

CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL

Experts Will Preach This Gospel Along Burlington in Iowa.

TRIP OCCUPIES TWO WEEKS

F. D. Coburn, Henry Wallace and Four Professors from State College at Ames Will Deliver the Addresses.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 8.—(Special.)—A special train which shall preach the gospel of soil conservation will traverse the lines of the Burlington railroad in Iowa the next two weeks. Stops will be made at over 100 towns and forty-minute lectures will be delivered in each one by soil experts from the Iowa State Agricultural college at Ames and elsewhere.

The need of some such crusade has been shown in one Iowa county, where the same patch of ground has been planted continuously to corn for the last twenty years with the result that it yields only twelve bushels to the acre, while the state average is thirty-two bushels and yields of forty to seventy bushels are by no means uncommon.

Forty Minute Lectures. At each town visited during the two weeks the train is out over the Burlington lines forty-minute lectures will be delivered in two large audience coaches attached to the train, with a sufficient number of speakers to address overflow crowds.

Ames, will be with the train. Other men as follows will also accompany: Henry Wallace, Sr., president of the National Conservation congress; James Atkinson, editor of the Iowa Homestead; Alton Secor, editor of Successful Farming; Howard N. Whitney, editor of Register and Farmer; E. R. Schoemaker, editor of the Iowa Weather and Crop Service; Hon. J. C. Simpson, secretary of the Iowa State Board of Agriculture and Hon. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Prof. P. G. Holden, the famous seed corn man, is expected to be with the train at least part of the time.

WHERE DEATH ENTERS NOT

Paradise Near Madrid, Where Sword Has Been Beaten Into Plowshare and All is Serene.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—(Special to The Bee.)—There is a territorial paradise not far from Madrid where death and disease are unknown. It is the village of Cobena, where figuratively the sword has been beaten into the plowshare. The local chemist gave up the sale of drugs to despair two years ago, and now he is a purveyor of sweetmeats and confectionary. Half the cemetery has been turned into a pleasure garden—there has not been a single death for eight years. The undertakers have fled from a spot where death refuses to give him a living. The doctor who has lived for years in the village on his capital, hoping against hope, has now decided to emigrate.

EX-CROWN PRINCE TAKES CURE

Returns to Belgrade After a Two Months' Stay at Vichy and Ostend.

BELOGRADE, Oct. 8.—(Special to The Bee.)—The ex-Crown Prince George has returned to Belgrade after a two months' cure at Vichy and Ostend. Though no official reception awaited him, the second emperor's son being present at the station, he was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered by the great masses of people. Prince George has been described as the "hotspur" of Serbia, and his youthful escapades have caused great anxiety to the king, who early this year sent him into exile. A large section of the people, however, are in his favor and sharply criticize the king for dealing so severely with a "high spirited young broncho."

PLAGUE OF SNAILS IN CEYLON

Millions of Creepers Throng Coast, Some of Them Weighing as Much as a Pound Each.

COLOMBO, Oct. 8.—(Special to The Bee.)—A plague of snails on the coast of Ceylon is assuming a serious proportion. Millions of snails are to be found, and some of them weigh as much as one pound each. The snails have begun feeding on the young coconut trees, and it is feared that they may attack the young rubber trees. The government is taking measures to check the devastation.

A Ton of Gold could buy nothing better for female weakness, lame back and kidney trouble than Electric Bitters. 50c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

Some Things You Want to Know Government at Work--Postoffice Department

The Postoffice department, with its 225,000 employees, is the largest single government establishment in the world. It annually handles more than 14,000,000,000 pieces of mail at a cost of more than \$200,000,000. More than half of all the employees of the government are at work under the direction of the postmaster general. Some idea of the immensity of its business may be gleaned from the statement that the stamps of all kinds used in a single year would plaster 3,900 acres of land, or make six belts of stamps around the earth.

When the revenues of the government began to fall off two years ago the post-office department started to look for opportunities to retrench. It was found that in the money order business the labor involved in handling the advice slips mailed from the issuing to the paying office involved an expenditure of \$900,000 a year.

So it was decided by the postmaster general to issue a new form of order, in which the advice slip was incorporated with the order itself and carried to the paying office by the person in whose favor the order was issued. This single economy, involving no impairment of the service, results in an annual saving of more than \$500,000. Another opportunity for retrenchment was found in the handling of registered matter. It had been the custom to issue a return card for each registered letter or parcel sent. This required the handling of more than 2,000,000 cards a year by the employees of the postal service.

The postmaster general asked congress to authorize him to return cards to the sender only when requested. The result of this small economy will be a saving of several hundred thousand dollars. The growth of the mail business of the United States has been one of the marvels of American progress. In 1837 the average individual spent 3 cents a year for postage. In 1909 he spent \$2.29 a year on mail sent out. The receipts of the Chicago postoffice today are larger than those of the entire country at the time of Abraham Lincoln's accession to the presidency. No part of the service has enjoyed such a remarkable development as the rural free delivery. Fourteen years ago there were only eighty-two rural routes in operation, and they involved an annual expenditure of only \$18,000. Today there are more than 40,000 in operation, and they involve an annual outlay of some \$36,000,000. This service is the most expensive that the government renders. The entire receipts of the rural letter carriers are less than \$4,000,000 a year and the government spends more than four times as much on the service.

There are more than 60,000. Under present regulations the aim is to appoint men of recognized efficiency, and to keep them in office as long as they satisfactorily discharge their duties. He also has charge of salaries and allowances for the postal service. Every few years the salaries of all presidential postoffices throughout the country are adjusted, the basis of adjustment being the receipts of the office. Likewise, he has charge of the expense accounts of the various offices throughout the country, and as these aggregate many millions of dollars, they must be watched carefully. The city delivery service is also under his jurisdiction. The law provides that whenever a city office shows a certain amount of receipts or the city has a population of 10,000, city free delivery is established. Nearly 150 cities and towns now have city delivery service.

The second assistant postmaster general has charge of the transportation of the mails. It costs about \$60,000,000 a year for the operation of mail service on the railroad trains of the country, and the total expense of mail transportation amounts to more than \$60,000,000. There are star routes to be looked after, steamboat routes, mail passenger routes, wagon routes, street car routes, and pneumatic tube routes.

There are about 15,000 railway postal clerks who handle the mail carried in the railway mail service. These men constitute the backbone of the American postal system. They must be familiar with the location of from 6,000 to 10,000 postoffices. Each clerk must be able to tell instantly on what road a given postoffice in the state he works is located, must know through what junction points a letter dispatched by him to that office may pass, and a multitude of other details that can be mastered only by very retentive minds. A letter addressed to the little village of Mount Crawford, Va., mailed in Washington any evening, will reach its destination quickest by one route. Mailed on Saturday evening it will reach its destination quickest by another route. Even such small details as this must be perfectly familiar to the men who constitute the working force of the railway mail service.

There are thirteen divisions in the railway mail service, each presided over by a superintendent. It has been said by postal authorities that the railway mail service is the only properly organized division of the postal service. Every postmaster in the country must transact his business direct with the department at Washington. This involves long delays in the passing of correspondence between the department and the remote postmasters. It is probable that in the near future the postmasters of the principal cities of the country will be given oversight of the smaller offices in contiguous territory, thus overcoming the disadvantages of managing the entire service directly from Washington.

MIGHTY REACH OF HATPIN

Powder Puff and Mirror at One End and Rooster at the Other.

Hatpins large enough to hold girls' powder puffs are the latest novelty produced by manufacturing jewelers in Maiden Lane, reports the New York Sun. This is said to be the greatest hatpin season in the history of the trade.

So huge are some of the new designs in these pins that the ornamental heads have hinged lids. When the lid is lifted the powder puff is disclosed. In addition the inside surface of the lid is a tiny mirror. Some of the guards now made for the dangerous point of the hatpin match the heads of the pin. Other guards are made even larger and more elaborately ornamented than the heads. The same guards may be used interchangeably for many pins.

Both heads and guards are represented as roosters, pheasants, owls' heads or other bird heads made in gold, silver and gemstones or rhinestones and imitations. In some designs the rooster from comb to claws is three inches long. Sometimes only a side view of the bird is given and in other specimens he seems to be strutting out as if for his morning crow.

Strange Properties of a Wonderful Drug

(From Chicago Examiner)

Prof. H. von Starck's new book, "Thirty Years Observations of Eczema," contains much that will interest the layman as well as the scientific reader. "In June, 1908," he writes, "there appeared at the institute a woman, 23 years old, with hair unusually interesting. It was abundant and long, but upon close examination two distinct growths of hair were seen.

"She said that up to four months previous her hair was thin, straggling and brittle, with a tendency to fall out. Dandruff and eczema of the scalp had developed, which she treated with a simple solution made by dissolving 2 ounces of quinine in 1/2 pint of hot water—let cool. "The result of the treatment was that the eczema and dandruff were eradicated, and apparently the hair follicles were revived, for new hair appeared. "For years I recommended quinine in any case of eczema on any part of the body."—Adv.

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Rubel's Great October Bargain Sale. Home Outfits and Home Comforts are subjects that are interesting thousands of people. What is best to purchase that will give the best results and is the best value for the money? Where to go to find the best stock and where the prices and goods are reliable? At fitting homes. Our prices are marked in plain figures on each article and are cut to the lowest notch. We aim to please and satisfy customers. The present week we hold a special October Bargain Sale and quote following values:

- A Room Full of Good Furniture, \$25.75
- KITCHEN CABINET SPECIAL - \$16.75
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- UNIVERSAL HEATERS - \$28.95
- MISSION CLOCKS - \$5.65
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- CHERRY LEATHER ROCKERS - \$4.75

Corset Bulletin. News of Importance to Every Woman. Our Lastikops Webbing is not merely an improvement—it is really a new kind of a fabric. It produces results always desired but never before possible. It opens a new era in corset-construction. It promises correct style with increased comfort to every woman—stout, slender or medium.

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