

BALKAN STATES TO FIGHT TURKS

Ultimatum To Be Delivered In Long Standing Dispute.

Autonomy for Macedonia, Albania, Old Serbia and Crete to Be Demanded Immediately.

London.—The four Balkan states will deliver an ultimatum to Turkey within a few days, according to the most reliable news received here.

It will demand autonomy for Macedonia, Albania, Old Serbia and Crete. In the event of failure to comply with this demand, the Balkan coalition will repeat it and at the same time will address a collective note to the great powers notifying them that after the expiration of another three days the Balkan states will enforce the demand by recourse to arms.

Thus there will be a respite of a week before hostilities begin.

This respite will be used by the powers to seek to arrange a compromise with Turkey acceptable to the four states which, it is believed, would prefer a way out without bloodshed.

No further news has been received of reported frontier conflicts, but tension is extreme, especially because of the seizure by the Turkish authorities of Greek vessels.

WAR POSSIBILITY INCREASES

Europe Now Discusses Problem of Localizing Conflict.

Berlin.—A semi-official statement on the Balkan situation is published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. The statement follows:

"The alleged or actual measures of Turkish mobilization have given the Balkan states a reason or excuse for mobilizing their forces. It cannot be determined with certainty whether their action is a counter move to the Turkish preparations or whether it indicates serious belligerent intentions. The measures taken by the Balkan states, however, undoubtedly have increased the possibility of a collision between them and Turkey.

"The efforts of the powers to preserve peace continue. However, it is probable that it would be should these efforts prove unsuccessful, there still would be no cause for immediate anxiety concerning German interests. Still more so because there is every reason to hope that the conflict, if it should occur, will be confined to the scene of its origin.

"Late events have increased the probability of a conflict. The European cabinets, however, have been forced to reckon with this possibility for a considerable period and have had ample time to discuss among themselves their attitude in such an eventuality.

The German foreign minister, Alfred von Krieger-Waechter, in an interview on the situation, said:

"The situation is so precarious from a military point of view that hostilities may break out at any moment. The great powers, however, are united in their determination not to permit any change in the territorial position. "The possibility of any great power's becoming involved if war should break out may be regarded as out of the question. Hostilities certainly will be localized."

The Turkish embassy here believes that there is scarcely one chance in twenty of preserving peace.

CORNER IN BUTTER SENDS PRICES SOARING

Chicago.—A corner in the available supply of butter, which promises to carry the price to the high level of last year and possibly higher, confronts the consumer of this product. The big packers are supposed to be the interests engineering the deal.

The effect of the control of the available supply of butter is already being felt and the price is now 24 cents higher than a year ago at this date, despite the fact that supplies are 11,000,000 pounds greater than last year, as shown by the monthly report on cold storage stocks given to the trade September 7.

Another report is due soon, which will probably show even a greater excess in the supply.

Women Strong on Ballot

Sacramento.—Out of the 52 candidates for presidential electors, 13 each from the Prohibition, Socialist, Democratic and Republican parties, 11 are women, as shown by the tentative sample ballot. The Prohibitionists have three, Mrs. Annie E. K. Bidwell, Stella H. Irvine and Lucy S. Blanchard. The Socialists have five, Jennie Ream, Rose Baker, Ida Kinney, Ethel Lynn and Mary Garbutt. The Democrats have two, Mary Bourn Tucker and Mary E. Foy. The Republican "Progressives" have one, Mrs. Florence C. Porter.

Lucien Young Is Dead.

New York.—Rear Admiral Lucien Young, formerly captain of the Mare Island Navy yard near San Francisco, died here after a brief illness. A deficiency of blood, brought on by a ruptured blood vessel of the stomach, was given as the cause of death. He was 60 years old and had a record of distinguished service as a naval officer. Rear Admiral Young was granted a month's leave of absence on September 19. Accompanied by his wife, he went to Havana and remained there until sailing for this city.

Burglary Rate Advances.

San Francisco.—On the heels of a series of burglaries and holdups, each running into the thousands, public announcement was made here Thursday that the burglary insurance rate had been raised until it is now equal to the highest in the country—that of Chicago. In defense of their position insurance men said that they either had to advance the rate or go out of business, as their losses were such that they were not paying expenses.

ROADS ARE TIED UP.

Spanish Strikers May Win If Higher Rates Are Allowed.

Madrid.—The railroad troubles have spread from Catalonia to other parts of Spain. At a meeting at Almeria of men employed on the Southern lines, a resolution was adopted to stop work immediately on the pretext that the company arbitrarily discharged a foreman.

Traffic in Catalonia is virtually at a standstill. Military officers and engineers are endeavoring to maintain the mail train service between France and Barcelona, but their success is meager.

The telegraph wires along the tracks were repaired recently by the troops, but were cut again by the strikers. Otherwise no disturbance has been reported, in spite of the preaching of revolutionary doctrines by active anarchists, several of whom have been arrested.

Indications of a possibility of a settlement of the strike were apparent at a meeting of the directors of the various lines at the ministry of public works. The directors expressed their willingness to grant the demands of the strikers if the government would help them with a subsidy or authorize them to increase their rates.

The three chief demands of the men would entail, they say, an addition to the wage list of \$12,000,000 for the four main lines, while the pay sheet of the rest of the companies would be augmented by \$15,000,000.

MAN PUSHES WAY TO JOB.

Los Angeles Blacksmith, With Cart, Walks to Canadian Position.

Oregon City, Or.—Pushing a cart weighing 200 pounds, J. H. Harris, a blacksmith, 58 years of age, of Los Angeles, passed through this city on his way to British Columbia. Almost a year ago, according to Harris' story, he received an offer of a position in Canada, and was informed the place would be open to him for three years. He did not have the money to travel by steamship or rail, and decided he would make the trip by team.

Soon after starting, however, his horses died and he sold his wagon and continued on foot. Harris is a blacksmith, and has made enough money sharpening saws to buy food and clothing. He made the cart he is pushing in San Francisco. In it he carries his baggage, tools for sharpening saws, provisions and a camping stove.

"I don't know when I shall reach British Columbia," said the traveling man, "but I am certain to obtain a firm position when I arrive. I am a firm believer in walking, and although I have averaged 15 miles a day, I have gained weight in my travels. I have made almost as much money as if I had been engaged in regular work."

PEARS BRING HIGH PRICES.

Bosc and Anjou Varieties Sell at \$4.17 and \$3.37 Respectively.

Medford, Or.—The 1912 record for local pear prices was broken again when a car of Bosc and Anjou pears was sold by the Rogue River Valley Fruit & Produce association at an average of \$4.52 a box.

The car was packed at Hillcrest orchard and the A. C. Allen orchard, two of the most famous orchards in Southern Oregon. The full boxes of Bosc brought \$4.17, the full boxes of Anjou \$3.27, the half boxes of Bosc \$2.76, and the half boxes of Anjou \$2.53. The sale was made in New York through the Northwest Fruit Exchange of Portland.

Although the pear sales for 1912 have not been completed, recent sales assure a price 20 per cent higher than in 1911.

Woman Stays On Ballot.

San Francisco.—Lucy Good White's name will remain on the November ballot as a candidate for superior judge, so far as the courts are concerned.

Judge Sewall has sustained the demand of the election commission to the petition of Frank S. Sawyer for a judgment preventing the printing of Miss White's name on the ballot on the ground that she is not an attorney and therefore not eligible for the office.

Land Sales Falling Off.

Washington, D. C.—The General Land office rolled up a net surplus of \$5,538,555 during the fiscal year just closed. Homesteaders secured patents to 5,011,948 acres. The office received in cash from the sale of public lands and from all other sources \$9,973,048, or \$1,116,880 less than the previous year. The aggregate expenditures and liabilities were \$3,573,693. Of Indian lands, 14,574,689 acres were entered and 10,135,475 acres patented, a decrease of 3,064,411 and 2,137,070 respectively.

Nation Probes "Rakeoff"

Tacoma.—Following the testimony of H. J. Douglas that the late D. H. Jarvis had admitted to him that he received a "rakeoff" of \$6893 on a government coal contract, government prosecutors sought to strengthen their case against Charles Houston and John H. Bullock by introducing evidence tending to prove that the Pacific Coast company gained handsome profits on a coal sold at a price that was only a fraction of the amount charged the government. Houston and Bullock are charged with conspiracy.

Warm Waves Predicted.

Santa Clara, Cal.—Rev. J. S. Rickard, of Santa Clara university, who bases weather predictions upon solar disturbances noted at the university observatory, announced his prognostications for the month of October. Unusually warm waves may be expected, usually warm waves from 7 to 12 and 24 he says, from the North Pacific coast growers should guard against frost after the passage of these warm waves.

Mosquito Bite Kills Society Woman

Columbus, O.—Mrs. William F. Brown, a noted society woman of this city, died here following several months of illness with malaria fever caused by a mosquito bite, according to physicians.

12,000 TEXTILE WORKERS QUIT

To Aid Men Held for Murder In Former Strike.

Half of Number Are Forced Out By Others—Leaders Advise Immediate Return to Work.

Lawrence, Mass.—Practically 12,000 textile operatives here have been affected by the great strike inaugurated by the Industrial Workers of the World to show sympathy for Joseph J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, leaders of the organization, and as a protest against their trial in connection with the killing of Anna Lopizzo during the strike last winter, which is to begin in Salem in a few days.

It is feared there will be an extension of the strike. Mill owners were said to be ready to close down the plants in event of further walkouts. In a comparatively mild degree Lawrence experienced a repetition of the scenes enacted last winter.

Some of the more eager strikers, in attempting to get workers to leave their machines, caused slight disturbances in several mills. Reports of injuries to operatives were received by clubs, but none were seriously hurt. Clubs were furnished to intimidate those at work and mill machinery at several plants was damaged.

Of the 12,000 operatives who quit work, probably half did so as a protest against the trial of Ettor and Giovannitti. The others were forced out through intimidation or closing of their departments.

"We are unable to control the neo-Belford, William Yates, of New Bedford, national secretary of the textile branch of the Industrial Workers of the World. "They broke away from us completely and left their work against our advice. We hoped they would heed the message sent from jail by Ettor and Giovannitti urging them not to strike. Of course, in event of a majority sentiment in favor of a general strike, the Industrial Workers of the World will give the same support to the movement as it did in the great industrial battle last winter."

Several meetings of Industrial Workers were held, most of the speeches being in foreign tongues. The largest meeting was addressed by Miss Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of New York. She urged the operatives to return to the mills and await the call of the leaders for a strike.

RUEF HAS REMEDY.

Would Abolish Primary Election for City Officials.

San Francisco.—At a time of the greatest uncertainty as to the constitutionality of the state primary law, Abraham Ruef, writing from his cell in San Quentin penitentiary for the San Francisco Bulletin, recommends that primary elections be abolished. He continues:

"Instead of certifying lists of candidates to be voted on at primary elections, let the lists be certified for the general elections. Let an actual election be made at the general election by all the people directly from the entire lists so certified.

"I would provide for the filing and placing upon the ballot of organization tickets of party nominations, as well as of individual party nominations. I would expect that no such ticket be placed upon the ballot unless it be certified to by at least as many electors as the law required to constitute a party, which at present is 3 per cent of the total vote at the last election.

"There would be a provision for registering the party as at present, in order that party nominations should be certified only by affiliated party voters. All tickets and individual nominations certified by both parties could be arranged, with the appropriate designations of party, under the separate titles of office to be filed."

Cruiser Aids Americans

Washington, D. C.—Without instructions from Washington, but at the request of American Consul Fowler, at Foo Chow, to Admiral Nicholson, commanding the Asiatic fleet, the cruiser Cincinnati has arrived at that port to look after the interests of Americans. The chief of police is in revolt against the Peking government, and it is expected that the Republic will be sent from Peking to attack the town. Navy department officials believe the Cincinnati has gone in response to a call from Americans.

Vice Inquiry Sweeping

Chicago.—Resorts of various kinds, gambling houses and places where drugs are sold illegally, came under the scrutiny of the county grand jury in what is declared will be one of the most widespread investigations of vice ever undertaken in Chicago. Officers of reform associations, newspaper editors and others supposed to possess information as to conditions were summoned to testify. One of the first subjects to come before the judiciary, it was said, was the death of John Messmaker in a West Hammond resort.

Man Leaps Into Niagara.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Workmen on the Canadian side of the Niagara river reported Saturday that they had seen a man vault on iron rail near the falls and fall among the rocks and spray 200 feet below. Shortly afterward the police found cards bearing the name "Frank L. Parker, Buffalo, N. Y." Parker, who was a captain in the Seventy-fourth regiment, New York State Guard, had been in poor health for some time.

Shingle Privilege Restored.

Washington, D. C.—Proposed elimination by the transcontinental railroad of the privilege to shippers of re-consignment and storage at the Minnesota transfer on lumber and shingles from North Pacific Coast territory to Eastern states was suspended by the Interstate Commerce commission until January 28.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

LOGANBERRY BUSINESS GROWS

Prof. Lewis Gets Many Inquiries Regarding This Fruit.

Corvallis, Or.—Every mail brings inquiries as to the proper methods of growing loganberries, to Prof. C. I. Lewis, horticulturist at the Oregon Agricultural college, indicating the great interest that has been aroused as to this crop, and the rapid growth of the industry.

"During the past two or three years the loganberry has come to the front very materially in Oregon," says Prof. Lewis, discussing the matter. "In former years it was thought that the industry was overdone. The berry did not ship well, and was very tart, partly because it was picked too early. It was also found that, in the early days, it was impossible to can the berry. With the introduction of the laquered can, however, it can now be canned successfully.

"The berry can also be dried, and there is now a greater demand than the supply can meet. It is doubtful whether we can fill the demand for this berry within the next ten years. Some of the growers have contracted their supply for the next eight years. The price received is \$80 a ton, and the average yield is four or five tons to the acre. From such prices one can net from \$200 to \$250.

"We have not tried to enlarge our markets to any extent. At the present time in the Middle West the loganberry is rapidly becoming the leading pie berry. Not only is there a great demand for the canned and dried berry, but there is also a good demand for the juice. I am looking forward to the time when we will send out carloads of this juice to the East for soda fountain use.

"The loganberry will grow on a great variety of soils, from the heaviest adobe to the river bottom loams. It will also do well on the red hill lands. The ground should be given good preparation before planting, since the loganberry is an exceptionally heavy feeder.

"There is such a great demand for plants that many growers are putting out worthless ones. If possible one should get good strong rooted tips or else vigorous one-year-old plants. The distance for planting loganberries is 8x8 feet. It will be sometime before it will be settled definitely what distance and methods of training and pruning are best for this plant. We are conducting a number of experiments here at the station and shall be able to give some definite results in a few years.

"During the first year the plants should be given good tillage. They will not make much growth before the fall months, so by the next spring they will have to be trained. We generally put down cedar posts. The first wire is 2 feet from the ground, the second at or near the top of the post. A very good wire for stringing is the No. 12 galvanized iron wire. The rows are generally run north and south so as to give a good distribution of sunlight and allow for maximum yields.

"There are many methods used in training the vines on the wires. Some growers practice the twining together of two or three fruit canes, fastening them in a bundle to the wires. Others start the canes out in fan shape. One of the best systems that we have seen is the young canes in among the wires so that the next year the fruiting canes cover almost the entire area that the wires allow.

"About the only pruning is the cutting out of the old canes. It is better to cut these out as soon as the fruiting season is over, thus minimizing any danger from disease. I have not found anyone who has tried the different methods of training under the same conditions, so it is very hard to say which system is the best. I believe the best advice I can give is to plant the bushes 6 or 8 feet apart and grow them as trailers.

"The loganberry makes a splendid proposition as a filler, and goes very nicely with the prune, as the work for the two crops does not come at the same time of the year. The loganberry can also be dried in the same dryer with the prune, thus allowing a greater interest on the investment put up in the evaporator. The loganberry is dried somewhat faster than the prune, taking from 16 to 24 hours.

"There seem to be very few trouble-some insects and only one disease, cane anthracnose, which attacks other than cane fruits. The present outlook is certainly very bright, and there seems to be indications that we will have a tremendous output before very long."

Foreseeing All Trouble.

Mr. Knutt—"My dear, I'm drunk. It's a pity you ever married me. I'm sorry for the poor children—him. Now, for the Lord's sake, let me come to bed quietly."—Tattler.

Verona's Municipal Pigeons.

The municipality of Verona has expended 50 lire (two pounds) in acquiring grain for the pigeons of the city. Having thus become state supported, they are immune from the molestations of wanton destroyers, who will now be punishable by law.

Finger Prints in Banks.

German banks, according to newspaper dispatches, have begun to introduce the finger print as a mark of identification on checks. The method is already in use in this country.

Sure Flea Killer.

A sure way to get rid of fleas and other insects is to use pennyroyal oil. Spray the oil over the animal to be cleaned and over any place where insects are bothersome. The odor of this oil has great penetrative powers and no insects or animals will remain long in its vicinity.

A Flirt Like a Dipper.

A flirt is like a dipper attached to a hydrant; everyone is at liberty to drink from it, but no one desires to carry it away.—N. P. Willis.

PEST IN CLOVER SEED.

Midge Which Prevents Seed Forming Found in Oregon.

Oregon Agricultural college, Corvallis.—For the first time in Oregon reports of the ravages of Dasynura Leguminicola Lint, the clover seed midge, are coming to the Oregon Agricultural college, and its abundance indicates that it has been in the state for some seasons undetected. A. L. Lovett, of the crop pest force of the Oregon Agricultural college, is making a study of it.

"The injury consists in the prevention of the formation of the seed," says Mr. Lovett. "The larvae enter the flower buds and feed on the contents of the ovaries of the flowers. The injury becomes serious the second season, and increases each year the field is allowed to run.

"The pest is present through the majority of the states where red clover is grown, and has also been reported from Ontario and from England. The red clover is the favorite host plant, but the white clover and alsike are also attacked and possibly the mammoth clover as well.

"The adult female fly is so small and active that it is seldom seen in the field. It has a single pair of wings, long slender legs and a pinkish body. Under the microscope the head and dorsal surface of the thorax are either black or dusky, and the abdomen salmon pink with smoky shades. It is about two millimeters long; when the ovipositor is extended it is nearly six millimeters in length.

"In the Middle West its natural enemies are numerous. If the pest is serious and a crop of seed is desired, several methods may be used to control the injury by varying the time of formation of the clover head. Pasturing the field in the spring or early summer destroys the midges and varies the time of the main cutting for seed. The crop of clover hay may be cut early, insuring a heavy seed crop with a slight reduction in the yield of hay. The seed crop may be mowed back just after it starts, delaying the heading sufficiently to miss the second brooding of flies.

SHOULD NOT EXPORT GRAIN

Expert Says Big Mistake in Not Feeding Livestock.

Portland, Or.—That Oregon is making a great mistake in exporting its grain instead of feeding it to livestock, is the belief of Dr. James Withycombe, director of the experimental station at the Oregon Agricultural college, expressed strongly in a recent address before the Portland Advertising club.

He pointed out the fact that there are ten million acres of dairy land in Oregon, and that two acres can support a cow. Thus five million cows, each worth a \$100 profit annually, or five hundred million dollars altogether, in profit each year to the state, could be fed on this land.

"By feeding the grain instead of exporting it, Dr. Withycombe estimates that the farmer would get fifty cents more a bushel, or, on a crop of fifteen million bushels for the state, \$7,500,000. The export of \$101,000,000 worth of dairy produce, bacon and eggs from Denmark, which supports a population of 2,600,000, under trying climatic conditions, proves conclusively what can be done under right management. Oregon, with its fine climate and rich variety of soils, should be able to do even better.

Beauty of Woodwork.

There is a friendly atmosphere in the presence of much woodwork—not painted wood, but wood finished to show the beauty of its natural growth—that is entirely lost in an expanse of smooth, hard paint. Its mellow lights and soft shades form a far more restful background than any papered surface, and its strength and durability make a wood finish ideal for a house that is to suggest the feeling of permanence and stability that belongs to the true home.—Suburban Life.

Help and Be Happy.

Happiness is not a task. It is not even an occupation. It is a quality of life. Happiness depends on helpfulness. That's the reason joy is social. Helpfulness keeps happiness because it adds to the area of affection. People are not happy when they seek after happiness. They become steeped in happiness when they undertake to promote the joy of others.—Walter Williams.

Still Unexplored.

All the opportunities for adventure are not over, though the north and south poles have both been conquered. In Africa there are 20,000,000 square miles of land as yet unexplored. In Liberia a tract of 20,000 square miles which is unknown.

Meaning Money.

"Now my son, I am giving you all the chance in the world to take a liberal education." "Right, dad, and I'll take it as fast as you can afford to send it on."

Selfish Philosophy.

"You can be a great hero," said the campaign adviser, "by standing aside and letting someone else have the office you wanted." "Yes," replied the energetic candidate. "But the other fellow will get all the medals and applause. What's the use of being an anonymous hero?"

Success in Audacity.

Great effects come of industry and perseverance; for audacity doth almost blind and mate the weaker sort of minds.—Bacon.

REMODELLING OF HISTORY



THE RUINS OF OSTIA



REMAINS OF OSTIAN SHOPS

OSTIA, now that systematic clearance has succeeded to the spasmodic delving of Plo Nono and less scientific rummaging of yet earlier diggers, has become in certain respects the most enthralling of all the Roman sights. It has often been called the "Pompeii of Latium," and certainly it is the only other place in Italy where one can ramble about the streets of a town of the empire with no modern architecture to intrude on one's dream. The ruins, however, differ greatly from those of Pompeii, because the ancient character and purpose of Ostia were different. The latter town was a bustling seaport with a cosmopolitan industrial population neither leashed enough to indulge private artistic tastes nor much disposed to them. The world's capital, only a few miles distant, was the natural home of Ostians of wealth or culture. But if we cannot see at Ostia the painted rooms and the courtyards set with statuary, which make Pompeii so attractive, we can see the framework of a more vigorous and momentous life, which makes a strong appeal to the imagination of anyone who has ever considered, however vaguely, what the Roman empire meant.

Streets Filled Up.

The extraordinarily untouched state in which the Ostia of the late imperial age has been preserved to our time is due to two agents, sand-drift and malaria. Silt brought down to the Tiber mouth, dried, pulverized, and wind-borne, has gradually filled up streets and ruined buildings deserted by men because of the fevers which were bred from choked-up harbors and channels of the river. Partly for fear of these fevers, partly because Civita Vecchia was found, ultimately, to be the better port for Rome, no considerable population has ever returned to Ostia, not even during a temporary revival in the fifteenth century, when the existing papal castle was built. The town had from the first a precarious existence. Its life was given to it by the Tiber, but the Tiber could not be trusted. The river silted up its harbors one after the other, and silted up itself. The port from which navies sailed to the Pacific wars had become useless by the time of Augustus, and Claudius first and Trajan after him, had to dig out new basins at enormous expense some distance away to the north, and cut connecting channels, which the river proceeded to silt up as of old. In the end it proved impossible (or not worth while) to keep any port open into which the main current of the Tiber flowed; and if Trajan's fossa, or canal, dredged out anew by Pope Paul V, in the early seventeenth century, is still navigable for small craft working up to Rome, it is a channel only, and the huge spreading basins, that of Trajan as well as that of Claudius, are dry. Just because the river treated these new harbors as badly as the old, Ostia managed to maintain its life, and even to develop it, for some centuries longer, and only succumbed in the competition with Civita Vecchia (a new creation of Trajan's) after the empire has become Christian. If it had no proper basin for ships, it had always the main channel of the Tiber flowing past its walls, and bad passage as this offered to ships, it was probably more to be depended on than the Claudian

Soldier and Trencherman.

Gen. Winfield Scott was a notable figure in the Washington society of 60 years ago described by Mrs. Marlborough Gouverneur in her entertaining volume of reminiscences. "As I remember," the general was something of an epicure. Mrs. Gouverneur recalls seeing him sit down with great satisfaction to a meal consisting principally of fowl. He did the family marketing personally, and was discriminating in the selection of food. Terrapin, which he insisted upon pronouncing tarra-pin, was his favorite dish, and he would order oysters by the barrel from Norfolk. On one occasion he attended a banquet where all the states of the Union were represented by a dish in some way characteristic of each commonwealth. Pennsylvania was represented by a bowl of sauerkraut, and in speaking of the fact the next morning the general remarked: "I partook of it with tears in my eyes."

Conserved Food Disease.

Dr. Jacques Lioville, who was part of the staff of the antarctic ex-

Faults.

To acknowledge our faults when we are blamed in modesty; to discover them to one's friends, in ingenuousness, is confidence; but to preach them to all the world, if one does not take care, is pride.—Confucius.

Good for Several.

"Why do you call this new tire of yours the Mexican?" asked Slaters. "Is it made of Mexican rubber?" "Oh, no!" said the inventor. "I call it that because it is capable of innumerable revolutions without wearing out."—Judge.

Although Sugar Has Been Made in the Philippines for centuries, the first modern mill was opened only a few weeks ago.