# THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1909

### HAIL, SIR WILFRID!

This is the 68th birthday of Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the best ier of the best country under the Beloved by his friends and supporters, and honored even by his political enemies, who are forced to admit his personal charm and his genius for government, Sir Wilfrid has now behind him record of 13 years of the most success ful administration and of the greatest progress and prosperity that Canada has ever enjoyed. Not a little of this suc cess has been due to Sir Wilfrid's personal influence, his capacity for surounding himself with wise councillors, his self-sacrificing devotion to his native land, and his unswerving adherence to made the guide of his life, May he live long to enjoy the gratitude and fealty of his loval countrymen, and to increase the importance of this new and greater Britain in the councils of the nations which constitute our glorious Emptre!

### MRS. PANKHURST.

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, Britain's leading suffragette, who has been lecturing in the States, was in Toronto to-day. Whatever we may think of the right of women to vote, we are not at all enamored of the ways adopted by the militant suffragettes to force the Government to give them a vote. However. Mrs. Pankhurst has not smashed any windows since she came over here and has been meeting with a respectful hearing wherever she has appeared. In England they call her "the mother of the Gracchi." That is because of her daughters. Christabel and Sylvia, who are helping to spread the suffragette propaganda. Mrs. Pankhurst was born in Manchester, England. In her teens, we are told, she went to Paris to study. There she became interested in the doc trines of Henry Rochefort, the radical publicist. She took part in many republican meetings. In 1897 she married Dr. Pankhurst, a member of the first English Woman's Suffragette Society. She accepted a position on the execu-tive committee of the society. Her active interest in political affairs goes back to 1883, when she spoke for her husband's candidacy to the House as an Independent Liberal. In 1893 she was elected to the board of poor law guardians of Manchester by a huge majority. On her husband's death, in 1899 was made registrar of births and deaths in Manchester, and subsequently became Trades Council's nominee of the School Board. All this time she had been leader of the woman's suffrage movement in England. She has been arrested, convicted three times and served three terms in jail.

# WARSHIPS ON THE LAKES.

It is highly probable that the main towance of armed vessels on the lakes in excess of the terms of restriction of the Rush-Bagot convention of April, 1817, will come up for discussion at the present session of Parliament. Already query as to the correspondence on the subject has been made, but the papers will not be brought down pending diplomatic action. The convention restricting the maintenance of war craft on the lakes is a god one, and it is greatly to be regretted that our neighbors should carried away by the naval poison in the blood as to exceed or contraverse its provisions. They are as follows:

"The naval forces to be maintained upon American lakes by His Majesty and the government of the United States shall henceforth be confined to "On Lake Ontario to one vessel not ex

"On Lake Ontario to one vessel not exceeding 10 tons burden and armed with one eighteen pounder cannon.
"On the upper lakes, to two vessels not exceeding light burden each and armed with like force.
"On the waters of Lake Champlain, to one vessel, not exceeding like burden, armed with like force.
"Al other armed vessels on these lakes."

"Al other armed vessels on these lakes thall be forthwith dismantled, and no other vessels of war shall be built or arme

armed.
"If either party should hereafter be desirous of annulling this stipulation and should give notice to that effect to the other narty, it shall cease to be and should give notice to that elect to the other party, it shall cease to be binding after the expiration of six months from the date of such notice.

"The naval force so to be limited shall be restricted to such services as will in no respect interfere with the pro-per duties of the armed vessels of the

There is no doubt that in the case of each of the nine vessels now on the lakes the United States have exceeded the terms of this agreement, which looks to eraft of 10 tons burthen armed with one 18-pound cannon. The Don Juan de Aus-

trig is 1,160 tons, the Nashville, 1,371 tons, and the Essex, 1,375 tons, all armed about as is the Isla de Luzon, which has four 4-inch and four 6-pounders, four machine guns and three torpedo tubes. All the others exceed the limit also. The United States naval authorities admit the wide divergence between the terms of this agreement and the presence of United States naval vessels now in the great lakes, adding that there is vessel in the navy that could fit the onditions of the Rush-Bagot agreement. This agreement was made at the time ng vessels, when the ships expected on the gerat lakes had a cannon resting on a wooden carriage which probably rolled around the deck unless shings held. Moreover, it is urged that Great Britain was a consenting party bringing in of these vessels. The most disturbing feature of the case is the statement that more of such vessels will be required for "naval militia

the great lakes are the cruiser Wolver-

ine, formerly named the Michigan; the Don Juan de Austria and the Yantse, in charge of the Michigan Naval Militia; the Dorothea and the Essex, Ohio Naval Militia; the Gopher, Minnesota Naval Militia; the Hawk and the Sandoval. New York Naval Militia, and the Nash-

ville, Illinois Naval Militia. Much as we may regret the maintenmust admit that refusal on our part could but delay matters six months and lead to the removal of all restrictions. We hope that the correspondence will show that our neighbors intend to observe the convention in spirit if not in

### THE LATEST FIGHTING MACHINES

In the construction of war vessels the biggest things are to be found in Great Britain. The Neptune, one of the greatest war vessels afloat, launched at Ports. mouth recently, presents some peculiarities in her construction. She will have ten 12-inch guns in five barbettes, but the amidships barbettes, instead of being placed abreast, will be in echelon, which will give broadsides of all ten guns, instead of eight, as in the case of er predecessors. There will be no obstacles on the decks to impede crossfire. She will have three tower-like superstructures carrying batteries of 4 inch rapid-fire guns intended for the destruction of the enemy's small craft. Her two after-barbettes will not be on the same plane. This arrangement will enable the fighting power of the vessel to be increased when in certain positions by two guns. The armor of the Neptune s deeper than in any vessel previously built, and her bulkheads are so well protected that it will be almost impossible to sink her with tornedoes

with the greatest hitherto built is in teresting: The chief dimensoins of the Dreadnought are as follows: Length, 490 eet; width, 82 feet; tonnage, 17,900; horse-power, 23,000; speed in knots, 21. Those of the Neptune are as follows length, 530 feet; width, 84 feet; tonnage 20,250; horse-power, 25,000; speed in knots, 21. The cost of this mammoth fighting machine will probably approxinate \$15,000,000.

Recently the Vanguard was completed Hendrie. n the Maxim yards, and it is stated that she has been built and equipped with machinery, guns, gun mountings, hydraulic and electrical appliances and with shot and shell in less than seventeen nonths-a record work. She carries 10 12-in, guns, and will have a crew of 800

The Indefatigable, the greatest battle ship afloat, is of about 2,00 tons greater displacement than her earlier sister hips. A comparison (which must be largely guesswork, as great secrecy is observed as to her details) is thus made with an earlier vessel of the same type: Displacement, Indefatigable .....19,000 Horse-power, Invincible Designed speed, Indefatigable. Armament, Indefatigable, 8 12-in. (50 cal. 

The speed of 25 knots required of these vessels has in every case been exceeded, and it is expected that the Indefatigable's engines will drive her at 28 knots (32.24 miles) an hour. Her broadside battery will be capable of throwing about 8,500 pounds of metal at a discharge. These vessels are so protected by armor and safety devices as to make them practically proof against torpedo craft.

### TAKING IT HOME.

The startlingly rapid increase in the ost of municipal government in recent years and the steady piling up of debts ing thinking people to consider where the limit of taxation is to be fixed.

Mark the figures. The floating and debenture debts of the Ontario municipalities which in 1886 were \$34,766,580 had in 1906 grown to \$90,464,472. And companies. Mr. Nicholson is a cement the increase is still going on, and at a millionaire. greater ratio

While the population increased about 20 per cent., the floating and bonded or by about 160 per cent. It is certain that figures of years later than 1906 would not improve the showing.

Hamilton shares in that increasing debt burden, in spite of diligent efforts to find more taxes. Our debt now is \$5,-459,042. That is a big sum. Our population at the recent assessment was 67,268. We therefore owe at present \$81.15 a head: \$405.75 a family of five

No wonder thinking men pause and ask where this municipal revel is to end. Every ratepayer's property is mortgaged to pay that debt.

Morever, the necessary obligations of the city must be assumed as they arise. When next year's needs are provided for, we shall doubtless find that the city's debt has reached the \$6,000,000mark. If we are lucky enough not to exceed it, and have an even 70,000 inhabitants, each one will owe, on the average, \$85.71, a total average per family of five of \$428.55.

debt.

Always upward. Higher taxes; more debt.

There is an element in municipal life whose purpose is to force a still greater increase. Their aim is to get the city embarked in speculative "ownership and operation" ventures which are nowise necessary, or likely to contribute, to the people's good, but which are sure to cause loss to the ratepayer, increase of obligation and the pilling up of more

delegates tell what they know. There is, always, more or less employment in the gleas employment and poverty in England, but it is pleasant to be assured that it is less than usual, and that most of that which exists is due to the very land system the abuses of which the present budget is intended to remedy.

The other day in Toronto Hon. Mr. Foster declared that the Grand Trunk Pacific is "no good" because it "parallels the C. P. R.," and the leader of the Atlanta Constitution.

campaign care not for that; if they can further their personal ends, they

ready to exploit the ratepayer. When you find men eager to persu you that you should favor a scheme to take the money of the people and pay it out to an outside concern to buy power at higher prices than it is sold by Hamilton power producers, you have good reason to suspect their sanity or their honesty. But in whatever way their course is to be explained, the result of lending yourself to their scheme would be to further increase the ratepayers burden of obligations, debt and taxes.

You, Mr. Ratepayer, who grumbleand not without show of reason-at the steadily increasing demands of the municipal tax collector, are you willing to pledge the credit of the city of hundreds of thousands of dollars to be spent in buying power at higher prices than it is guaranteed from a home company?

You who preach "made-in-Hamilton" doctrine, and advocate spending Hamilton-earned money in Hamilton, and hurrah for building up your own city, where your interests lie, can you be buncoed into putting your hand into your own pocket to pay for doing yourself and your city such an injury?

# EDITORIAL NOTES.

Spend your spare evenings at the Liberal Club. It will be a pleasant resort this winter.

It will be a sad Christmas season for many homes at Cherry, Ill. The work of recovering the bodies of nearly 400 victims must present some heart-rending

A Chicago paper has this excellent hint for its holiday readers: "It is a good idea to buy your Christmas presents early, whether you do any Christmas shopping or not."

A contemporary's denial that Hon. Mr. Hendrie had intimated that the Government was going to provide that Beach park is now denied. It appears to be omewhat reckless in speaking for Mr.

The inventor of the threshing machine died only a few days ago. The thought that we are only one lifetime distant reflect upon the rapidity of modern progress.

When professional trouble makers ar barred, there seems to be little difficulty about settling differences between the street railway and the city. The adjusted.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities is uneasy at the action of the new Cement Merger in increasing so largely the price of its product. The prospect of the introduction of legislation to control such mergers ought to be pleasing to it.

Germany's naval budge for 1910 calls for \$111,000,000. The total demand for army and navy is \$312,500,000. This is an increase of \$43,050,000. The German burden is becoming intolerable to the people, who chafe under the exactions of the war lords.

No man has a right to complain of his tax bills or to grumble at money being spent to give us good schools, streets and sewers, while he works for a scheme to take Hamilton power contracts from Hamilton, even although we have to pay higher price by so doing.

Already the House of Commons has ost one of its members by death. Dr. Barr, of Dufferin, having passed away suddenly. Dr. Barr was one of the leading members of the Opposition, and had been in public life since 1875, when he first entered the Ontario Legislature.

A Kansas City man named George E. Sicholson, 43 years old, has just taken out an insurance policy for \$1,500,000. He already has four policies of \$325,000 each on his life. This man's life will now be worth \$2,800,000 to the insurance

It is expected that by squeezing up the assessment in Toronto the rate of debt increased eight times as rapidly, taxation may be reduced from 181/2 mills to 17 3-10. Even at this rate the taxpayers would have to contribute \$480,-224 more than they pay this year. They save nothing by squeezing down the nominal rate of taxation.

> On Monday we are due to see Lord Lansdowne's motion for the rejection of the budget offered in the House of Lords. There are not a few people who still doubt his lordship's desire to enter upon a contest of Lords vs. People, and believe that so far as he is concerned he will be very glad to leave a loophole of escapement in any resolution he may present.

Those English labor delegates tell quite a different story about "unemployment and poverty in England" from that told by Lord Northcliffe and the Unionist news bureaus and cable associations devoted to political use. The delegates tell what they know. There

the party, Mr. R. L. Borden, says that opens up practically no new territory As a per contra, we have the setatement of the Toronto News, which says in speaking of the country between Winnipeg and Edmonton, through which seven hundred and ninety-three miles of G. T. P. steel now stretches: "Hun dreds of thousands of acres are under cultivation and for hundreds of miles the landscape is dotted with home The transformation has been remarkably rapid, for two years ago the territory pierced by this railway was a vast unpeopled plain. All along the line little towns are springing up, some of them destined to be cities and that before many years, for the is describing the facts, while Mr. Foster

# Our Exchanges

POOR MONK. (Toronto Telegram.) The longer and oftener F. D. Monk, M. P., talks the smaller the Borden

CHEERFUL PROSPECT. (Brantford Expositor.) Canadians are facing another winter, but for them there is to be no winter of discontent, but rather one of wide-

spread prosperity and enjoyment. KEEP HOTEL.

The Provincial Secretary will have the support of public opinion in his effort to make hotel keepers keep hotel—and that according to modern stand-

(Chicago News.) "Charlie, dear," queried the fair maid at the ball park, "why does that man behind the hitter wear such a big-bib?"
"That," explained Charlie, is to keep his shirt front from getting mussed when the ball knocks his front teeth out."

> HAL'S ADVANTAGE. (London Free Press.)

Mr. Pardee, of Sarnia, is not to be chief Government whip. Instead, it is Hal McGiverin, of Ottawa. Hal has the advantage over Mr. Pardee in that he can apply a football tackle to the recalcitrant member.

JUST A RUSE.

Will you take something to drink?"

The photograph was taken, and the sitter said: "But what about that little invitation?" "Oh, sir, that is just a trade ruse of mine to give a natural and interested av to give a natural and interested ex-on to the face."

WORTH LOOKING INTO

(Toronto Star.) What a wonderful city this would be its affairs could be managed by can-How Toronto would bloom, flourish, and bustle with energy of life never known before. But forbids it. The law requires the candidate to be elected at the polls and after passing through that process he is never the same man again.

> CARING FOR THE TEETH. (Rochester Times.)

The announcement by Dr. Belcher Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Rochester Dental Association, of a prospective new dental dispensary in connection with School 14, offers hope the indirection of the progress of multiple connection with School 14, offers hopeful indication of the progress of public spirit in the profession he represents.

The importance of dentistry is not yet adequately appreciated. Doctors know, but most laymen are unaware, that many of the ills to which flesh is heir way their perimings to unsound and un. owe their beginnings to unsound and un

PARLIAMENT MUST CONTROL. (Toronto Star.)

Others are uneasy because Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that the Canadian navy cannot act except upon the orders of the Canadian Parliament. How could of the Canadian Parliament. How could it be otherwise? Parliament controls the expenditures of public money, and the navy will assuredly require a very large expenditure of public money. If Canadians cannot shirk the responsibilities of parties for their counterface. ity of paying for their own defence neither can they shirk the responsibility of judgment as to the use of the mean

WHEN TO LIFT YOUR HAT.

(Wichita, Kan., Beacon,) swer to the question, "Please tel when and where are, or is, the correct time for a gentleman to lift or remove his hat." we reply: "Without consulting authorities of etiquette, in fact giving it to you offnand, so to speak, we should say at the following occasions, respect ively, the hat should be lifted or removed reely, the hat should be litted or removed as circumstances indicate: When mopping the brow, when taking a bath, when eating, when going to bed, when taking up a collection, when having the hair trimmed, when being shampooed, when standing on the head.

HOME HINTS. (Montreal Herald.)

(Montreal Herald.)
When throwing askes out the front window, see that the policeman is not standing beneath. He doesn't like it.

In making oxtail soup, many cooks now have the hide and fringe removed from the raw material before cooking.

A good way to use up potatoes that have been frozen is to throw them at your neighbor's cat when he is engaged in revelry by night.

When you don't know whether it, is tea or coffee, do not water the fern with it; leave it to be warmed over for the other boarders.

Burning old rubber boots will conceal the fumes of limburger cheese in the dining-room.

the dining-room.

Wild Dogs in Georgia.

# Gossip and Comment

CHAMBERLAIN'S AGE. Editor Times,—Can you inform m how old is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain?— British.

Mr. Chamberlain is in his 74th year

POLICE PROTECTION. Dear Editor,—I just want to say through the Times, "Good for Police Magistrate Jelfs, who favors giving the eastern part of the city two mounted police! Surely-this section deserves some consideration in the way of police protection."—East Ender.

THE RATEPAYER HELD.

To the Editor of the Times: sir.—Suppose the council goes into this Hydro scheme, and the thing turns out bad, and we have to pay the Cataract contract also, who foots the bill? Can they come on the ratepayers and make them pay through the taxes—Householder.

The ratepayer's property is security for every dollar of obligation incurred. He is held to pay it all.—Ed.

### CUT DOWN.

Welland Council Removes Hydro Poles by Force.

Welland, Nov. 19 .- Welland Township Council has had sawed down number of poles put up by the Hydro-electric Commission. It is claimed they had no authority to erect them Mr. A. O. Beatty, representing the Welland Board of Trade, and Mayor Crowther, will be the delegates to wait on the Dominion Government to urge the deepening of the Welland Canal. on the Dominion Government to urge the deepening of the Welland Canal. Rev. Dr. Wallis, of Caledonia, has received a call from Presbyterian churches at Lachine Falls South, and has accepted the latter.

## SNAKE INDIANS.

Tishoimngo, Okla., Nov. 20.—Representatives of the Snake Indian tribe, who are attending the Chickasaw Legislature, are making a hard fight to ir duce the Indians to refuse to recogniz the United States Government and agreements that the Government and all agreements that the Government has made with the Indians. The Snakes who have always opposed the white man's government, want to resume Indian customs and govern themselves.

### HELPING REVOLUTIONISTS.

New Orleans, Nov. 20.—It develops that the steamship Utstein, which Nicaraguan consul Altschul tried in vain yesterday to have held for a thorough search did carry a large quantity of arms and ammunition which it is said are destined for the revolutionists.

# \$100,000 FIRE.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—The Colliseum building used as a skating rink, was destroyed by fire early this morning. For a time the entire neighborhood was threatened. The loss exceeds \$100,000.

### INTERNATIONAL LODGE.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of International Lodge, I. O. G. T., held the C. O. O. F. Hall last evening. Out unlidate was initiated and two propositions

The future belongs to him who knows ow to wait. Russian.

# **WAS DISFIGURED**

By Dry, Scaly Eczema on Most of His Body—At Times Flesh Seemed on Fire—Rim of Crusts Around Scalp - Suffered 3 Years

### **CURED IN TWO MONTHS** BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I first became affected with a dry scaly humor which was pronounced dry eczema by three leading physicians. Is commenced on my legs and arms, and finally covered the greater part of my body. I suffered for about three years. My scalp around the edges of my hair was a complete ring of scales and crusts. The disease was more disfiguring than can be imagined, and heat and perspiration caused my flesh to be as if on fire and I could not keep my hands away from it at times. I was given salves and medicine repeatedly by each physician, and advised to wash frequently in soda and water, but nothing cured me. Then I read of the wonderful Cuticura Remedies and decided I would try them, and I am glad to state openly that by constant use as directed for two months I am entirely cured. I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap, three boxes of Cuticura So

# ITCHING SCALP For Ten Years. Could Hardly Sleep. Cured by Cuticura.

"My wife had suifered for ten years with a bad itching of the scalp. Most of the time she could hardly sleep at night. The skin was all discolored and inflamed and she had tried hundreds of things which had been recommended in the papers and by friends, but in vain. Last year I sent for a set of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ontment, and Cuticura Pills. She used this complete treatment as per directions and has not been bothered since. Louis Siegel, Meherrin, Va., May 16, 1907." Slegen, Menerrin, va., May 10, 1997.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Infanta Children, and Adults consists of Cutteura Song to Cleanse the Stin, Cutteura Cointment to Heat the Skin, and Cutteura Resolvent or in the form of Checolate Coated Pills. In visia of 601 to Purify the Blood, Sold Household Human Corp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

Carp., Sole Props., Boston, Mass.

# MONDAY SHEA'S

SHEA'S FOR **UNDERSKIRTS** 

# A Rousing Suit Sale--1/2 Price

# A Thursday Sale of Warm Mantles

Semi-fitted and fitted backs. Every one thoroughly well made; some plain, others nicely trimmed, well lined and all the good sizes. Blacks and good colors. Not a Coat in the lot that is not perfect in fit, style, material and workmanship. These are the cut prices: \$10.00 Coats for \$6.75, \$13.50 Coats for \$8.95, \$15.00 and \$16.50 Coats for. \$10.95

### Ladies' Skirts--A Sale

# Big Purchase of Children's Coats--SALE

Hundreds of Children's Coats, bought in a sweeping clearance from one of the largest manufacturers of children's wear in Canada, sizes 3 to 12 years, bright colors and plain colors; we have divided them into two and put them as follows: \$3.50 to \$4.00 Coats for \$1.95, \$5.0

# Corset Sale -- Still in Full Swing

Women's Fur Lined Coats, worth \$50, for \$37.50

\$1.50 Hand Bags \$1.00 Staple Department Solid leather and leather lined, riveted frame. Specials

15c Linen Handkerchiefs

Per Dozen \$1.25

Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, ladies' size, full 15c value, for 12½c, or . . . . \$1.25 per dozen Boxed Ruching 25c, worth 50c

7 frills in a box, assorted colors worth 50c, our price . . . . . 25c 

#### Mill ends of Table Damask, worth 50 and 60c, on sale for 29c

Striped Flannelettes, 36

Wrapperettes, in a grand variety of patterns and designs, full 15c value, our price .. .. . . . . 11%c

wide, worth 15c, on sale for 1316c

Bleached Table Damask, pure flax, worth \$1.50, to morrow for \$1.25

# COST OF COTTON PICKING.

Whole Pound for One Cent. The wastefulness with which cotton i been the subject of economic criticism. Many authorities estimate the waste resulting from the use of archaic and unprogressive methods at as high as 20 uper cent.

Some progressive in the control of t

Mighty Hard Work to Gather

Some progress has been made in the doption of labor saving machinery for plowing, planting, chopping and gin-ning, but except for the substitution of iron bands instead of rope cotton is grown, picked, baled and marketed in about the same way as it was fifty

grown, picked, baled and marketed in about the same way as it was fifty, sixty or seventy years ago.

"There are few who appreciate how far the cost of labor enters into the cost of cotton. Of the cash proceeds of the crop in an average year," writes an authority in the Textile Manufacturers' Journal, "I think that fully 75 percent is paid in cash for the manual labor which has produced the crop.

"There is little doubt that the labor cost of cotton production in the South at present is substantially in excess of eight cents a pôund. Of this total by far the most important item is the cost

fight, cents a pound. Of this total by far the most important item is the cost of picking, but any one who has ever attempted during the month of September or October to pick 100 pounds of seed cotton in a Southern cotton field will agree with the negro that he is not overpaid for his labor when so employed.

"The negro is not paid by the day. He picks cotton at a fixed price a hundred pounds. In some parts of the South the planters have thus far succeeded in the planters have thus far succeeded in keeping the negro's pay for picking cotton down to 60 cents a hundred pounds, but in by far the larger section the recognized tariff is from \$1 to \$1.25 a hundred pounds. In the northern part of Texas and in Oklahoma \$1.50 a hundred pounds was freely paid last year for picking cotton, and even at this price the labor necessary to pick the crop was not obtainable.

"In many portions of the cotton States much cotton goes annually to waste because the labor to pick it is not to be had or because toward the end of the season, while there is possibly still 20 per cent. of the entire production on the stalks, the negro hands cannot be

season, while there is possibly still 20 per cent. of the entire production on the stalks, the negro hands cannot be got to go into the fields to pick it except at prohibitive rates. They claim, and with justice, that previous pickings have left so little cotton on the plants that they cannot in a day's work pick enough cotton in weight to remunerate them for their labor, and consequently they decline to pick at all.

"Taking the cotton belt as a whole, I think that the average cost of picking the crop at present may be estimated to be \$1 a hundred pounds, or one cent a pound. The weight thus paid for includes, it is to be remembered, the seed, and the strength of the crop at present may be estimated to be \$1 a hundred pounds, or one cent a pound. The weight thus paid for includes, it is to be remembered, the seed, and the strength of the crop at present may be estimated to be \$1 a hundred pounds, or one cent a pound. The weight thus paid for includes, it is to be remembered, the seed, and the strength of the crop at present may be estimated to be \$1 a hundred pounds, or one cent a pound. The weight thus paid for includes, it is to be remembered, the seed, and the previous prickings that Mrs. Burg alweys said the table of the started out nights wou got? And then she day and I'd look and say:

"Nobody there,' and then she'd laugh and I'd laugh, and then I'd start out to be \$1 a hundred pounds, or one cent a pound. The weight has a whole, I think that the average cost of picking the crop got and the started out nights wou got? "Nobody there,' and then she'd laugh and I'd laugh, and then I'd look and say:

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be \$1 a numer of this paid for in-pound. The weight thus paid for in-cludes, it is to be remembered, the seed, and as a general rule it takes three pounds of seed cotton to make one pound of lint cotton, the seed representing two-thirds of the weight of the cotton when wicked.

thirds of the weight of the coaton and picked.

"If the cost of picking be \$1 a hundred pounds of seed cotton it is equal to \$1 a hundred pounds, or three cents a pound of lint cotton. This is the equivalent of about \$15 a bale, and upon a crop of 14,000,000 bales represents the stupendous sum of \$210,000,000 in cash which is annually paid for picking the American crop.

"The tremendous economic value of any machine which would eliminate even whether the stupendous sum of \$210,000,000 in cash which is annually paid for picking the American crop.

"The tremendous economic value of any machine which would eliminate even with these two chances for hiding gone and with these two chances for hiding gone and with these two chances for hiding gone and with these two chances for hiding gone.

"The tremendous economic value of any machine which would eliminate even in a small degree this enormous item of laber cost has long been recognized, and for near'y a hundred years or more inventors have been attacking this problem. There are on file in the Patent Office at Washington records of something over 450 mechanical cotton picking inventions.

ily apparent to one who knows anything of cotton cultivation. While cotton is planted in rows as corn is, its lateral

"It ripens progressively, and its full "It ripens progressively, and its full fruition covers a period of from three to four months. The lower bolls, which develop first, ripen first, and the top bolls, which develop last, ripen last. It is an annual plant, but its growth seems to cover very nearly the full period of twelve months, and I have known cotton into matrimonial insomnia.

This the large field of clear

LENSES deep curve

Fitted and guaranteed

I. B. ROUSE

that commenced to bloom in July to continue to bloom, to put on leaves and to open its bolls until well into January.

"A machine to pick it successfully must therefore be a machine that is automatic in its selection of the ripened cotton, and one that in picking the ripened cotton that protrudes from the bolls will not injure the plant or its leaves. Furthermore, it must leave undisturbed the half opened bolls and one disturbed the half opened bolls, and bruised and unbroken the blooms the bolls that have not commenced open.

# THE RETIRED BURGLAR

On the Decline of the Burglary Busi-

ness, Due to Modern Conditions. "Though I have long been out of isiness," said the retired burglar, "it business," said the retired burglar, "it is natural, I suppose, that I should still be interested in the profession or art that I followed so long; but really, quite apart from the motive that prompted me when I did quet, I'm glad I got out of it when I did; burglary isn't what it was.

n't what it was. "What with better safes and vauits and the present day electrical protective devices, and above all the constant watchfulness and care now set up against him, the burglar on a big scale against him, the burglar on a big scale now has a mighty slim chance; and even the little burglar in big cities finds poor picking, conditions have so

changed.
What chance would there be now to

"'Look under the bed will vou, before you go?' and I'd look and say:
"'Nobody there,' and then she'd laugh
and I'd laugh, and then I'd start out to hide under somebody else's bed; but you can't do that now, at least in cities, because there ain't no beds for

cities, because there ain't no beds for the poor burglar to hide under.

"You can't hide under a folding bed, can you? Not very well, and in these days when you do strike a single or a double bed of the regular sort, you can't hide under them became the space under it is already occupied. You find under the bed, as likely as not, a great box on casters, specially, made, to real under

the burglar's chances are cut dow at least hair; I should say more, for more than haif the people live in flats. "So in cities have changed conditions curtailed the operations of burglars, big and little, and the business is no longer what it once was. You know why I quit it, but I am glad I quit it anyway when I did."

# Dyspeptic Philosophy.

When money talks, don't talk back. Some people never crack a joke with-out damaging it.