

HAYTI HONORS U. S. MARINES AT GRAND REVIEW

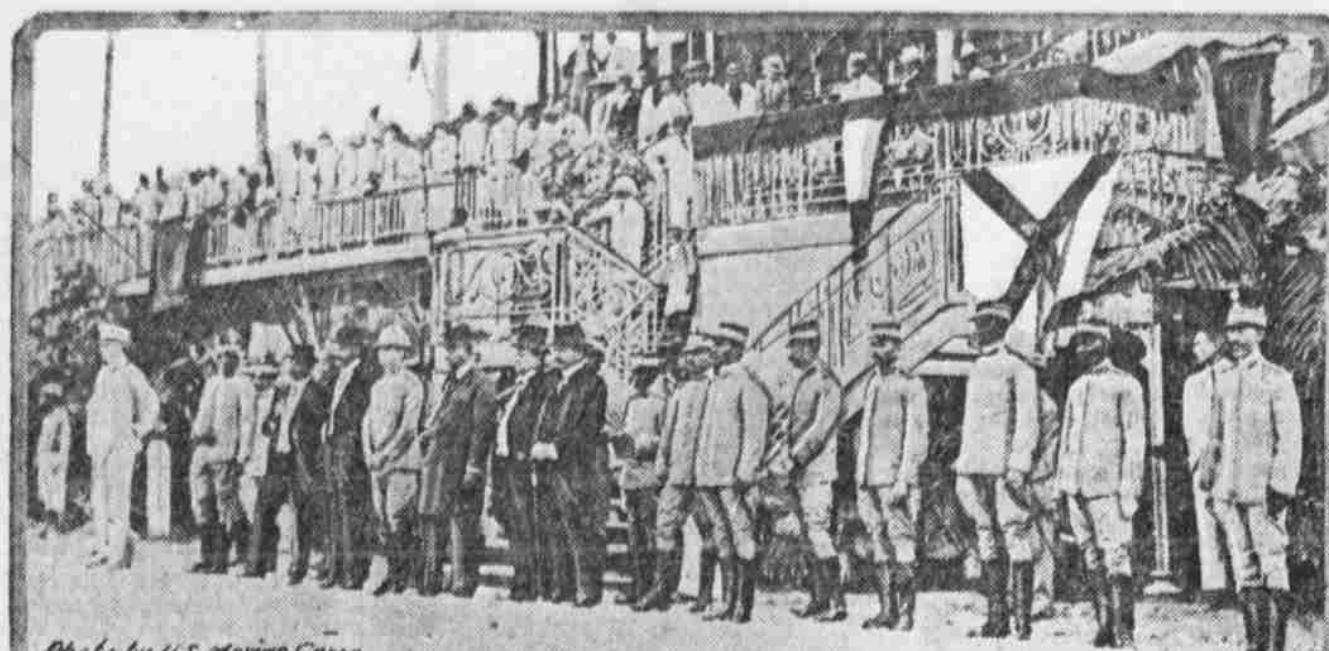


Photo by U.S. Marine Corps

President of Hayti and marine corps officers reviewing a battalion of gendarmes in whose presence the president decorated marine corps officers for bravery. The gendarmerie of Hayti is a body of native soldiers led and taught by "noncoms" of the United States marine corps.

Viennese Bleed
By Smugglers

Traffic in Food Becomes Daily Increasing Scandal in the City.

PRICES CONTINUE TO CLIMB

White Flour 100 Crowns a Kilo and Beef 80 Crowns a Pound—Custom-Made Clothes and Shoes Quoted in Foreign Money.

Vienna.—Smuggling of food and other necessities or luxuries becomes a daily increasing scandal in this hilly city.

As the crown approaches the disappearance point in value, the operations of these illicit "left-hand" traders become bolder and more extensive. It is an old story now that anything can be bought for a price in Vienna. The only new phase is that the price goes up daily.

While the city finds it difficult to supply the bread ration of a loaf of coarse black stuff, the components of which it would take a chemical analysis to determine, at nearly double the price of early autumn, white flour can be bought "by the left hand" at about 100 crowns the kilo (2.20 pounds).

Sugar Almost Prohibitive.

American and Argentine tinned corned beef can be had, but delivered to one's room it costs about 80 or 90 crowns the pound. White loaf sugar from Czechoslovakia is available at a price that means about one week's wage of the average office man or woman for a kilo.

Venison, mutton chops, goose, duck and other meats are here, but they represent three figures of crowns for one portion in restaurants. Seventy

thousand persons fought for 50,000 pounds of salt meat in a market sale the other day.

For such things as shoes to order, tailored clothing and similar things the price is no longer quoted in crowns. The dealers charge in dollars, pounds sterling or francs, although this is illegal. They say they must pay in foreign money for materials and cannot sell in crowns. The correspondent bought a suit in October for 2,200 crowns. This week the same tailor asked the equivalent of 9,000 crowns in pounds sterling.

Remove Price Marks.

In the shops price marks have been removed from articles. The whole retail trade is trying to adjust prices to foreign exchange, and that fluctuates so rapidly that each sale is calculated on the day's quotation from Zurich

(the Swiss franc rate governs local quotations).

When the passenger train service throughout the country was suspended for ten days the bills of fare in the restaurants and hotels furnished evidence of the extent of the smuggling business. Not only did most meals disappear, as well as green salads, but the prices went up correspondingly. Motorcars are scarce and gasoline is government controlled, so even the accomplished and resourceful smuggler finds himself at a loss.

In the queues that formed in front of ticket offices when train service resumed it is said that by far the largest proportion of applicants were smugglers anxious to reach the provinces and obtain the top prices for fresh food supplies. How they evade the food control permits at provincial borders is not explained.

Lease Islands for Fox Farms.

Cordova, Alaska.—Dozens of small islands lying off southern Alaska are being used for fox farms. Twenty-nine islands in Prince William sound have been leased for the breeding of the foxes. For buyers visit the islands every spring.

Mr. Wood of Indiana. The same first prize that you are talking about went to Washington. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bankhead. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri, who is manifesting so much state pride, that Alabama has the record of 237½ bushels. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kitchin. I want to say if they continue to encourage these farmers in Missouri and in Alabama they may possibly get up to the record, eventually, of North Carolina, which holds a record of 250 bushels per acre, the largest in the history of the country. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mann of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it was reported to me the other day that a former member of this house, Joseph C. Sibley, had raised on 12 acres of ground 331 bushels of corn to the acre.

Mr. Hadley. In the prize contest the first three prizes on wheat went to the state of Washington. Fred De Wilde, Oak Harbor, Wash., 83.96 bushels per acre; John Le Sourd, Coupeville, Wash., 81.33 bushels; Justus L. Hancock, Coupeville, Wash., 81.24 bushels.

Mr. Ruby. From what has been said by my colleagues, it looks like the mistake I made was in reporting my yield first. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hersey. Mr. Speaker, there were three prizes offered last year for the largest yield of an acre of potatoes and Aroostook county, in my district, obtained all three prizes. (Applause.)

Still Use Lash for Offenders

Delaware Only State in Union Where Whipping Is Permitted.

CLAIM IT GETS RESULTS

Law Designates the Number of Strokes for the Various Felonies—No Distinction Made Between Petty and Grand Larceny.

Wilmington, Del.—The whipping post has been abolished in Delaware, but whipping still remains.

Instead of strapping offenders to a post, they are forced to stand against a wall, with their hands outstretched on either side.

Delaware is the only state in which this form of punishment still is permitted. In other states it was abolished long ago.

In Delaware even the pillory was abandoned only recently.

What Law Provides.

Here are the various felonies punishable by whipping, and the number of strokes that the law provides for each:

Horse-stealing—Twenty lashes.

Larceny—not more than twenty lashes.

Arson in Second Degree—Not more than twenty lashes.

Burning a Court-house Where Official Records Are Kept—Sixty lashes.

House-breaking—Twenty lashes.

Highway Robbery—Twenty lashes.

Wife-beating—Not more than thirty lashes.

Attempt to Ravish—Thirty lashes.

In addition to the whipping, the of-

fenses are also punishable by imprisonment.

The most of the statutes merely provide penalties for the various offenses with no provision that they shall not be inflicted upon women, public opinion in Delaware will no longer permit the lashing of women.

A majority of the offenders to be punished in that manner are negroes, but white men suffer it as well. The whippings usually take place at the end of each court term or, if the terms last more than one week, the whippings occur at the end of each week. They are administered by the warden of the jail.

A curious feature of the law of Delaware is that it makes no distinction between grand and petty larceny; the theft of a loaf of bread by a hungry man is technically as serious a crime as the stealing of \$5,000 by a hardened criminal.

There is nothing in the law to prevent a judge from sentencing the offender to be lashed on the bare back with a cat-o'-nine-tails, made of leather thongs.

See Nothing Brutal.

"I do not see anything brutal about our form of punishment," former Judge J. Frank Ball, counsel for and a member of the County Workhouse commission, said to me. "The men are not beaten severely, for the strokes do not draw blood. No man who came to see one of the whippings, and who was unprejudiced could find anything to object to in them."

"I do not know of any movement to abolish whipping, and I do not know any citizens who would favor such a thing. We feel that we know what we are doing, and we don't want outsiders to dictate to us."

One questionnaire was returned with the notation: "This man has been on the pay roll thirty years, but is an invalid and has not been at his desk for the last ten years."

In one bureau stenographers were receiving \$1,800 a year, while in another bureau, which had been unable to impress congress with its necessities, stenographers doing identical work were receiving \$600.

One of the recommendations was to appoint a woman to the civil service commission, it having been found that more than half of the federal employees are women.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

East Is Against West on St. Lawrence Improvement

WASHINGTON.—The question whether or not it is advisable to improve the St. Lawrence river so that ports on the Great Lakes will have access eastward to the sea, so that deep draft ocean-going freighters can load at Chicago and other lake ports is now up in earnest. Hearings have begun and the commissioners have decided to visit Chicago and other ports so that they may be able to get the views of shippers at first hand.

The first hearing of the international waterways commission took place in Buffalo. As the proposed improvements are along the boundary line between the United States and Canada, both nations are represented on the commission. The United States

is represented by Obadiah Garner, of Maine; R. B. Glenn of North Carolina, and Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming. The Canadians are Charles A. McGrath, A. J. Powell and Sir William Hearst. Mr. Gardner is chairman. The points to be considered by the commission come under the following heads: (1) Desirability of the suggested waterway; (2) probable effect of the improvement on the development of commerce, both on the Great Lakes and between lake ports and the seaboard; (3) influence of the improvements on the industrial development on either side of the border, it being estimated that fully 2,500,000 horse power can be developed; (4) effect on existing, or projected, waterways through the Great Lakes and the Atlantic, with special reference to the New York barge canal.

During the hearing at Buffalo it developed that representatives of the New York barge canal, together with interests along its line, are antagonistic to the proposed St. Lawrence development. All of those who represent the West are in favor of the project.

Proud Congressmen Boast of Record Corn Yields

PROCEEDINGS that went in brief about like this produced much laughter and applause in the house the other day: Rubey of Missouri began it by saying: "Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for about three minutes. I want to boast Missouri a little. I have in my hand a letter from the editor of a farm paper stating that a prize of \$1,000 for the best five acres of corn in the United States has been awarded to J. R. Shelton of Holden, Johnson county, Mo., the average yield being 127½ bushels an acre.

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Civil Service a "Scientific Raid on Treasury?"

A SERIOUS move to reorganize the vast civil service of the federal government on a scientific basis involving a reclassification of jobs and the elimination of inequalities of pay, inefficiency of management and political influence is in progress.

The joint commission on the reclassification of the 106,000 federal employees in the District of Columbia will report to congress a comprehensive reform plan worked out with the assistance of a staff of experts from Arthur Young & Co., the Chicago accounting concern which recently reclassified the 60,000 government employees of Canada.

Representative Mann of Illinois some time ago described the work of the commission as "a scientific raid upon the treasury." Many hold this view and as a result strong opposition to the proposed legislation is expected, particularly in view of the present condition of the nation's finances.

"Equal pay for equal work," will be the rule if congress adopts the proposals of the commission, whose report is to form the basis of consideration of a readjustment of salaries to meet the increased cost of living, a condition which has been dealt with crudely in the last two years by voting a bonus of \$240 a year to each civil employee.

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One of the recommendations was to appoint a woman to the civil service commission, it having been found that more than half of the federal employees are women.

Whaddymean by Saying "Maple Sugar" These Days?

THE sugar shortage and the approach of "sugar weather" led department of agriculture experts to make the statement that many thousands of American farmers throughout a region comprising more than a score of states in the eastern and northeastern part of the United States, are overlooking opportunities to get maple sugar and syrup for home use, as well as for sale, at very little cost.

While Americans commonly think of the maple sugar industry as confined largely to circumscribed areas in New England and New York, there are, as a matter of fact, many potential "sugar bushes" in the region extending as far south as North Carolina and Tennessee and westward to northern Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, as well as in Oregon and Washington.

In a good season a tree 15 inches in diameter will yield sufficient sap to make from one to six quarts of syrup, which in turn can be concentrated into two to ten pounds of sugar.

Discovery was made by government investigators of many groves of sugar maples in North Carolina, one of which is probably larger than any now to be found in New England. The owners, being unaware of the value of the trees from the maple sugar standpoint, had begun cutting them for lumber at an average return of less than \$1 a tree.

Last season, upon suggestion of government experts, these groves were tapped and yielded syrup that sold for \$4 a gallon. Revelation of the potential value of the groves induced the owners to plan more extensive operations for this spring.

For Women Approaching Middle Life

Ottawa, Kans.:—"When I reached middle life I was very nervous and almost prostrated. I saw Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery advertised and decided to try them. I took six bottles of the Favorite Prescription first. During the first week I seemed weaker but I was advised by a neighbor to keep on taking it, and during the second week I improved rapidly and could do my work before I could even comb my hair. I finished the treatment, using the 'Golden Medical Discovery' also, and I was permanently cured."

"I have used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for constipation whenever I have needed that kind of medicine, for years."—MRS. MARY CHASE, 603 N. Hickory St.

For Women Before or After Motherhood

Kansas City, Kans.:—"After motherhood I had feminine weakness. I became very nervous and all run down in health. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it cured me. I was enjoying the best of health. I proved to good use that I do not hesitate to recommend it as a splendid medicine for women."—KATE KLINGER, 1869 Brighton St.

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, when a woman passes through the changes of middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances.

At these critical times women are best fortified by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, an old remedy of proved worth.

Get Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription today, either in liquid or tablet form or send Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. 10c for large trial package.

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Obvious.

If that's bouillon I'm an idiot.

"That's right, sir. It is bouillon."—Tyrihans (