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Thursday, March 29, 1917.

WHEELING'S LOYAL SPIRIT

While The Intelligencer feels that it can add nothing to the serious thought of the community that exists over the prospective war the country is facing, or incite any greater enthusiasm than prevails with regard to the decisive stand the President has taken in determining to sustain the honor of the nation in the most effective manner, it suggests that it would be well enough for every individual to realize the importance of his attendance on the great patriotic demonstration that has been arranged for next Monday, at the Market Auditorium.

Wheeling, we believe, needs no urging when it comes to an expression of its loyal sentiments. It was the cradle of that loyalty that saved West Virginia to the Union, and might be said to be to the manor born. Last summer, on the hottest day of the season, its citizens formed the largest procession of any kind ever witnessed in the history of the city in behalf of preparedness. The spirit of that parade still pervades the community, and The Intelligencer is confident there will be just as definite a manifestation of it next Monday night as was evinced last summer.

BECOMING SENSITIVE

The Democratic leaders of the House of Representatives give as one of their reasons for objecting to a bi-partisan organization of the body, that it would be a confession of weakness on the part of the Democrats and of their inability to handle a critical situation. With the record the party has made the past four years it cannot be said that it has inspired any great confidence as to its efficiency, and we honestly believe that if the organization was in the control of Republicans better results would be forthcoming than under Democratic management.

The sensitiveness displayed by the Democratic leaders about foregoing their control is not without reason. President Wilson has paid high tribute to the judgment and foresight of Congressman Fess, Republican, of Ohio. On February 26, Congressman Fess introduced a resolution calling a special session of Congress for April 2. The House took no action upon the resolution. Later, President Wilson reluctantly called a special session for April 16, but was finally compelled to acknowledge the soundness of Mr. Fess's judgment by advancing the time of convening the session to the date specified by Congressman Fess. On numerous occasions the best interests of the government have been sacrificed because of the reluctance of those in control of the administration to accept the assistance of Republicans, who are really qualified to administer the affairs of state.

DECLINE IN EXPORTS

There is some significance in the returns of the export trade of the country for February, which show a marked decline compared with the high totals of the closing months of last year and of the record-breaking total of January of this year. And they show an increase, of almost equal proportion, over the volume of business of this time a year ago. The value of the exports in February was 467 million dollars as compared with 614 million dollars in January, a decline of 24 per cent. These February exports were 71 million dollars higher than those of the same month a year ago, however, 173 million in excess of those of two years ago, and two and a half times those of February, 1914, when there were neither wars nor rumors of wars to upset the course of international trade.

The marked drop in exports last month compared with the preceding January, is accounted for mainly by the submarine campaign which practically blockaded our ports, and from which there were no sailings until ten days ago. But there were other factors, whose significance we cannot ignore. Home conditions are now such that it is possible for British, French and other European manufacturers to devote more attention to and make greater efforts toward the rebuilding of their export business than has been possible for some time. Moreover, smaller shipments of munitions and other war supplies were made to the Allied Powers than previously, by reason of the increasing ability of those countries to supply a larger proportion of their own wants. But whatever may have been the causes contributing to this decline in export trade in February, the decline of itself is a forcible and timely reminder of the abnormally high level to which export business was carried in recent months, and of the certainty that a gradual return to a lower and more normal level is only a question of time. Then when the new order finally passes and old conditions return what is to become of the American home market if the present Democratic tariff remains in force?

Mr. Bryan's army of 1,000,000 that was to spring up between sunrise and sunset appear to have been "men in buckram."

THE VARYING TRENDS

Democracy in this country cannot thrive by being satisfied with the exaltation that subscribes to "America first." We are drifting away from old ideals in some respects, and the corners will have to be watched sharply if we would not get entirely away from first principles. European democracy is showing us a few things these days we may profit by. The growth of democratic opinion in Europe has resulted in the abdication of the Czar, and it indicates the loss of power to the Kaiser when the present war is over. These results have been secured or indicated in the two most autocratic and militaristic nations of the world; and they are directly traceable to the developments of the war. Simultaneously in this country, supposedly the model republic of the world, we have seen Congress grow more and more subservient to a President.

While a Duma and a Reichstag have been curtailing or destroying the functions and prerogatives of monarchs and ministries, the American Congress has been replenishing the hands of President and Cabinet officers with powers which are to be exercised without question. The people in Europe have been asserting themselves through their representatives. The people in the United States, through their representatives, have been subordinating themselves. An observer at Washington, contrasting the two situations, remarks that in Europe the people, finding a set of monarchical institutions, are overthrowing them, while the people of America, possessing a set of republican institutions, are permitting them to be undermined. It must be stopped.

Mrs. Militant Pankhurst couldn't stand it any longer. She is out demanding immediate suffrage for her British sisters.

It is the duty of every Wheelingite to see that his patriotism is on straight next Monday—and every Monday thereafter.

Lieut. Thaw's exploits in the service of France are showing there is something in the name, after all.

"The good old U. S. A." was the cheer that greeted the arrival of the St. Louis at its British destination.

Germany offers Russia separate peace, but we have no idea that Petrograd will take the bait.

Our armed merchant vessels are sailing through the verboten zone in safety. There's a reason.

It is a slow ball team that doesn't win the pennant in the training season.

The Mexican menace seems to have dropped into innocuous desuetude.

The payment of private grudges and petty spites is not patriotism.

The "state of war" edict still stands, according to President Wilson.

On the whole, March has not been as bad as it might have been.

"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." That's us.

And the bare, brown hills will soon be green again.

Again we have "Dress Up Week" in our midst.

The vternal equinox wasn't as green as it looked.

THE ST. JAMES
WALNUT AT 13TH PHILADELPHIA

Three blocks from Pennsylvania or Reading Stations, in the center of theatre and shopping districts. Distinctive service and excellent Cuisine Thoroughly modern and fire proof. Wire for reservations at our expense

ROOMS WITH BATH, $2 UP
350 ROOMS—300 BATHS
R. J. RITCHIE, MANAGER

NATIONAL EDITORIAL SERVICE OF THE WHEELING INTELLIGENCER.

WHY CHINA BREAKS WITH GERMANY

Advantages Present and Future, Which Make China's Alliance With the Entente Almost Imperative.

By THADDEUS C. WHITE

Former Deputy Consul General of the United States at Shanghai; Expert in Modern Financial, Industrial and Commercial Conditions in China.

It is scarcely a question, as it was so long the question in the United States, whether there ought to be a break between China and Germany. It is now rather—just as it is in the United States—that there must be a break. The considerations influencing both countries may be ,on the surface, identical; but the conditions, lying back of the preponderant weight those considerations carry in the crisis, are distinctly different.

The United States, among all the neutrals whose patience during the Great War has proved so long suffering, was the ono that could best afford to wait, because it was—if but potentially—the strongest. Its patience has been the patience of the strong man under provocation, who rests in the security of his strength. But the patience of China has been the patience of the weak, whose timidity seeks its refuge in humility. On its continent, indeed on its hemisphere, the United States, at no stage of the series of injuries inflicted upon it by either party to the deadly quarrel, has apprehended any lessening of its status of pre-eminence. But in Asia, China has had to dread continually the buffets of war's fortunes, from whichever side they might come.

Were China internationally in the position of Japan today, it would have been perhaps quite a different story. But the boot of power, at present, is on the other foot in the Orient; and, what is of almost equal moment, the purse of power is in the other pocket. Needy in spite of natural riches exceeding those of any other country; well nigh defenceless, in spite of man power superior in numbers—and equal in sheer, hard, resolute fighting courage—to that of any other two peoples; governmentally still near to the inchoate, in spite of a newborn passion for democracy that yields to the democracy of no other people—China remains for the present th esport of circumstance, less the mistress of her destiny than the prey of all daring national adventurers.

Germany in the past has yielded to no other country in astuteness in exploiting China and in the extent of its aggrandizement at China's expense during the peirod of peace. Germany, during the war, has given to China precisely the same reasons for offense that have tried so supremely the tolerance of Americans. The only variation is that chronology of German offenses has been reversed.

German's plots here against nations friendly with us but at war with her have been modest by comparison with her plots in China, just as her plots directly against the peace and sovereignty of the United States have been small as compared with her plot against the peace and sovereignty of China.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, certain Germans smuggled into Shanghai 30,000 rifles and a more than ample supply of ammunition for sale to the Chinese rebels against the republic. Before those arms were disposed of, Europe burst into flame and they were held in Shanghai for Germany's more selfish purposes. A conspiracy was organized in the International Settlment in Shanghai whose object was to ship the arms to the Indian rebels against the British rule, one symptom the Gernian activity at that time being the abortive mutiny of Singapore. Two mishaps prevented success. Bombs were being manufactured in Shanghai for forwarding to India in connection with the rifles and ammunition. One of them—they were very good bombs—exploded and reduced a Shanghai house to ruins. The investigation made disposal of the arms necessary. They tried to run them out of Shanghai in a false huchao, or custom house pass, and were discovered by the International police. That was an offense which China remembered when, in the Mediterranean long after the United States endured the shock of the Lusitania's sinking, hundreds of her coolies went down to death under a German submarine's torpedo. To China, after these episodes of the war, Germany's proclamation of ruthless warfare affords ample ground for breach of diplomatic relations if not for actual hostilities.

If China should accede to the importunities of the Entente Allies, she stands to gain the ermission of the Boxer indemnities still due them, now amounting to some 350,000,000 taels—and the tael today is quoted higher than it has been quoted for many years. From a value of $.73 five years ago, the tael has risen to $.86. Those 350,000,000 taels, therefore, amount now to $300,000,000—practically an offer of three hundred million dollars to China to ally herself with Germany's foes.

Again, if China were in alliance with the Entente, she would be not only the ally of Japan—possibly a union of dubious advantage in Chinese eyes—but an ally of Japan's allies, which would be an indubitable advantage. Anyone acquainted with the Oriental situation can comprehend how enormously strengthened would be China's position in her poltical relations with her nearest neighbor were she assured of the full moral and material support of the Allied Powers, soon possibly including the United States.

The question has been persistently put as to China—as it has been brought up regarding the United States: What can China actually do for either side in the conflict? The answer is one of a very practical nature. The Entente Allies now stand in need of labor—of agricultural labor as well as of labor for all the tasks in unskilled lines dropped by their millions of soldiery. China may not supply men in khaki, but she can furnish in limitless numbers the unskilled laborers needed in France and Great Britain. Three hundred million dollars, still to be collected, would be a modest price to pay for an adequate supply of unskilled but dependable labor ready for immediate delivery.

It is a true, and significant, addendum to remark that Japan's allies are much more ager for China's enlistment in their ranks than is Japan herself.

Washington News Of Interest To West Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—Senator Howard Sutherland has gone to his home at Elkins to take a few days rest, and most important of all to renew acquaintance with Mrs. Sutherland and the children, who are still at home. It has been many months since they have seen him long enough to again get really acquainted with him, for he has been a busy man for a long while, what with his congressional duties and his promotion of his successful senatorial ambition. The first year, he was in the House, Senator Sutherland had his family with him in Washington. But after that one year, they remained at Elkins, and it was only very brief visits he could make with them there, so continuously has Congress been in session since he first became a member. There is no man more devoted to his family than Senator Sutherland, but his success is theirs, and West Virginians know that he lets nothing that can be prevented interpose between doing his official duties, and doing them "now." His capacity for hard, grueling, detailed work seems limitless, and Sutherland at his desk would make an appropriate figure for any artist to draw who was looking for a subject to fit the title: "Official Industry." This trait, his friends confidently expect, will be the means of making for himself a reputation in the Senate which will be recognized and respected by fellow senators, and will be mainly responsible for West Virginia's new senator taking a high rank in that body.

Stuart F. Reed's office—the new congressional representative from West Virginia—is a few doors down the corridor from the office assigned Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin, of Montana. The statement of this fact may interest old bachelor constituents of Congressman Reed. It, of course, means nothing to that statesman, for he is a married man. Some romanticists, however, think they see Cupid working in the fact that Miss Rankin's office is directly across from that of Congressman Kincaid, of Nebraska. "Uncle Mose" is the confirmed old bachelor on the Republican side of the House, who the visitor in the gallery observes has his dome of thought somberly crowned with a black silk skull cap, and who apparently is enjoying a sleep in the midst of the legislative wrangle and turmoil. But like the opossum and Senator Gallinger, he may be very wide awake when he seems to be pounding his ear, to make use of a descriptive vernacular term. The Hon. Mose Kincaid is the only bachelor neighbor in sight of Miss Rankin's office, but he is a thirty-third degree member of the brotherhood. Upon the four or five occasions that he has been called on to write his biography for the Congressional Directory, he has, without apparent difficulty, restrained himself from giving the date of his birth. A cursory optical examination of him, however, makes sixty years a good guess. If there should happen to be a tender romance started here by reason of the propinquity of their offices, the House would disgorge itself of a fund to buy a wedding present which would make the receipts of a Democratic government bond sale look like the total contents of a blind beggar's tincup at the end of a beautiful day. Folks hereabouts haven't seen Congresswoman Rankin yet, but if she runs even with her two secretaries who have preceded her out of that breezy west, Miss Florence Leech and Miss Fleigelman, where lies Montana, she will be on top the barrel of hand-picked pippins.

Applications have been filed at the Pension Bureau by Senator Sutherland in behalf of John Crawford, of Duffy, who asks an increase under the general law; William Gurnett, of Clarksburg; and for J. H. Rucker, of Elkins, for expenses incurred at the time of the death of Mrs. Lucinda Rucker, a pensioner.

Fourth class postmastership commissions have been issued to John R. Caldwell, of Barnabus, W. Va.; Leland B Hubbs, Gleason; Wm. D. Hudnall Hudnall; Addison Lafferty, Leflond, formerly known as Packs Branch; and Donna Winter, Staats Mills.

The "Dixie Drive" of the Suffs, which was to take them into West Virginia and other Southern states next month is off. At Cameron House, the Washington headquarters, it was announced today that the plans for the spectacular "drive" had been set aside. War excitement caused it. An automobile of speakers was to have left here for each Southern state April 1st. The West Virginia machine with its load of feminine orators was to have headed straight for Wheeling over the Lincoln and National Pikes. But it's all off now until the war is over. At least, that novel scheme of propaganda is.

Miss Alice and Master Billy Mann, who are spending their Easter holiday vacation at the home of Hon. and Mrs. Isaac T. Mann, were given a theatre and diner party by their parents, which was attended by twenty guests. Among them was Miss Mary Davis Landstreeet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Landstreet, of New York, but formerly of Elkins, W. Va. Miss Landstreet is a niece of Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, and is here visiting her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. George Downey.

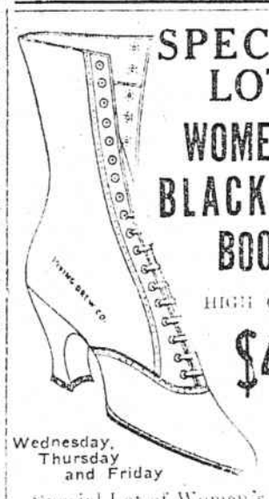
Congressman Edward Cooper has sent word from his home at Bramwell, that he will be able to come to Washington next Saturday. He will arrive in time to attend the Republican caucus on the afternoon of that day. Mr. Cooper's illness was serious while it lasted, but fortunately his recovery has been rapid. He will be given a hearty welcome when he arrives and congratulations on "pulling through" all right. The Democratic caucus will be held Friday and Representatives Neely and Littlepage, of that party, are expected to arrive from their homes that morning. Representatives Reed and Woodyard are expected to put in their appearance the same day, and Representative Bowers, who lives so near the Capital, will be here when needed. Thus, there will be no absentees among the West Virginia members of the lower branch, when it is called to order next Monday.

Jemand is the name given a new postoffice opened in Wyoming county. Frank C. Holland has been commissioned its postmaster.

Ex-Senator Davis Elkins is greeting his Washington during a longer visit than he has been able to make here for many months. During that time he was mostly in New York, participating in the big deal by which many of the Elkins-Davis properties, including the Coal Coke railroad, were taken over by a newly formed company.

Captain Walter Krueger, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Huntington, W. Va., in charge of recruiting in West Virginia, has been ordered to Washington to take charge of recruiting here.

To help support the spines of men who do not wear suspenders an inventor has patented a small brace to be attached to their belts.



SPECIAL LOT WOMEN'S BLACK KID BOOT

HIGH CUT

$4.00

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday

Special Lot of Women's All Kid, Lace and Button, 8-inch Cut Boots—plain toe. This lot of Shoes we bought under old prices, on which we want to give you the benefit.

Sizes—1 to 8.
Widths—AA to E.

M. H. & M.

SATISFACTORY SHOES

1047 Main St. Wheeling.

Each Succeeding Day Increasing Interest Marks the Progress of the

ANNIVERSARY SALE

TAILORED Wear and Knit Wear, Silk, Wool and Cotton Dress Fabrics, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Neckwear, Belts, Veils, Art Goods, Toilet Goods, Ribbons, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Draperies, Floor Coverings, China and House Furnishings, Men's Shirts, Etc.

—This Thirty-Third Anniversary Sale of ours is without question your greatest Opportunity of the season to

Get Acquainted With New Styles Decreed By Fashion for Spring

—At the same time, Special Anniversary Underprices give choice of

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE LINES

of Seasonable, Wanted, Must-be-Bought Spring Merchandise offered this week Buyers at Prices we are positive cannot again be duplicated the present season.

Just Three More Days---Come Every Day

Don't Overlook This Sale of Blue Serge Dresses---

Many Women and Misses have already taken advantage of this Anniversary Week offer. But we prepared liberally for it, and the stocks, styles and sizes are still excellent:

Ladies' and Misses' UTILITY, Street or School Dresses of fine quality All-Wool Navy Blue Serge. Four attractive styles to choose from, and a complete size range. Nowhere to-day will $15.00 procure you Prettier, More Stylish, More Serviceable Dresses than these Anniversary Week specials at..... $9.90

"April Showers Bring" RAINCOAT NECESSITIES

A genuine Thursday surprise for Anniversary Week is a Raincoat Opportunity which Women and Misses will be quick to appreciate.

Rubberized Slip-Ons, in Blues, Grays, Tans and Black. For Sun or Shower, Street or Auto Wear. You'll look long to find their equal at $4.95

"ANNIVERSARY WEEK" Values in New Spring SUITS, COATS, BLOUSES, SILK PETTICOATS, as well.

MISCELLANEOUS ANNIVERSARY SUGGESTIONS

Ladies' Stamped Cambric Gowns	39c
Ladies' Stamped Flesh or White Nainsook Gowns	79c
Up to 39c values in Wide Plain, Moire and Novelty Silk Ribbons	23c
Pure Rubber diving shape Bathing Caps; Green, Red, Blue, 25c values	14c
Printed Voile Boudoir Caps, satin ribbon ruffles	25c
25c and 35c Neck Ruchings, the yard	11c
Silk, Velvet, Leather Hand Bags, $1.00 to	$25.00
25c Sterling and Gold-filled Lingerie Clasps	17c
Broken assortments of Ladies' Hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs	1/2
Women's 65c full-fashioned Silk Boot Hose	50c
Men's 50c Silk Half Hose, Black, White, Colors. THREE Pairs for	$1.00
Men's 25c Black Silk-Lisle Half Hose, THREE pairs	50c
35c and 40c "Highland Linen" Correspondence Paper	29c
Easter Post Cards	1c

GEO. M. SNOOK CO.

THE ANTI-AMERICAN

(Continued from First Page.)

that day that he would get it himself and send by courier to Washington. That evening Gerard walked to the statue. The wreath had disappeared.

Week by week the league continued its propaganda. Gerard continued his investigation.

Bloody Hand on Declaration of Independence.

July 4, 1916, another circular was scattered broadcast. On page 1, was a large black cross. Pages 2 and 3, the inside, contained a reprint of the "Declaration of Independence," with the imprint across the fact of a bloody hand. Inclosed in a heavy black border on page 4 were nine verses by John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, entitled "Blood-Traffickers." Three verses:

Cowards, who kill three thousand miles away,
See the long lines of shrouded forms increase!
Yours is this work, disguise it as you may;
But for your greed the world were now at peace.

You, who prolong this hideous hell on earth,
Making a by-word of your native land,
Stripped of your wealth, how paltry is your worth!
See how men shrink from contact with your hand!

There is pollution in your blood-smeared gold.
There is corruption in your pact with death.
There is dishonor in the lie, oft-told,
Of your "Humanity"! 'Tis empty breath.

Inciting the German-American

The league made an especial appeal to the "German-Americans." Germany, as was pointed out in a previous article, counts upon some German-Americans as her allies. One day Ambassador Gerard received a circular entitled "An Appeal to All Friends of Truth." The same was sent in German and English to a mailing list of many hundred thousands. Excerpts from this read:

"If anyone is called upon to raise his voice in foreign lands for the cause of truth, it is the foreigner who was able to witness the unanimous rising of the German people at the outbreak of war, and their attitude during its continuance. This applies especially to the German-American.

"As a citizen of two continents, in proportion as his character has remained true to German principles, he finds both here and there the right word to say.

"Numberless millions of men are forced to look upon a loathsome spectacle. It is that of certain individuals in America to whom a great nation has temporarily instructed its weal and woe, supporting a few multi-millionaires and their dependents, setting at naught—unpunished—the covered document of the Fourth of July, 1776, and daring to barter away the birthright of the white race. . . . We want to see whether the united voices of Germans and foreigners have not more weight than the hired writers of editorials in the newspapers; and whether the words of men who are independent will not render it impossible for a subsidized press to continue its destructive work."

Exposing the Propaganda.

Gerard's investigation showed that a group of German-Americans in Berlin were financing the "League of Truth"; that a man named William F. Marten, who posed as an American, was the head, and that the editors and writers of the publication, "Light and Truth" were being assisted by the foreign office press bureau and protected by the general staff. An American dentist in Berlin, Dr. Charles Mueller, was chairman of the league. Mrs. Annie Neumann-Hofer, the American-born wife of Neumann-Hofer, of the Reichstag, was secretary. Gerard reported other names to the state department, and asked authority to take away the passports of Americans who were assisting the German government in this propaganda.

The league heard about the ambassador's efforts, and announced that a "Big Bertha" issue would be published exposing Gerard. For several months the propagandists worked to collect data. One day Gerard decided to go to the league's offices and look at the people who were directing it. In the course of his remarks the ambassador said that if the foreign office didn't do something to suppresse the league immediately, he would burn down the place. The next day Marten and his co-workers went to the royal administration of the superior court, No. 1, in Berlin, and through his attorney lodged a criminal charge of "threat of arson" against the ambassador.

The next day Germany was flooded with letters from the League of Truth, saying:

The undersigned committee of the League of Truth to their deepest regret felt compelled to inform the members that Ambassador Gerard had become involved in a criminal charge involving threat of arson. . . . All American citizens are now asked whether an ambassador who acts so undignified at the moment of a formal threat of a wholly unnecessary war, is to be considered worthy further to represent a country like the United States?

Were it not for the fact that at this time President Wilson was trying to impress upon Germany the seriousness of her continued disregard of American and neutral lives on the high seas, the whole thing would have been too absurd to notice. But Germany wanted to create the impression among her people that President Wilson was not speaking for America, and that the ambassador was too insignificant to notice.

Confession.

After this incident Gerard called upon von Jagow again and demanded the immediate suppression of the third number of "Light and Truth." Before von Jagow consented Mrs. Neumann-Hofer turned upon her former propagandists and confessed. I believe her confession is in the state department, but this is what she told me:

"Marten is a German and has never been called to the army because the general staff has delegated him to direct this anti-American propaganda. (We were talking at the embassy the day before the ambassador left). Marten is supported by some very high officials. He has letters of congratulations from the Chancellor, General von Falkenhayn, Count Zeppelin and others for one of his propaganda books entitled 'German Barbarians.' I think the Crown Prince is one of his backers, but I have never been able to prove it."

The "League of Truth" is but one branch of the anti-American manufacturing machine "Made in Germany." The next article will tell of the anti-American sentiment in the army. Among army officers bitterness and revenge are so deep that an officer in the war ministry remarked to another American correspondent:

"Mr. X., I am a poor man, but I have a thousand dollars. Whenever the United States goes to war with Japan or Mexico, I am going to contribute that much to the Japanese or Mexican war funds."

THESE SHOES WERE MADE FOR MEN

For men who know quality and can recognize real worth in footwear. There is nothing about them,—in style, material or workmanship—that is not of more than standard excellence—they are made to satisfy men who want and who know shoe merit.

For the young fellows, we show those ever-popular English Lasts, in a wide diversity of brown and mahogany leather shades.

But the conservative dresser will find a quiet line of equal worth awaiting you.

The Locke reputation goes behind every pair of shoes we sell. If we say it is O. K. you can expect it to be just as we tell you.

The Spring and Easter lines are in,—we would like to have the pleasure of showing them. Anytime that suits you, of course.

LOCKE SHOE CO.
1219 Market Street and 1043 Main Street.

Rippling Rhymes

By WALT MASON.

MOTOR GRIEFS

The man who owns a motor car with briny tears bedews the land; he dwells were tribulations are, and walks with sorrow hand in hand. When skies are bright he starts to roam, to view some sweet, attractive scene, and when he's fifteen miles from home, he finds he's out of gasoline. The grievous mishaps always chance when he's remote from all repairs, to which unhappy circumstance he owes the whiteness of his hairs. The radiator's dry as dust, in some drear desert, long and wide; and for a well, in deep disgust, he scours the whole bleak countryside. And when he lacks an extra tire, an inner tube is sure to split, and, kneeling in the mud and mire, he weeps and prays and throws a fit. If he's in haste to get to town, to fetch a doctor or a nurse, the steering gear is broken down— if not just that, it's something he must buy, a tire, a corkscrew or a jack; the cost of motoring's so high that it would break a banker's back. The man who owns a motor car must daily hear misfortune's call; he walks where the tribulations are—yet has a grand time, after all!