

KEY WEST IN TRACK OF TRADE

Farthest South of Cities of the States—Has Its Own Big Trade and Panama Canal Will Make It Great—Romantic History.

By FRIDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1909, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Key West, Fla., Jan. 13.—Key West is the southernmost city of the United States. It is built on a little island, far off the mainland, but it is the county seat of Monroe county, Florida, which includes most of the Florida Keys, a portion of the mainland and the uncharted and unpopulated islands of the archipelago known as the Ten Thousand Islands. In the popular mind Key West is associated with cigars. Cigar making is the principal business of the city and furnishes a livelihood for a majority of the 20,000 inhabitants. For many years Key West was the principal center for the manufacture of high grade cigars in the United States but Tampa has taken away that glory. Key West makes as many cigars as ever, but Tampa makes more.

The cigar business, however, is not the principal item of importance in reckoning the value of Key West as an American island. In a population island outpost situated in a position of great strategic strength. The fortifications at Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas are more formidable, but Fort Jefferson is nothing but a fortification. Key West has Fort Taylor and a navy station, and it also has population. Many of its people are Cubans, thousands of them speaking Spanish, but they are nearly all Americans in spirit, and Key West is close to Havana, only 90 miles by the sailing course.

Strong Military Point.
The Panama canal will be completed in a few years. The American people confidently expect that it will mean a great deal to the commerce of the nation and the world, and it is with that confidence that they are taxing themselves to construct it. But it is entirely possible that the age of war is not over, that there may be another great clash of armed nations in which the United States will take part, and in which the Panama canal will play an important part. Four hundred years ago the island of Cuba was recognized as the strategic key to the command of the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico. Cuba is not American territory, but the United States has naval stations there which give this country military control over it in case of international war.

Key West occupies a position of commanding strength just to the north of Cuba. When this is the case, it will be in the path of the newly discovered commerce. If war should come it would be one of the strong positions for the defense of the seas which command the canal on the Atlantic side. Before the canal is finished there will be a railroad connection to Key West.

Troops may then be rushed by fast train to points within four or five hours of Havana and supplies may be dispatched by fast freight directly to the supply ships which are actually at work on the gulf station.

Valuable as Supply Point.
The military importance of Key West was thoroughly demonstrated during our civil war. Key West was always in the hands of the federalists, and it was the chief asset of the navy in enforcing and maintaining the blockade of the gulf ports of the Confederate states. The harbor at Key West is a good one for commercial purposes, although it is not ideally adapted to the uses of the modern navy. As a supply depot, however, it is perfect. In modern warfare the problem of quick and untrammelled transportation of supplies is of even greater importance at certain stages of action than actual fighting ability. The new railroad to Key West will make that city what it was during the civil war, the most valuable outpost of the Gulf of Mexico.

Calos and Seminoles.
Key West has been accustomed to the shock of war for centuries, although the city is less than 100 years old. When the Spanish conquistadors first came to the island, the Seminoles of the southern portion of Florida was inhabited by the Calos Indians, a tribe which had gained a higher degree of civilization than most of the North American Indians. They accepted the Spaniards, accepted the missionaries and an old Calos church are yet to be seen in the heart of the Everglades.

Then came the Seminoles. In the Creek language the word "seminole" means "runaway" or "vagabond." The Seminoles had run away from the main land to a refuge on the keys. The Seminoles learned the craft of the Calos and pursued them. Finally the Seminoles of the Calos people took refuge on the island which is now called Key West.

Here they made the last stand. The Seminoles came in great numbers, and when the battle was over the Calos nation was a thing of the past. A few fugitives embarked in canoes, and as if by a miracle, crossed the route of the Gulf Stream and landed in Cuba. The dead were left on the field of battle and years afterward, the Spanish came and found their bleaching bones.

One a Pirate Banders.
Whereupon the island was given the name of "Cayo Hueso," or Bone Key. In time English and American sailors, some of them pirates, began to frequent the hospitable island. They heard the Spanish name and, being guided by the ear rather than by the eye, they corrupted the name into "Key West."

For many years the island was a rendezvous for the pirates who had fled from the Spanish Main. When the piracy business was ended by a concert of the nations, it was left alone in its primitive tropical glory. In 1818 the Spanish government, in return for distinguished services, granted the island to Juan P. Salas, a Cuban of Florida to the United States was arranged in 1819. In extinguishment of the American claim of \$5,000,000 for damages sustained upon American shipping by Spanish war vessels. Salas sold his island in 1821 to John W. Simonton of Mobile, who organized a syndicate composed of Mobile merchants and the American consular officers at Havana. It was the purpose of these men to devote the island to salt manufacture, and it was immediately settled for that purpose.

Ferry Banned the Flag.
The United States took formal possession of the island in 1822. The flag was raised by Captain Perry, the same who afterward gained immortality by opening the empire of Japan to intercourse with the outside world. Captain Perry declared that the island was an unfavorable asset to the nation and as a military outpost. He named it "Thompson" in honor of the then secretary of the navy. The baby town he called "Port Rodgers" in honor of Commodore Rodgers, then president of the navy board. But these names did not catch on, and the English corruption of "Cayo Hueso" was adopted by everybody. It has given rise to the erroneous notion that Key West is the westernmost of the Florida Keys, whereas it is just as good a name as any.

First Cigar Factory.
The first cigar factory in the United States to make cigars of Havana tobacco was established on Key West in 1831, and practically all of its output was exported to England. The business prospered, and by 1840 had become more important than the salt industry, which soon died out. The business grew slowly until after the Civil war, when better shipping connections and the cigar makers access to American markets. The business increased by leaps and bounds, and in 1850 Key West was the cigar manufacturing center of the country, second only to Havana in the whole world.

If the railroad had come to Key West in that day, the cigar supremacy probably would have stayed there, and the city would now have 100,000 inhabitants. But Tampa got the railroad, and after a long struggle outdistanced its rival. For 30 or 40 years Key West was the latest and most prosperous city of the state.

The Struggle for a Railroad.
Realizing that a railroad connection would enable it to retain its predominant importance, Key West has been trying for years to obtain the boom which it will receive within the next two years. The first survey for a railroad to Key West was made in 1850, over practically the same route as that chosen by the Florida East Coast railroad extension. It was used in connection with a survey for a land telegraph line. In the following year, however, the city obtained the right to have a cable connection and was made a station on the ocean cable which connected the United States with Cuba and Jamaica.

Other railroad surveys were made and many schemes were laid, but all were abandoned because there was no one with \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000 who cared to invest in what seemed to be a most doubtful railroad experiment. The sugar and other staple exports of Cuba then went to Europe by Cuban freight business did not hold out the alluring prospects which it does today.

Key West is the farthest south of any American city, if exception is made of the insular possessions. It is almost within the tropics and its climate is tropical, but it has the compensating benefits of the trade winds, never goes higher than 90 degrees, and in winter rarely below 60 degrees. At the climate was so moderate, it was impossible to keep fresh meats. The invention of artificial refrigeration and the ice machine of the Florida man, changed all that. The danger from yellow fever has been reduced to a minimum by modern science, so that Key West is quite habitable.

Commercially and strategically important as an outpost in the southern sea, Key West has other claims to attention. Here may be found the most beautiful of the tropical ocean, the tropic sky, and the tropical land, a constantly shifting picture painted by the God of things as they are for the people who dwell in the islands of the summer seas.

George Adams a Suicide.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
San Francisco, Jan. 13.—George Adams, property manager of the Valencia theatre, fatally shot himself in the right temple at his room at 2322 Sixteenth street yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Emergency hospital, where he died. Adams' brother said he had been drinking heavily and this was the only possible explanation of the suicide.

Caused Names Brandegee.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Hartford, Conn., Jan. 13.—Senator Frank Bosworth Brandegee of New London was nominated by the Republican caucus yesterday for reelection to the United States senate.

FORESTRY MEN AT WASHINGTON

Leaders in Conservation in Many Lines Discuss Grave Problems.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Washington, Jan. 13.—Of more than usual interest because of the present widespread agitation for the preservation of the forests and other natural resources of the country is the twenty-sixth meeting of the American Forestry Association, which convened at the New Willard hotel today for a three-day session. The program provides for morning and afternoon sessions, when subjects of wide industrial interest will be discussed.

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture, the retiring president of the association, presided at the opening of the convention. One of the most important features of the program was the presentation of a synopsis of legislation and practical work necessary for the control of forest fires. This synopsis was presented by a commission, consisting of Dr. J. H. Rothrock of the Pennsylvania forest reservation commission, Alfred Gaskill, professor of forestry at the University of Michigan, H. H. Chapman of the Yale forest school, J. S. Whipple of the forest, fish and game commission of the United States, and Professor W. T. Cox of the forestry service.

The subject of discussion at the session tomorrow afternoon will be "The National Forests." An important address at this session will be on the government, the state and the individual. Other discussions at this session will be presented on principles in the acquisition and management of forest lands. The closing session tomorrow afternoon will be devoted to the consideration of forest legislation, and will be one of the most important sessions of the meeting.

Prominent among the speakers to be heard at the several sessions are Dr. C. A. Schenck of the Bureau of Forestry, Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Forestry, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, president of the United States forestry service; J. E. Ransdell of Louisiana, president of the National Rivers and Harbors congress; Professor S. H. Green of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Bailey Willis of the United States geological survey, and Professor S. H. Graves of the Yale forest school.

Hueso was adopted by everybody. It has given rise to the erroneous notion that Key West is the westernmost of the Florida Keys, whereas it is just as good a name as any.

First Cigar Factory.
The first cigar factory in the United States to make cigars of Havana tobacco was established on Key West in 1831, and practically all of its output was exported to England. The business prospered, and by 1840 had become more important than the salt industry, which soon died out. The business grew slowly until after the Civil war, when better shipping connections and the cigar makers access to American markets. The business increased by leaps and bounds, and in 1850 Key West was the cigar manufacturing center of the country, second only to Havana in the whole world.

If the railroad had come to Key West in that day, the cigar supremacy probably would have stayed there, and the city would now have 100,000 inhabitants. But Tampa got the railroad, and after a long struggle outdistanced its rival. For 30 or 40 years Key West was the latest and most prosperous city of the state.

The Struggle for a Railroad.
Realizing that a railroad connection would enable it to retain its predominant importance, Key West has been trying for years to obtain the boom which it will receive within the next two years. The first survey for a railroad to Key West was made in 1850, over practically the same route as that chosen by the Florida East Coast railroad extension. It was used in connection with a survey for a land telegraph line. In the following year, however, the city obtained the right to have a cable connection and was made a station on the ocean cable which connected the United States with Cuba and Jamaica.

FELLOW TOWNSMEN STAND BY MATEE
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
New York, Jan. 13.—The New York police may believe that Thomas Matee, who hails from Mahanoy Place, Pa., is a burglar, as he is charged with being, but not so with Matee's fellow townsmen, who were on hand to testify against him when his case was called for trial. According to former County Detective Boardman, the young man, who is charged with robbing a man at the depot on December 15, a few days after he had landed in the metropolis from his home in the Keystone state, had been told by Matee that he was to be killed if he did not stand by him in a fight with a man named Jimmy.

George Adams a Suicide.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
San Francisco, Jan. 13.—George Adams, property manager of the Valencia theatre, fatally shot himself in the right temple at his room at 2322 Sixteenth street yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Emergency hospital, where he died. Adams' brother said he had been drinking heavily and this was the only possible explanation of the suicide.

Caused Names Brandegee.
(United Press Leased Wire.)
Hartford, Conn., Jan. 13.—Senator Frank Bosworth Brandegee of New London was nominated by the Republican caucus yesterday for reelection to the United States senate.

GOVERNOR MEAD'S MESSAGE IS READ TO ELEVENTH WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Olympia, Wash., Jan. 13.—At noon today the third annual message of Governor Mead was read to the Washington legislature. It covers in a comprehensive manner the different state institutions, their needs, and matters requiring immediate legislation. More important extracts are as follows: At the State of Washington, Executive Department, Olympia, January, 1909.—Gentlemen of the senate and of the house of representatives.—This, the eleventh regular session of the legislature at the opening of a year which promises to exert a stronger influence upon the future weal of this state than any other period in its history. This virile young commonwealth, in the full enjoyment of a wonderful prosperity, has entered upon an era of progress and economic development seldom equaled in the history of any other state. In addressing my message to the tenth legislature I optimistically predicted that at the close of the next plenary this state would boast a population of 1,000,000 people. In this, my most sanguine expectation has been surpassed, which demonstrates that in this state the events of tomorrow may easily exceed what appears to be the exaggerations of today and which were considered the dreams of yesterday.

Regulation of Liquor Traffic.
The result of the recent general election fully demonstrated that the platform utterance of the Republican party in Spokane last May concerning the regulation of the liquor traffic met with the enthusiastic approval of a great majority of our citizens. This principle of local option was given exceptional prominence in the primary and general elections. It has received consideration in the three previous legislative sessions. The promise to enact a reasonable local option law should receive your early and earnest attention. The people have registered in no uncertain terms their desire to secure the adoption of such a law. For this legislature to prove recreant to the trust imposed upon it would be to commit a political crime. It is the question of paramount importance before you. Experts should be pledged should be secretly kept and the covenant solemnly entered into between party and people should be rigorously executed.

State Board of Agriculture.
For the purpose of more fully exploiting the agricultural and horticultural resources of the state, I recommend the creation of a state board of agriculture, to serve without compensation other than necessary traveling expenses. This board should consist of the director of the state experiment station, the commissioner of horticulture, the dairy commissioner, the state grain inspector and one other to be appointed by the governor. A salaried secretary, with an office at the capital, should be provided and endowed with the duty of preparing the information collected by the board for periodic publication. It is reported that the board should be styled "State Board of Agriculture," and that it should be styled "State Board of Agriculture."

the state, and published in such quantities as to be available for distribution to homeseekers.

National Irrigation Congress.
The National Irrigation Congress will meet in Spokane in August of this year. Reclamation of the arid lands is one of the most important subjects now before the country, and no state in the Union is more deeply interested in the work of this congress than is the state of Washington. The delegates, hundreds in number, who will attend the congress will come from every part of the union, and hopes are entertained that many representatives of foreign countries will be present. The visitors will be interested in acquiring information concerning the resources of the state and its possibilities for development and home-building. Washington will therefore profit very directly and still more indirectly through the convening of this congress. A reasonable amount should be appropriated from the general fund for the state to cooperate in the effort to make the session the most successful ever held.

Logged Off Lands.
Liberal provision should be made for experimental work in the clearing of logged off lands. Such investigations should be carried on either by some department at the state university or under the supervision of the highway commissioner. Experts should be employed to experiment with chemical pro-

MISS MILLS TO WED AN EARL TOMORROW

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

New York, Jan. 13.—To the long list of American heiresses who have wedded foreign titles another will be added tomorrow, when Miss Beatrice Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, will become the bride of the Earl of Granard. The bride-to-be is a granddaughter of D. O. Mills, the millionaire financier of New York and San Francisco, and a niece of Mrs. Whiteley Reid, wife of the ambassador to Great Britain.

The wedding will take place in the afternoon at the home of the bride's parents on East Sixty-ninth street. The wedding will be a comparatively small affair, followed by a large reception. Included among the guests will be the Mackays, Astors, Vanderbilts, Sloans and other families of highest prominence in New York society.

New York, Jan. 13.—The tongue of gossip that has been discussing the rumored objection of D. O. Mills to his granddaughter's fiance, the Earl of Granard, was temporarily silenced today when the news became public that the capitalist had given Miss Mills \$100,000 and a house in London; the report ought to be printed in an attractive style, properly illustrated, treating elaborately of the farming industries of

cesses or explosives for the purpose of devising some method cheap enough to come within the reach of the small land owner to the end that the vast tracts of land in the timbered areas of the state, now covered with stumps and small growth, could be prepared for cultivation. When this is accomplished many fertile acres can be made to yield rich harvests, thereby adding materially to the wealth of the state, and at the same time the cost of constructing highways in the forested sections will be greatly lessened.

The Italian Disaster.
The civilized world stands aghast before the spectacle of havoc and devastation wrought by earthquake and tidal waves in southern Italy and the island of Sicily. The deepest sympathy and compassion is felt for that prostrate people, mourning the loss of thousands of their fellows who have perished in the ruins of annihilated cities and demolished homes. There, where once the imperious Casars reigned in proud and undisputed sway, wreck and desolation hold dominion, while remnant death in the guise of famine and disease, stuns through the land, marking the suffering victims for his grim harvest. The heart of all mankind cries out in pity for this cruel nation, and I recommend that early in this session you exercise a generous charity and appropriate a sum to be distributed by the proper authorities for the relief of stricken Italy.

ALBERT E. MEAD, Governor.

MISS MILLS TO WED AN EARL TOMORROW
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
New York, Jan. 13.—To the long list of American heiresses who have wedded foreign titles another will be added tomorrow, when Miss Beatrice Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, will become the bride of the Earl of Granard. The bride-to-be is a granddaughter of D. O. Mills, the millionaire financier of New York and San Francisco, and a niece of Mrs. Whiteley Reid, wife of the ambassador to Great Britain.

MASONS DEDICATE TEMPLE AT RALEIGH
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 13.—Members of the Masonic fraternity came from all parts of North Carolina and neighboring states today to attend the dedication of the new Grand Lodge Masonic Temple. The event was attended by ceremonies more elaborate and imposing than any before seen in this city. In honor of the occasion the downtown section of the city was handsomely decorated with flags, bunting and Masonic emblems. Grand Master Samuel M. Gattis presided over the ceremonies, and General William Ruffin, past grand master, made the speech of presentation, and Lieutenant Governor Francis D. Winslow, past grand master, delivered the principal oration.

GIRL FALLS THROUGH SKYLIGHT; BADLY CUT
(United Press Leased Wire.)
San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Leah Milley, a young photographer, plunged through a heavy glass skylight in the roof of Bushnell's gallery yesterday afternoon and is in a hospital suffering from severe cuts from broken glass. Miss Milley was making prints on the studio roof and members of the Ben Hur theatrical company were posing before the cameras in the studio below when the accident happened. Miss Milley in placing print frames stepped on the glass, which gave way, and she crashed through the skylight. The surgeons at the Central hospital worked for an hour on Miss Milley before the flow of blood from her cuts was stemmed. She also sustained internal injuries.

CONGRESS MAY BAR JAPANESE

Bill to Lump Coolies With Chinese—California's Door Barred.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 13.—Discrimination against the Chinese will be abolished what Asiatic exclusion even more absolute than that now in effect, if a bill which is being prepared is passed by congress. The plan adopted by the lawmakers who are framing the new act is to incorporate the exclusion law in the general immigration laws and insert in section two, which enumerates those classes which are excluded from this country, the words "Asiatic laborers." This action is calculated to solve the Japanese immigration problem and is reported to have met approval with the administration.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—That a request from President Roosevelt to abstain from anti-Japanese legislation will not meet the legislature's acquiescent reception of two years ago was indicated today by Assemblyman Grove Johnson, who declared that he would use every endeavor to secure the passage of legislation leveled against the Japanese, and would not be deterred by requests or threats from Washington.

"I will not be turned aside by President Roosevelt or anyone else," said Johnson. "Two years ago Roosevelt sent a telegram to the governor asking suspension of further action in regard to the bills against the Japanese and I acquiesced in the request. This time I will stand firm and fight for the passage of my bills." Three bills introduced by Johnson provide for segregation in public schools, for the prevention of Japanese from becoming directors in corporations, and for authorizing cities to establish oriental quarters for Japanese.

An Opportunity That Cannot Be Duplicated The Nancy Donaldson Mining Company

A limited amount of the treasury stock of this company is offered for public subscription at the nominal price of

10 Cents Per Share

The Nancy Donaldson estate consists of about 75 acres in the Goldfield mining district of Nevada, and is undoubtedly the best undeveloped property there. Before ore was discovered on the Mohawk, Nancy Donaldson produced at surface some of the richest ore ever mined in the camp. From a depth of not more than 15 feet, considerable ore was taken out which averaged around \$300 per ton with some specimens that assayed as high as \$500.00 per ton. This property has remained undeveloped and today is in practically the same condition that the big producers of the district were three years ago, and offers the same favorable opportunity for the early investors in these shares.

The formation in the Nancy Donaldson Group, while essentially the same as that which is characteristic of those portions of the Goldfield district in which producing properties have been developed, presents some peculiar and highly favorable conditions. The main mass of the country rock is rhyolite tuff, which is one of the characteristic rocks of the producing portion of the Goldfield district, showing the same zones of secondary silicification and enrichment. There is an outcrop of this kind on the Nancy Donaldson claim about 50 feet in width and 500 feet in length, and another on the Nancy Donaldson No. 1 about 20 feet in width that shows on the surface for a considerable distance. On the Nancy Donaldson claim this outcrop is cut diagonally by a basaltic dike. So far as the veins and formations are concerned, there is no hesitancy in saying that this is the best undeveloped showing in the district, when the fact is considered that some of the best properties in Goldfield have been developed on surface assays running from \$4 to \$6 per ton, and few of them have shown surface values in excess of these figures, while none of them have shown better surface indications than the Nancy Donaldson.

REGARDING THE PROPERTY THE GOLDFIELD NEWS SAYS:
"A mineral area nearly four miles in extent does not seem to satisfy those who hunger and thirst after gold, for now one hears considerable about the properties lying around Red mountain. Here is located the Nancy Donaldson Mining Company, and the Nancy Donaldson ledge is the place from which all distances are measured around Red mountain. This ledge is perhaps the strongest cropping around Goldfield, and there are streaks in it that assay from \$100 to \$200, while specimens run high into the thousands."

AND THE GOLDFIELD REVIEW SAYS:
"Had some prospector stumbled upon the Nancy Donaldson group before Goldfield was discovered, the history of this neck of the woods might have been written in another order, for it is certain that no richer ore was ever taken out of a southern Nevada mine than that which was taken out of the Nancy Donaldson before the first 50 feet was passed."

THE NEW YORK MINING OUTLOOK SAYS:
"We caution investors to not overlook this property. The stock will eventually reach much higher figures."

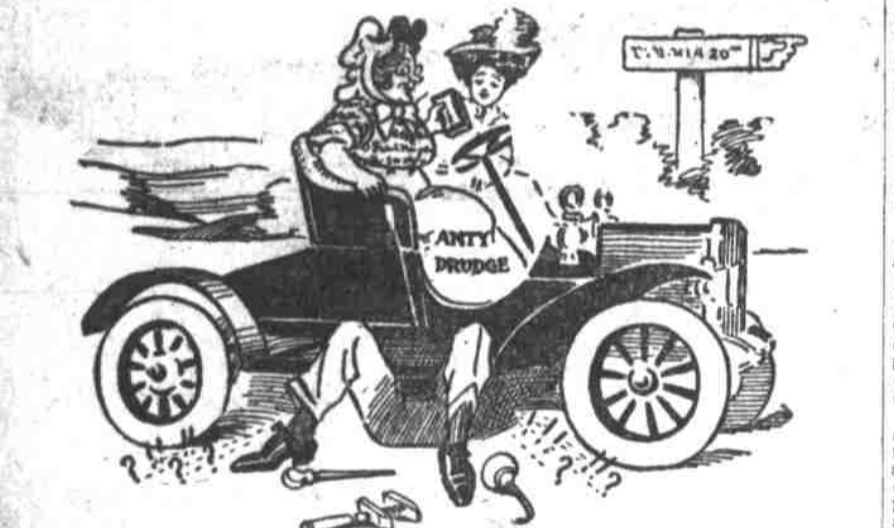
The management of the Nancy Donaldson property is in the hands of able and experienced mining men. The president and manager is J. C. McCormack of Goldfield, Nev., who is also president and manager of the remarkable Broken Hills mine, which within a month has developed into an extraordinary proposition. The spectacular development of the Broken Hills mine is without a parallel in Nevada mining history. The showing on the Nancy Donaldson is unequalled in Goldfield for a like amount of development.

Stock may be reserved on a cash payment of 25 per cent, the balance to be paid in three equal monthly installments. Make your reservations promptly before the allotment is over-subscribed.

C. C. TRACY
NORTHWESTERN FISCAL AGENT
Room 24 Lafayette Building, Corner Sixth and Washington Streets
Phones: Home A 2341 Main 3932
Office Open Evenings

BUY NOW AT 10c PER SHARE
BY OUR SUBSCRIPTION PLAN

\$10.00 will buy	100 shares;	\$2.50 cash and	\$2.50 monthly.
\$20.00 will buy	200 shares;	\$5.00 cash and	\$5.00 monthly.
\$30.00 will buy	300 shares;	\$7.50 cash and	\$7.50 monthly.
\$40.00 will buy	400 shares;	\$10.00 cash and	\$10.00 monthly.
\$50.00 will buy	500 shares;	\$12.50 cash and	\$12.50 monthly.
\$100.00 will buy	1,000 shares;	\$25.00 cash and	\$25.00 monthly.
\$500.00 will buy	5,000 shares;	\$125.00 cash and	\$125.00 monthly.
\$1,000.00 will buy	10,000 shares;	\$250.00 cash and	\$250.00 monthly.



Anty Drudge Tells How to Do "Dry Cleaning" at Home.
His Wife—"Come out from under there, George! Your clothes will be all covered with grease again and you know it won't come off. We'll walk home."
Anty Drudge—"Let him fix it, Dearie; and don't fear the grease. Fels-Naptha will take out all the grease spots and stains. It's as good for 'dry cleaning' garments as it is for washing clothes."

Where there's a will there's a way. But, usually, only one way. Fels-Naptha is the way through which you can free yourself from the drudgery of the old-fashioned washday—if you will. What is that drudgery? You know. Boiling clothes, making fires, hard rubbing. Fels-Naptha lops it all off, takes it out of your washday program. Fels-Naptha itself does all the work that you yourself would have to do in the roundabout way, summer or winter. And it does it in cool or lukewarm water, without hot fire, without nauseous suds or steam in the house, without hard rubbing. Have you the will to cut loose from the old ways—to free yourself from this drudgery? Follow the easy directions on the back of the red and green wrapper.