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THE STALEY CO.
427 Jasper St. Kalamazoo, Mich.

represented. Alfred W. Dodsworth arrived at the committee room with a list of questions he wanted propounded to him, impelled by what he regarded as misrepresentation of the attitude of his paper. The testimony, however, suddenly broadened and the witness sought refuge in referring the committee to his brother, now in New York, for detailed enlightenment. The witness said his paper never had been subsidized by any interests whatever, and its business and editorial columns had no relation. But, he testified, about six years ago, a person came into his office and offered to pay the Journal of Commerce \$100,000, taking one million copies of his paper for the insertion of an article in one issue supporting the ship subsidy legislation. This man refused to disclose his identity unless his proposition was to be accepted. His proposition was, in the event of acceptance, to make out a certified check immediately for \$10,000 to bind the agreement, and to pay the balance of \$90,000 upon publication of the article. Mr. Dodsworth said he immediately called his brother, John W., into his office as a witness to the conversation and the proposition was declined. That, however, was only one such event. Another man about two years ago, Dodsworth said, tried to buy the support of the paper for \$40,000, and in the Spanish-American war the Spanish government tried to buy the paper's influence. Chairman Olcott asked the witness who represented the Spanish government when it tried to buy his paper's support. Mr. Dodsworth replied that the proposition came through Charles A. Conant, who was then the paper's Washington correspondent. Pressed as to the identity of the man who made the offer, Mr.

Dodsworth said his father or brother may have been told, but he himself had not.

An Associated Press dispatch says: "The 'boycott' case of the Bucks Stove and Range company of St. Louis against the American Federation of Labor came to a dramatic close in the supreme court of the United States, which decided that it was a question it would not hear. The court proceeded to hear arguments on the 'contempt' case which arose out of the 'boycott' case. The court arrived at the conclusion that the boycott case was moot, or one leaving nothing substantial to be decided, when attorneys on both sides, being questioned, informed the court that an agreement had been entered into between the company and the federation for the settlement of their disputes. Chief Justice White announced that the court considered that this left nothing but the matter of costs to be determined upon and that nothing remained for the court to enjoin if the case was passed upon finally. It was held that the case could not be held simply to determine who should pay the costs."

Republican leaders say they will fight the Canadian reciprocity agreement. Senator Lafe Young says it means ruin to America. Democratic leaders favor it.

A petition for rehearing in the guaranteed bank case was filed in the United States supreme court by C. B. Ames, attorney for the Noble State Bank of Oklahoma.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, the author, died at her home in Newton, Mass., age 67 years.

FRANKLIN ON EARLY MARRIAGE

Indeed, from marriages that have fallen under my observation, I am rather inclined to think that early ones stand the best chance of happiness. The temper and habits of the young are not yet become so stiff, and uncomplying, as when more advanced in life; they form more easily to each other, and hence, many occasions of disgust are removed. And if youth has less of that prudence which is necessary to manage a family, yet the parents and elder friends of young married persons are generally at hand to afford their advice, which amply supplies that defect and, by early marriage, youth is sooner formed to regular and useful life; and possibly some of those accidents or connections, that might have injured the constitution, or reputation, or both, are thereby happily prevented.

Particular circumstances of particular persons may possibly sometimes make it prudent to delay entering into that state; but, in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favor, that she has not judged amiss in making us desire it. Late marriages are often attended, too, with this further inconvenience, that there is not the same chance that the parents should live to see their offspring educated. "Late children," says the Spanish proverb, "are early orphans." A melancholy reflection to those whose case it may be! With us in America marriages are generally in the morning of life; our children are therefore educated and settled by noon; and thus, our business being done, we have afternoon and evening to ourselves.—From Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography.

A Profit of \$7,000 From But 24 Acres

Mr. Charles Volz realized more than \$7,000 CLEAR MONEY from his onion crop, harvested during the season of 1910, from only 24 acres of his farm near Mission, Texas. This large sum represents the actual net cash returns, after deducting \$75 per acre for the cost of planting, growing and harvesting the crop, and \$1,700 paid for crates.

Mr. Volz made his first shipment March 19 and the last shipment April 22, and received an average net price of \$1.25 per crate for his onions. His first shipment was a part of the first car of onions in the United States to be shipped direct from the field to market during the season of 1910.

The bulk of Mr. Volz's onions were shipped in car lots to New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Boston, Cincinnati, and other leading cities of the United States.

Mr. Volz's success at Mission is not unusual. Others are also making big money from their onions. In 1910 Mission led the entire Rio Grande Valley in the number of onion shipments, and ranks first among the onion growing districts of Texas for the average prices received.

But onion growing is only a part of the income a grower derives from a Mission farm. For instance, Mr. Volz made over \$1,000 NET PROFIT from one acre planted in celery. There's big money, too, in cabbage, potatoes, beans, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cauliflower, beets, turnips, cucumbers, okra, spinach, etc.



Secret of the Big Successes at Mission, Texas

It isn't any wonder that the farmers and growers on the La Lomita Irrigated Lands at Mission, Texas, are making money. You couldn't imagine a more favorable combination of success-making conditions than you will find at Mission.

There isn't a month in the year when you can't market something from a Mission farm. There are 12 months of growing season and two, three and four crops are grown on the same ground in one year. In the winter you can grow vegetables and ship them to market when the demand is greatest and the prices highest, and weeks ahead of other sections of the United States. There's big money, too, in growing staple crops, or fruit raising.

The Mission Lands are in the heart of the Famous Rio Grande Valley of the Texas Gulf Coast Country. The soils are wonderfully fertile, and every foot of the La Lomita drouths; no guesswork; no danger of losses.

The climate is delightful summer and winter. Transportation facilities unequalled. Splendid schools and churches. Opportunities for the large or small investor. Low excursion rates twice each month. Investigate NOW—these lands will be higher next year. Send at once for illustrated booklet, giving complete information, prices, terms, etc.

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