EUROPEAN FLEETS NOT TO VISIT CANAL

Only Two Nations Across Atlantic to Be Represented at Formal Opening.

RENDEZVOUS IS CHANGED

United States Warships to Participate in Extensive Maneuvers and Target Practice Before Cruising to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The rendezvous of the international fleets at Hampton Roads preliminary to the cruise to Panama in connection with the opening of the Canal will be abandoned. The ships will gather at Cristobal, at the eastern end of the Canal instead.

Secretary Daniels announced the following programme for preliminary operations and the cruise to San Francisco:

"The following named foreign vessels are expected to take part in the celebration incident to the opening of the Panama Canal:

"Argentina will send the battleship Moreno, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Onofre Betbeder; Cuba will send the cruiser Cuba; Portugal will send the cruiser Almirante Reis and the dispatch boat Cinco de Outubro; Spain will send the battleship Espana. Vice-Admiral Don Ramon Estrada Catoiva has been appointed by the Spanish government as its naval representative.

Maneuvers to Precede Voyage.

"The battleships from the Atlantic fleet and the destroyer flotilla will proceed to Guantanamo and Guacanayabo Bay on January 17 for extended fleet exercises and target practices, 17 battleships participating in the maneuvers. The Georgia, Texas, South Carolina and Minnesota will remain at their home yards undergoing overhauling until February 15. These will proceed to Southern waters the latter part of February.

"The Texas will remain at Hampton Roads to escort the President to Panama in the New York; the New York proceeding to Hampton Roads from Cuban waters about February 15, prepared to receive the President on March 5.

"It is intended that the Washington relieve the Delaware in Mexican waters as soon as practicable and the Delaware and Rhode Island shall join the fleet in Cuban waters. The Rhode Island has been ordered from New Orleans to Norfolk for docking and on the completion of docking, about January 22, will proceed to Guantanamo to join the fleet.

Panama Reached March 5 and 6.

"The battleships and the destroyers of the active flotilla (about 23) will remain in Cuban waters, carrying on drills and exercises, until February 25, and will then proceed to Panama, all 21 battleships going through the canal to San Francisco.

"The schedule of movements from Guantanamo, February 25, is in general as follows, subject to such changes as may be necessary:

"February 26—Vestal, Yanton, Solace and tugs arrive at Colon; proceed to Gatun Lake, coal, and proceed to Panama.

"February 28—Fleet flagship, first and second divisions, arrive at Colon; proceed to Gatun Lake, coal, thence to Panama, arriving March 2-3.

"March 3—Third and fourth divisions arrive Colon and follow first and second divisions through canal, arriving Panama March 5-6."

"March 4-8—Foreign men of war arrive Colon and pass through Canal, coaling at Gatun Lake from colliers.

"March 5—President leaves Hampton Roads on New York; Texas as escort.

Wilson Boards Oregon March 10.

March 8—Celtic arrives Colon, coal at Gatun Lake and arrives Panama March 10.

"March 10—New York and Texas arrive Colon; proceed to Gatun Lake, coal, oil and go to Panama. (President transfers to the Oregon and goes through the Canal.)

"March 10-12—Functions in Canal Zone and at Panama.

"March 12—The Oregon, Olympia, Yankton and Celtic proceed to anchorage off San Francisco.

"March 13—The President, on the New York, accompanied by the Texas and one division of destroyers, steams through the fleet and proceeds to San Diego. The fleet, flotilla and train steam to San Francisco. Foreign vessels proceed independently.

President to Review Fleet.

"March 24—The President, New York, and one division of destroyers and the Pacific fleet will arrive at San Francisco. The President steams through the fleet.

"There can, of course, be no parade of the fleet as a whole through the Canal. This would result in congestion in Colon and in the Canal, with serious delay.

"The Oregon and Olympia will take part, to be in Colon prior to March 5, filled with coal and ready to proceed.

"Besides the 21 battleships of the Atlantic fleet, all vessels of the Atlantic torpedo-boat flotilla, including the Birmingham, Dixie and Arethusa, will accompany the fleet to San Francisco. The reserve torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet, will not proceed to San Francisco. The auxiliaries to accompany the battleship fleet will be the Vestal, Celtic, Yankton, Solace, Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent and the colliers Cyclops, Orion, Neptune, Jupiter and Vulcan."

WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASED

Washington Expected to Produce 2,000,000 More Bushels.

TACOMA, Jan. 13.—Washington wheat fields will be increased 100,000 acres this Spring, 5 per cent more than 2,000,000 acres of wheat land now under the plow in this state, according to R. D. Jarboe, state grain inspector, who returned to Tacoma last night from a 10 days' trip in the eastern part of the state.

"More plowing is being done along the Idaho line than for several years and more acreage is being put under the plow in many districts east of the mountains," said Mr. Jarboe. "Farmers expect a bumper crop.

"The new acreage will add more than 2,000,000 bushels to the Washington wheat crop."

Lebanon National Elects.

LEBANON, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lebanon National Bank yesterday, the following were elected directors: S. C. Stewart, W. M. Brown, A. M. Reeves, A. L. Crandall, F. W. Seeck and N. M. Newport, of Lebanon, and W. L. Marks, of Albany. The directors elected gave the stockholders and their wives a banquet last evening at a local hotel.

MAP SHOWING CENTER OF GREATEST EARTHQUAKE DISTURBANCE IN ITALY.

Avezzano, Where Loss of Life Is Heaviest, Is Marked With Cross. Its Location in Relation to Rome Is Shown.

QUAKE KILLS 12,000

In One Italian Village 8000 Perish, 1000 Are Hurt.

FAMOUS BUILDINGS SHAKEN

Home of American Ambassador in Rome and Other Palaces Suffer Damage—Villagers in Stricken District Camp in Open.

(Continued From First Page.)

dome of the church of St. Charles Catinari was cracked. A large piece of the cornice of the Jesuit church of St. Ignatius broke and fell with a crash which added to the fright of the persons in the neighborhood.

Ceilings in many of the houses fell, several persons being injured in that manner.

Several streetcar lines suspended operations because of the damage caused by the earthquake.

As the day wore on and details began to arrive in the capital it was apparent that the disturbance in the province of Rome and the Abruzzi had been greater than at first believed and that it also had been felt severely in the region around Naples.

At Monterontondo three persons were killed and two wounded; at Zagarolo the dome of a church fell; at Galiano part of the cathedral was wrecked; at Veroli two persons were killed and two injured; at Tivoli one person was killed; at Pereto five houses collapsed and at Poggio Nativo one person was killed and several were injured.

Thus far it has been imposible to communicate with the ancient fortified City of Aquila, in the Abruzzi, owing to the interruption of the telegraph service. It is reported, however, that several villages were destroyed in that vicinity.

At Torre Cajetani, about 37 miles east of Rome, almost the entire village was destroyed, while at Arnara the municipal building collapsed.

From numerous places in the affected regions calls for doctors and medicine are reaching Rome. Pope Benedict was reciting the thanksgiving after the morning mass, when the shock occurred. The pontiff retained his composure and gave orders immediately that the damage both inside and outside the Vatican be ascertained and requested a report whether assistance was required.

King to Inspect Damage.

King Victor Emmanuel also ordered the Minister of the Interior to furnish him with all details of the earthquake. The King expressed a desire to visit the damaged cities.

At the Capitol two magnificent candlesticks fell and were broken. At the Palazzo del Drago, where Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador, lives, several cracks in the building, which already had existed, opened wider, and plaster fell in several of the rooms. The glass was broken in the embassy office.

In addition to the statue of St. Paul on the Column of Marcus Aurelius, the facade of the Church of St. John Lateran was damaged and the statue of the Saviour, which is 50 feet high, was twisted out of plumb.

Light Penetrates Walls.

In the Lateran Palace, especially that part occupied by the profane museum, the earthquake caused cracks of sufficient size to permit outside light to penetrate the building. The hall of the Chamber of Deputies likewise was cracked.

Among other edifices damaged were the churches of St. Andria Fratte and St. Agathia of the Goths, the latter being the oldest church of Teutonic origin in Rome.

When the shock was felt frightened people rushed into the churches, but the police ordered them out of those which were in danger of collapsing. In all the churches in the city, after the shock had subsided, special prayers were offered for deliverance from disaster.

It is announced officially that the center of the earthquake was between Campobasso and Sarne and that it was felt strongly at Perugia and slightly as far north as Ferrara.

People Camp in Open.

In the country places the people are camping in the open.

The town of Pofi is reported to have been half destroyed. At Giullano two persons were killed.

At the Meteorological Institute it is said that buildings continued to rock or tremble for about 30 seconds after the shock had ceased and that the duration of the phenomenon altogether was about one minute. It was said it was not believed the disturbance extended to Sicily.

Owing to the wide extent of the disturbance and its evident terrible consequences the actual effects of the earthquake are not at present known, owing to the cutting off of communications. The fortified city of Aquila has in this way been cut off, but it is reported several villages in that region were destroyed. Likewise Potenza, capital of the province of the same name, on the eastern declivity of the Apennines, which has a population of nearly 20,000, has been isolated. In 1857 this town was almost destroyed by an earthquake.

EARTHQUAKES AND THEIR TOLL IN LAST 100 YEARS.

Year. Place.	Lives Lost.
1812—Caracas, Venezuela	Thousands
1822—Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey	20,000
1851—Melfi, Italy	14,000
1857—Kingdom of Naples	10,000
1859—Quita, Ecuador	5,000
1861—Mendoza, South America	12,000
1863—Manila	1,000
1869—Peru and Ecuador	25,000
1872—Inyo Valley, California	30
1875—Towns near Santander, Colombia	14,000
1875—Cua, Venezuela	300
1880—Manila	3,000
1881—Scio and several villages	4,000
1883—Island Ischia, Italy	2,000
1883—Krakato, Java	Thousands
1884—Andalusia and other parts of Spain	1,000
1885—Province of Granada, Spain	690
1886—Charleston, S. C.	41
1887—Riviera and Southern Europe	2,000
1891—Japan	4,000
1893—Persia	12,000
1894—Japan	10,000
1899—Tiflis, Transcaucasia	1,000
1902—St. Pierre, Martinique	40,000
1902—Andijan, India	2,500
1903—Syria	50
1903—Tiojo, Colombia	100
1904—Severe shocks in Abruzzi, Italy; violent quake at Lima, Peru	Thousands
1905—North India	25,000
1905—Calabria, Italy	500
1905—Scutari, Albania	200
1905—Shemaaka, Caucasia	300
1906—Tanazula, Mex.	100
1906—Region about Vesuvius	3,000
1906—San Francisco	700
1906—Valparaiso, Chile	1,500
1907—Kingston, Jamaica	1,100
1908—Sicily and Calabria	76,483
1910—Cartago, Costa Rica	1,100
1912—Turkey	3,000
1914—Japan	Thousands
1914—Catania, Sicily	200
1915—Italy	12,000

QUAKE INTERRUPTS FUNERAL

Frightened People Form Processions, Reciting Litany.

NAPLES (via Rome), Jan. 13.—A violent earthquake occurred here today and caused a panic.

It is reported that many houses fell in Cazerta, northeast of Naples. All the glass in the observatory on Mount Vesuvius was broken.

In the Church of the Divine Providence, sisters were praying around the bier of a dead nun, when the first tremor of the earthquake caused one of her arms to move. The sisters at first cried out that a miracle of resuscitation had taken place, but simultaneously the candlesticks and crucifixes in the chapel began falling. Then they realized what was happening and rushed terror-stricken to the street.

Great crowds of the populace also fled into the thoroughfares when the earthquake came. They formed into processions, reciting the litany of saints. Many people in their excitement declared the earthquake was a punishment for the sins of men who are fighting against their brothers in the European war.

Father Alfani, director of the Pompeii Observatory, says the earthquake appears to have been most disastrous for a radius of more than 100 miles. He fixes the center of the disturbance in the center of the Province of Potenza.

Communication with the town of Potenza has been interrupted and a grave disaster there is feared.

THOUSAND DEAD AT AIELLI

Magliano Also Destroyed and 40 Killed in Province of Aquila.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—One thousand persons have been killed and 500 injured by the earthquake which completely destroyed the small town of Aielli, to the east of Rome, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Magliano was also destroyed. In the province of Aquila 40 persons were killed.

WILSON IS ALONE IN PATRONAGE FIGHT

No Voice Raised Among Democratic Senators in Defense of President's Stand.

CRITICISM IS CONTINUED

Reprisal, if Decided On, Likely to Be Made by Cutting of Pay of Appointees After Confirmation Has Been Refused.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 13.—Notwithstanding the fact that the Senate repeatedly has rejected nominations made by the President over the protest of several Democratic Senators, President Wilson has thus far declined to make new appointments to any of the offices involved. Apparently he intends to ignore the Senate.

It is this disregard of the established prerogative of Senators that brought about the appointment of a special committee to report on the power of the President to fill by recess appointment offices which became vacant when Congress was in session. This action, according to some of the best posted constitutional lawyers of the Senate, is in violation of the supreme law of the land, which clearly authorizes the President to fill offices only when vacancies occur in a recess of Congress. This provision, taken in connection with the preceding clause, clearly establishes the right of the Senate to be consulted about appointments before they are submitted.

Democrats Severe in Criticism.

While, in every instance in which President Wilson's nominations have been rejected, the Senate has acted unanimously and without debate as to the particular nominee, yet the Senate has, in executive session, spent considerable time discussing the President's encroachment on Senatorial preserves and in these executive sessions President Wilson has been severely criticised and by men of his own party. In fact, the entire criticism of the President has been made by Democratic Senators, Republicans being content to sit back and watch the party in power split over the patronage issue.

A strange thing about the patronage fight that has developed between the President and the Senate is that not a single Democratic Senator has come out in defense of the President. There have been two or three Democratic Senators, especially Senator Hughes, of New Jersey, who have talked harmony in the executive sessions and have deplored the split in the party. The answer was made by Senator O'Gorman, who said, in effect, that if Senators want to preach harmony they should do their preaching in the White House and not in the Senate.

Refusal via Payroll Planned.

Unless the President does back down the Senate will press a bill or an amendment to some appropriation bill which will cut off rejected nominees from the payroll. The Senate knows that if pay is cut off, once a nomination is rejected, there will be few Democrats willing to hold office.

There is no question but the Senate will uphold the view that the President is without authority to fill by recess appointment any office that becomes vacant during a session of Congress. The significance of this construction of the Constitution is this: If an office becomes vacant while Congress is in session and the President fills that office by sending a nomination to the Senate, the person appointed cannot take office until his nomination is confirmed by the Senate. On the other hand, where an office is filled by the President in a recess of Congress, although the President is expected to make a nomination when Congress reassembles, the person having the recess appointment can hold office until the close of the ensuing session, even though his nomination is not confirmed, and it is the contention of the Wilson Administration that such appointee continues to hold such an office even though his nomination be rejected by the Senate. Therefore, only by cutting off the pay of appointees whose nominations are rejected can the Senate defeat the President.

LOANS BY STATE URGED

Governor of Wyoming Offers Plan to Attract Settlers.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 13.—Laws to develop the agricultural and stock-raising industries of the state, to conserve the water supply for irrigation and to encourage settlers by lending state funds on real estate mortgages were recommended today by Governor Kendrick, Democrat, in his message to the Wyoming Legislature.

The Governor also urged an effective workmen's compensation act and the creation of a public utilities commission. A feature of the message was a plea for greater legal rights for women, who have been permitted to vote and hold office in Wyoming since 1869.

FILIPINO NOT TO BE CITIZEN

Naturalization Paper Denied as Applicant Is Regarded as Malay.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—American citizenship has been denied to Pedro Dolina Mora, a Filipino, who says he was a valet to ex-President Taft when the latter was Governor of the Philippines, it was learned here today.

Mora took out his first naturalization papers November 11, 1912. He has been informed, moreover, that M. R. Bevington, chief naturalization officer of St. Louis, regards him as a Malay, and therefore ineligible to citizenship.

When Mora presented himself for naturalization he had letters from Mr. Taft and from Archbishop Harty, of Manila, certifying to his good character. He came to St. Louis eight years ago and is now working as an elevator operator.

O. K. GIVEN POSTMASTERS

Senate Confirms Nominations for Northwest States.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 13.—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of the following postmasters:

Oregon — Cornelius Buchanan, at Florence.

Washington—John J. Carney, at Aberdeen; William Rouse, at Stanwood; J. E. Janesky, at Connell; W. F. Roberts, Jr., at Elma.

Idaho—Kenneth G. Phelps, at Richfield; James Campbell, at Hope.

In 1912 Japan's cotton exports were 20 per cent greater than in 1912, and greatly in excess of all other records.

This Great Sale of House Dresses and Aprons

Presents an Unusual Opportunity to Procure Superior Practical Garments at January Sale Prices

Regular $1.50 House Dresses 95c

—A clearance of a great variety of neat and attractive dresses, in percales, in checks, fancy stripes and figures and plain colors; ginghams in stripes, checks and plain colors. Trimmed with contrasting bands, white pipings, pique, embroidery, etc. Made in many styles, with round, V and square neck, short, three-quarter or long sleeves, plain and panel-back skirts, with deep hems. Colors are blue, lavender, black and white checks. Sizes 34 to 44.

Regular $2.75 House Dresses $1.15

—An immense assortment of dresses of excellent qualities of crepe, gingham, chambray, percale, in plaids, checks, stripes and plain colors, in light and dark colors. Made with long or short set-in sleeves, round, collarless or square-neck, with self or combination collars and cuffs. Trimmings of embroidery and pipings. Skirts with tunics, belted and waisted styles or with large plaits, others panel or habit back. Sizes 34 to 44.

Regular $1.75 House Dresses 75c

—Fleece-lined, black and white check house dresses, very neat styles, with high neck, long sleeves, full waist and plain skirt. Trimmed with bias black banding and fancy black buttons. Sizes 34 to 42.

75c White Coverall Aprons 59c

—Made of white percale in regulation coverall style. Round neck, turn-back cuffs, pocket and belt across the back.

Regular $3.50 Dresses $1.89

—Attractive dresses that may be used for porch or street dresses, as well as house wear. Made of finest materials, such as percales, crinkle seersucker, madras cloth and plaid ginghams, in light and dark colors. Made with pique collars and cuffs, embroidery collar and cuffs, piped or belted waistline. Extra well made and finished. Colors are lavender, pink, tan, blue and nurse's stripe. Sizes 34 to 44.

Reg. $1.50 "Utility" Dresses $1.29

—This popular dress is made to perform double service, as it may be buttoned on either side and is easily adjusted and regulated to fit. Made of good quality percale in a variety of styles, with adjustable buttons and fitted skirt with deep hem. Colors are indigo blue, Copen, black and white, pink and white, blue and white, in stripes and checks.

Regular $1.00 Breakfast Sets 79c

—Set consists of a large apron in coverall style with square neck, short kimono sleeves and turn-back cap to match. Made of percale in light ground with dainty printed designs in black and white checks and indigo blue, and trimmed with fancy bandings

Regular 35c Work Aprons 19c

—Made of percale, in stripes, ring dots, figures, checks, nurse's stripe, black and white checks and indigo blue. Made in fitted style with large bib buttoning at back, forming collar; made with pockets.

Aprons of Imported Materials

—Made of heavy imported materials in stripes and dotted patterns. Made with belt and skirt effect with wide ruffle. Also coverall style without sleeves.

Sale .... *59c* *79c to 98c*
Regular .. 75c $1.00 to $2.00

75c House Dress Aprons 59c

—Of percale, in light and dark colors, in striped, figured and dotted patterns. 56 inches long. Round necks, kimono sleeves, open in the back. Piped at the waistline, which gives it an appearance of a dress.

Entire Stock White Aprons Reduced

—For nurses, parlor maids, tea and serving aprons. Of lawn, linon, percale and cambric. Plain or lace and embroidered trimmed styles.

Regular .. 35c 50c 75c 85c to $3.50
Sale .... *29c* *39c* *59c* *69c to $2.79*

Fourth Floor

Lipman Wolfe & Co.
"Merchandise of Merit Only"

SMUGGLING RUSES MANY

GERMANS LEAVING RUSSIA TRY NUMEROUS DECEPTIONS.

Contraband Money Hidden in Bird's Bread, in Dog's Coat and in Buttons on Coat Worn by Woman.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Novel expedients resorted to by Germans for smuggling out of Russia money in excess of the 500 rubles to which they are limited by Russian regulations are recorded by customs officers and police at Bieloostrow, the small railway station on the Russo-Finnish frontier. In addition to the hiding places in wearing apparel frequently utilized, animal and feathered pets have become favorite instruments for the concealing of contraband coin from the customhouse officer.

One German protested vigorously when an officer insisted on removing the tiny blanket worn by a poodle, who, the owner insisted, had a dangerous attack of influenza. In a concealed pocket in the dog's coat were found 300 roubles in gold. An innocent-looking bird cage containing a canary challenged the suspicions of another officer. He discovered a small aperture in a piece of dry bread in which had been hidden notes amounting to 3000 rubles.

It occurred to a gendarme that the enormous buttons on the coat of a woman dressed in the height of fashion were even larger than the current style demanded. Upon investigation, he found in each of the 29 buttons, which were hollow, a neatly folded 1000-ruble note.

"L" OFFICIALS GIVE BOND

Charge of Negligence to Be Presented to Grand Jury.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—After all but one of the 15 officers and directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had furnished bond in $1000 each today for their appearance on charges of culpable negligence returned by a Coroner's jury yesterday, District Attorney Perkins said he would present the case to the grand jury's attention as soon as a transcript of the minutes of the Coroner's inquest reaches him.

Theodore P. Shonts, president; August Belmont, chairman of the board of directors; Frank Hedley, vice-president and general manager, and Daniel G. Reid and other directors appeared in person at the Coroner's office today to sign their bonds. The one absentee was Thomas Dewitt Cuyler, of Philadelphia, a director, whose counsel promised he would appear voluntarily at an early date.

Relaxed Censorship Demanded.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—A less rigid censorship on news is demanded in resolutions adopted today by the Socialist groups in Parliament. The resolutions called on the government to furnish news as fully as possible. The only limitations that should be imposed, it is said, are those concerning information which might work to the detriment of military operations and diplomatic negotiations.

German Must Sail or Lose Prize.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—If the former British collier Farn, now under the German flag, does not put out of San Juan, Porto Rico, immediately after provisioning, the United States authorities there will interne the German naval officer in command and his prize crew and turn the ship back to the British owners. The Farn put in there yesterday.

CENSORS ARE DISLIKED

St. Johns Petition Asks Repeal of Ordinance Creating Board.

ST. JOHNS, Or., Jan. 13.—(Special.)—A petition signed by 300 citizens was submitted to the Council last night asking for the repeal of the censorship ordinance regulating moving pictures, declaring that the ordinance is too drastic and unreasonable. After discussion the petition was laid on the table for one week.

The Council accepted by ordinance the deed tendered by A. M. and A. V. Stearns for right-of-way for the roadway from Willamette boulevard to the O.-W. R. & N. Co. tracks and the site of the new plant of the Western Cooperage Company. The city gave street ends for this right-of-way. The remonstrance against assessments for weed-cutting was postponed for two weeks.

Wounded Arrivals Are Many.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—As many as 1000 wounded soldiers sometimes land in Southampton in one day, declared Dr. Howard N. Beal, of Worcester, Mass., chief of the hospital at Paignton, Eng., established by the American Women's war relief fund. Dr. Beal spoke today at a meeting held here in the interests of the institution. The Duchess of Marlborough presided.

TRADE BUREAU PRAISED

WORKINGS OF FEDERAL PLAN OF FARM MARKETS OUTLINED.

Missouri's Agriculturists Are Addressed by Secretary Houston—Proposed Rural Credits Approved.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 12.—Describing the bureau of markets as one of the greatest works the Federal Government has undertaken, David Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, outlined today its workings and told of its benefits before a large gathering of farmers attending the American "farmers' week" of the Missouri State Agricultural College.

"The American government is trying to aid the farmer in reaping the greatest possible benefits from war time prices and demands for their products," the Secretary said. "Last year the 7300 co-operative organizations of farmers in the United States marketed at advantageous prices more than $1,000,000,000 worth of agricultural products. But that is only a start and Congress will have to help."

Emphatic in his approval of proposed rural credit legislation, Secretary Houston said:

"This doesn't mean the Government or state will furnish cheap money—the American farmers are not objects of charity—but it means a system much like the successful ones of foreign countries which result in lower rates because of better business methods."

Why Are Ten Tons of Quinine Used Every Year?

This enormous quantity of Quinine alone (representing about 1-30th of all the Quinine produced in the world) is required for the preparation of Laxative Bromo Quinine, Seven Million (7,000,000) Boxes of which are used every year because of its extraordinary merit.

After reading the accompanying label from the box of Laxative Bromo Quinine, telling what it does and how it does it, you can understand why this remedy is used so effectively by so many millions of people. Whenever you feel a cold coming on think of the name Laxative Bromo Quinine.

An excellent remedy for Coughs and Colds. Relieves the Cough and also the feverish conditions and Headache, which are usually associated with colds. The second or third dose will relieve the Cough and Headache and will move the bowels well within 8 or 10 hours, when the cold will be relieved. In treating colds it is very important that the bowels should move well every day. This preparation moves the bowels gently without griping, and arouses the liver and all the secretions to action. Directions.—Adults two tablets is the usual dose and should be taken immediately after each meal and one on going to bed. Some persons, who are delicately constituted, one tablet is sufficient to just keep the bowels open freely until the Cough and Cold is relieved; then take one-half the dose for a few days. Children who are not old enough to swallow pills, the tablet can be broken or cut in half and given in proportion to age. To be swallowed not chewed. For headache, take 2 tablets every 2 or 3 hours until relieved.

(Fac-simile of label on back of Laxative Bromo Quinine box)

—but remember there is Only One

"Bromo Quinine"

To Get The GENUINE, Call For The Full Name

Laxative Bromo Quinine

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Look for this signature on the box. Price 25c.

E. W. Grove