BIG STICK SMASHES; ROOSEVELT DEFENDS THE SECRET SERVICE

In Message to House President Declares His Statements in Previous Words to Congress Were Grossly Misunderstood.

big stick crashed down upon the heads of Representatives Tawney of Minnesota, Smit of Iowa, Sherley of Kentucky, and litzgerald of New York, when the executive sent a special message to the house of representatives, berating those solons for being champions of the successful move to place limitations upon scope of the secret service.

The president also declared that the interpretation of the house of the secret service clause in his last message was misunderstood, and had there been any evidence which would point to the neces-sity of an investigation of members, such evidence would long ago have been turned

over to the proper authorities.

The message was in answer to the res olution transmitted from the house in which the representatives asked for evidence upon which Mr. Roosevelt based his statements that the "chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men." Message of the President

The message in part: To the House of Representatives: I have received the resolution of the house of representatives of December 17, 1908, ng as follows:

and Reasons Therefor.

'Whereas, there was contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill which passed engress at its last session and became a law, a provision in reference to the employment of the secret service in the treasury department; and

Whereas, in the last annual message of the president of the United States to the two houses of congress it was stated in reference to that provision: "It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes," and it was further stated: "The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men," and it was further stated: "But if this is considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law, prohib iting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of congress. I rould be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government;" and

"Whereas, the plain meaning of his words is that the majority of the congrassmen were in fear of being investigated by secret service men and that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in ques-

Now, therefore, 'Be it Resolved, That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statements that the 'chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men,' and ience connecting any member of house of representatives of the Sixtleth congress with corrupt action in his official capacity, and to inform the house whether he has instituted proceedings for the punishment of any such individual by the delinquencies to the house of represent

Cannot Understand Trend of the House Resolution.

"I am wholl at a loss to understand the concluded tion of the resolution.

I have man harges of corruption against conglet or against any member of the present house. If I had proof of such comments against any member of the present house. such corruption affecting any member of the house in any matter as to which the federal government has jurisdiction, action would at once be brought, as was in the cases of Senators Mitchell and Burton, and Representatives Williamson. Herrmann and Driggs, at different times since I have been president. This would simply be doing my duty in the execution and enforcement of the laws without respect to persons. But I do not regard it as within the province or the duties of the president to report to the house 'alleged delinquencies' of members, or the supposed 'corrupt action' of a member 'in his official capacity.' The nembership of the house is by the constitution placed within the power of the house alone. In the prosecution of crim-inals and the enforcement of the laws

e president must resort to the courts the United States.
"In the third and fourth clauses of the preamble it is stated that the meaning of my words is that 'the majority of the ressmen are in fear of being investigated by secret service men' and that congress as a whole was actuated by to suppress counterfeiting; and that the that motive in enacting the provision in law should be made more rigid than ever question,' and that this is an impeach-ment of the honor and integrity of the "Incidentally I may say that in my congress. These statements are n Declares He Said Nothing

to Warrant the Statement. "A careful reading of this message will show that I said nothing to warrant the stalement that 'the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by the secret service men,' or 'that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive.' I did not make any such state-nent in tals message. Moreover I have never made any such statement about congress as a whole, nor, with a few inevitable exceptions, about the menbers of congress, in any message or article or speech. On the contrary I have always not only deprecated but vigorously resented the practice of indiscriminate attack upon congress, and indiscriminate condemnation of all congressmen, wise and unwise, fit and unfit, good and bad alike. No one realizes more than I the importance of co-operation between the executive and congress, and no one holds the authority and dignity of the congress of the United States in higher respect than I do. I have not the slightest sympathy with the practice of judging men, for good or for ill, not on their several merits, but in a mass, as members of one particular body or one caste. To put together all men holding or who have held a particular office, whether it be the office of president, or judge, or senator, or member of the house of representatives, and to class them all, without regard to their individual differences, as good or bad, seems to me utterly inde-fensible; and it is equally indefensible whether the good are fonfounded with the bad in a heated and unwarranted championship of all, or in a heated and un-warranted assault upon all.

Charge in Resolution Due to Density of the Solons. "This allegation in the resolution, therefore, must certainly be due to an entire failure to understand my message.

Foxhounds as Caddies.

Foxhounds are being trained to act as caddies at Oxford, Pa., to hunt for lost balls. The training is being done by Mr. Frank Duburow, a breeder of showed a desire to pick up the ball and retrieve it, but they are now so pose, so that they can carry the clubs

"The resolution continues: That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statements that the 'chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret-service men. This statement, which was an attack upon no one, still less upon the congress, is sustained by the facts.

"If you will turn to the Congressional Record for May 1 last, pages 5553 to 5560, inclusive, you will find the debate on this subject. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, Mr. and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, appear in this debate as the special champions of the provision referred to. Messrs. Parsons, Bennet and Driscoll were the leaders of those who opposed the adoption of the amendment and upheld the right of the government to use the most efficient means possible in order to detect criminals and to prevent and punish crime The amendment was carried in the committee of the whole, where no votes of the individual members are recorded, so I am unable to discriminate by mentioning the members who voted for and the members who voted against the provision, but its passage, the journal records, was greeted with applause. I am well aware, however, that in any case of this kind many members who have no particular knowledge of the point at issue, are con-tent simply to follow the lead of the committee which had considered the mat-ter, and I have no doubt that many members of the house simply followed the lead of Messrs. Tawney and Smith, without having had the opportunity to know

Chip Is Knocked Off

Roosevelt's Shoulder. "I would not ordinarily attempt in this vay to discriminate between members of the house, but as objection has been ta ken to my language, in which I simply spoke of the action of the house as a whole, and as apparently there is a de sire that I should thus discriminate, I will state that I think the responsibility rested on the committee on appropriations, nder the lead of the members whom I have mentioned.

very much as to the rights and wrongs

"Now as to the request of the congress that I give the evidence for my statement that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be invesigated by secret service men.

The part of the Congressional Record to which I have referred above entirely supports this statement. Two distinct lines of argument were followed in the debate. One concerned the question whether the law warranted the employnent of the secret service in departments other than the treasury, and this did not touch the merits of the service in the least. The other line of argument went to the merits of the service, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed, and here the chief if not the only argument used was that the service should be cut down and restricted because its members had 'shadowed' or investigated members of congress and other officers of the government. If we examine the debate in deall it appears that most of what was urged in favor of the amendment took the form of the simple statement that the committee held that there had been a violation of law' by the use of the secret ervice for other purposes than suppressing counterfeiting (and one or two other matters which can be disregarded), and that such language was now to be used as would effectually prevent all such 'vio-lation of law' hereafter. Mr. Tawney, for instance, says: 'It was for the purpose of stopping the use of this service in every possible way by the departments of the gover ment that this provision was inserted Ad Mr. Smith says: 'Now, that was the only way in which any limitation could be put upon the activities of the secret service.' Mr. Fitzgerald followed in the same vein, and by far the largest part of the argument against the employnent of the secret service was confine to the statement that it was in 'violation of law.' Of course, such a statement is not in any way an argument in favor of the justice of the provision. It is not an argument for the provision at all. It is simply a statement of what the gentlemen making it conceive to have been the

Regarding Restrictions of

the Secret Service. "There was both by implication and direct statement the assertion that it was the law, and ought to be the law, that the secret service should only be used

judgment there is ample legal authority

for the statement that this appropriation law to which reference was made imposes no restrictions whatever upon the use of the secret service men, but re-lates solely to the expenditure of the money appropriated. Mr. Tawney in the debate stated that he had in his possession 'a letter from the secretary of the treasury received a few days ago' in which the secretary of the treasury 'himself admits that the provisions under which the appropriation has been made have been violated year after year for a number of years in his own department.' I append herewith as appendix A, the let-ter referred to. It makes no such admission as that which Mr. Tawney alleges. It contains on the contrary, as you will see by reading it, an 'emphatic protest against any such abridgment of the rights delegated to the secretary of the treasury by existing law,' and concludes by asserting that he 'is quite within his rights in thus employing the service of these agents' and that the proposed modification which Mr. Tawney succeeded in carrying through would be 'distinctly to the advantage of violators of criminal statutes of the United States.' I call attention to the fact that in this letter of Secretary Cortelyou to Mr. Tawney, as in my letter to the speaker quoted below, the explicit statement is made that the proposed change will be for the bene-I simply reiterated in public form in my message to the congress this year, and which is also contained in effect in the report of the secretary of the treasury

to the congress. "A careful reading of the Congressional Record will also show that practically the only arguments advanced in favor of the limitation proposed by Mr. Tawney's committee, beyond what may be supposed to be contained by implication in cer-tain sentences as to 'abuses' which were

'private conduct' of 'members of congress. senators,' and others ought not to be investigated by the secret service, and that they should not investigate a 'member of congress' who had been accused of conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a member of congress.' In addition to these assertions couched as questions, he made one positive declaration, that 'This secret service at one time was used for the purpose of looking nito the personal conduct of a member of congress.' This argument of Mr. Sherley, the only real argument as to the merits of the question made on behalf of the committee on apmade on benait of the committee on appropriations, will be found in columns 1 and 2 of page 5556, and column 1 of page 5557 of the Congressional Record. In column 1 of page 5556 Mr. Sherley refers to the impropriety of permitting the secret service men to investigate men in the departments, officers of the army and navy and members of congress; in column 1, page 5557, he refers only to members of congress. His speech puts most weight on the investigation of members of congress.

"What appears in the record is filled out and explained by an article which appeared in the Chicago Inter-Ocean of January 3, 1904, under a Washington headline, and which marked the begin-ning of this agitation against the secret service. It was a special article of about 3,000 words, written, as I was then informed and now understand, by Mr. L. W. Busbey, at that time private secretary to the speaker of the house. It contained an utterly unwarranted attack on the secret service division of the treasury department and its chief.

"At the time of this publication the work of the secret service, which was thus assailed, included especially the in-vestigation of great land frauds in the west, and the securing of evidence to help the department of justice in the beef-trust investigations at Chicago, which resulted in successful prosecutions. Efforts to Kill Move

Found to Be Unavailing.

"These methods proved unavailing to prevent the wrong. Messrs. Tawney and Smith, and their fellow members on the appropriations committee paid no heed to the protests; and as the obnoxious provision was incorporated in the sundry civil bill, it was impossible for me to consider or discuss it on its merits, as I should have done had it been in a sep-arate bill. Therefore I have now taken the only method available, that of discussing it in my message to congress; and as all efforts to secure what I regard as proper treatment of the subject without recourse to plain speaking had failed, I have spoken plainly and directly, and have set forth the facts in explicit terms. "Since 1901 the investigations covered

by the secret service division-under the practice which had been for many years recognized as proper and legitimate, and which had received the sanction of the highest law officers of the government have covered a wide range of offenses against the federal law. By far the most important of these related to the public domain, as to which there was covered a far-reaching and widespread system of fraudulent transactions involv-ing both the illegal acquisition and the illegal fencing of government land; and, in connection with both these offenses. the crimes of perjury and subornation of perjury. Some of the persons involved in these violations were of great wealth and of wide political and social influence. Both their corporate associations and their political affiliations, and the lawless character of some of their employes, made the investigations not only difficult but dangerous. In Colorado one of the

Secret Service Starred. "In connection with the Nebraska prosecution the government has by decree semineral land, and suits are now pending Sicily was enormous.

secret service men was assassinated.

"All these investigations in the land undertaken in consequence of Mr. Hitchcock, the then secretary of the interior, becoming convinced that there were extensive frauds committed in his department; and the ramifications of the frauds were so far-reaching that he was afraid to trust his own officials to deal in thoroughgoing fashion with them. One of the secret service men accordingly resigned and was appointed in the interior department to carry on this work. The first thing he discovered was that the special agents' division or corps of detectives of the land office of the interior department was largely under the control of the land thieves; and in consequence the investigations above referred to had to be made by secret "If the present law, for which Messrs,

Tawney, Smith, and the other gentlemen I have above mentioned are responsible, had then been in effect, this action would have been impossible, and most of the criminals would unquestionably have escaped. No more striking incan be imagined of the desirability of having a central corps of skilled investigating agents who can at any time be assigned, if necessary in large numbers, to investigate some violation of the federal statutes, in no matter what branch of the public service. In this particular case most of the men investigated executive branch of the government. But in Oregon, where an enormous acreage of fraudulently alienated public land was recovered for the government, a United States senator, Mr. Mitchell, and a member of the lower house, Mr. Williamson, were convicted on evidence obtained by men transferred from the secret service, and another member of congress was in-

Chief Asks for Reversal

of Action of Solons. The president then gave a number of

point out the efficiency of the secret service, and he concludes: "In conclusion, I most earnestly ask, in the name of good government and decent administration, in the name of honesty and for the purpose of bringing to justice violators of the federal laws wherever they may be found, whether in public or private life, that the action taken by the house last year be reversed When this action was taken, the senate under the lead of the late Senator Allison, having before it a strongly-worded protest from Secretary Cortelyou like that he had sent to Mr Tawney, accepted the secretary's views; and the senate passed the bill in the shape presented by Senator Allison. In the conference, however, the house con-ferees insisted on the retention of the provision they had inserted, and the

"The chief of the secret service is paid a salary utterly inadequate to the importance of his functions and to the admirable way in which he has performed them. I earnestly urge that it may be increased to \$6,000 per annum. I also urge that the secret service be placed where it properly belongs, and made a bureau in the department of justice, as the chief of the secret service has repeatedly requested; but whether this is done or not, it should be expected. plicitly provided that the secret service can be used to detect and punish crime erever it is found.
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

been 'pronounced abuses growing out of the use of the secret service for purposes other than those intended,' putting his statement in the form of a question, and IN AWFUL EARTHQUAKE

Seismic Shocks, Tidal Waves and Fires Devastate Messina, Reggio and Scores of Other Cities and Towns of Calabria.

Horrible Scenes in the Stricken District, Described by Eye-Witnesses -- All Nations Offer Sympathy and Aid--King and Queen Go to Sicily--American Consul Arthur S. Cheney and His Wife Are Reported to Le Among the Victims of the Terrible Disaster.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

"His Majesty Vittorio Emmanuel, Rome:

"With all my countrymen I am appalled by the dreadful calamity which has befallen your country. I offer my sincerest sympathy. American National Red Cross has issued appeals for contributions for the sufferers and notified me that they will immediately communicate with the Italian Red Cross. "Theodore Roosevelt."

Rome.-Stunned at the magnitude of the calamity which has overtaken its fellow countrymen, all Italy mourns for the stricken province of Calabria and the island of Sicily. Ac-Italy stands ever in dread, but none was prepared for the disaster which in the fraction of a minute Monday devastated cities and towns and caused the death of thousands. Late estimates put the number of dead at 100,

Messina, whose tragic history has been marked by tidal waves and war, and which was the center of Monday's masses of wreckage, which was car- serious commercial and strategic diffiterrestrial maelstrom, was shaken to ruins. Flames burst forth to complete the city's destruction and to burn alive untold numbers helplessly pinioned be neath fallen walls and broken timbers. The Strait of Messina was shaken and twisted by the earth's trembling, for mariners report the channel altered beyond recognition. The ports and villages on both the continental and Sicil ian sides were wrecked or inundated and all lighthouses along the coasts were swallowed up. Navigation now is dangerous and in some places impos

Seaport of Reggio Wiped Out.

In the Calabrian district, which was only beginning to recover from the effects of the earthquake of 1905, Reggio was the center of the earth's upheaval. The seaport of Reggio is reported as cured the return to the government of no longer existing and the city proper over a million acres of grazing land; is in ruins. The loss of life on both in Colorado of more than 2,000 acres of sides of the strait and in eastern

One of the refugees from Reggio who was the first to bring the news of the city's destruction tried to make his way to Sicily in a sailboat, but was compelled to return, and finally found safely at a peninsula port. In describing his experience he said:

"The sea was strangely, mysteriously agitated, and the heavens were ablaze. Nearing Sicily, the clearing smoke revealed the mystery. Messina was in flames. In the frenzy of despair I turned my boat back to Calabria."

Terrible Scenes at Messina. Starving bleeding from injuries and almost insane from their terrifying experiences. Messina's survivors are fleeing in all directions. The spectacle presented by the ruined seaport is described as terrifying. Tumbling buildings both killed and mutilated, while hundreds of the injured imprisoned in the wreckage were abandoned to their fate by the fleeing populace. One of those who escaped said:

"The earth seemed suddenly to drop and then turn violently on its axis who were public servants were in the The whole population, who practically ried off in the arms of the receding culties. It is believed that navigation were precipitated from the houses rent | waters." in twain, were spun around like tops as they ran through the streets. Many fell crushed to death and others, bewilthe tottering walls, where they soon met the fate of their companions."

Brave Work of Rescuers. Already British and Russian squadrons have arrived at Messina. Sailors

and they have performed courageous to console the stricken population." acts in rescuing the injured and removing the wounded. A large number of suvivors have been transferred to talk nonsense." the warships, which are transformed into great floating hispitals. It is imother places.

from Calabria confirm the destruction speak, clinging around the corpse of of Reggio. They report that the situa- their mother. In some cases heroic tion there is as bad, if not worse, than rescuers met death in the falling deat Messina. The streets in Rome are bris. In one house 20 persons susjammed with people, who snatch the pended on the fifth floor and unable special editions from the newsboys. to reach the street because the lower state department: The people are plunged in grief and floors had been torn away, were reslamentations are heard on all sides. cued with a rope by a sailor. Six Here and there one asks another: criminals were killed while attempting "When will end this awful repetition to loot the Bank of Sicily, where cash of devastation and death in our coun-

All Nations Offer Aid.

The hands of all the nations have condolence and from the people spon- expressing his sorrow over the ap- Peirce, an Italian.

taneous promises of that aid which | palling calamity and ordering the saybrings the world closer together in ing of prayers. He asks also what ships quick as a flash of the tele- ation. graph could carry the orders to lend assistance to the stricken cities. Relief funds have already been started forcements to the south. Rome, Milan, sending physicians, police and firemen.

Described by Naval Officer. At the time of the earthquake the torpedo boat Sappho was lying in the harbor of Messina and one of the offi-

carrying everything before it. Scores off their feet as they rushed to the of ships were damaged and the Hun- streets. garian mail boat Andrassy parted her anchors and went crashing into other vessels. Messina bay was wiped out of the Straits of Messina has been so and the sea was soon covered with changed as to cause apprehension of

times of great calamity Great Britain, money is required, as he desires to France and Russia have sent their war- contribute funds to cope with the situ-Premier Giolitti has appointed a na-

tional committee to organize succor for the unfortunates. The president and a hundred ships and trains are on of the organization is the duke of their way carrying supplies and re-en- Aosta. The king has made a generous contribution to the relief fund. Min-Florence, Naples and other cities are ister of Public Works Bertolini and Minister of Justice Orlando have left Rome for Sicily. Sig. Orlando is a Sicilian.

Lasted Only Twenty-Three Seconds. A report of technical observations cers told of the occurrences, as fol- from the observatory at Messina says the earthquake lasted for 23 seconds "At half-past five in the morning the only. It was accompanied by remarksea suddenly became terribly agitated, able atmospheric phenomena. The seeming literally to pick up our boat surcharged air was filled with sparks and shake it. Other craft near-by were and flashes of flame which flared up similarly treated and the ships looked until the heavens seemed afire. The customed for centuries to earthquakes, like bits of cork bobbing about in a crest of the earth appeared suddenly tempest. Almost immediately a tidal to drop. These phenomena were folwave of huge proportions swept across lowed by distinct lateral oscillations the strait, mounting the coasts and that threw the panic-stricken people

> Straits of Messina All Changed. Reports indicate that the geography

EARTHQUAKE SCENE IN ITALY.



Calabrian Family Among Ruins of T heir Home, Earthquake of Oct., 1907.

King Victor Emmanuel and the the government in recent years spent queen, who left for the scene of the large sums will be useless. The famous dered, took refuge for breath beside calamity, reached Naples last night whirlpool of Charybdis, it is said, has and proceeded at once to Sicily. A large number of people saw their among the number of deputies at the station observed to the king: "The and marines have been disembarked presence of your majesty will suffice The king turned sharply upon the the most powerful in Italy and is evi-

Horrible Scenes in the Ruins. The work of rescue at Messina, acperative that the dead be removed | cording to the meager details received from the ruins in order to avoid a pes- here, presented harrowing scenes. tilence. Steamers with doctors, drug- Hundreds of people were pinned under gists, firemen and workmen have ar- walls and rafters alive, but terribly rived at Messina from Catania and injured, for 30 hours. One of the rescuers found under the ruins of a house Special dispatches received here five children, alive, but unable to at Messina.

> amounting to half a million dollars lay in plain view. Officials Give Succor. The pope has telegraphed the arch-

shifted its position. Desperate calls have been made majesties depart from Rome and one from Rome to Messina, but these remain unanswered and fears are entertained that Fort Spuria, near Messina, has been destroyed, as the wire-

less station installed there is one of

has become extremely dangerous, in

which case the fortifications on which

speaker and said abruptly: "Don't dently not working. American Consul and Wife Die. Washington. - That Arthur S. Cheney, American consul at Messina, Sicily, and his wife lost their lives in the earthquake disaster which devastated that city Monday, is indicated by an official dispatch received last

> The following dispatch came via Malta, Maltese Islands, in the Mediterranean, being received there by wireless from Messina by Consul William H. Gale, and transmitted by him to the

> night by the state department from

Stuart Lupton, American vice-consul

"The Messina consulate destroyed and consul and wife supposed to be dead .- Lupton."

Arthus S. Cheney is a native of Illinois, but was appointed consul at Messina from Connecticut August 15, 1907. Stuart Lupton, who is from Tennessee. was only recently appointed vice and been extended to Italy in her affliction. bishops of Palermo and Catania and deputy consul at Messina and had just From rulers have come messages of the bishops of Miletto and Catanzaro arrived at his post, succeeding H.

Secret messages must evidently be variations in the humming sound so the very arc lights proclaim them

one-half miles distant.

To Prevent Spontaneous Combustion. By placing small cylinders containing compressed carbon dioxide, with out a Morse message. In fact, his arc fuse plugs, melting at 200 degrees, in

erly. The following formula is effective: "To one-half pint of good whiskey add one cunce of Toris Compound and one ounce Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring."

LAME BACK PRESCRIPTION The increased use of "Toris" for

lame back and rheumatism is causing considerable discussion among the

medical fraternity. It is an almost in-

fallible cure when mixed with cer-

tain other ingredients and taken prop-

Toris compound is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, but it as well as the other ingredients can be had from any good druggist.

WHY WELLS WAS WRATHY.

All Things Considered, He Had Some Excuse for Anger.

Charles E. Wells, who has been called the groundhog senator of West Virginia, because he once introduced a bill advocating the changing of groundhog day from February 2 to July 4, was staying over night at the Grand hotel of a budding West Virginia village not long ago.

He was awakened in the morning by heavy pounding on his door, and the voice of the old man night clerk saying "Five o'clock! Better get up or you'll miss your train."

Mr. Wells didn't intend to catch a morning train and hadn't given any instructions that he should be called at the unearthly hour of five o'clock, so he paid no attention to the old man's early morning greeting and was asleep again almost immediately.

In about 15 minutes he was again awakened by the pounding on his door and heard the voice of the old man saying apologetically: "Don't get up. I rapped on the wrong door."-Lippin-

HANDS RAW AND SCALY.

Itched and Burned Terribly-Could Not Move Thumbs Without Flesh Cracking-Sleep Impossible.

Cuticura Soon Cured His Eczema.

"An itching humor covered both my hands and got up over my wrists and even up to the elbows. The itching and burning were terrible. My hands got all scaly and when I scratched, the surface would be covered with blisters and then get raw. The eczema got so bad that I could not move my thumbs without deep cracks appearing. I went to my doctor, but his medicine could only stop the itching. At night I suffered so fearfully that I could not sleep. I could not bear to touch my hands with water. This went on for three months and I was fairly worn out. At last I got the Cuticura Remedies and in a month I was cured. Walter H. Cox, 16 Somerset St., Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. "CALLING" THE PITCHER.



The captain-See here, you've give seventeen men bases on balls! Dis here's a ball game, not no six-day walkin' match!

Electricity's Beginnings.

The term "electricity" was derived from the Greek word meaning amber. Electricity itself is earliest described by Theophrastus (321 B. C.) and Pliny (70 A. D.), who mention the power of amber to attract straw and dry leaves. Dr. Gilbert of Colchester, physician to Queen Elizabeth (1540-1603) may be considered the founder of the science, as he appears to have been the first philosopher who carefully repeated the observations of the ancients and applied to them the principles of philo-

sophical investigation. Mean Insinuation.

He was a brand-new milkman, and, lacking the wisdom of more experienced members of the species, knew not that on certain subjects he should at all times maintain a frigid silence. "It looks like rain this morning, mum." he said pleasantly, gazing skyward, as he poured the milk into his customer's jug. "It always does," was the curt reply. And the milkman was so dissatisfied with the remark that he strode away and savagely kicked a lamp post.

Fairly Warned.

An old Quaker, not careful of the teachings of his faith, was discovered by his wife kissing the cook behind the door. But the Quaker was not disturbed.

"Wife," said he, gently, "if thee doesn't quit thy spying, thee will make trouble in the family."

THEN AND NOW Complete Recovery from Coffee Ills.

"About nine years ago my daughter, from coffee drinking, was on the verge of nervous prostration," writes a Louisville lady. "She was confined for the most part to her home.

"When she attempted a trip down town she was often brought home in a cab and would be prostrated for days afterwards.

"On the advice of her physician she gave up coffee and tea, drank Postum, and ate Grape-Nuts for breakfast.

"She liked Postum from the very beginning and we soon saw improvement. To-day she is in perfect health, the mother of five children, all of whom are fond of Postum.

"She has recovered, is a member of three charity organizations and a club. holding an office in each. We give Postum and Grape-Nuts the credit for her recovery."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to

Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Ballooning as a Rest Cure

Miss Blanche Vignos, vice-president is also president of the Sorosis of Canof the Ohio Federation of Women's ton, and all the members of that club hounds and beagles. The dogs at first clubs, has become an enthusiastic were present to see her first ascenaeronaut, and recommends a balloon sion in that city the other day. Many trip to every woman whose nerves re- of the women implored Miss Vignos trained that they simply stand guard quire relaxation and rest. This seems not to make the trip, telling her she ing to train collies for the same purthan the disease, still Miss Vignos ever, went up in the balloon, and so message without the aid of special appoints to the fact that by a balloon enjoyed the experience that she made paratus of any kind. on their backs, thus abolishing the ride of several hours a severe attack a second ascension the following after- In his house was a workshop or of nerves was overcome. Miss Vignos noon. She is endeacoring to get fellow laboratory, lighted by an are lamp seiver for the electric waves sent out it is said, will be prevented.

clubwomen to accompany her on as- which, he observed with some interest, by a wireless station about two and censions, asserting the sport to be al- flickered in a most peculiar manner; most alluring enough to divert any the variations of intensity in the light

Some day a book on the "Mysteries of Wireless Telegraphy" will be written. A dweller in Brunswick, Gerover the balls. Mr. Duburow is seek- advice likely to work a cure worse was risking death. Miss Vignos, how many, recently intercepted a wireless

woman from work for equal suffrage. being accompanied by corresponding very difficult to send by wireless when frequently given out by the electric aloud.-New York Herald. Wireless From Arc Lamps. The Brunswicker, who was familiar

with the Morse code and could read it by sound, soon recognized, to his astonishment, that his lamp was spelling lamp was acting as an inpromptu re- coal bunkers, spontaneous combustion