

Critically III.

Mary Ann met her little niece in the park and seized the opportunity to gather the latest news from Marjory's home. And got it.

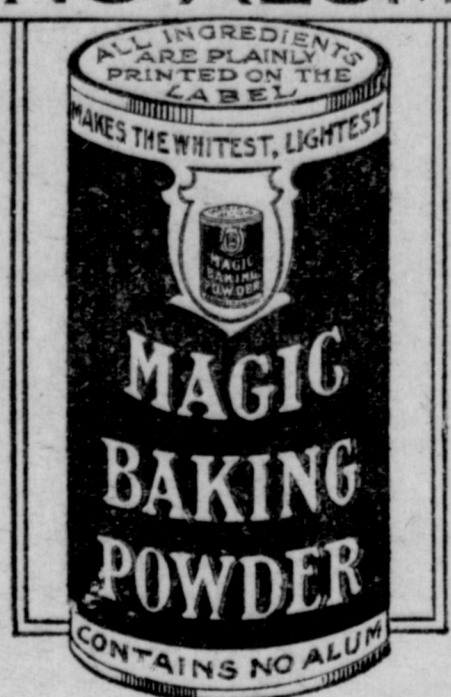
"And how is your papa, dear?" she inquired, finally.

"Oh, papa is critically ill."

"He is? Why, what is the matter?"

"I don't know. Not much, I guess. But he criticizes me, and he criticizes ma, and he criticizes the cook and most everything. He is very critically ill! Ma says so."

NO ALUM



Full Length

Ambrose Patterson, the Australia painter, secured a commission once to paint a very lengthy and wealthy suburbanite. Patterson himself is a lank brush, shooting up beyond six foot one inch. He was rather priding himself on having been given this commission, bearing in mind the great pressure of artists round every possible job in Australia. Eventually, however, the sitter explained.

"I was a long time lookin' for a spot able artist," he said. "I'm six foot two an' a'arf and till I struck you I adn't seen a painter what ad enough 'light to do a full length of me."

Agricultural Aid Plans Discussed

Fredericton July 23.—At a conference of the permanent staff of the provincial Agricultural department this morning, Hon. J. A. Murray presiding a general discussion took place on agricultural interests and the possibilities of New Brunswick. On the question of live stock it was decided to continue the bonus offer to each agricultural society purchasing pure bred stock. It was also decided to purchase and place under the direction of the department ten male dairy animals.

Crisis Over Home Rule Question

London, July 21.—So deep is the interest taken by the public, of all classes, in the crisis which has arisen over the Irish Home Rule question, that great crowds gathered today outside Buckingham Palace to witness the arrival of the various party leaders, who are to participate in the conference inaugurated by King George, with a view to bringing about a peaceable settlement.

The Right Hon. James Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons, who was chosen to preside over the conference, was the first to put in an appearance. He was quickly followed by the eight men who represent the various parties. All came in motor cars with the exception of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who walked.

King George, with Baron Stamfordham, his private secretary, received the statesmen in the chamber, where the privy council always meets, and he shook hands cordially with all of them. Probably this was the first time that John E. Redmond and John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist leaders, had ever exchanged greetings with their sovereign as it had been the practice of Nationalist members of Parliament to remain away from all functions where members of the House of Commons were likely to be brought into contact with royalty.

The meeting of the conservative and Liberal leaders on such an intimate footing was apparently friendly, but could not have been cordial, as Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law have been barely on speaking terms, as Mr. Law practically accused the Premier in the House of Commons of lying about the recent government plans to suppress the Ulster volunteers.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, leader of the Unionists in the House of Lords, and David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, two of the other conferees, represent the most extreme aristocratic and democratic schools of British politics, and are generally believed to be bitter personal enemies. At the same time, the members of the Irish Nationalist and Ulster Unionist factions could not have felt much pleasure in finding themselves in such close association.

Since personal feelings among politicians in the United Kingdom never ran so high as at present the atmosphere of the gathering could not have been other wise than extremely chilly and formal.

After a brief conversation King George withdrew from the meeting at about noon, leaving the conferees to their deliberations.

For the first time in his reign, King George is criticized strongly, though respectfully, by some of the very important Liberal newspapers, which express the belief today that if His Majesty forced the holding of a conference on the Home Rule question he overstepped the constitutional duty of limited monarch; and interfered with the rights of Parliament and the responsibility of the cabinet.

The Manchester Guardian says:

"Any such transfer of the substance of responsibility and initiative, if it has actually taken place, is, of course, to be deprecated."

The Daily News, Liberal, takes a stronger attitude, saying: "There are profound misgivings on the liberal benches, where impatience at the obstacles put in the path of the government is reaching the breaking point. It is asked with growing indignation whether the story of the past two years is to be the experience of parliament, whenever a liberal government is engaging in passing bills. Have we only escaped the domination of the House of Lords to discover that the aristocracy has equally formidable resources at its command to defeat the will of the country?"

The Daily Citizen, the official organ of the labor unions, under the heading "Buckingham Palace again," denounces the alleged interference of the throne and says: "The house of commons, and not some private room in a King's palace, is the proper place to debate and settle political differences."

Several liberal members of the house of commons, opposed to the conference called a caucus of their sympathizers, which probably will adopt resolutions of a similar character to those passed by the labor members last night, referring to the undue interference of the crown, which the labor members said was calculated to defeat the purposes of the parliament act.

The conference at Buckingham Palace after being in session for only about an hour and a half, adjourned for the day but will meet again tomorrow.

Lantis Brothers, of Newton, Kan., who have a section in wheat, are harvesting their crop with an automobile binder of their own construction. They are able to cut two acres an hour. By fitting the machine with headlights they have been enabled to work at night.

A Dutch Concession,

London, July 21.—A despatch from the Hague to the Standard says that after two years of persistent diplomatic exchanges, Germany has induced Holland to permit the construction of a German private harbor and steel works on the northern bank of the new waterway connecting Rotterdam with the North Sea.

The Shamrock Sails.

Falmouth, Eng., July 21.—Shamrock IV., with her convoy, the steam yacht Erin, the former under her sail, left here today for the United States. It is expected that the next port of call of the challengers for the America's cup will be the Azores.

Earth Shrinking? We'll Know Soon

New York, July 22.—From a station at Far Rockaway, L. I., American and German scientists will begin this week a series of experiments intended to prove or disprove the projected theory that the earth is shrinking. Many months will elapse before the experiments are completed, but in that time it is expected, such positive data will have been obtained that for many years the question of time difference between the two countries will have been definitely settled.



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The observations to be begun at the recently established Far Rockaway station will be specifically for the purpose of determining the exact difference of longitude between Washington, D. C., and Potsdam, Germany. The determination of the longitudinal difference will establish, of course, the exact present time difference between those two cities. The results of the observations about to be made ultimately will be checked against previous scientifically correct observations along the same lines. The difference between the observations already made and those about to be taken will, it is declared, show finally whether there has or has not been any earth shrinkage.

The American observations will be made by employees of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. Representatives of similar German bureaus will represent that country in the reciprocal observations to be conducted abroad. That the observations may be checked after the first series has been completed the American and German observing scientists will exchange places.

The observation work will be conducted with the aid of the Commercial Cable Company's system. Fremont Morse, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be in charge of the American observation force. Professor A. Flattow, of the German Bureau, who came here last week, will be the German representative at the Far Rockaway station.

Militant Leader Again Released.

London, July 18.—Mrs. Pankhurst, the militant suffragette leader, was again released from Holloway jail today.

Potato Bugs Plentiful In Aroostook.

Houlton, Me., July 17.—Potato bugs are plentiful through the big Aroostook potato fields this year, in market contrast to last season, when there were remarkably few. It is estimated by some of the potato men here that the Aroostook potato crop will be an average one.

The woman traveller from America who mistook a royal automobile for a taxicab, and for whom the King of the Belgians acted as a chauffeur, will have something to boast of for the rest of her life.

Frank Newman, an expert moving picture operator, is securing some unique photographs of wild birds and their habits by concealing himself and his camera inside of a dummy cow.

Palermo is the great exit of Sicilians bound for America, and it is said that between 30,000 and 40,000 leave yearly, but the majority return, either for a visit or permanently. It is hard for a Sicilian to be contented away from his own island, the garden spot of Europe.

Australia is poor in rivers. It will cost \$25,000,000 to open the Murray river to navigation and provide an irrigation system for 1,500,000 acres of land. That makes 2,344 square miles, or an area 18 miles square, a goodish bit, but there is a lot in Australia that made irrigating.

A special aviation service in the army has long been needed. Under the Hay bill, 60 officers and 250 enlisted men, will be assigned to this work. The achievements of the naval air men at Vera Cruz have demonstrated the very great value of aeroplanes in military operations.

What Prohibition Has Done For Kansas.

Kansas, says William Allen White, writing in Saturday Evening Post, adopted a prohibitory law a third of a century ago. This shut off the sale of liquor in those centers where temperance sentiment was strong. Mr. White says; in others, where such sentiment was weak, the adoption of a prohibitory law was merely the prelude to 20 years of war.

During the first ten years of the struggle juries refused to convict violators of the law in communities where there was a majority in favor of violation; public officers were lax in their duty; business men frowned on prosecutions because the prosecutions ran up taxes. The brave spirits who insisted on obedience to the law, who swore out complaints against offenders, who organized the friends of law and order, were treated as cranks and fanatical disturbers of the peace.

The first fifteen or twenty years, of the fight for prohibition under the prohibitory law: In one third or perhaps one half of the counties the law was fairly well enforced—that is to say in most of the towns in these counties there were no open saloons; but the town drug store was selling more whiskey than it should sell, and in livery stables and in the rear of mean restaurants those who were known could buy beer by the bottle or whiskey by the flask. In one fourth, or perhaps one third, of the counties remaining the law was badly enforced; liquor was sold back of cigar stores, behind screens in pool halls, behind imitation prescription cases, and at bars hardly more than half concealed in first class hotels. In the ten or a dozen counties remaining the law was not enforced at all—saloons ran wide open. The law was merely a basis for blackmail.

In every election in every little town the fight came up; the liquor question was the dominant question. Over the election of councilmen and mayors and city attorney and marshal they fought. There was no let up; in the counties it was the same issue—wet and dry. And the officers for which both sides struggled were those of sheriff, district judge, county attorney, county commissioners and members of the legislature.

It was necessary to have the sheriff, district judge and county attorney to secure convictions of violators of the law; the county commissioners to keep the violators of the law in jail; and the legislature to prevent backward steps in legal machinery needed for enforcement. It was a great fight. Through good times and bad, the rise and fall of Populism, the years of drought and the years of plenty, through panics and prosperity—in Kansas the issue never changed. In the beginning of the new century the tide began to turn. The open saloon, which flourished in a score of counties, disappeared from all but half a dozen.

"The prohibitory law is now enforced in a hundred of the one hundred and five counties of the state, and it is enforced as rigidly as any law on the statute book." Mr. White goes on: "So rigidly is the prohibitory law enforced that juries in those hundred counties convict men on evidence for violating this law who are known as second offenders and whose conviction sends them not merely to jail but to the penitentiary."

The battle is won. The wet and dry issue now rarely comes into a contest in a Kansas town or county election. Formerly, in the days of the eighties, the suspicion that a man consorted with the prohibitionists handicapped a candidate. He had to explain that he ran with the decent element merely for the purpose of deluding the good people out of their votes. Now even the faint suspicion that a man has a friend who drinks, or a brother-in-law who is married to the third cousin of a man who kept a drug store in the nineties, is a load that few men in politics can carry successfully.

Now for the result. Cook County, Ill., with a population equal to that of all Kansas, has more insane alone than there are of insane, feeble minded and criminals of all classes in the whole of Kansas. Kansas has fewer murders and fewer accidental deaths than any other State in the Union. It has the lowest death rate from all causes in America. Forty eight of the 105 counties in Kansas did not send a single prisoner to penitentiary last year, 53 counties have empty jails, in 14 counties no jury has been called upon to try a criminal case in ten years. 38 counties have empty poor houses. Finally bank deposits in the State have increased in ten years from one hundred million



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A DAILY THOUGHT

Fame is a vapour, popularity an accident, riches take wings; those who cheer today will curse tomorrow; only one thing endures—character.

Greely.

MORE THAN A LOCAL LESSON.

Some blunt truths were spoken by Judge Fawcett in Brooklyn the other day to two youths who had pleaded guilty to attempting grand larceny: "You can't expect to dance all night and lie abed half the day, yet always have money for your carousals—unless you steal it." Dissipation is dangerous in any case, but it brings destruction quickest to those who have not money to pay for it. The well-to-do may ruin themselves, too, but they at least have longer to pull up; even relatively innocent pleasures may bring quick ruin to those who cannot afford them and have no firm moral principals to keep them from getting by theft the money needed for their amusements. Both these boys belonged to respectable families of moderate means; when arrested they both wore tango pumps and silk shirts, and both had a conviction that the world owed them not only a living but a good time. As the judge said in giving them another chance, "Let me tell you our jails and penitentiaries are full of people with just such ideas."

BYRAN FOR SUFFRAGE.

United States Secretary of State William J. Bryan, in a formal statement came out for woman suffrage. He declared that he would ask no political right for himself that he was not willing to grant his wife, and announced his intention of supporting the proposed State constitutional amendment extending the franchise to women to be voted upon in Nebraska next November.

Woman, Mr. Bryan said, had proved herself equal to every responsibility imposed upon her, and would not fail society in this emergency.

Above all other arguments in favor of giving her the ballot he placed the right of the mother to a voice in the moulding of the environment of her children. "The mother," the Secretary said, "can justly claim the right to employ every weapon which can be made effective for the protection of those whose interests she guards, and the ballot will put within her reach all of the instrumentalities of government, including the police power."

Hat bows, large and small, are used to trim gowns and hats.

The new plaid ribbon shows some extreme black effects difficult to describe.

Poplins are always staple—like bread and butter. So are dimity weaves.

Baldwin D. Drake, aged 86, one of the oldest of Washington's "oldest residents," says that he has shaken hands with every President of the United States, save President Hayes, since the inauguration of Martin Van Buren in 1837.