Littleton's plea against direct legislation and he was rolling the professorial logic unctuously under his always eloquent tongue when Lafferty of Oregon came to the rescue of New Jersey's favorite son.

No reactionary is Lafferty, but a progressive Republican, of so progressive a type that he would like to see Senator Chamberlain of Oregon given second place on the Democratic ticket, and predicts that if this were done the Democrats would sweep the Pacific coast. So Lafferty sprang into the breach and demolished Prof. Wilson with heavy shots forged by Gov. Wilson, presidential aspirant. Mr. Littleton quoted the professor as declaring that direct legislation, government by the people, would be in effect government by newspapers. Mr. Lafferty came back with the governor's ringing plea for direct legislation in his Portland (Ore.) speech. In the end Mr. Littleton was fain to defend his own line of argument by the declaration that he would rely upon the student, the author, the historian, the political philosopher, rather than upon the ambitious politician touring the country in search of votes.

This rather infelicitous line of defense prompted Representative Henry George to remark that it looked as if Littleton and Lafferty had conspired to "give Wilson the double cross." The same theory was maintained by half a dozen other Democratic congressmen with whom I discussed the matter. It was pointed out that at the psychological moment Littleton paused in his speech as if inviting Lafferty, who sits directly across the aisle, to interrupt him; that Lafferty had his material ready for the attack, and that the net result of the colloquy was to force upon the country the knowledge of just what the Wilsonites most want ignored—the marked difference between the professorial and the political preachments of their candidate.

American Cost of Living.
In the congressional dull days, with the senate assiduously seeking the best way to renew Lorimer's coat of whitewash and the house active chiefly in passing resolutions to adjourn, both interest and profit may be obtained from a study of some recent congressional documents.

Latest of these is senate document 22, being a reprint of a report made by the board of trade of London on the cost of living in American towns, and the relation it bears to the cost of living on a similar scale in the United Kingdom. Presumably it is wholly unprejudiced, as the statistics were gathered by a commission of visiting Englishmen. But the bearing of its conclusions on the pending tariff discussion is so very obvious that the statesmen here exhausted the first edition as soon as it was off the press, and a resolution for the printing of 500 extra copies is now before the senate. I would not, however, advise any constituent to send for one, unless he has special claims to its possession, for in size and typographical style it is one of the most expensive public documents, and will hardly be distributed except to libraries and recognized students of social statistics.

The cost of living in twenty-eight American cities, all east of the Mississippi, except St. Louis and St. Paul and Minneapolis—the two latter being regarded as one town on both banks of the river—is reported. The lives the cost of which is computed in dollars and cents (the report being English puts it in pounds, shillings and pence), are exclusively those of working people living in houses of from three to six rooms. This is unfortunate. The gaiety of the report would have been enhanced and its value not lessened had it given us figures as to the cost of living in Bar Harbor, Newport, Palm Beach in season, the Fifth Avenue district in New York, the Lake Shore Drive in Chicago or the homes of the steel millionaires in Pittsburgh. However, like all social studies, it is confined to the poor.

Wages and Hours of Labor.
In their comparative summary of conditions in the United States and the United Kingdom the investigators take 100 to express the standard of the latter. Thus wages in the build-

ing trades in the United States are as 243 to 100 in England, or in other words, two and 43-100 times as great.

or about two and one-third times as in the engineering trades they are 213 to 100; in the printing trades as 246 to 100. Or for all these trades together about an average of 230 in this country to 100 in England and Wales.

That sounds well for the American policy of protecting labor. But the investigator must proceed a little further.

The hours of labor are notably shorter in the United States—11 per cent, in the building trades and 7 per cent, in the printing trades. In engineering trades the American works longer by 6 per cent.

When it comes to rents, the American workman feels the goad. This portion of the report will please the single taxer as that on wages will delight the protectionist. The average per cent, higher than the English, lowest rents in the United States exceed by 50 to 77 per cent, the average highest rents for the same accommodations in England and Wales. The general average is rather more than twice as high here.

In the expenditures for food the American family budget average 33 But it is shown that the food is more extensive in selection and of higher quality. A fact which sounds curious in figures is that the American family averages about eight and one-half pounds of bread weekly to 22 pounds in the United Kingdom. This is more than offset by the greater expenditures for meat and vegetables.

In a final summing up of their statistics the English investigators conclude that workmen's wages in the United States are higher by about 130 per cent., with slightly shorter hours, while on the other hand the American's expenditure on food and rent is higher by about 52 per cent. The cost of clothing does not seem to have entered into the investigation, though the fight for free wool and cheaper woollens shows it to be a matter of concern to the American workman.

Various Cities Compared.
The relative cost of living in American towns, as figured by the British commission, has its points of interest. New York here is taken as the standard with the index number 100.

In Chicago, the second city in population, meat is 20 per cent, cheaper; food prices as a whole 6 per cent, lower. Rents and food prices combined are 12 per cent, less than in nearest Manhattan. Wages in all skilled trades, except hand composition, are from 8 to 10 per cent, higher.

Still keeping New York's 100 as the standard, we find rents and food prices combined in various towns as follows: Baltimore, 96; Birmingham, Ala., 97; (curiously enough food prices alone are here 2 per cent, higher than in New York); Boston, 99; Cincinnati, 92; Cleveland, 90; Detroit, 83; Duluth, 96; Louisville, 92; Memphis, 99; Milwaukee, 86; Minneapolis, St. Paul, 91; New Orleans, 93; Newark, 99; Philadelphia, 92; Pittsburgh, 100; Providence, 88; St. Louis, 98.

Many other cities are covered by the report, but the above is a representative selection. It will be noted that, outside New York, food and shelter are highest in Pittsburgh and cheapest in Detroit. In cities of approximately the same class rents are highest in St. Louis, 101, and lowest in Baltimore, 94.

The figures will suggest much to the thoughtful reader. In about a year, more thoughts will be suggested when two armies of orators will go about the country using this report with equal skill to prove that the success of either the Republican or the Democratic party is essential to prosperity.

House Waiting for the Senate.
The closing days of the second month of the extra session found both the White House and the capitol despairing of the accomplishment of any legislative work whatsoever. The house transacted its business promptly from the start, and if it is now loafing it is excusable on the plea that it is waiting for the senate to catch up. It has sent to the senate the reciprocity bill, the farmers' free list, the resolution for the election of senators by direct vote of the people and the reapportionment bill. Not one of these has been passed by the senate; only one has been even partially debated.

The fixing of June 12 as the date on which to take the vote on direct election of senators gives a sort of a fixed point from which to estimate the probable duration of the special session. Special business will engage the senate until that date. Though the direct election bill may be voted on, it will not be put out of the way, for the adoption of the Sutherland amendment, obnoxious to the house, is certain in the senate. In this amendment the house will never concur and it may even refuse to appoint conferees. That is one piece of legislation which the much advertised extra session will be unable to enact.

Nobody expects the senate to pass the farmers' free list bill. It may be debated, but in all probability will never get out of committee. Neither will the amended wool schedule when the house sends it over. In fact, the one measure which stands any chance of definite action in the senate is the reciprocity bill, and there is a well defined and growing suspicion that this definite action will take the form of its crushing defeat.

"It looks very much," said the veteran General Sherwood, the oldest representative in the house, to a group of Ohio congressmen, "as if this prolonged and systematic delay in the senate was intended merely to tire out the friends of reciprocity. These hearings are the merest frauds. Many of the so-called organizations that

have asked to be heard are not organizations at all. Some, like the granges, are the pitiable relics of a glorious past, and the appearance and manner of the so-called farmers who appeared before the committee merely made the whole thing ridiculous. The game is clearly to play for delay until the practised wire-pullers of the senate, sitting from office to office, working from seat to seat in the chamber, have jotted down enough votes to kill the bill, either by amendments or direct votes. Then the slaughter will be done and the session adjourn with the only record of achievement that of the house Democrats."

Gates in Steel Inquiry.
The opening of the congressional investigation into the steel trust was expected to be a sensation, as John W. Gates, of "bet-you-a-million" fame, was the witness. One of Gate's friends, who has in his time played poker and the stock market and kindred games of skill with him, but descended into playing the political game of chance and landed in congress, whetted public anticipation thus: "John doesn't give a damn. He's out of the steel trust, out of the market, and will talk right out straight from the shoulder to this committee."

But John didn't. He was flanked on one side by his personal counsel, a Pittsburg attorney closely associated with the steel trust, and on the other by his son—a true chip of the old block. When a question that any one of the three through embarrassing was put the three heads swung together by a common impulse and the answer was apt to be disappointing to the inquirers.

It was easy enough to get Mr. Gates to testify to matters which are already of common notoriety, though perhaps not heretofore supported by a witness under oath. This he cheerfully admitted that he helped to form the United States Steel corporation because he had a lot of doubtful properties he could not sell, and that thereafter he did sell them. He testified that the sale of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company was a forced sale, engineered by Pierpont Morgan, and when asked about the pathetic statement of Morgan and Gary to Roosevelt that they had only taken the property to avert a panic, and would lose money by the purchase, responded, "I never heard any rumors that Mr. Morgan would be forced into an assignment."

Throughout the examination, much of the testimony in which has already been printed, the listener who studied the hearing philosophically must have been struck with the deference shown to the mighty name of Morgan.

Tobacco Growers and Decision.
The tobacco growers, who are the very basis of the tobacco industry, take with a calmness amounting to indifference the decision of the Supreme court in the tobacco trust case. According to their spokesmen here, they expected nothing from the suit, and are not disappointed by the decision. What they look for is remedial legislation, addressed directly to the improvement of conditions in the tobacco trade, and not stored away in the convolutions of a general anti-trust law.

Chief among these spokesmen is Representative James C. Cantrill of Kentucky, himself a grower of the fragrant weed. Mr. Cantrill has devoted practically all his time during the last few years to an effort to improve the condition of the tobacco growers and to combat the extortions of the trust. To accomplish these ends he has not sought legislation, but has rather relied on organization among the farmers. He is president for Kentucky of the American Society of Equity, and has been a consistent advocate of the system of pooling crops, withholding them from market, or even limiting the acreage planted in order to force the trust to terms.

"I am not particularly surprised by the decision," said Mr. Cantrill. "In fact I anticipated nothing else. It seems to be a decision which at first glance would appear to be wholly against the trust, but which, on analysis, is seen to be wholly in its favor."

"However, we can fight the trust and protect ourselves by methods of co-operation, with but little legislation. We want that legislation, though, directed against evils of which tobacco growers complain and not general anti-trust legislation. For example, the government issues monthly a statement of the acreage and condition of the tobacco crop, and, after cutting, a statement of the number of pounds being cured and its condition. Armed with these figures the buyers take the field. 'You've got a big crop this year they say to a grower of burley tobacco, for example, and we're overstocked from last year. We have 4,500,000 pounds on hand and don't really need to buy at all, but will give you 5 cents a pound.' With the buyer armed with figures, the farmer is at his mercy. The surplus in the warehouses may be merely imaginary, but his information concerning our stock is precise—furnished under government seal.

"We ask, and I have a bill to that effect, that the government give us as much knowledge of the buyer's stock as it gives him of ours. Other legislation, such as permitting the grower to 'twist' his tobacco without thereby becoming a manufacturer subject to tax, will also be urged. Give us this and we are indifferent to the court's action in this case."

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Its Uses.
"There is one advantage about the unwritten law," murmured the law student.

"What is that?" asked his friend.
"You don't have to ransack books and libraries to study up its points.

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THE IDEA.
Peggy—Didn't the lawyer know you were an actress?
Kitty—Gracious, no! He offered to get my divorce without any publicity.

Some Contrast.
"Mornin' Sis Judy," called a neighbor's cook to our good old mammy. "I heah dat Skeeter Jim is dun gettin' a new wife. I hope she leetl fatter'n dat spindlin', no-count streak-o'-lean!"
"Fatter 'n him?" mammy replied, rolling her eyes and clasping her own fat hands. "Lawsy, chile, day jus lak a needle an' a haystack!"

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 *Charles H. Fletcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Progress of Civilization.
Lady—And did you make your congregation give up cannibalism?
Missionary (suppressing a grin)—Not quite; but after much trouble I persuaded them to use knives and forks.—The Throne.

SASKATOON'S splendid English-speaking agricultural community has won phenomenal prosperity from a wonderful soil. What are the farmers in your district doing? Why not participate in our prosperity? Come here if you want to make the most and best of your energy and ability. At any rate, do it for your children's sake. Write for all information to Commissioner, Board of Trade, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Western Canada.

The Unattainable.
Young Bachelor—I often wonder if I am making enough money to get married on.
Old Benedict—Well, I don't know how much you're making; but you ain't—Puck.

Before taking the bull by the horns you should complete satisfactory arrangements for letting go at the psychological moment.

When a laxative is needed, take the always potent Garfield Tea. Composed of Herbs.
Many self-made men forget to make themselves agreeable.

The Human Heart

The heart is a wonderful double pump, through the action of which the blood stream is kept sweeping round and round through the body at the rate of seven miles an hour. "Remember this, that our bodies will not stand the strain of over-work without good, pure blood any more than the engine can run smoothly without oil." After many years of study in the active practice of medicine, Dr. R. V. Pierce found that when the stomach was out of order, the blood impure and there were symptoms of general breakdown, a tonic made of the glyceric extract of certain roots was the best corrective. This he called

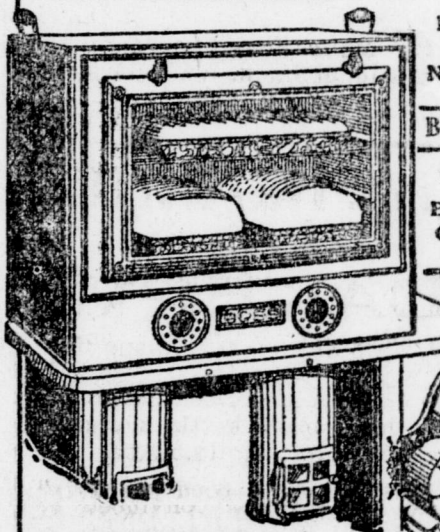
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery

Being made without alcohol, this "Medical Discovery" helps the stomach to assimilate the food, thereby curing dyspepsia. It is especially adapted to diseases attended with excessive tissue waste, notably in convalescence from various fevers, for thin-blooded people and those who are always "catching cold."

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With Patented GLASS DOOR
on your stove or range, either oil, gasoline, acetylene, alcohol or gas.

No more spoiled bakings or worry—No more wasted heat—No more jarring or chilling of oven. Housewives can see their baking without opening door. Economy and convenience both guaranteed in the BOSS—a polished blued steel oven lined with tin and asbestos.



GLASS IN DOOR
Is guaranteed not to break from heat because it is secured by patented spring pressure retaining strips, which permit expansion and contraction. Glass door is snugly in one-piece beside of front and is held tight in place with two turnbuckles, preventing escape of heat.

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