

# THREE SHOT, ONE FATALLY DURING RIOT

### Calm of Quietest Day Since Strike Began Rudely Broken Girl Fatally Wounded— Score of Arrests Made Committee of Ten Claims That 125,000 Men Are Out

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Mar. 6.—The calm of the quietest day Philadelphia has known since the car men's strike began more than two weeks ago, was broken tonight by a series of disturbances in which three persons were shot, one a girl, fatally, many minor persons were severely clubbed by the police and more than a score of arrests were made.

The turbulence of the night was an unwelcome shock to the authorities. Until the darkness, the developments of the day in the strike situation had been neither many or important. Conflicting claims still continue as to the number of men who have responded to the general strike call and there seems to be no present way to obtain accurate figures. The committee of ten, in charge of the organized strike movement, claims tonight that 125,000 persons have left their employment to demonstrate their sympathy with the traction men's cause and help them win their fight. Figures gathered by the police department, however, are cited by Director of Public Safety Clay, to support his previous claim that not more than 20,000 struck.

The labor leaders claim that 120,000 men will be out tomorrow night. The police declare that things are working the other way and assert that tomorrow will find even fewer men out working than on Saturday.

The traction company, which operated some 800 cars during the day, left 200 or more of them in operation tonight—the first Sunday night during the strike on which it has taken this step.

This fact probably had much to do with the disturbance of the evening. These began early after dark at Eighth and Christian streets, an Italian settlement, where an unruly mob stoned passing trolley cars. The trouble grew quickly in proportions and when the police reserves from four stations were unable to quell the disturbance, a riot call was sent out and four automobiles loaded with officers sped from City Hall. This force was effective and after a short attack, in which clubs were freely used and a number of heads were broken, the disturbers were dispersed. More than a dozen prisoners were taken, including the trouble maker, who were caught with bricks in their hands.

The most serious affair of the night occurred a little further down Christian street, near Fourth street. During a disturbance, a dream doing police duty, fired on the crowd and a bullet struck Bessie Weller, a woman of 23, fatally wounding her. The firing was guarding a car which the crowd attacked.

Realizing that the fight has just begun (providing the traction company officials do not so immediately settle their dispute with the car men) this committee is preparing for complete organization of the entire city.

Every strike was local and directed to establish headquarters where its members shall report daily, and to hold mass meetings under the supervision of a sub-committee of the committee of ten. This provision is made, the statement says, so that at such meetings

ing "irresponsible and unauthorized speakers may be given no opportunity to incite riot or unlawful action."

**MASS MEETING TODAY.**

The strikers will hold a mass meeting tomorrow in Labor Lyceum Hall. The committee of ten while in session today received word of several important accessions to the ranks of the strikers. Among those who, it is claimed, will quit work tomorrow are the carpet loom weavers, numbering 6,000; the glass workers, 1,500, and shirt and laundry workers, 5,000.

Chas. A. Hope, secretary of the Central Labor Union, predicted that 120,000 men will strike tomorrow and that practically every important industry here will be tied up. The strikers' estimates of the number now on strike vary from 100,000 to 125,000.

"As for Director Clay's statement that the 20,000 are an overestimate," said Hope, "I will offer to accompany him at any time through the mill district of Kensington and show him 20,000 strikers in that quarter alone."

It was reported at labor headquarters today that the business men's association of Kensington and West Philadelphia are planning a public demonstration of their sympathy with the strikers.

Actors' Local No. 6, which includes all the performers in the moving picture shows and cheaper vaudeville theatres, voted today to accept no Philadelphia engagements while the strike is on.

This action, it is said, will result in the closing of many of these places of amusement.

Director of Public Safety Clay issued a statement today of the extent of the sympathetic strike. The figures were obtained by the police and are declared to be authentic. The list of establishments unaffected by the walk-out names, with a total of 3,070 men on strike. To this is added a list of 11 concerns affected, the number of persons not being given. The number of establishments unaffected by the walk-out is 24, employing 38,938 persons. The list of unaffected concerns, with the number of employees not given, also contains 24 names. These figures, Mr. Clay declared, are obtained after a careful canvass. Upon these, he bases his estimate of less than 20,000 participants in the sympathetic strike.

Mr. Clay further says that many women nominally on sympathetic strike yesterday were really enjoying a little holiday and they will be found at work tomorrow morning. He instances the bricklayers, who, he says, were voted to go back to work.

Among the large employers of labor not affected by the strike are the Baldwin Locomotive Works, 11,000 men; Midvale Steel Works, 10,000; I. Brill Car Company, 2,800; T. H. Stetson Hat Mfg. Company, 4,000; Disston's Saw Works, 3,500; Atlantic Refining Company, 3,000; Dobson's carpenter shop, 2,000; other large concerns of labor unaffected are the Bell Telephone Company; Philadelphia Electric Co.; Cramp's shipyard; Witbur Chocolate Co.; Fellwell Bros. & Co., and the Sargent & Lundy Mfg. Co.

Among the concerns whose men walked out are Hardwick and Magee Textile Mills, 1,000; American Lace Co., 500; John Blood & Co., hosiery, 350; Dorman Bros., textile, 200.

**PLEASED WITH SITUATION.**

Assistant Superintendent of Police O'Leary, who has been practically in charge of the police since the strike began, is pleased with the situation. "This has been the quietest day since the strike began," he said. "The sympathetic strike was the best thing that could happen from a police point of view. The average working man, who at first assisted the striking car men, hesitated when the strikers reached his own home."

"The Philadelphia workingman is a law-abiding American citizen. In nearly every place he either owns his little home or has an equity in it. When it comes to such a man striking out of sympathy for a lot of unskilled laborers, he hesitates and the result is the peace of yesterday."

The firm stand taken by Mayor Reburn in upholding the police has had much to do with keeping down the lawlessness. Orders have been obeyed implicitly and with alacrity. The city maintained throughout the city 27 flying squadrons, or emergency stations, with fifty or more policemen at each and sufficient automobiles to carry them to the scene of disorder in any part of the city or its 650 miles of trolley track in less than five minutes. Thus before a disturbance has time to grow to the proportions of a riot, we have the men on the scene to break it up. The rapid action of the district attorney's office and the courts and the severe sentences imposed upon rioters aided materially in the preservation of order."

It was stated by a city official that the strike is adding \$30,000 a day to the expense of running the city. A representative of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company said that up to yesterday, the beginning of the third week of the strike, the total cost to the company had been between \$50,000 and \$80,000. Asked how long the company would stand the expense he said: "That is less than \$1,000,000. The company is ready and willing to spend several millions, if necessary, to win out in this dispute. It is a huge price to pay, but we have to pay it to retain the privilege of running the company and managing the property for the stockholders and the public."

Regarding the letters and telegrams commending its stand received from employers of labor in all parts of the country, made public by the Rapid Transit Company, W. D. Mahon, international president of the Car men's Union, made the following statement: "The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is making public through President Kruser, telegrams from associations of employers and employers all over the country approving the stand of the company against arbitration and offering assistance in its fight against organized labor, discloses

## Men at Work Clearing Track When Second Slide Comes

## Tremendous Mass of Snow Sweeps Every- thing Before It.

## Relief Train Hastens to Scene, but Outlook is Hopeless

## Enormous Snowfall and Early Spring Respon- sible for Disaster

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 7.—Messrs reports of an appalling disaster in British Columbia state that a tremendous mass of snow swept everything before it, a relief train hastened to the scene, but the outlook is hopeless.

The disaster is the worst ever recorded in the history of the province. Rogers Pass is the highest point of the Selkirk and Revelstoke Mountains.

While no information is available as to the actual number of persons who were buried in a demagogic avalanche near Rogli's Pass on Friday night, a tremendous mass of snow swept everything before it. A relief train hastened to the scene, but the outlook is hopeless.

The woman, who was wearing, under her dress, a corset-like garment of fine chain mail, and the husband, when taken before the investigating magistrate, said he adored his wife, and would have done anything to prevent any other man coming near her. She had no medical attention when her baby was born.

The husband, Jean Parat, is a well-to-do chemist of middle age, whose shop is in the Rue de Vancouver, and his wife is aged about thirty-one.

"I knew Parat," the wife states, "when I was a student of chemistry at Neully, in 1899. I encouraged him to leave his home and go to the help I could; and when, in 1899, he obtained his diploma we were married."

**WIFE CHLOROFORMED.**

For a time the pair had a hard struggle to live, but they were happy; and it was not until 1903 that she began to complain of any change in her husband's feelings towards her. He became unobscurely jealous, and she, in turn, was the wife's statement goes on, "he went away to attend a wedding, and he worried me to promise that during his absence I would drink and would make the children drink corrosive sublimate. Then I shall be rid of you all," he explained, "and I can say that you did it in a fit of madness."

"He constantly declared that he was not the father of my children, and that he would kill them—and me with them."

## WIFE PUT IN CHAINS BY ENGLISH HUSBAND

## Woman Relates Almost Incredible Story— Tells of Chloroform, Darkened Room and Terrifying Ordeal

LONDON, March 6.—Extraordinary as was the story told last night by a Paris chemist whose insane jealousy drove him to padlock his wife in chains in a darkened room, the statements made by the woman before the examining magistrate are more remarkable still.

When the police, who have known of the husband's ill-treatment for eighteen months, found the other day that the wife had not been out of the house for two months, they decided to forcibly enter the flat. They found the woman in a darkened room, fastened to her bed by two chains and nursing an infant three months old.

The woman, who was clothed in rags, blinked at the unaccustomed light of the candle, for the outer shutters of the windows had been kept fast shut. Two children, aged three and two, were sitting on the floor at their mother's feet.

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## German Chancellor Disposes of War Bogey

## Increase in Navy Is for Protection of Coasts

## Desire Is to Cultivate the Friendliest Rela- tions With England

BERLIN, March 5.—Replying to Count Oppendorff's criticism of the government's policy in the construction of war ships on loans and regarding the Krupp monopoly of armor plates, Admiral Von Tirpitz said that the system of loans for warship building would cease in 1916, after which year new ships would be built from the product of taxation. The minister declared that the construction of vessels would cost less every year.

"I have even not hesitated," declared Admiral Von Tirpitz, "to ask an American firm, the Midvale, which at that time made armor at a cheaper price for the American navy, so as to secure certain entry into the armor plate business that Germany obtained better armor plates than any other country. Altogether, he concluded, Germany could be satisfied with the results obtained from the money expended on the fleet for which these results were considered Germany's navy had not played a bad part.

Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg made a strikingly pacific speech on international relations during an unexpected intervention in the naval debate. Replying to the arguments of Herr Juchaczewski, the socialist, he stated that Germany's great fleet was not called for by commerce or the colonies and that England was justified in the belief that it was directed against her. The Chancellor spoke shortly but vigorously, saying: "Our relations with England lie clear open before any eyes. It is not a matter of opinion to repeat that our fleet is not for aggressive purposes, but for the protection of our coasts and commerce. The limits of our naval program are known to every one, with the dates for the completion of our ships. Nothing is secret about the program and nothing is hidden from the public. No one can suppose that a threat is intended against anybody. Finally it is our wish to cultivate unprejudiced and straightforward friendly relations with England. I do not see why the existing friendly relations should be disturbed between England and Germany with whom we are so closely connected both commercially and in our opinion. No one on earth can divert or suppress free competition of other nations. We must all proceed on the same lines as England. It is directed against her. I am convinced that the relations of confidence existing between Germany and England will develop favorably and that public opinion in both countries will be influenced in the same way."

## SHIPS TO BEAT GREAT BRITAIN

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## PHILADELPHIA MUCH DISORDER IN GATHERS TO WATCH DEMONSTRATIONS

## CROWD OF 25,000 PERSONS GATHERS TO WATCH DEMONSTRATIONS

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 6.—Disorder in many parts of the city marked the first day of Philadelphia's general strike by organized labor to back up the fact the trolley men are making against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. Nearly every section of the city had its tale of cars attacked, men assaulted by strikers or sympathizers, or of clashes with police when the latter tried to disperse the crowds. The scene of the most general disturbances was from the heart of the turbulent Kensington district to the very center of the city. The greatest trouble was experienced by the police at Independence Square, where despite the announcement by Mayor Reburn that no demonstration could be held on that historic ground, a crowd estimated at 25,000 gathered to participate in or watch the demonstration of organized labor.

Police men, mounted and on foot, there by the score with strict orders to keep the crowd moving. The city authorities have learned much during the last two weeks as to handling crowds and it was the belief that if the immense throngs could be kept on the move, trouble would be averted. This was accomplished and it is due to the patience and steadiness of the police that no serious outbreak occurred. A great crowd of strikers paraded through the square and were not molested by the police.

There was a wide difference of opinion today as to the extent of the strike, the extent being a half holiday and, in some industries, no work being done at all on the last day of the week. It was utterly impossible to get more than rough estimates of the number of men who quit work. The committee of the Central Labor Union which is conducting the strike, in a statement made tonight through Mayor Reburn, secretary of the Central Labor Union, and a member of the committee, announced that reports show that 70,000 men are out and that the walk-out has affected 30,000 men.

Secretary Hope declared that bakers, milk wagon drivers and grocery clerks were not called out and would not be. It was not the desire of organized labor, he said, to inconvenience the public to the extent of handicapping the delivery of the necessities of life.

Other labor leaders were found who said they figured that 55,000 men would be out on the last day of the week and that the number would be greatly increased by Monday.

The greatest number of sympathetic strikers were found among the textile workers and the building trades. The strikers claim that 60,000 strikers are out in these two divisions alone. The master builders at a meeting tonight admitted that their industry is seriously crippled.

No hand was raised today to stop the conflict which is rapidly paralyzing business. There was a rumor tonight that the labor leaders might go to President Taft and use his influence to bring about an end of the trouble or take some step along the lines adopted by President Roosevelt in the anthracite coal strike of 1902. Such an act, it is believed, would be welcomed by the people of the city. No talk of arbitration or peace was heard during the day and it is evident that employers of large numbers of workmen are awaiting developments within the next few days before attempting any settlement of the general strike. The day did not alter the street car services itself. The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company had about the same number of cars in operation as it had yesterday which, according to reports, was a little more than on Thursday. The cars did not carry as many passengers as on other days.

## MRS. K... Most Powerful an in Eng...

## RULES KING P... Has Kept Her So...

## ion in Spite of Gossip About

(From a Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Woman in England has feet of more gossip than Keppel. Some of it has a great deal to do with her. Some of it has been pleasant more has been unpleasant of the fact that she is beautiful, one of the most noted in society, she is probably known in the real sense even to society itself.

Now, who is this woman? Mrs. Keppel is a woman in England, owing friendship with the King do her power and charm begin with she is not exactly a woman, but she has been described as charming. In course—she is now a "forties"—she had her looks, but she was never beautiful in the modern sense, noted, however, as one of the women in England. She is for her fact and indeed has been possessed of this superiority in her own right. She held her strange position has the entire to the houses, and she never which are not absolutely recently even in her own country. She is recognized her to the extent herself to be included in at which both the King and Queen are present. Her statement was made firmly and vigorously by many claimed to know all that but photographs are in evidence. Mrs. Keppel is a daughter of Admiral Sir Wm. Keppel, the head of a distinguished family, and her brother-in-law is the Duke of Devonshire. In 1881 she married George Keppel, a young Earl of Albemarle, a later by blood or marriage. Her husband's career is ever heard, is not a and in fact he is driven income by employment business of which Sir T. Keppel is the head.

In spite of this Mrs. Keppel to live in excellent style. Her entertainments were of all society. She became the possessor in Carlton House Terrace the park from Buckingham she did not keep it long, but she had a house in London appointed house in Port. She has just acquired in the heart of Mayfair, having remodelled an Earl's house. Her husband's house in London finished. She keeps one in London and the other in the country. She is able to borrow the power. I am told by a friend at the court, is her present sense. The King's detests it is should preclude on his part or make use of it to her social position.

"At first," continued Mrs. Keppel, "the Queen took gallantries bitterly to her. I would not have been long as none of his pleased to the position of Queen, she could afford to be jealous. Lady Warwick, a great chum of the King's, was disgusted and patronage.

This did not take place before the Queen had been married. It was then Princess of Wales occasion when she was drawing-room for the latter she refused to do so. Mrs. Keppel had invited to draw the invitation would be a scandal. Now, if this thing the old Queen had insisted that the Prince would let the public know she was absent, in the end she was compromised. A strong veiled to Lady Warwick, who would attend the drawing-room from power followed soon.

Now the attitude would be that of the King's friendship does not make himself obvious. She has protested however, when her husband signs of becoming too young girls about the court. She has since any musical hall stage and her might have been more powerful against each other years ago when the Duke of Portland refused to meet Keppel to meet the King

### ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of *W. D. Carter*

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

### PROOF THAT NO ONE CAN DOUBT

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Always Cure Rheumatism

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE GIVEN BY DURHAM BROWN, OF BRANTFORD, ONT.—HOW AND WHY THE CURE IS EFFECTED.

BRANTFORD, Ont., March 4.—(Special)—That Rheumatism is caused by diseased kidneys and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure both the sick kidneys and the Rheumatism is again proved in the case of Mr. Durham Brown, of No. 2 Spring Street, this city.

"I was troubled with Backache and other well-known symptoms of Kidney Disease," Mr. Brown states, "and also suffered from Rheumatism in my right side and hip to the extent that I was always while at my work in my right hand and left arm. After taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found an improvement and after taking six boxes I found both my Kidney Disease and Rheumatism entirely cured."

Mr. Brown is only one of many cases in which it has been proved beyond doubt that the natural way to cure Rheumatism is to remove the cause. The cause of Rheumatism is uric acid in the blood which crystallizes at the muscles and joints. Well Kidneys strain the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make well kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Rheumatism.

the real issue in this contest.

The Rapid Transit Company, with its allied interests, has declared a sympathetic strike of capital against labor. That is what those telegrams mean. The Car Men's Union did not go on strike. Its members were locked out as a result of a well-laid plan to crush labor in this city.

"It is an industrial fight now. The workingman finds capital and corporate interests arrayed against him and the first battleground in a great struggle has been pitched in this city, where the interests think they are strongest and their opponents weakest. Those telegrams are a call to labor organized and unorganized, to stand together and fight for their preservation. The answer to the Rapid Transit Company's telegrams will come from organized labor of the country."

### CONDITIONS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES ARE TERRIBLE

In Spots the Railway Track is Under Fifty Feet of Rock, Trees and Snow—One Snow-Slide

WELLINGTON, Wash., March 5.—Slow progress was made today by men excavating the death gorge where a great north trap was buried by an avalanche Tuesday and only a few bodies were brought out. The weather is such that it is impossible to get hundreds of men working night and day toward Wellington from both ends to the Cascades. When the engines with chains, cables and derricks arrive the ruins will be explored rapidly.

Warm weather and rain should greatly reduce the quantity of snow in the mountain.

Looking down from Wellington into the gorge where the wrecked trains and sixty dead are buried nothing is discernible except broken trees, the pilot of an engine, portions of two electric motors and fragments of a rotary plow.

Conditions in the mountains are terrible. Several bridges are gone and in each place three-quarters of a mile of track is wiped out. In spots the track is under fifty feet of rock, trees and snow. A rock slide today at Garcia, 23 miles west of the summit, killed one and injured two men.

### BANK OFFICIALS HURRY TO BORDER, ST. STEPHEN BANK REPORTED TO BE IN TROUBLE

Trouble which for some time had been understood to exist in the St. Stephen's Bank of St. Stephen is said to have come to a head yesterday and an investigation is expected. Last night a special train consisting of two cars and a locomotive left this city for St. Stephen having on board R. B. Kesson, general manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, Dr. A. O. Baré, solicitor for the bank, and two clerks. The train was ordered to be made up between seven and eight o'clock in the evening and left at 9.30 p.m. The fact that a special train was chartered shows that the matter was very urgent.

For some time past it had been generally felt that the St. Stephen's Bank was in a questionable condition. This feeling was particularly strong in St. Stephen and the neighbouring towns where the majority of the stockholders and all of the depositors reside. The management is blamed for the present difficulty. If the affairs of the bank are so bad a condition that nothing can be done the people of St. Stephen, Milltown, and Calais will suffer serious loss.

At 2.30 o'clock this morning a messenger was received from St. Stephen of the effect that the party from the Bank of New Brunswick, consisting of General Manager Kesson, the bank's solicitor, Dr. A. O. Baré, K. C., and two clerks, has just arrived in St. Stephen. Mr. Kesson, who will take charge of the bank, authorized the announcement that the bank had suspended payments. This will be a sad blow to St. Stephen.

### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

People were generally not willing to risk being injured and many would not ride because of principle. The company opened one new line in the southern part of the city after a few trips the were withdrawn because of the frequency with which they were assailed by stones and bricks. Half of the cars in operation during the day were withdrawn at nightfall.

### Wash Your Clothes In The Easy Way

Wash them in the "Puritan" way. No rubbing—no tired arms—no aching back—no scalded hands and face. Fletcher's "Puritan" with warm, soapy water—put in the soiled clothes—start the "Puritan" going—and in five minutes, the clothes are ready to hang.

That's the "Puritan" way—the easy way to wash clothes. Make it your way. Churn your Butter in the easy way with a "Favorite" Churn.

Write if you desire cannot supply the "Puritan" Washer and "Favorite" Churn. We will see that you are promptly supplied.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, ST. JOHN'S, N.B.