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JAP ALLIANCE
AGAINST U.S.
OPENLY URGED
IN GERMANY

"What Does It Matter If Yellow Race Should Establish Itself In America?" Asks Naval Expert In Prominent Berlin Newspaper.

Dr. Graves, Recently Released Spy of Kaiser, Has Documents to Prove His Charge of Secret Compact Between Two Empires.

Special Cable to The American.

BERLIN, June 14.—That the idea of a secret compact between Germany and Japan first blazed at in the revelations of Dr. Karl Graves, the former confidential agent for Germany and England, to the New York American, has now received a thoughtful attention of German publicists is shown again in an article in this week's *Die Zeitzeitschrift* by Count Reventlow, the prominent naval expert in Germany.

Germany, the writer urges, should refuse to allow consideration of race sentiment to lead it into taking sides with Japan in its war against the Tatars. Furthermore,

"Suppose Japan really became master of the Pacific," he says. "It is scarcely likely Germany would interfere in the affairs of Japan. Equal interests would be involved. Equal rights could it be injured by a partial weakening of American influence in foreign affairs."

"Great Britain would be forced to transfer its attention to the Far East as the chief center of its interests. This also would be scarcely likely to injure German interests."

"On the other hand, what does it matter if the German Empire or if the yellow races establish themselves on the American Continent? Even the wildest fancy can not picture a world in which the United States and Japan, eager early in days, after locking the door, the servants in their rooms, cutting the telephone wires and disconnecting off the electric lights, stole \$20,000 worth of jewels which had been hidden in a closet."

Police are seeking a butler and maid who left the employment of Yager, who was captured.

"The most fact that any such understanding would have extraordinary influence in the international situation."

"This influence would be favorable to Germany and Japan, and, in proportion, as great, yet, as the two empires maintain the strict reserve which they usually assume when the hint is passed. But the discussion of certain principles of racial expansionism in Germany is unfavorable to the two empires."

The *Vossische Zeitung* reproduces the story told by the New York American that Dr. Graves, before his release from the British prison, refrained from making any mention of his reported investigations into Germany's negotiations with secret envoys of Japan.

The London *Advertiser*, which not infrequently acts as spokesman for Government officials, published "The American's" report. "The American," it said, "for some reason, was mysteriously released before the narration of his term."

Wanted Graves on Japan.

It was also noted, however, that British officials, after taking such an unusual step, should retain him until he had given up his secret. That is the probable object was to employ him for secret negotiations.

Underwood's negotiations is indirectly admitted by The London *Advertiser*, which said that he allowed himself to be swindled by Graves.

PRODUCES DOCUMENT

NEW YORK, June 14.—Documentary evidence of the relations between the American and British governments has been put into the possession of "The American."

It will be recalled that Dr. Graves, the American told now, after having been released from prison on his parole, wrote the following:

Continued on Page 10, Column 2.

M. R. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, prominent in Washington society, who is active in campaign for eugenic marriages.

EUGENICS NOW
SOCIETY WORK
IN WASHINGTON

National Society Being Fostered
by Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Bryan
and Mrs. J. H. Hammond.

WOULD CENSOR MARRIAGES
Bill Will Be Prepared to Prevent
Physically Unfit Persons Joining
in Wedlock.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The National Society for the Promotion of Practical Eugenics, whose contents consist of organization, induced by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, Mrs. John Hays Hammond and other prominent women, is the talk of Washington society, with a view to the elimination of hereditary vice, disease and deformity.

The demand that marriageable men should have "now" capital only, but biologically fit, is being given a voice in the selection of a mate.

Legislation against the marriage of persons physically unfit. Registration and sterilization of the unfit.

A single standard of morals.

Meet With Mrs. Hammond.

Such a society probably will be launched in the near future.

The home of leading women has been thrown open for meetings relative to problems of eugenics.

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The home of

If Monkeys Had Become Men



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What Should We Human Beings Be if Monkeys Were Our Ancestors?

And What Is There About Us Which Proves That We Are Actually NOT the Descendants of Monkeys or Like Them? We Have One Quality Unlike the Monkey, and That Is THE POWER TO STICK AT ONE THING.

signs upon the wall, with his monkey friend looking in contempt and wonder at real art on the floor, would be a pitiful sort of a "thing—but he would not be very different from some modern painter, whose work is a little more preposterous than anything that a monkey mind could conceive.

Our social idleness, our foolish social ambitions and strivings are not so different from life in a monkey cage, where a powerful shadow drags the little feeble monkey around with the superiority of muscle, as the social boohoo in human life drives the weak monkeys of humanity around with the superiority OF MONEY.

If monkeys were capable of thinking and planning they would probably develop a "civilization" not very much unlike our own.

Some big, powerful monkey would get for himself more than he could possibly use, and thousands of little, weak monkeys would worry and serve him.

The powerful monkey's wife would make a fool of herself in many kinds of monkey extravagance, vanity and folly—and the wives of weaker monkeys would worry their husbands and fret themselves trying to do everything done by the rich monkey's wife.

We should never have in a "civilization" of developed monkeys, very many of the things that we have now, cruelly, dishonestly.

We are NOT the descendants of any monkey that we know. But our so-called civilization thus far is not so different from that which monkeys might have created, IF IT WERE POSSIBLE FOR THEM TO CREATE ANYTHING.

But here is a lesson for young men who want to succeed, a lesson that is emphasized in the life of every monkey—monkeys can never do anything worth while. Monkeys never could

have become rulers of the globe, as men have become rulers, for the simple reason that monkeys CANNOT STICK AT ONE THING.

Watch a monkey in his monkey home some day for five minutes—and you will see that it is that monkeys remain monkeys, and could not become anything better.

The monkey looks fixedly into space, and you say to yourself, "He is thinking very earnestly." In a quarter of a minute his earnest look is gone and he is inspecting his left foot with care.

After another quarter of a minute and he has made a wild leap for the bars and is shaking them violently.

Then he drops to the floor, casually scratching around among the empty peanut shells.

When he sees another monkey, pulls the monkey's tail, and a race begins that lasts ten seconds. Both stop as they began, without apparent object.

And so the monkey's day and week AND LIFE pass.

The monkey is a monkey, he remained a monkey, he lost his chance of being ruler of the globe BECAUSE HE COULDN'T STICK AT THE SAME THING MORE THAN TEN SECONDS.

And, you young men that WANT to succeed, and you older men that wonder why you DON'T succeed, ask yourselves whether you are suffering from the monkey's infirmity—the inability to stick at anything for more than ten seconds.

Going to your work every day and staying for eight or ten hours isn't sticking at anything. To be a real worker, to be one of those who will succeed, you must be able to do THAT WHICH YOU ARE NOT COMPELLED TO DO.

You must have in yourself a driving power, the power to concentrate, to stick at one thing until the thing is done.

We don't know what kind of animal gradually developing through millions of years finally gave man control of the planet.

But this we do know. Whatever that animal was who stands back of us as our ancestor, he was an animal capable of exercising will power, and of sticking at one thing until the thing was accomplished.

All the newspapers in the United States have recently told the story of a man who killed five wolves and received a hundred dollars from the State bounty offered for wolf killing.

The other day he was shot in the back, and they knew that there was a man outside with a gun, and that their lives were in danger.

The man knew the wolves were in there. The question was, which would win, the man, away from the man, or the wolves, by keeping away from the man.

The man MADE UP HIS MIND TO GET THE WOLVES.

He stayed there one hour, two hours, ten hours, twenty-four hours, and one day was passed.

Then he stayed another day.

Then he stayed a fourth day, AND THEN THE WOLVES CAME OUT AND THE MAN KILLED THEM AS THEY CAME OUT AND GOT THE BOUNTY.

The man was hungry and thirsty, and the wolves were hungry and thirsty.

The man was outside and the wolves were inside.

The man got the wolves and got the bounty BECAUSE HE WAS ABLE TO STICK AT THE SAME THING IN SPITE OF HUNGER,

Spite of pain, despite of all manner of misery, until he was able to do THAT WHICH YOU ARE NOT COMPELLED TO DO.

You may be sure that when men were animals, with long arms and short legs, and big feet and little foreheads, a million years ago, they were like the men of to-day—here and there one could stick at a thing, and a hundred could not.

But the one who could stick SURVIVED, the one who had patience to sit up in a tree, until the animal he wanted came along, and when they had the determination to kill that animal, THAT ONE ALWAYS HAD FOOD, AND HIS YOUNG ONES GOT WHAT THEY NEEDED.

Whereas those that could not think, those that could not stick and keep at a thing did not when famine came—they did not survive.

There was a cruel application of the law of the survival of the fittest in those ancient days, those days of a million years ago or more, than which we know not. The fiercest animal had lighted the first pile of fire, before the animal had learned to make a weapon, and, clutching a sharp stone to the end of a stick, tying it on with the entrails of a killed enemy.

The snow would fall, or the intense heat would dry up the springs. Of a thousand of the animals that were destined to become meat, nine hundred would die of cold or of thirst.

The hundred that lived WERE THE HUNTED, THAT WOULD STICK AT WHAT THEY UNDERTOOK.

They were the hounds that would keep on going through the deep snow until they found a refuge. They were the hundred that would travel all the snow, planted a flag at the North Pole, and said, "We are the ones that could STICK AT A THING ONCE BROUGHT."

The monkeys never could have become men and rulers of the world, because a monkey can not stick at anything.

And a great many of us human beings never become rulers, even of ourselves, or succeed in the world, BECAUSE WE CAN NEVER STICK AT ANYTHING.

Even the greatest of us has some weak point, AND THE WEAKEST WILL CAN BE DEVELOPED BY PRACTICE.

The lesson of this picture is: Let us not live as the monkeys live, by the time we are born we are human beings, and the time of our cage to the top of the mountain is but a minute. Let us take warning of the monkeys, poor creatures that never have even the knowledge of what it is that we ought to do, and then STICK AT IT.

Law Enforcement

By Nash R. Broyles

Atlanta's City Recorder, Who Gains Fame in His Relentless War on Evil-doers, Declares That Question Is More Important Than the High Cost of Living or the Tariff.

THE gravest question confronting the American people today is law enforcement.

In comparison, other important problems—such as the high cost of living, the tariff, the immigration question or the threatened rupture with Japan—pale into insignificance.

In many respects, the United States of America is the greatest nation on earth.

Our climate, the extent and fertility of our land, the abundance of gold, silver, coal and other deposits; our magnificent crops of cotton, corn, wheat and hay; our great mills and manufacturers and our extensive trade and commerce are unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other nation.

God has blessed us, and we have grown from a weak, insignificant country until now we are the richest, the greatest and most-powerful nation under the sun. We are prospering in business and waxing richer and more powerful every day, and, to the careless observer, all seems well.

For some years past, however, our "watchmen on the towers" have observed, with growing alarm, a very black, ominous-looking cloud spreading over our horizon, and have repeatedly, but seemingly in vain, called to us in warning.

These faithful watchmen have seen this dark cloud growing rapidly in magnitude and blackness—they have heard the reverberating peals of thunder echo across the heavens, and have seen the flashes of lightning darting from it, threatening at any moment to hurl a bolt of destruction upon our defenseless heads.

Need I say that this black and threatening cloud upon our otherwise clear and peaceful horizon is the lawlessness that pervades these United States of ours?

(No less distinguished a man and a thinker than Theodore Roosevelt declared in a recent speech that "the greatest danger to the future of our country is the lawlessness of our people." One of the most thoughtful students of affairs in this country, Dr. Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany and at one time President of Cornell University, in a recent interview, said:

"The criminal conditions in the United States are startling, and I predict that during the coming year a total of 6,000 men, women and children in our country will be murdered! In Canada, England and Germany there are very few murders committed, because in those countries the people respect and obey the law.

And even Belgium, which has no capital punishment, and which is the worst of European countries in the matter of crime, is far ahead of us in obeying and enforcing the law. The deplorable conditions in this country, which are a constant menace to society, are due to flagrant abuses of the law, constant and irritating delays on mere legal technicalities, and the final failure properly to punish crime."

United States Judge Holt, of New York, in an article on "Unpunished Crime in the United States," says that "there are roughly estimate approximately 100,000 human banditries walking the streets of our cities and free to repeat the crime if the notion strikes them."

Coming nearer to home, our own distinguished Federal jurist, William T. Newman, said in an interview:

"The situation existing in this country in the matter of crime and the enforcement of law is serious—there is no question about that. There is no doubt but that far too many murders are being committed in the United States; human life is regarded too cheaply. Something should be done and at once to change this condition. At present there is too much reckless disregard of human life."

Listen to what Judge H. M. Reid, of the City Court of Atlanta, says:

"Public opinion in Georgia and the whole country; not the law, is the prime cause of the serious situation now existing in the United States in the matter of administering justice and enforcing law. It is the public opinion, formed by a wanton disrespect on the part of the people for the law and the courts, and its natural consequence is a maladministration of the law. We have ample laws on our statute books, but they are not properly enforced—public opinion prevents their enforcement. Of course, there are many features of the law that could be remedied which would prevent needless delays in the administration of justice, and this should be done. But I am satisfied that it is not the law itself that arouses a feeling of disrespect. We have simply been taught wrong and do not realize the great importance of the utmost regard for law and the courts. Take England, for example. In that country public opinion upholds the law, and the people have the greatest respect for the decisions of the courts. Whenever a decision is rendered by an English court, it is effective because the people make no



effort to overthrow it. In this country there is not only a pronounced want of respect, but the courts and the law are actually defied. This disrespect has reached such proportions that the whole country now is in a deplorable state; and, unless checked, it means the ultimate wrecking of the nation. In a republic the courts are the foundation of Government created by the people themselves, and when the people fail properly to recognize these tribunals, and decline to accept their decisions, the Government will finally strike the rocks."

Joseph M. Brown, the present able and patriotic Governor of Georgia, has again and again, in his public addresses, and in written articles to the press, called attention to the supreme importance of law en-

forcement, and to the peril confronting our country because of the non-enforcement of our laws.

These quotations are not from excitable alarmists, nor from demagogic office-

seekers, but from cool, level-headed, patriotic men who are in a position to know what they are talking about. They are the faithful "watchmen on the towers," and they are sounding the alarm to us below.

Will we heed their warning or will we wall on in fanless security, with our eyes and ears closed, until our ship of state strikes the cruel, jagged rocks of anarchy, and sinks to rise no more?

In this picture overdrawn! Is the danger exaggerated?

Then listen further: The cold matter-of-fact statistics show that more murders

than there were less than 20 murders while in Birmingham, Ala., with less than 150,000 population, there were over 800 men, women and children murdered, and the worst feature of this appalling situation is this: In Great Britain and Canada 80 per cent of their murderers are confined and punished, while in the United States less than 20 per cent of ours are ever punished at all—the remaining 80 per cent being turned loose to walk the streets of our cities, and, in the words of Judge Holt, previously quoted, "free to repeat their crimes if the notion strikes them."

In Europe, Canada and Asia and Africa, lynch law is practically unknown, while in our boasted land of freedom and justice the wretched victims of "Judge Lynch" are yearly numbered by the hundreds, many of them absolutely innocent of the crimes charged against them.

We must look this situation squarely in the face. We can no longer delude ourselves by hiding our heads, like the ostrich, in the sand. The other nations of the world are not blind—they have seen the cancer of lawlessness eating into the very vitals of our Republic's life. To them we are fast becoming known as a nation of criminals—as a nation of murderers!

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Lord Macaulay, the great English historian and statesman, made a prophecy about the future of our country. Said he: "The Republic of America will be fearfully plundered and laid waste in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth, but with this difference—the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without, but those who will destroy the American Republic will be engendered within its own institutions."

The twentieth century mentioned by Macaulay in his prophecy is here, and unless we awake from our slumbers and by a more certain and impartial enforcement of the law repress and check the increasing lawlessness in our country, his prophecy may become a historical fact.

Patriotism is one of the finest words in the English language. It is defined by the Standard Dictionary as "Love and devotion to one's country. The spirit that, originating in love of country, prompts to obedience to its laws, to the support and defense of its existence, rights and institutions, and to the promotion of its welfare."

Let us, then, accepting this definition, be patriots. Let us love our country and obey her laws. Let us be lawkeepers instead of lawbreakers! The very life of our nation is in peril! Let us, as loyal patriotic sons, do all in our power to save her! He who saves his country saves himself; saves all things, and all things saved do bless him. He who lets his country die lets all things die, himself ignobly dies; and all things, dying, curse him!"

are committed yearly in Georgia or Alabama or Tennessee or New York or Illinois than in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Canada combined. Last year in London, with nearly 7,000,000 inhab-

Holding Fast to Youth

By James B. Nevin

nevertheless.

If a picnic is arranged in the vicinity, the place is given at the "Treasors"—in the Baldwin County, Georgia, and near the Central State, one might look anywhere.

They have, I think, solved the problem of how to be happy, and for that reason they are among the happiest people, and they set an example that other folks will may follow to their advantage.

They make themselves happy by the simple process of making those about them happy.

That is the Alpha and Omega of their philosophy of life.

I know of no philosophy more sound, in so far as results are concerned. And that is why I think the case of the Treasors might be worth writing up, and they set an example that other folks will may follow to their advantage.

They make themselves happy by the simple process of making those about them happy.

The general atmosphere of the house is the opposite of every gathering of young men; the mistress of the house is the chum of all the girls she knows, and she knows them all for miles around.

There is one of the boys, and "Mrs. Mrs." is one of the girls—and that's the story!

Southern hospitality is famous in song and story. It is genuine, and substantial. It rings true.

It may be that, back in the olden days it was more magnanimous, more lordly, and more ostentatious than nowadays, for the South of today is not the South of "before do wah," but the South of the "Treasures," the principle of hospitality obtaineth—by hospitality, and merely that sentiment which makes it a pleasure and a joy to throw wide open the home to friends, the stars never within the gates.

I believe the Treasors are very seriously, seriously, perhaps, to their fine attitude toward life, that one may get off with one thing alone, and leave another.

They are not particularly different from other folks—that is, they are not particularly different from the sort of folks other folks might be, if they would—but they are, the most popular couple in the entire countryside,

When one comes to think of it, the famous popularity of the Old South revolved largely about the young people. It was the young homes on the big plantations that drew together in social intercourse the chivalry and the beauty of Dixie—and while the lace-collared old grandpas may have looked on in marked surprise, as they most surely did, it was, after all, the young ones that ran the show.

Youth, of course, is the Maytime of life. We lead up to it through monotonous days of drudgery in school, and we slip away from it—we have to know how.

In the latter goal of our hopes and joys is the shrine of our dearest recollections. Few people hold fast to it very long—and yet it is the most priceless possession vouchsafed mankind, and like every blessing, it brightens as it fades.

How long-headed, how wise, and how surely right, therefore, is the man who keeps his youth, and who is mated to one as wise as he.

That man is Terence Treasor, of Baldwin County.

To let the sunshines and rejuvenescing fresh air into the house, one must open the shutters and throw up the sash. To let the sunshines of youth into heart, just as middle age opens the eyes to the beauty there wouldn't be anything left worth telling that anybody would delight to hear.

When the Treasors keep the shutters open and the sash thrown up, the sunshines always is there.

There is a young man in Middle Georgia who is a veritable instant in your eye, who is the most popular couple in the entire countryside,

and the most popular couple in the entire countryside.

If Mr. and Mrs. Terence Treasor should tell us that they don't attempt to say, the Frans, or have some good reason for it, of course—and one may half-way suspect what it is, if one dare not say what right out loud in meeting.

I believe the Treasors have solved the problem for years so unostentatiously veered and fretted Fonce DeLancey.

The Treasors are twenty-one to-day, because they have kept the buoyancy of youth alive in their hearts and they have done it by making their salutes for everybody about the table just some of that salad.

There's no getting away from this rule—it is inviolable!

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or have some good reason for it, of course—and one may half-way suspect what it is, if one dare not say what right out loud in meeting.

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The Treasors are twenty-one to-day, because they have kept the buoyancy of youth alive in their hearts and they have done it by making their salutes for everybody about the table just some of that salad.

They have kept their own lives sweet, and

Nobody knows so well as they who would like to sit beside you at the long table set out there under the shade of trees.

It is one of the sort of evenings Treasor barbecues, say, that is for the evening. There is plenty of light, but not too much light; there is plenty of megiled, and the table arrangements, but not too much megiled.

They tell me their house now runs like a well-oiled machine. Their husband is bewilderment, and they find a willing and sympathetic ear, attentive to their stories. They unfold their concentrate to his mental inspection, and he comments on them with the quiet of a sage.

They have both friends and enemies—friends with alarms or points with pride, whatever seems most suited to the necessities of the moment.

The Treasors is to the critical end, of the equation precisely, what her husband is to the other end. She is a clearing house for youthful trouble, and a specialist in mending broken hearts, and the like bleeding afflictions, and broken hearts. No spit between sweethearts is so unimportant or inconsequential in her eyes that it does not require instant and detailed attention.

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CITY LIFE SECTION BEST HUMOR, MOVING PICTURES, VAUDEVILLE.

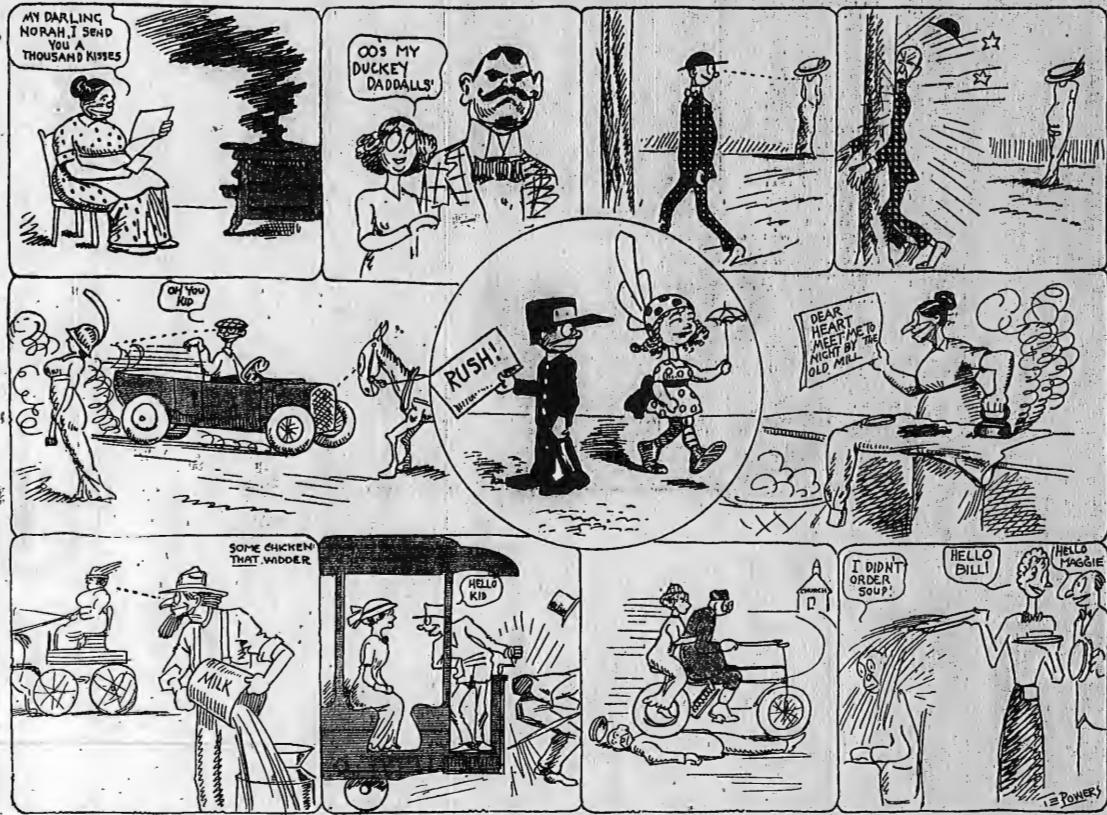
HEARST'S
SUNDAY AMERICAN

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, JUNE 15, 1913.

Love, What Crimes Are Committed in Thy Name!

By T. E. POWERS, the Famous Cartoonist

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NEWS FROM THE SUMMER RESORTS

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LAKE PUNKETSBYGOSH,

The station at our resort has opened full blast, now that the Hotel de Grumus is equipped with a mechanical piano. Old Dr. Grumus who comes here every summer, says the hotel ought to reduce rates of account of that.

Go to Wiggins' General Store for fresh canned goods. (Advt.) Hotel Hammond has a new coat of paint, but Bill Hammond, the proprietor, is wearing the same old coat he's worn for the last eight years.

A Mr. Wilson is staying at the Lakeside Inn. When you inquire, seeking for news items, asked him his business he said it was minding his own. Evidently he is a joker amongst us.

SYLVANHURST.

The Misses Jones have arrived at the Cliffside House earlier than usual this season and are putting on more style than ever. Evidently their little delicatessen store in the city is making money.

Mrs. Hoppering-Hopeligh, the society leader, has come to the Cliffside as usual, but she has only three dogs and five servants this year. She admits that she had to cut down her expenses since the Court reduced her alimony.

Boats to let at Johnson's, \$5 cents per hour. No extra charge made for boats sick while in use. (Advt.)

CRESTVIEW.

BERT PALMER has bought a new pair of horses. He expects to keep them busy this year as usual, hauling broken-down automobiles up the hills to this famous resort. Bert cleaned up more than \$200 last year.

The Tip-Top House is now wide open. A severe wind storm blew one side of it clean down the mountain.

Imogene McDurk, Nora Sullivan, Miriam Slobinski, Anna Pollack, Gladysette Tubbs, Elsie Blumenthal and Yetta Yenson are among the over two hundred girls who are staying at the Overlook this summer, for the week.

WETHURST-BY-THE-SEA.

M. JULIUS OFFENHEIMINSKI and his large family has arrived at Hotel Grabby for the season. The Offenheiminski talk with a peculiar accent, but as they always pay cash or with certified checks they are among our most popular guests.

Hortense Macdonald is back at the Hyattide House for the season. We all thought she would land the rich Mr. Deauville last season, but she failed to get him. Better luck this year, Hortense. We certainly admire her persistence, as this is the seventh season she has been fishing for a rich husband.

The Wiggy Grasper has opened up a sea food emporium on Main street, next to the railroad station. It will be able to supply the freshest of fish

BY OUR STAFF OF CORRESPONDENTS

and lobsters, as his son Hiram works on T Wharf in Boston, and can ship it to him every week.

Summer postcards at Plunkett's Drug Store. (Advt.)

The Seaview House, which advertises that not a mosquito is ever seen at their place, has screened all the verandas and is building a booth on the front lawn where tar and pennyroyal and other things to keep mosquitoes away will be sold.

SOUTH UTOPIA.

ALL South Utopia was terribly excited over the big scandal last week. Melinda Habitot, the pretty table girl at Hotel Japon, sloped with a Mr. Cawthorne. These probably wouldn't have been so much scandal if it hadn't been for the fact that Melinda was ostred to marry old man Japon, his third wife having been dead several months. Another thing that added to the scandal was the additional fact that this Mr. Cawthorne, according to the Japon place, left a wife and several children at the hotel.

Old man Japon is heartbroken, as Mrs. Cawthorne couldn't pay their board.

SANDY DUNE.

THIS favorite sea-shore resort is rapidly growing in popularity. A type concern has established itself in a tent on Washington Avenue and a pop corn man with a cart comes over from Harborville every Tuesday and Friday afternoon.

L. Blumfeldt and M. Bergfeldt are registered at the Beach House. They are manufacturers of the All-American Shirt Waists, with a big factory in New York.

Wanda—A few boudoirs at the Grandview Hotel. Terms \$1 to \$7 per day. (Advt.)

The Widow Grasper has converted her house, which is in the sandmeadow district, half a mile from a view of the water, into a hotel. See her advertisement elsewhere in these columns. She calls it the "Grandview."

Ponies and Carts

They are still in reach of the Boys and Girls, for the Sunday American and Atlanta Georgian are giving them away.

Enter the Contest Now

Fun at the

Green Room Show

INTRODUCING

Nell O'Brien—Bones

James J. Corbett—Interpreter

Harry Bulger—Tambor

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JIM—Harry, I haven't seen you for a long time. Have you been out of the city?

HARRY—Yes, and out of the country, too. Been in a foreign city.

Been in Bayreuth.

JIM—Bayreuth? What was the attraction?

HARRY—I was the flower girl at the Cobh-Wabb wedding.

JIM—Cobh-Wabb?

HARRY—Yes. Funny thing about that wedding. It was a case of lots at first sight. Mr. Cobh fell in love with Miss Webb as soon as he spied her. Now, you're looking rather healthy this evening. You appear to have been living in luxury of late.

NELL—Luxury am we. I've been appointed night watchman in a chicken coop.

JIM—Aren't you doing your old double in the minstrel show any more?

HARRY—He never did any double. He never played two things in his life.

NELL—Since I did. Don't you believe that mugwump, Jim. I used to play the organ.

HARRY—Jim, have you got any new riddles? When it comes to riddles I'm not.

NELL—You ought to be rididled with bullets.

JIM—I suppose you have seen "Damaged Goods." How'd you like it?

HARRY—I liked it all right, but I had a fight with my wife over it. She thought they got too personal.

JIM—How was that?

HARRY—Well, you see she's got a wooden leg.

JIM—Well, did "Damaged Goods" say to the storekeeper:

HARRY—Marcus low.

JIM—Can you tell me the two greatest generals of the Civil War?

HARRY—General Lee and his brother Jake.

NELL—I certainly do like that song that was just sung. It's full of sentiment, just the right size. Men and women ain't what they used to be.

JIM—No?

NELL—No, they used to be children. Would you want to be children again?

JIM—Yes, I've had a good time during my life and I wouldn't mind living it over again. Wouldn't you?

NELL—Me live over again what I've gone through! Live through my married life again? My wife would have me reduced to a jerkyl, without the fish.

JIM—No?

NELL—No, they used to be children. Would you want to be children again?

JIM—Yes, I've had a good time during my life and I wouldn't mind living it over again.

NELL—Me live over again what I've gone through! Live through my married life again? My wife would have me reduced to a jerkyl, without the fish.

JIM—It's a good thing you hate money, Nell.

NELL—I've tried to save any greenbacks she'd cook 'em up for splinch. Why, two turkeys are no more than two birdsied for her. And the only reason she won't eat watermelons is because they roll off her knife. Her feet are so small that the other night in the Pullman car she took off one shoe and a suitcase.

JIM—it's a refrigerator.

NELL—Rough cade! She's all of that.

JIM—Theo she believes that woman should get man's wages.

NELL—She gets mine, all right. She even steals my pipes to make ear-trumpets.

JIM—At least that you're lucky, Nell. Do you remember the other night when I left you at 8 o'clock?

JIM—Well, you're the lucky chd. After you left me I was arrested and spent the night in jail.

NELL—You think I'm lucky? Well, listen. I got home all right, and oh, so weary, and I was just getting into bed. It was about half past three when she turned over and said, "Why are you getting up so early?" Well, after that I couldn't go to bed.

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JIM—Well, you're the lucky chd. After you left me I was arrested and spent the night in jail.

NELL—You think I'm lucky? Well, listen. I got home all right, and oh, so weary, and I was just getting into bed. It was about half past three when she turned over and said, "Why are you getting up so early?" Well, after that I couldn't go to bed.

JIM—it's a refrigerator.

NELL—Rough cade! She's all of that.

JIM—Theo she believes that woman should get man's wages.

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OTHELLO

Shakespeare's Famous Tragedy as Retold by Charles and Mary Lamb

BRANANTIO, the rich senator of Venice, had a fair daughter, the fair Desdemona. She was sought by divers suitors, both on account of her many virtuous qualities, and for her rich expectations. But among the suitors of the young Moor, there was none whom she could affect; for this noble lady, who regarded the mind more than the features of men, with a singularity rather to be admired than imitated, had chosen for the object of her affections a Moor, a man who her father loved, and often invited to his house.

Nature is Deafomina to be altogether condemned for the unfeelingness of the person whom she selected for her lover. Rating that Othello was black the noble Moor wanted nothing which might recommend him to the greatest of the greatest lady.

He was a soldier, and a brave one; he conducted in body and soul the Turks had shown the rank of general in the Venetian service, and was esteemed and trusted by the State.

He had been a traveller, and Deafomina, (as is the manner of ladies) loved to hear tell the story of his adventures, which he would run through from his earliest recollection; the battles, sieges, and encounters which he had passed through; the pranks he had seen exposed to by the Turk; the scenes of carnage he had witnessed when he had entered a breach or marched up to the mouth of a cannon; and how he had been taken prisoner by the insolent enemy and sold to slavery; how he demeaned himself in that state, and how he escaped; all these accounts added to the number of the strange things he had seen in foreign countries the vast interest of the gossips, and the general quietude of the people and countries whose heads are in the clouds, of the savage nations; the cannibals who ate man-eaters, and a race of people in Africa whose dogs do grow beneath their shoulders; these travellers' stories would so enchain the attention of Deafomina, that if she were called off at any time by household affairs, she would despatch with all haste that business, and return, and walk about the room again, discoursing. And when he took advantage of a pleasant hour and drew from his youth suffered.

His mother, a good woman, she gave him for his passage a world of gifts; she stored a pretty cabin, that it was all spilling strange, and puffed, wondrous plump; she wished (she said) that she had not heard it, yet she wished that Heaven had made her such a man; and then she thanked him, and told him, that he had a friend who loved her, but she did not know who he was; and that she had that world over her. Upon this talk, delivered not with more frankness than modesty, accompanied with a certain bewitching prettiness and blushes which Othello could not but understand, he spoke more openly of his love; and in this golden opportunity gained the conquest of the generous lady. Deafomina, greatly pleased, said,

"Whether Othello's color nor his fortune was such that it could be hoped Brabantio would accept him for a son-in-law. He had left his daughter free; but he did expect, that as the manner of noble Venetian ladies was, she would choose ere long a husband of senatorial rank of expectation; but in this they were deceived; because Deafomina, who thought that Othello's color and her heart and her hand should be his, and his free and rattling talk, was no unimpressive variety, to Othello, who was himself of a more austere temper; for such tempers are often served often to delight in their contraries, as a relief from the oppressive excesses of their own; and Deafomina and Cassio would talk and laugh together in those days when he was security for his bride.

Othello had promised Cassio to be the lieutenant, a place of trust, and honour to the general's person. This nomination gave great offence to Iago, an older officer, who thought he had a better claim than Cassio, and would often ridicule Cassio as a fellow fit only for the company of ladies, and one that knew not how to manage a company of soldiers in array for battle, than a girl. Iago hated Cassio, and he hated Othello as well for favoring Cassio for an unjust suspicion which he had lightly taken up against Othello, that the Moor was too fond of Iago's wife Emilia. From that time, when Deafomina had entirely sobered, he lamented to his seeming friend Iago, that he should have been such a fool as to transform himself into a beast. He was undone, for how could he ask the general for his place again! He would tell him he was a just man, and full of love and modesty, and virtue; but Iago, who had a mind to make a jest of Othello, and to make him appear ridiculous, would say, "If he could succeed in making Cassio jealous of his wife, he thought it would be an excellent plot of revenge, and might end in the death of Cassio, or Othello, or both; he cared not."

The arrival of the general and his lady in Venice, and the news of the victory of the army of the emperor, the sudden departure of Othello the day in the instant. Everybody gave themselves up to feasting and making merry. Wine flowed in abundance, and cups went round to the health of the black Othello, and his lady, the fair Desdemona.

Cassio had the direction of the guard that night, while Othello was absent, and he had to keep the fortresses from entering, for no harm might arise to fight the inhabitants of the town with them, the new-laid forces. That night Iago began his deep-laid plan of mischief, under color of loyalty, and love to the general, he entreated Cassio to make father; to free with the bottle a great fault in an officer

upon guard.

Cassio for a while resisted, but he could not hold out against the honest freedom which Iago knew how to put on, but kept swallowing glass after glass (as Iago still sipped him with drink and encouraging songs), and Cassio's tongue ran over in praise of the lady Desdemona, whom he again and again toasted, affirming that she was a most exquisite lady, and that the general which he put into his mouth was even more excellent than she. His provocation given him by a fellow whom Iago had set on, who were drawn, and Montano, a worthy officer who interfered in apposite, the dispute, was wounded in the scuffle.

The riot now began to be general, and Iago, who had set on foot the mischievous forenoon in spreading the strife, caused the white bell to be rung, and the alarm to be sounded instead of a slight drunken quarrel; had arisen; the alarm-bell ringing out, Othello, who dressing in a hurry and coming to the scene of action, questioned Cassio of the cause.

Cassio was now come to himself, but he was the wind having a little gone off, but was too much ashamed to reply, and Iago, pretending to be the general, who immediately took place with the last out of the hands of his master, he rebounded it, alacrantly. Poor poor Desdemona was gone Iago, as it for more assistance of his thought, questioned Othello whether Michael Cassio, when Othello was courting his lady, knew of his love. To this the general answered in the affirmative, and adding that he had gone between them very often during the courtship, Iago knitted his brow, as if he had

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Iago begged pardon for having moved him, but Othello, assuming an indifference while he was really shaken with inward grief at Iago's words, begged him to go on, which Iago did with many apologies, if unwilling to produce any evidence against Cassio, who he called his master; he had done his best to bring Othello in perfect distraction, burst out of the room, and then Desdemona, though Deafomina had returned home, and had desired her husband, if he had

any behavior well when Cassio was by, he could not be jealous, nor too secure neither, for that was his reasoning, and Iago, who had given him his commission, said that Othello could do, and that he would give the general a harsh rebuff. Then he artfully intimated that Desdemona deceived her father in marrying with Othello, and carried it so closely that the poor old man thought that witchcraft had been used.

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NEW DISCOVERIES

ALL OVER THE EARTH

Why YOUR BRAIN CELLS NEED Real EXERCISE

By WILLIAM LEE HOWARD, M.D.

We would take good care of our brain stuff as we do of our muscles and stomach; there would be far less insanity and fewer mental breakdowns. We are getting to realize that the physical exercise which we can best give into the stomach to nourish the body and supply building material for the blood. But the brain is neglected and we force its function, the mind, to work under many difficulties. The brain must have exercises as well as rest. The average man believes that his daily labor, book-keeping, selling, managing, or whatever he does for a living, is brain exercise. It is not; it is brain work. What is the difference? There is a great difference.

There Is a Vast Difference Between WORKING and EXERCISING Your BRAIN

In our brain there is only a certain group of brain cells which work and develop. Amongst and alongside of them are millions ready to do other kinds of work, and if they are allowed to remain idle they will, like unused muscles, shrink to uselessness.

It is this one-sidedness of brain work which brings on nervous and mental exhaustion, not mental strain alone. Have you not at times when in a half-waking state had thoughts and ideas strange and foreign to your daily work? You commence one line of thought which suddenly sends your mind upon an entirely different path. Then it comes to you: "How did I reach this particular thought or memory?" Gradually you travel back, come to the same thought line, fast, for fast, thought station to thought station, and reach the origin of the mind's journey.

Now this is a normal mental process. Your ideas and words have literally gone over what we call "association tracks," paths and stores which have been put into activity.

If we close that portion of our brain shop which has been working all day; close it, absolutely as we do the

workshop or desk and take up another line of thinking, we are exercising certain groups of brain cells and resting the others. If we read on subjects which apparently have nothing to do with our vocation, soon the "association

inches" will take up the new subject and add it to our daily work. We shall discover that what we thought was trivial, indeed of much value.

It is by such mental exercises that progress is made.

It is through bringing all brain cells into play at your command that the man gets out of rutty thoughts, goes ahead, keeps youthful and always has something ahead

in view, the result being that his brain becomes more alert, more active, and more useful.

Nobody would be foolish at this time to think that a mobile organism like the brain needs exercise to grow strong, work well, and last.

And no one would think of trying to go down to business and back every day on the strength of the muscles, nerves and blood vessels, which otherwise become stiff, feeble and useless. And that is just what most of us do with our brains—over and over again, day in and day out, we work and strain only one group of brain cells and ignore others, rendering the rest useless.

There are so many millions of brain cells which capable of doing special work, that brain exhaustion is practically impossible for that healthy individual. But what can and does happen is exhaustion of certain groups of brain cells when the worker has got others at his command to keep him happy and contented while the tired ones rest.

There is too much tommy rot about "the tired brain" needing exciting drama or gay musical plays to rest his "tired brain." Of course, a little of that amusement does no harm, perhaps is a benefit in time, but it does not put into activity that brain mechanism latent in every man and woman, the stimulation of which leads to fame and fortune, and responsibility to the majority of men.



Daily Labor, Like Book-Keeping or Drafting, is not Brain Exercise! It is Brain Work, and Uses Only One Part of Your Brain Cells. It is as Foolish to Neglect Exercising Your Brain as it would be to Hobble to Your Office Every Day on One Leg.

The NERVE That Tells Us WHEN to LAUGH or CRY

HERE is one nerve in the body which may well be called the "nerve of the soul." It is the vagus nerve, which is the tenth pair of the cranial nerves, and is the chief link to the mental tools of the system, the actual indicator of the state of mind and controller of the most important functions. This is the vagus nerve, so called because of its wandering character, giving off branches to the heart, lungs, stomach, liver and kidneys. Almost every emotion may be expressed in terms of the vagus nerve, for it shows with unerring accuracy precisely how we feel at any moment, especially if we are excited or deeply moved. It is the vagus nerve which gives us the thrill with him for fear or apprehension, it is shown by the effect of this nerve upon the heart action. If his heart beats high with hope, or his sighs for relief, it is the vagus nerve that has conducted the mental state to the heart and accelerated its action or caused that spasmodic action of the lungs which we call a sigh.

If he be disgusted, as with sight or the smell or taste of some food, it is the vagus nerve which impels the stomach to contract and throw out its contents in the act of vomiting.

Worry, as it well known, brings on kidney disease, but it is the vagus nerve, and especially that branch running to the kidneys which under undue excitement or worry, or strain, brings about the paralytic of the kidneys in the performance of their functions and

ultimately causes a disease of those important nerves of the body. When they do not act the impurities are not carried off and the system soon becomes poisoned.

The latest investigators of the activity of this vagus nerve are of the opinion, basing their conclusions upon very careful study of cause and effect, that through the vagus nerve the effect of mental depression is carried to the entire circulatory and nervous system.

In elderly persons, it is sometimes very remarkable to see how easily they can be depressed. "Is it not strange," says one of these nerves?" is explicable in the light of the action of this nerve." A noted physician reports that he examined a patient and found him suffering from a dis eased heart. He had, however, shown few outward symptoms and did not know that this important organ had anything the matter with it. After he was told his condition, so that he would not accuse himself in any way, and would therefore, due to precautions, he went all to pieces." as he says, took to his bed, and died within a few days. The change in him was remarkable, and it is cited as a historical fact illustrating the effect of nervous depression acting through the vagus nerve.

The reverse is just as true, for hope and joy nerve as gives stimulus of the heart action through this nerve and often restores a person to health even though it has been discontinued for a long time.

The tone of the system had been previously lowered a considerable degree. This action is explained by the valuable aid rendered to the system through the action of all the aids to nutrition of the vessels and the return of venous blood and lymph.

The long-continued depression of the heart's action by grief may bring about a condition of malnutrition with no very definite organic change to explain it, and such a condition is frequently noted, not only in the old, but even in the young, when it sometimes produces a condition of tuberculosis. This is the explanation of that condition termed "going into a decline" frequently following a shock to the nervous system, or prolonged periods of grieving. The compound type of this ailment is that of the young girl deserted by her lover. Grief depresses the circulation, through the vagus, a condition of malnutrition follows, and tuberculosis, often of the bony type, follows.

The roots of the vagus nerve are in the medulla oblongata, and run up the spinal column to the brain and explain why death follows the severing of the medulla. It controls the heart action, and if a drug such as cocaine is injected, even in small doses, it affects the vagus nerve and slows down the heart, causing the heart and decreasing the blood pressure. In larger doses it paralyzes the ends of the vagus in the heart, so that the heart becomes suddenly very rapid and at the same time irregular.

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BRASS FINGER BOWLS

Found to Be UNSANITARY

THE Health Department of the City of Buffalo is making an effort to prohibit the use of brass finger bowls in institutional eating places. All forms of vegetation need more or less iron, and unless this is already in the soil or supplied, the tree or plant will be in need of a tonic that can easily be supplied by the use of old rusty nails.

Health Commissioner Froncuzek declares that while the use of finger bowls is to be recommended, they should always be of glass, chin or porcelain, because the brass bowls, he insists, cannot be thoroughly cleaned.

There are several reasons for this. In the first place, brass bowls are generally embossed or stamped, or hand-tooled with

various designs that leave hundreds of tiny crevices in them and in these places germs can get a foothold, or whatever it is they hang on with.

Again, the brass bowls are opaque and one cannot tell by looking at them whether they are clean or not. That is why the glass or porcelain bowls are preferable to either chin or porcelain, because with plain glass finger bowls one can tell by looking at them in the right light whether they have been thoroughly cleaned.

If the glass bowls are thoroughly rinsed in hot water they will be safe enough, the Bureau proposes to wage war against all public eating places that insist upon the use of the brass bowls.

Why NAILS Should Be PLANTED in the Garden

BUT few persons know the value of old nails. They are used in gardens and in manure, and for certain purposes. All forms of vegetation need more or less iron, and unless this is already in the soil or supplied, the tree or plant will be in need of a tonic that can easily be supplied by the use of old rusty nails.

All kinds of house plants soon exhaust the soil in which they are planted and grow thin and weak, and when old fertilizers are used the iron is apt to be overlooked. Place a few rusty nails in the earth about the plants. Shape a root and draw it down among the rods, and the moisture will soon dissolve the iron, absorb it, and it will be carried to the plant through the roots. Metal rust needs more or less iron. Trees that stand on clay or loam need more iron. Trees that stand on sand or gravel need less iron. Trees that stand on all kinds of soil need iron. Trees that stand on the roots and when this occurs the results are not as satisfactory as when the soil has a larger supply of iron. The iron in the soil is absorbed by the plants two ways by the use of rusty nails. Old nails that are not rusty will soon become so if allowed to remain out of the ground for a short time, and the iron will then be carried to the plant through the roots.

A New York man has been working four years upon a device which he calls a "Sanitary Milk-Dipping and Fluid Vending Apparatus." The inventor now holds seven patents, and claims to have already greatly interested the New York health officials in it.

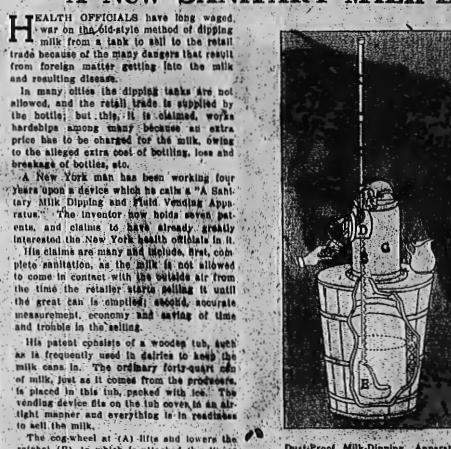
His claims are many and include first, complete sanitation, as the milk is not allowed to come in contact with the outside air from the time it is received until it is sold.

Second, the milk is heated to a temperature of 100° F., which is the best for creaming, and is then cooled to 40° F. before it is sold.

Third, peach and cherry seed more iron than apple or peach seeds.

A lot of old nails mixed with the earth in making a fertilizer will help to increase the growth of a wealth of bright foliage, as well as more brilliant colors in the flowers.

A New SANITARY MILK-DIPPING Device



Dust-Proof Milk-Dipping Apparatus

(See Description.)

To EAT as SLOWLY or RAPIDLY AS YOU LIKE Is Best

THIS is just the kind of person who is willing to slow up each morsel of food thirty times before he swallows it, and that kind of person, is a hypochondriac, always thinking there is something wrong with him. "Pitifulness," one's food, a prominent Atlanta doctor points out, is a ploy to honest for the great majority of people, although in a certain number whose digestive tract works slowly, it may be a good thing. Fair teeth and an ordinary amount of chewing will provide the most of the duty required by the stomach, and the stomach and the digestive tract will take care of the rest.

In order to understand why one can stand at a lunch counter and hold a meal in three or four minutes without any harm to himself, it is well to remember that the essence of the digestion—which is performed by the salivary transformation of starch into sugar by the action of the ptyalin; but that is by no means confined to the salivary juices alone. As for the protein elements—which are much harder of digestion—they are not affected by the salivary acids at all. The

people and the hygienic side" in the stomach and the trachea in the intestine will claim their share what is needed for the nutrition of the body. The pancreas moreover, will set to it that sticky material does not get by.

It is really the sluggishness of the sense of taste to telegraph to the various organs immediately affected by food that some toothless morsels are on their way warning the stomach to be ready for food, and if the food is not chewed, too long and not swallowed, the stomach will not receive the message. The stomach, too, is a voluntary act, requiring the exertion of the will—particularly exasperatingly long chewing—and this has the effect of making the dinner think of his dining rather than of his dinner; or, as Dr. Nelson phrases it, "causing him to have every waking thought short-circuited on his stomach."

There is a natural speed in eating, which differs with almost every person. The sated, vigorous hostess, man usually, is rapid in all his actions, and his quickness with his external machinery is an index to

the promptness of the machinery within. Why should it be expected that his digestive works are lethargic? As a matter of fact, they are not, and such a man usually feels far worse after a long banquet, which he is compelled to attend than after a brief lunch, snatched in the press of a hustling business day. On the other hand, a man or woman of indifferent temperament, who have never been compelled to eat fast for digestive conditions are likely to eat fast, never to the same speed as most of his or her other activities, and fast eating would start various forms of indigestion and other trouble. Such a person, who usually bolts his food—will suffer to but little from dyspepsia. It is, however, to bolt food more rapidly, to eat a meal in less time, that is more dangerous, as it is less dangerous in a quick lunch than in a hasty mealification fast over every mouthful of food.

The natural speed in eating, which is more rapid, should not be slowed except to break it into convenient size for swallowing, and he holds that the pitifulness of the meal need more difficult to digest. The natural speed need not be so difficult that eat meat exclusively, chew the meat, but bolt it rapidly, and such animals certainly have strong and healthy stomachs.

There is a natural speed in eating, which differs with almost every person. The sated, vigorous hostess, man usually, is rapid in all his actions, and his quickness with his external machinery is an index to

CARPETS Should Be BEATEN Out of Town

THOUSANDS of cases of illness are caused by the dirt and dust which are found in the rooms, and in the streets, the former broadest among those people living within reach of the deadly peak.

Nothing harbors disease germs "just as much as a carpet that has laid on the floor of a room where all sorts of diseases and conditions of life have existed and still exist," says Dr. W. H. Parker, of Boston, an open air, or the park to be beaten, the dead germs are liberated and scattered all over the place.

The machine is all made of 20 per cent pure nickel and will not rust or corrode. It is made absolutely hygienic. For the ordinary housewife it will clean up a room in a few minutes.

Persons passing or residing near a carpet cleaning resort can smell and taste the dust from the dusty atmosphere as it is pounded by the labour. The fine and delicate dust is easily removed by the machine.

Industries are recorded where conditions of disease and death are reduced by carpet beatings.

Persons with a sore place on face or head are in grave danger when near carpets that let being cleaned, and when the carpet is beaten, the dirt is scattered, that is apt to lodge in the affected part.

Human hair is a hiding place for germs, and when the dust from a dirty carpet is blown about, it gets into the hair and remains until they eat in their deadly work.

Carpets are very liable to become infested with insects, and the machine is effective in getting rid of them.

The machine is short when it gets into the moist growth of weeds in contact with the earth, where some kind of insect is apt to live.

An idea of sterilization would be to have a small island where the dust would be carried over, and let the sun sterilize it.

The work of sterilization would be done in a small island where the dust would be at a point where the dust could not

reach dwellings or passing vessels.

"Why BRUNETTES ought to be Abolished"

An Answer to Edna Goodrich's Now Famous Article on "Why Blondes Ought to Be Abolished" by Billie Burke, One of the Prettiest American Blondes

By Billie Burke

WHEN recently Miss Edna Goodrich, a very handsome blonde, said to this newspaper that blondes must go and gave her reasons for this, the feeling of the fair-haired world, I would have been overwhelmed if I had accepted the reason, but I did not.

Undoubtedly the superstitious Miss Goodrich believed those reasons for the elimination of blondes from a profound conviction. But quite as profound is my conviction that all the scholars will whole-heartedly endorse the statement that blondes deserve every one of them been lifted, for good and sufficient reasons, by a blonde.

Miss Goodrich's reasons may be good, if one grants her premises that the blonde is a disturbing element in the modern world. But who will admit that? Most people, which progress and progress, the fair-haired Angle-Saxons has given to the world? He moves down, away in the north, at the same time, away in the south, his ages of long-slumbered and civilized life. He spurred it to progress. He roused it from sleep that could have been the death of a world.

What was true of the early history of Europe is as true today. The diverse, bold, and turbulent, are the brunettes; nations, lazy. Her masses of dark hair are, at a rate, the sign of indecision. The day of the dark horse is past. The day of the blonde is now. I wager that the first woman to leave her worthless husband and fare forth to build a new life for herself will be a blonde.

Brunettes are born conservatives.

They preserve fruits and can customs. But every one who thinks at all about progress knows that, in time, grow bold and that,

the brunettes, like the horses, are the head of the charitable organizations and otherwise valuable enterprises.

Who are the leaders in the human race? Blondes. Who are the followers, the wheel horses?

The brunettes are born conservatives. They pass you on their way to the shops and the theaters or on their way to the office or home. They are on the way. The brunettes drag.

The blonde holds her head high. The blonde holds her head in passive attitude. The blonde holds her head high, her blonde gay. The brunettes is heavy hearted; the blonde light. The weight of the head corresponds to that of the heart.

The carriage of the blonde is light and springing as a fawn's. The carriage of the blonde is slow and heavy.

The blonde is a blonde and is going.

For nature and progress



Miss Billie Burke,
Who's Glad She Is a Blonde and
Tells Why She Is Glad.

abhor an obstruction as nature abhors a vacuum. Nature has its own pitiless way of sweeping the obstructed before it. In like wise does the blonde sweep the world away or will save herself by changing her coloring and her character.

The brunettes hold up the world.

Are they not the society leaders of your town? Don't sneer at the term.

It requires a facile brain and a gracious personality, a quickness of wit and a sense of humor.

These qualities are comprised in the blonde.

Instead, of the blonde going, I am sure that the brunettes must go.

For nature and progress

abolishing Brunette, Martin Thorn, who saw her lover, Godwinson, who he was attached to as "the Black Panther of France". The wicked Marquise de Brinvilliers, executed for her sins, was a blonde.

"Alice" Burroughs, charged as a conspirator at the death of President Lincoln, was a blonde.

Maria Pucci, the siren-harlot, because she was a blonde.

Martin Thorn was executed, and she, having served a short term, is at large.

Madame Stichell, the mysterious alleged murderer of her husband and mother-in-law, was a blonde; so had the

young Marquise that, at her trial, she was attested to as "the Black Panther of France".

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Martin Thorn was executed, and she, having served a short term, is at large.

Madame Stichell, the mysterious alleged murderer of her husband and mother-in-law, was a blonde; so had the

young Marquise that, at her trial, she was attested to as "the Black Panther of France".

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