

FOR THE BUSY MAN

NEWS EPITOME THAT CAN SOON BE COMPASSED.

MANY EVENTS ARE MENTIONED

Home and Foreign Intelligence Condensed into Two and Four Line Paragraphs.

WASHINGTON.

Opposition within democratic ranks to the demands of labor for amendments to the omnibus anti-trust bill virtually collapsed while the house was concluding general debate on the measure.

The supreme court has dismissed an appeal from the supreme court of Texas, which held valid an ordinance of the city of Ennis, Tex., annulling the franchise of the Ennis Water Works company.

The Oklahoma reciprocal demurrage law was annulled as unconstitutional by the supreme court on the ground that the Oklahoma court had held it applied to interstate commerce as well as state commerce.

The house passed the Rucker resolution, which in effect, exonerates the democratic congressional committee of charges that it violated the corrupt practices act in assessing senators and representatives for campaign contributions.

The exposition to be held at Panama commemorating the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Balboa will open November 3 next and last until April 26, 1915, according to announcement of the Pan-American bureau at Washington.

Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, American minister to Denmark, is seriously ill in Washington. Dr. Egan came from Copenhagen recently for a vacation to lecture through the south and west. All of his engagements have been cancelled.

Ernesto Nathan, former mayor of Rome, now Italian commissioner general to the Panama-Pacific exposition, had an interview with President Wilson. He was accompanied by the Italian ambassador and Ira Nelson Morris. Earlier the party called on Secretary Bryan.

The administration anti-trust program was definitely started on its way to the statute books when the house, with the legislative machinery working under forced draft, completed consideration of the Covington Trade Commission bill and laid that measure aside for final passage.

Organization certificates incorporating the twelve federal reserve banks have been received at the Treasury department. Election of director, classes A and B for each bank will be taken up at once and it is expected the forms of the ballots will be sent to the 7,565 member banks at once.

The senate interstate commerce committee began consideration of a motion to report only one anti-trust bill at the present session of congress. The bill proposed to receive the committee's approval would create an interstate trade commission with powers of investigation to report to congress next winter.

The body of Senator Bradley of Kentucky, was taken from Washington for burial at Frankfort. Both houses of congress adjourned as a mark of respect, resolutions were introduced and eulogies were spoken. The funeral party included Senators James Gallinger, Warren, Smoot, Overman, Shively, Root, Kern, Martin, Frazier, O'Gorman, Fall, Smith of Arizona, Hughes; all the Kentucky delegation of the house except Representative Powers, and Representatives Austin, Kahn, Green Smith of Michigan, Switzer and Johnson of Washington.

FOREIGN.

The Dutch Dockers' union has proclaimed a general strike of the workmen employed by the Holland-American line at Rotterdam.

DOMESTIC.

Announcement of his candidacy for reelection has been made at Denver by United States Senator Charles H. Thomas of Colorado, democrat.

An estate valued at nearly \$2,000,000 is disposed of largely to charity by the will of Miss Elizabeth H. Shippen of Philadelphia who died a week ago.

The fifth private bank in Chicago to fail in two weeks went under when the Jackson bank closed its doors. It had deposits of \$65,000. Private banks have been under fire in Chicago for some time.

The Niagara Falls conference and its developments is receiving the close attention of officials in Washington. While neither white house nor state department officials discuss the progress of negotiations, an evident atmosphere of tension and a general air of hopefulness prevailed among officials.

Under guard of United States cavalry, Ludlow, the striking coal miners' tent colony, which was destroyed in the fatal battle between miners, militia and mine guards on April 20, has been re-established.

Practically every department store in the country and every trade journal is owned by New Yorkers, according to W. J. Pilkinton, representing a trade journal at Des Moines, Ia., who spoke during the Journalism week celebration by the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

Greater New York spends \$38,293,498 on public schools yearly.

In the United States cities there was last year one bank to every 9,700 people.

The date of the international aviation meet and start of the around-the-world aerial race at San Francisco has been fixed for May 8 to 18, 1915.

Hugo Poynter, son of Sir John Poynter, president of the British academy, and a cousin of Rudyard Kipling, has arrived at San Francisco on the steamer Persia.

Forest fires that broke out along the Tamarack river in Minnesota lumber camps out of existence. Rangers from Robinson and Ely were summoned to fight the flames.

Granting of the Saturday half holiday as a means of a stricter observance of the Sabbath was urged in the report of the committee on Sabbath observance, made to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States.

The body of Harry Weakley, a rancher, burned almost to a crisp, was found under the wreckage of his automobile on a highway near Fresno, Cal. Nearly lay Walter Robinson, unconscious. Weakley's machine had turned turtle and burned with its owner pinned underneath.

An awakened public conscience and higher ideals of the people in the last score of years have made actual criminals of many thousands, according to William N. Gemmill, president of the Illinois Society of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology at its annual meeting at Chicago.

An avalanche of claims for refund of income taxes paid under protest, and in excess of the legal amount due, is expected by the treasury department in the near future. This is the intimation given by William E. Andrews, auditor for the treasury department, a former member of congress from Hastings, Neb.

A man who claims to be the Rev. Louis R. Patmont, a prohibition advocate, who had been missing since he addressed a "dry" meeting at Westville, Ill., March 31, was found in an abandoned farm house near Columbia, Ill. The man was found in the house by farm hands who were working about the place.

Society is too ready to intervene in behalf of the criminals, according to John B. Winslow, former chief justice of the supreme court of Wisconsin, in an address to the Illinois Bar association at Chicago. "The unwritten law or sentimental nonsense is invoked to prevent adequate punishment," he said.

Shan Ching Shu, Chinese consul general at San Francisco, reported to the police the disappearance of his two daughters. Sien Qual, 15 years old, and Min Lien, 8 years old. He could not account for their disappearance. They were later found in the woods, where they had gone to gather flowers and had gotten lost.

Asserting that its order was made necessary by the "blundering" of that United railroads of San Francisco of upwards of a million dollars by the corporation's former president, Patrick Calhoun, on the authorization of directors and stockholders, the California railroad commission gave reluctant consent to the borrowing of more money by the United railroads for the purchase of rolling stock.

Issuance of a nation wide call for financial and moral support for the striking Colorado coal miners, endorsement of Congressman J. W. Bryan's bill calling for federal ownership of the Colorado coal mines and the selection of Denver for the next meeting place were the principal acts of the convention of the Rocky Mountain Association of the United Mine Workers of America at Seattle.

The Dutch Dockers' union has proclaimed a general strike of the workmen employed by the Holland-American line at Rotterdam.

Advices from Paris bring information that the late Sir John Murray-Scott's art collection, consisting of the part that remained in Paris, has been sold by the owner, Lady Sackville-West, to an art dealer for \$1,400,000.

Stoppage of the Tehantepec railway route across Mexico has so increased traffic across the isthmus of Panama that the Panama railroad is almost unable to cope with the situation. Practically every car the railroad owns is in service and still mountains of freight at the terminals show no signs of diminution.

After a conference with President Huerta, the minister of the interior, said: "The president is highly gratified with the latest news from Niagara Falls. It seems that we are near a satisfactory arrangement."

Brought to a halt in his march to the south, Gen. Morelos Zaragoza, the defeated federal commander of the Tampico garrison, will have to face in battle once more the constitutionalist who drove him out of this place, or enter the wilderness of mountains in the Huasteca district to the west.

Army circles of Honolulu are stirred over the reported theft from army headquarters of complete maps and information concerning the island of Oahu. The theft is said to have been discovered on the morning of May 5.

The famous yacht, Princess Alice, formerly owned by the prince of Monaco and used by him in his deep sea researches, has been purchased by Lord Inverclyde, who will take a party of friends on it to San Francisco for the opening of the Panama-Pacific International exposition.

PUT RIVER ON MAP

COLONEL ROOSEVELT GIVES GRAPHIC STORY OF PERILS IN WILDS OF BRAZIL.

ALL THE MAPS ARE WRONG

Reasserts His Claims to Discovery of River Duvida in Address Before National Geographic Society—River is as Long as the Elbe.

Washington, Theodore Roosevelt last night gave an extended account of his discovery of the Duvida river, or river of doubt, before the National Geographic society in this city. He declared that the river is as long as the Elbe and is not shown on any map. As a result of his explorations, Colonel Roosevelt declared that all of the maps of the country he traversed are wrong.

Mr. Roosevelt's address was in part as follows: "Hardly ever can you do anything of note, except by building on what has been done by your predecessors' work. Columbus could not have discovered America, if it had not been for the deeds of Portuguese and to a less extent of Spanish sailors, from the days of Prince Henry the Navigator on. Peary could not have discovered the North pole if there had not been for generations men who had been pushing far northward the limits of knowledge of the polar regions. "To take an infinitely less important instance, I could have done nothing in South America if it had not been for the work done by scores of other men during the years that passed, and especially during the last seven or eight years.

"Here is the Amazon river. It was descended and discovered for the first time nearly four centuries ago by the early Spanish explorers, whose feats I were so phenomenal that they make all the work of all of us who have anything on that river today seem child's play in comparison. I say that, meaning it literally.

"The people who went up and down the Amazon speedily discovered the mouths of a number of rivers. One, two and three centuries elapsed before they discovered anything about those rivers except the mouths, and in the case of the river of which I am going to speak what they did say about the mouth was entirely wrong.

"I did not go down to South America with any intention of making such an exploration as this.

"When I go off on a trip I do not like to make pictures for myself of what I am going to do, because I do not know, but I had supposed that our trip would chiefly be a zoological trip, and I went primarily for the American Museum of Natural History with that end in view.

"When I got to Rio Janeiro, Mr. Lauro Mueller, who visited us last year, and who is the minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, told me that, of course, they would help me to do what I wished, which was to go up the Paraguay and then down into the Amazon, but that he thought he had something which would appeal to me much more; that the telegraphic commission which had been working in the western portion of Brazil had found that the best existing maps were totally wrong, that the whole region would have to be remapped after the discoveries of the telegraphic commission, and that they had found the sources of two rivers running north, which they did not know where.

"Now, we will be delighted to have you do it, but, of course, you must understand, we cannot tell you anything of what will happen, and there will be some surprises not necessarily pleasant," I said, "Well, by George, that is just what I would like to do—to make the try and see what would happen down that river."

"And now here I want, with all the emphasis possible—and I wish that the Brazilian ambassador were here to report to his government what I say—I want with all the emphasis possible to attest that everything that we did this year was a sequel to and was conditioned upon what the telegraphic commission of Brazil, under Colonel Rondon and his associates, had done during the preceding seven years.

"We would not have known the existence of the headwaters of this river. We could not have crossed the highland wilderness at all if it had not been for the work of that commission. All that we did was to put the cap on the pyramid of which they had laid deep and broad foundations.

"I greatly wish that this body would pay some recognition—would give some recognition—to the really remarkable work that has been done by Colonel Rondon and his associates of the Brazilian telegraphic commission during the last seven years—work

Which is Some Distance.

"You are a relation of the Rich-leighs, aren't you?" "Yes, a distant relation." "How distant?" "Well, as distant as they can keep me."

The Time.

"A sudden light broke on Benedict, the married man, when—" "Yes, when?" "When his wife threw the lamp at his head."

which, from the geographic standpoint, and from the standpoint of the development of the natural resources of the nation, is as noteworthy as anything that has been accomplished during the same length of time anywhere in the world.

"They have not had too much recognition in their own country. A prophet is not without honor, you know, save in his own country. They have had practically no recognition abroad.

"We started up the Paraguay and then struck across country on mule back to this point and then went down to there. It is almost impossible for me to show you on these standard maps what I did, because the maps are so preposterously wrong. For instance, there are two rivers close together, the Sacare and the Tapajos—that is within ten miles of each other—each of which has a waterfall about the size of the falls of the Yellowstone, in one case about 150 feet high and in the other case about 250 feet high, of which we took numerous photographs. There is not a hint of the existence of those waterfalls, nor, as far as I can find, of those rivers on that map.

"We then journeyed three weeks further on and came down to this point here (indicating on the map). There, on the map, is a mountain. There was really a valley with a river flowing down the middle. It does nothing of the kind. It does not run anywhere near it. Here are those rivers heading up there. They do not head up there.

"We went down another river where their sources are supposed to be, and these mountains are almost as irrelevant to the facts as are the rivers themselves. You can see, as I said, better on this map here. Here is the Tapajos. Here is the G. Parana running into the Madeira.

"On that map and on this you will find a little river in about 5 1/2 degrees. I think the actual course is about 5.12 or 5.15, but very nearly 5 1/2, a little river there put on there and put down here dotted without any name. I want you to look at this map. This is Bartholomew's map of South America. I want you to be able to check off for yourselves exactly the statement that I make.

"We found that this river, called the Dubitas (river of darkness) arose between the fifty-ninth and sixtieth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, just north of the thirteenth degree of latitude south. It first flowed west and then south, and then flowed north, originally as a mountainous, timber choked brook, not navigable until in latitude 12 degrees 1 minute south and longitude 60 degrees and 18 minutes west about in each case; maybe two or three minutes wrong.

"We crossed the telegraph line at a point where it becomes navigable, and it was there that we embarked, and we then ran on down about five degrees. I will put it in here. I do not know whether those in the rear of the hall can see it, but I have put it there now, that river as we have put it on the map. I want to call your attention to the fact that I am using my terms with scientific precision, and when I say 'put it on the map' I mean what I say. I mean that it is not on any map, and that we have put it on the map.

"The different portions of the course that we followed varied widely in difficulty. We first of all ran four days surveying of the river very accurately, and therefore going very slowly without encountering any rapids or other obstacles.

"I went down that river, going down there for the first time and of course endeavoring to map it in detail.

"It is much easier now for anyone to follow us, and if this geographic society or any other responsible organization wishes to send a man to or down that river I will give him letters of introduction and advice which will enable him, with comparatively little difficulty, to go over the entire course of that river and report on all the features in detail which, of course, the first explorers necessarily sketched in outline.

"I will give him letters to a rubber man who will unquestionably assist to get the canoes and the rowers that will enable him to ascend as far as the lowest of the uppermost rapids and come back, covering two-thirds of the distance and going up to the tenth degree.

"And this river, of about the size of the Elbe or the Rhine, through a region which on the maps issued today, the best maps, is not shown at all, is itself not shown on any map. Anybody can go up there and see for himself what has been done and can go through the work in detail, as I cannot go through it, and as we could not when we made our exploration through it.

"Now, when we embarked, having gone some 30 days by mule and ox train across this high central plateau of western Brazil, our party consisted of 22 men. We said good-by to Mr. Mueller and his associates here on the 27th of February.

"Exactly 60 days afterward, which consisted of canoeing work, we met Lieutenant Perreze and the little steamboat which he had at that point. On the trip, of our six members, Mr. Cherric, my son, the doctor, and Lieutenant Lira kept diaries day to day. Colonel Rondon kept the record in the order of the days. I kept the record in the writing that I had to do.

"I will come later to tell you what part of it had never been traversed by any civilized man before and what part of it had already been known to the rubber gatherers, but absolutely

Just So.

"Wombat is bossed by his wife, his mother-in-law, his sister and a maiden aunt. What do you think of that?" "Looks like an interlocking directorate to me."

The Nature of It.

"I suppose it is really hard to pick a bad magistrate." "Why so?" "Because in the nature of things, a magistrate must be a fine character."

unknown to any map maker; to these map makers here that I have quoted to you—English, German, French, American, or Brazilian—none of them know anything about it at all.

"For four days we ran, as I say, rather slowly before encountering any rapids. We then struck our first serious rapids. After that, which was in about 11 degrees 45 minutes south, we spent 42 days during which we slept every day at the head or foot of a rapids, and during the 42 days we only covered one degree of latitude, going to about 10 degrees 45 minutes south; that is, from 11 degrees 45 minutes to 10 degrees 45 minutes, and therefore making not much more than a mile and a half a day in a straight line, the curves of the river adding greatly to the distance actually traveled.

"We had by that time gone not more than a sixth of the distance that we expected to go and had used up about three-fourths, or four-fifths of our food. We had been on half rations pretty much all the time, eked out with parrots and monkeys, which we enjoyed there. But I can assure any of my zoological friends that they can leave me with entire safety in the monkey house without my making any assault on any of the inmates. I have had all the monkey I wish.

"Then, during that time, of the seven canoes and seven dugouts with which we started we lost five canoes and lost one of those. One man was drowned in the rapids. There were several other narrow escapes from drowning, and under the strain, which was great, one of the men went completely mad and murdered another and himself fled into the wilderness.

"Then we came out of the last succession of rapids, having been gone 46 days. It might have been 42 or 43 days, and either 46 or 47 days, and all of our troubles were over.

"We struck a long stretch of smooth water. The river was broad and big in that part, and after two days more we struck the uppermost camp or house of any of the rubber men. We were able to get food—sugar cane, manioc, sometimes rice or bananas, occasionally a chicken or a duck, not very often. And in the 11 days, if I remember rightly, we got eight eggs, which divided among the six of us would have given each man one egg a week.

"Until men have had experience they can hardly realize the insufferable difference there is going down a stream broken by rapids which are unknown and going down a stream just as difficult which is known.

"In the first place you come to the head of the rapids and you have not any idea what is ahead. You have to land and send people forward to explore.

"They may have to be gone three or four hours. They come back. They may have only explored one side of the stream. If they find it very bad they may have to cross over and explore for three or four hours on the other side, down, to see if there is not some channel on that side on which you can get your canoe. Then you have to come back and report as to whether you can run the canoes loaded.

"Our canoes were so overlaid that we could not often do that. It is a question whether you can run them down empty and merely portage the goods, or whether you must portage the goods and let the canoes down by ropes, or whether you will have to do as we had to do on three or four occasions—cut roads through the woods, lay down logs, and with block and tackle and by the severest kind of bodily labor drag the heavy, clumsy dugouts overlaid down to the foot of the rapids.

"If you are overcautious you will take so long a time that you will exhaust your food supply and be in danger of starvation. If you are over-risky you may lose the canoes and what's in them. Then you face starvation, not in the future, but in the present.

"The medicines are almost as important as the food. We had to keep the men and ourselves all dosed with quinine the whole time in order to keep the fever from us. I think everybody got the fever more or less, but if we had not had the quinine we would have been laid out.

"We were fortunate enough on our trip down the river not to lose any of our instruments or any of the specimens or notebooks or anything else that was of consequence to the expedition, but we had to cut all our personal belongings to the bone.

"On the upper course of the river there were Indians. They were afraid of us and somewhat hostile. I think their hostility was due only to timidity, but if you are shot by a man because he is afraid of you it is almost as unpleasant as if he shot you because he disliked you.

"In the wilderness people portray you as being in danger from crocodiles and jaguars and so on. They are not the things you mind. It is the mosquitoes and the poisonous ants. It is the ants that eat up your clothing. It is the moribund wasps that are perfectly awful. It is these so-called borochuda and plum flies, which are like the black flies of the north-woods, only worse, and that are really serious drawbacks to work in the wilderness. The life lacked a good deal of being undiluted pleasure during the time we spent at that camp. We were about three days, almost four days, in the camp."

Cheeky.

Sponger—Have you a spare cigar about you, old chap? Sparks—Certainly! But I thought you'd sworn off smoking? Sponger—Right! but that was only bought cigars.

His Opinion.

"I don't see why they call that thing the hesitation dance." "You don't?" "No, it looks to me more like jumping at conclusions."

EXECUTE CAPTIVES

REBELS MAKE END OF FEDERAL OFFICERS.

PREFER DEATH TO DISLOYALTY

Nearly One Hundred Fall Before Villa's Firing Squads at Tepec and Paredon.

Armagos, Coahuila.—Thirty-five women camp followers lost their lives with 300 federal soldiers in the battle of Paredon, it was learned, and thirty-seven federal officers were executed after the battle. Among those who fell before the firing squad were: General Munoz, a nephew of ex-President Porfirio Diaz; General Orson and nine colonels.

Reports of these executions at first were denied, but now seem well established. The men shot, it was said, reiterated their loyalty to the Huerta government, and rather than violate their oath of allegiance to it gave their lives. Also twelve members of the federal military band were shot, although this was done by constitutionalist soldiers without the sanction of their officers. After a stop had been put to the carnage, the remaining seven members of the band were asked to give a concert, a request which was met promptly.

Fraternize with Slayers. Later at Hipolito the seven remaining musicians were sent to fraternize with the very men who had killed their comrades.

This was the only instance in which enlisted men were executed.

Government Issues Warning.

Washington, D. C.—Evidence of what appears to be a well organized campaign to delude farmers throughout the country into buying an alleged cure for hog cholera, under the impression that this has been investigated and approved by the United States Government, has reached the Department of Agriculture. Articles praising this medicine, Benetol by name, are being sent out widespread to newspapers. These articles are so worded that it appears as if the Department of Agriculture had received reports from the state of Minnesota showing that the medicine had proved most beneficial. As a matter of fact the one report received by the Department was an official and unsolicited statement sent presumably from the promoters themselves. The Department attaches no importance whatsoever to this statement. It has no reason to believe in the efficiency of any proprietary cure for hog cholera and does not recommend any. Under certain conditions it urges farmers to protect their stock with anti-hog-cholera serum but that is all.

In connection with this attempt it may be said that the medicine, which is now put forward as good for hogs, was advertised some time ago as a means of killing tuberculosis, typhoid, and cancer germs, according to an article published in the Journal of the American Medical Association. At that time it was asserted that the Army was interested in it. As a matter of fact the Army was no more interested than the Department of Agriculture is now.

In view of the evidence that the attempt to create this false impression is persistent and widespread, all hog owners are warned to communicate with the United States authorities before accepting as true any statement that the Government recommends any treatment other than the serum already mentioned.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Will Help Husband Win.

Alameda, Cal.—Mrs. Joseph R. Knowland, wife of Congressman Knowland, who is a candidate for the United States senate, announced that she will stump the state for her husband. She will go with him up and down the state and while the congressman is addressing general political gatherings, Mrs. Knowland will make campaign speeches to women.

Carranza Complains.

Durango, Mexico.—General Carranza sent a message to his representative at Washington, complaining of what he inferred was the failure of the A. B. C. mediators to request him to appoint delegates to the peace parley at Niagara Falls, Ont. He expressed doubt that the negotiations would be successful without representation of the constitutionalists' faction.

Saves Nine From Flames.

St. Louis, Mo.—Samuel Fitzgerald, a soldier stationed at Jefferson barracks, saved nine persons from probable incineration during a tenement fire here.

Cargo Through the Canal.

New York.—The steamer Colon, which arrived from Cristobal, brought the first freight that came through the Panama canal. The cargo consisted of sugar and was towed through the canal on barges. It was the first cargo to pass through the canal.

She Shoots Blank Cartridge.

Epsom.—Ada Rice, supposed to be a militant suffragette, was arrested on Epsom Downs after she had discharged a pistol loaded with blank cartridges at a policeman.

Private Bank Goes Under.

Chicago.—The fifth private bank in Chicago to fail in two weeks went under when the Jackson Park bank closed its doors. It had deposits of \$65,000. Private banks have been under fire in the city of Chicago for some time.

Switzerland Decides to Come.

Berne, Switzerland.—The Swiss federal government decided that Switzerland should be represented officially at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

Clothes are expensive—rubbing wears them out quickly—stop rubbing—use RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPHTHA SOAP. "Carbo" kills germs. Prevents sickness. "Naptha" cleans instantly. Saves clothes—saves money—saves you.



RUB-NO-MORE CARBO NAPHTHA SOAP should also be used to wash the finest fabric. It purifies the linens. Makes it sweet and sanitary. It doesn't need hot water.

Carbo Disinfects RUB-NO-MORE Carbo Naptha Soap Naptha Cleans RUB-NO-MORE Washing Powder Five Cents—All Grocers The Rub-No-More Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

NOT AN ABSOLUTE BLANK

Eye Retains Impression of Last-Seen Spectacle During the Duration of a Wink.

When a person winks his eyes he momentarily covers the entire eyeballs, and everything therefore should turn absolutely black and be in total darkness for the instant. As a matter of fact, he certainly is in total darkness, but he is unconscious of the same. The reason he is unconscious is that the eye is incapable of removing a certain view from itself until an eighth of a second has elapsed. So the view seen just before the ball goes in to eclipse continues to be seen for an eighth of a second. But as the eye is not covered by the lid as long as this, a new view arrives to supplement the old view before the old one has vanished. Thus the darkness is not noticed, although there is no doubt that it exists.

This same peculiarity of the eye enables moving pictures to have their being. It also is the reason why a lighted torch whirled rapidly around shows a path instead of a sequence of torches. Also why a rapidly rotating wheel does not show its spokes. If a snapshot be taken of such a wheel it does show the spokes, however, and proves the above fact of persistence. Or of the wheel be viewed by a lighting flash it shows them.

Found No Bottom.

When John Findlay, the actor, was revisiting the scenes of his parents' childhood and youth, Kerry county, Ireland, he was shown the famous Devil's Punch Bowl. "That there bowl is so deep, me boy, that nobody iver sounded the bottom of it," said the old man. "Only one man iver attempted to plinate its depths. He took off his clothes at the edge, and then delved down into the Devil's Punch Bowl. He never found the bottom. The next day we received a telegram from Canada which said, 'Ship over me clothes.'"

It is computed that the total number of printed books in the world is no less than 11,638,810, and that about 8,714,000 of these have been published subsequently to the year 1800. From 1500 to 1835 the number of books produced annually averaged only 1,250. It was not until 1700 that the annual average passed 10,000, and it was not until 1837 that it reached 100,000. From 1900 to 1908, however, the annual output averaged 174,375—exactly 140 times the average output between 1500 and 1835.

Easily Satisfied.

"Is that Ella's husband?" "Yes." "He must be easily suited." "Easily suited! Say, that fellow would take a round trip in a street car just for the ride!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Worked Poorly.

"We thought this year we'd rather move than clean house." "Great scheme!" "Unfortunately the same idea had occurred to the people who vacated the house we moved into."

Toastie Flavour A Winner

Every day many are finding out that

Post Toasties

are different from other "ready to eat" foods. It's in the making.

Toasties are carefully cooked bits of choicest Indian corn toasted to an appetizing, golden-brown crispness.

Care and time in toasting and the delicate flavoring make this crisp corn-food delightful.

Post Toasties—ready to eat direct from the sealed package, with cream and sugar to taste.