

DEEP WATERWAY IS DEMANDED BY ALL

Great River Convention Is Held in New Orleans.

PRESIDENT FAVORS PROJECT

Promises the Present Administration Will Support Issuance of Federal Bonds if Fourteen-Foot Program Proves Feasible.

New Orleans, Nov. 1.—Ringing demands for "14 feet through the valley" and elaborate argument in support of the program for the creation of a deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf have marked the great convention of the Deep Waterway association that opened here Saturday.

President Taft Promises Support. President Taft, who arrived in New Orleans escorted by a great flotilla, after an illuminating trip down the Mississippi river from St. Louis, handed from the lighthouse tender Oleaner about eight o'clock Saturday morning, and was driven to his hotel through streets that were carpeted with magnolia branches, palm-trees and southern moss, and everywhere entwined in the decorations were the mottoes "Fourteen Feet Through the Valley" and "River Rate Regulation Is Rate Regulation."

\$500,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000, and cut it up and parcel the money out in this and that section of the country. I am opposed to any such proposition, because it not only smells of a 'pork barrel,' but would be a 'pork barrel.'

Sherman, too, is for it. Vice-President James S. Sherman has brought to the people of the middle west the message of the east, promising enthusiastic support of the waterway program. "We people of the east depend on your people of the west," said he. "When we help you, we help ourselves, so there is every reason why we should do all in our power for you, as soon as we realize what you want and why you want it."



Secretary of War Dickinson.

Speaker Cannon and Secretary of War Dickinson are no less outspoken in their assurances of support, and many senators and representatives, among them Senator Lorimer of Illinois, the father of the deep waterway movement, this afternoon made addresses full of hopeful enthusiasm.

Kavanaugh Opens Convention. William K. Kavanaugh of Missouri, president of the association, called the convention to order Saturday morning and set forth briefly the aims and plans of the organization. He said the deep waterway work is now in this condition:

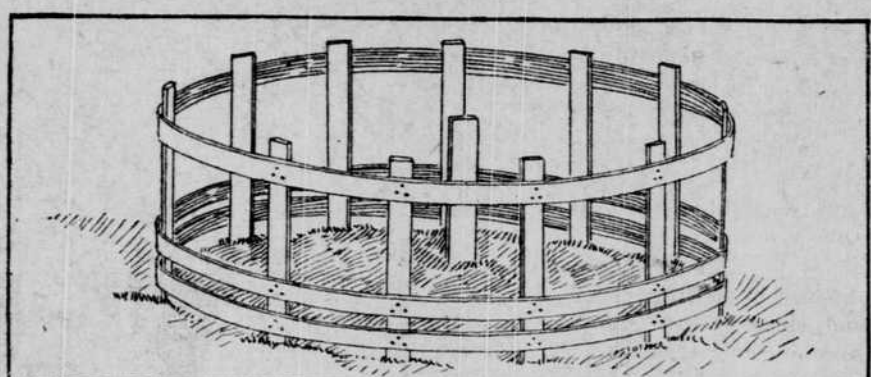
1. The sanitary district of Chicago has built the deep waterway, practically to Joliet, nearly 40 miles, and \$60,000,000 have been spent thus far on the work.
2. The entire route of the lakes-to-the-gulf deep waterway from Joliet to New Orleans, through the Des Plaines river, the Illinois river and the Mississippi river, has been surveyed under direction of congress by United States engineers, who have officially reported to congress that the building of the deep waterway is feasible.
3. The people of the state of Illinois have adopted a constitutional amendment providing for a bond issue of \$20,000,000, the money to be spent in constructing the deep waterway southward from Joliet.
4. A bill introduced by United States Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri is now pending in congress, providing for the issuance by the United States government of bonds to the amount of \$500,000,000, the money to be spent in constructing this deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf and other meritorious projected river improvements.
5. It is intended to ask the Sixty-first congress to pass a bill providing definitely that the United States government undertake the construction of the deep waterway from the point where the Illinois work will end, to the Gulf of Mexico.

In the afternoon, following the address of President Taft, Clifford Pinchot, head of the government forestry department, made an address on the conservation of the nation's natural resources.

In the evening the delegates to the convention were entertained at a stag smoker by the Progressive union of New Orleans. This evening all the delegates and the ladies accompanying them were the guests of the Progressive union at the New Orleans Opera house, where "La Juive" was given by the French Opera Company.

SILO IS PERMANENT FACTOR IN HUSBANDRY

Time Not Far Distant When Stock Raisers as Well as Dairymen Will Depend on It Entirely for Feed—By Prof. A. S. Glover.



Showing How to Start Silo on Foundation.

It is more than a quarter of a century since the American farmer began to can some of his green crops in a vessel, called a silo. There has been much written and a great deal of experimenting done to prove the feasibility of preserving some of our green food in this manner. There is no longer any question that this method is one of the best as well as the cheapest ways we have of storing some of our green crops.

In the beginning many ill-constructed silos were built and extravagant claims were made for their use. In many instances the silage was very poor in quality, which led many thoughtful and conservative people to condemn the silo.

Since we have learned to fill them properly the prejudice and suspicion are fast disappearing and silos are being built in every part of the country where livestock is kept. The silo has become a permanent factor in American husbandry and the stock raisers, as well as the dairymen, will depend largely on the contents of the silo for green feed.

The progressive dairymen have long realized the value of succulent food for their cows, and they have been using silos for many years. It is the more conservative farmers who are now rapidly becoming converted to the use of silage and are making inquiries in regard to the building of silos and many other questions pertaining to this method of preserving feed. These questions have led the writer to prepare these notes on the silo and silage.

It is a settled question that the silo should be built round, for in a building of this shape the silage is best preserved. In a round structure the contents settle more evenly than in any other shaped building, and if the corn is properly put into the silo the material is nearly as good next to the wall as it is in the center.

It is not always so with the square structure the silage in the corners of a square building is apt to be very poor in quality and often unfit for feed.

Since the round building is the best form to construct the next question to consider is what kind of a round silo should be built? The stave silo, which is manufactured by a number of firms, makes a very satisfactory building and one that lasts for many years. Farmers who have built the stave silos are well pleased with them.

It should be borne in mind that a silo is nothing more or less than a large air-tight vessel in which feed is "canned" for future use. The size of the silo depends upon the number of animals that are to be fed from it.

In the main it should be tall and slim. It is difficult to build a silo too high, but it is easy to build it too large in diameter. The diameter should be of that size to allow at least a two-inch layer of silage to be fed each day from the top surface. If the silage is exposed too long to the air it will spoil, the same as canned fruit or vegetables. The average feed of silage is about 40 pounds a day and the silo for winter feeding should hold enough to feed the stock for 200 days.

The following table gives the dimensions the silo should be built for a given number of animals and the number of days that it will feed them; it also gives the approximate capacity of each size and the average number of acres of corn it will take to fill the silo:

Number of animals to be fed from the silo for 100 days.	Approximate capacity, in bushels.	Number of acres of corn to fill the silo.
20 to 25.....14	28	8 to 9
25 to 30.....15	35	8 to 10
30 to 35.....16	42	11 to 12
35 to 40.....17	49	12 to 14
40 to 45.....18	56	13 to 15
45 to 50.....19	63	15 to 17
50 to 55.....20	70	16 to 18
55 to 60.....21	77	17 to 19

A silo should never be built over 20 feet in diameter. If it is necessary to have more material to feed it is better to build two small receptacles than one larger than 20 feet in diameter. It involves considerable more labor to handle silage in a very large structure than in one of reasonable size. Many farmers prefer to have two silos. They feed from one during the winter and have the contents of the other for midsummer's feeding.

The silo should never be built in the barn. Silage is more or less a fermented product and must be fed with care, otherwise the milk may become tainted by its use. Barns that are always built the older

The Little Touches



These little individualities of dress are a valuable feature. Any separate idea can be appropriated by those designing a new gown and often this little original touch will impart an air of elegance to an otherwise colorless costume.

The new small sleeve is a problem to nearly every home dressmaker—how to avoid the "nippy" look. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 offer suggestions for sleeves for different gowns. No. 1 is a sleeve for a semi-dressy evening gown of crepe de chine, piped with chiffon velvet in a darker tone, and the buttons are covered to match. The undersleeve is chiffon and lace. No. 2 is a blue serge, suitable for a morning frock. The top of the sleeve is leg-of-mutton shape, cut with one seam, and the band scalloped with up the back, from which falls a fringe of lace or hemstitched mull. No. 3 is attractive for a cloth afternoon gown and takes away the plain look from the top of the arm which is not often becoming. The little cap is made of the material, braided, and held together with matching cord and braid buttons, which also trims the outside of the sleeve.

The cap is lined with a matching shade of soft satin.

No. 4 is a novel finish for a simple blouse. Two rows of narrow velvet ribbon, black or some dark shade, and a row of gold and one of silver buttons form the trimming.

Something new in buttonholes is sketched in the serviceable coat in No. 5. The garment hooks with large cloak hooks, while the buttons and double simulated buttonholes form a finish. The buttons and collar facing are of moire silk—another new feature of the winter modes. The buttonholes and collar edge are of dark er cloth.

No. 6 shows one of the smart touches on the latest chapeaux—a lace cockade, stiffly wired and tied with a black and white bow.

For this fashionable cloth coat for early fall an unusual collar finish is the only trimming required.

No. 7 is a light pearl gray cloth with square, stitched revers of black satin. A very stunning effect is given by three great gold disks on the end of each tie.

A belt of two shades of taffeta and black soutache braid, crossed over in front and fastening under a black satin bow, gives a cachet to a plain silk gown.

HAT OF MOIRE.
Edged with black silk, with a soft crown and a wreath of oxidized silver roses.

CHANGES IN TABLE SILVER.
Knife Handles of Ivory and Mother of Pearl No Longer Seen—Lavish Display Frowned On.

All of the latest knives and forks have handles of silver, which has entirely superseded the white handles of ivory and mother of pearl. The silver is found to be more substantial and is less likely to be spoiled or broken by constant use. Silver platters also take precedence over the ones of china for the serving of all meats, poultry and fish, as they hold the heat better and insure the serving of these courses piping hot, a thing not possible with china.

FINE RECIPE FOR COLDS.

Any druggist can supply these ingredients or will get them from his wholesale house. "Mix half pint of good whiskey, two ounces of glycerine; half ounce of Concentrated pine compound. Shake the bottle well each time and use in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful four times a day." This prescription is said to work wonders.

SHOWED HIS HERO WORSHIP

Surely Nothing Wrong Could Go Forth from Lips That Were His Veneration. Allen has a strong admiration for soldiers. He seldom misses a military parade and his childish fancy has so idealized the boys in blue that he considers them little short of perfection.

RASH ALL OVER BOY'S BODY.

Awful, Crusted, Weeping Eczema on Little Creted—A Score of Treatments Prove Dismal Failures. Cure Achieved by Cuticura. "My little boy had an awful rash all over his body and the doctor said it was eczema. It was terrible, and used to water awfully. Any place the water went it would form another sore and it would become crusted. A score or more physicians failed utterly and finally in their efforts to remove the trouble. Then I was told to use the Cuticura Remedies. I got a cake of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, and before we had used half the Resolvent I could see a change in him. In about two months he was entirely well. George F. Lambert, 139 West Centre St., Mahanoy City, Pa., Sept. 26 and Nov. 4, 1907."



Doctor—I advise you to go to Nest. It's a small place far away from everywhere. There your nerves will get better.

Typographical Union Led. The first tubercular sanitarium to be erected for the benefit of the laboring men was built by the International Typographical union in connection with its home at Colorado Springs. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union have recently decided to erect a similar sanitarium, and steps are now being taken to open such an institution. The International Photo-Engravers' union, while not conducting a sanitarium of its own, pays for the treatment of its tubercular members in institutions in various parts of the country. The International Boot Workers' union are recommending to their members that they ally themselves with the various organizations united in the fight against tuberculosis.

A Long-Panther. Mary, aged 14, was found one day by an older sister sobbing and crying. "What is the matter?" she asked, with great concern. "Three boys have asked me to go to the dance to-night," was the unexpected reply. "Well, my dear child, certainly that is not such a terrible misfortune." "Yes; but I told the first one I would go with him, and the last one was a long-panther"—Harpers.

THE DIFFERENCE. Coffee Usually Means Sickness, But Postum Always Means Health. Those who have never tried the experiment of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum in its place and in this way regaining health and happiness can learn much from the experience of others who have made the trial.

One who knows says: "I drank coffee for breakfast every morning until I had terrible attacks of indigestion producing days of discomfort and nights of sleeplessness. I tried to give up the use of coffee entirely, but found it hard to go from hot coffee to a glass of water. Then I tried Postum. It was good and the effect was so pleasant that I soon learned to love it and have used it for several years. I improved immediately after I left off coffee and took on Postum and am now entirely cured of my indigestion and other troubles all of which were due to coffee. I am now well and contented and all because I changed from coffee to Postum.

Postum is much easier to make right every time than coffee, for it is so even and always reliable. We never use coffee now in our family. We use Postum, and are always well." "There's a reason" and it is proved by trial.

Look in pkgs for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.