

COUNTRYSIDE TIDINGS

WHAT WHIG CORRESPONDENTS HAVE TO TELL

News From Villages and Farms Throughout the Adjoining Counties—Rural Events, and Movements of the People.

Bell Rock Budget.

Bell Rock, July 14.—Farmers are haying, Dwyer's mill is closed. A shadow of gloom was cast over the neighborhood here by the sudden death of Michael Doyle last Wednesday. The deceased was a highly esteemed resident of the Chaumont neighborhood. A brother, J. Doyle, of Syracuse, N.Y., came home to attend the funeral. Mr. and Mrs. James York, attended the funeral of M. P. York, at Tamworth on Sunday.

Emerald Reports.

Emerald, July 15.—Farmers have commenced haying and report a fair crop. The funeral of Henry Willard to Glenwood cemetery on Thursday was largely attended. James Gibson's barn was struck by lightning which shattered one end badly. James McCoe is having his barn troughed. Quite a number celebrated the twelfth in Deeronto. Samuel Reid and Robert Reid have returned from the hospital much improved. The many friends of Thomas Baker are sorry to hear of his illness and hope he may be able to be around again. Mrs. James McMillan and her two children, Agatha, and Minnie, also Mrs. Charles Whyte, all of Eganville are visiting here.

Odessa Tidings.

Odessa, July 15.—All the local scholars who tried the junior mode school examinations were successful. Congratulations are extended to them by their many friends. Miss Georgie Ettenor, of Kingston is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Watts. Mr. G. S. White, of Napanee, and daughter, are visiting with her sister, Mrs. R. Metzler. The Odessa band headed the Orangemen's procession at Camden East last Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Milne, Brockville, at the parents' Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Davy J. M. Denyes is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Denyes. Mrs. E. Snider and grandchildren, Waterloo, are at Atkins Snider's for their vacation.

Godfrey Tidings.

Godfrey, July 15.—The heavy rain last Friday night was much appreciated by the people of this vicinity. Berry picking is in the midst of the day and every one reports an abundance of every kind. A. Kennedy's raising barn was well attended and a fine building was erected. Mr. and Mrs. B. Sleas spent Sunday at W. Clark's; Mr. and Mrs. A. Leslie, at A. Shultz's; and Mrs. Ida Kennedy is spending her holidays with her parents here; Miss M. Howes visited Westport recently; Miss E. Mc Mahon visiting friends in Perth. H. Godfrey has returned home, after spending the past few months in the western provinces. Miss Mary Lake, at Mrs. C. H. Godfrey's. Congratulations are extended to Master Clifford Hamilton and R. Moon, who successfully passed their entrance examinations.

Shocking Death at Long Point.

Long Point, July 15.—A horrible accident occurred here last Wednesday. Miss Lena Iye was putting up a picture bar, when a horse ran against it, knocking her down, and falling with the weight of itself and bar on her body. Her parents and brother were near and reached her immediately after the accident. A doctor and nurse were called at once and found her collar bone and shoulder broken. She suffered internal injuries also. Every effort was made to save her life, but death claimed her Thursday evening. A great gloom was cast over the entire neighborhood, as the



SIR GEO. FOSTER, LORD VINCENT, SIR H. HAGGARD

DOMINION'S ROYAL TRADE COMMISSION.

To probe ocean freight rates. During the Canadian sessions of this imperial organization, the control of ocean freight rates, which have increased enormously, will be the chief subject of enquiry. In addition to the three members of the commission shown above, the party will include others, including ladies.

MEANING OF WEALTH

THE SCIENCE OF ECONOMICS IS EXPLAINED.

The Classification of Wealth—Economic Goods Not All Material—National and International Journal.

A knowledge of the principles of economics is essential to every man who is engaged, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of the business world. Most men, unfortunately, are inclined to conduct their affairs by rule-of-thumb; but in the keen competition met with in the field of modern business, it is becoming more and more necessary for the business man to have a working knowledge of the economic principles involved. These principles are as operative in business as natural laws in the physical world. A knowledge of the laws of nature is essential for carrying on great business enterprises, transportation for example; but no less essential is a working knowledge of the economic factors operating in the modern business world.

Some men boast of their "practical" knowledge, and scoff at such abstractions as laws, principles and underlying causes. Yet the most practical men, although they may not realize it, are generally the most opinionated theorists. They work upon the basis of theory, and apply greater or less success, year in and year out. The humblest of enterprises does the same thing.

The trapper in the black wilds who saw a flock of wild ducks winging their rapid flight southward in the early autumn, deduced the fact that winter would set in early, and laid his plans accordingly. He rushed in supplies by boat and trail, and was still busy with his work when the iron hand of winter stayed the proceedings. Supplies were low, but prices were high; and he reaped the benefit. A simple illustration, to be sure, but it hammers home the point. It pays to understand the laws of nature, and business laws. Such knowledge compels success.

Aside from the old, haunting, speculative curiosity which is inborn in man, which has made itself felt from time immemorial in Greek and Barbarian, bond and free, the modern man feels more than ever the absolute necessity of grasping the knowledge for its own sake. Knowledge is power—a dynamic, irresistible force that makes for success in business and well as in every other sphere of human activity.

What is Science of Economics? Economics is that science which deals with the production, distribution and consumption of wealth. But it must be understood that the social point of view is always uppermost in the mind of the economist. That is to say, he studies wealth because of its bearing upon the prosperity of the individual in particular, and of mankind in general. But wealth is also the subject-matter of other fields of human investigation—of law, of ethics, of politics. It is, therefore, from a particular point of view that the economist approaches his work. Any thing, fact or condition, that affects value in the market comes within the scope of economic investigation. We may define economics, in the light of what has been said, as that science which deals with the problems of market value. That is to say, the economist desires to learn why a commodity has value in the first place, and secondly, why its value is as great as it is. A study of the first problem involves the question of production, of the forces causing market values to arise; a study of the second phase of the problem—namely, why values are as great as they are—leads us into the field of distribution, of wealth, and explains why labor receives its particular reward, why interest on capital rises and falls, and why rents fluctuate under varying conditions. A knowledge of the principles involved in each case is of the greatest value to the business man producing goods under conditions that are constantly changing, and permits him to adjust his output to meet the particular demands of the market.

Classification of Wealth. Since our science deals with goods to their value, and it is necessary to examine carefully the nature of economic goods, or wealth, it is perfectly clear that goods that exist in superfluity, that are free, do come within the scope of our inquiry. Such goods as air, sunlight, water, and so forth, are free and are not subject to market value. As they are not subject to market value, they do not fall within the scope of economic investigation. It is not that the economist minimizes their importance; he recognizes that they are just as essential—perhaps more so—for the happiness, health and prosperity of the people as are economic goods. But as they are free to all, they do not present any problems of direct interest to him—that is, problems that arise from a study of market conditions and market values.

The goods of value form the subject-matter of his investigation, and these are not free, and that satisfy a human want. Both these conditions must be present before market value can arise.

There may be goods that are relatively free in number, and yet valuable, because there is a demand for them. There are such things as scarce nuisances—that is "goods" that may exist in relating fitness, but yet have no market value because there is no demand for them. The first essential for the measure of value is human want, but it shall satisfy human want.

The second is, that it shall not exist in superfluity, that it is not so abundantly distributed that there is more of it than is necessary to supply the demand. We may, therefore, define wealth, as all goods which would satisfy a human want, and that are limited relatively to the demand for them.

Economic Goods Not All Material. Economic goods may be divided into two great classes. In the first category are placed all goods that are material, limited in amount, and that satisfy a human need. Examples of such are: houses, clothing, furniture, coal mines, stocks and bonds, and so forth.

In the second class are placed all those immaterial goods that are limited in number, satisfy a human desire and are immaterial. Examples of these are: The good-will of a business, a doctor's practice, the connection of a promoter with a group of financiers, etc.—in a word, intangible goods, that may be bought and sold.

In a sense, we may include in the sum total of a nation's wealth more than can be counted in from the combined wealth of its individual citizens. Thus, a good climate, favorable ports proximity to the world's markets, the degree of enlightenment of its people, are all part of the nation's wealth because these factors have a direct or indirect bearing upon the prosperity and happiness of the people as a whole. And so, there are international possessions that make for the progress and prosperity—science, art and literature, as well as all means and methods of facilitating international intercourse and trade. Therefore, the growth in knowledge, and the progress of all nations is of vital interest to the prosperity and happiness of each.

JOURNALISTS GO TO PRISON. Were Convicted of Stealing Naval Documents in Japan.

Tokio, July 16.—Convicted of receiving stolen documents in connection with the Japanese naval scandal, Andrew M. Dooley, an English journalist, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined \$100. George Mundell, another English journalist, was sentenced to ten months. A sentence of one year was imposed upon V. Herrmann, representing a German armament concern.

FEAR PRESS CENSOR

RUNNING AMERICAN PAPER IN MEXICO IS NOT AN EASY TASK

Former Kansas Man Describes Thrilling Experiences During Madero Administration—Flees to Vera Cruz.

There are some difficulties about running an American newspaper in Mexico and Paul Hudson, former Kansas boy, editor and owner of the Mexican Herald, knows all about them. He used to operate a Spanish as well as an American edition before the revolution. Francisco I. Madero put a padlock and seal, which was death to break on the press when the Spanish edition one day printed a story to the effect that the new president had decided not to divide the great private estates as he had promised, because, to be consistent, he then would have to divide his own lands.

"That is dangerous literature and it never would be understood by the people," said the president. So the publication was suppressed. In the course of time, however the peons learned by the hitch in the Madero plans regarding the division of the estates among them, and mutterings of rebellion ran from state to state until from San Juan Buatista to Ciudad Juarez the country was again in turmoil with armed bands burning villages and destroying railroads, always worming their way closer and closer to the capital.

Then came the terrible ten days battle in the city of Mexico, the treason of Huerta and the consequent downfall and killing of Madero. The first official act of the dictator was to break the seals and liberate the Spanish edition. Things went better under Huerta than since the palmist days of the Diaz administration when peace and order ruled the land. But when ill feeling began to grow between Mexico and the United States, grim fear sat beside the editor at his desk and dictated the news as no censor could have done.

The dictator said nothing, there were no veiled threats, but there sat fear with his boy's forefinger on the writer's pencil and the cartoonist's pen. It was uphill work for the administration critics. When on last April 26th Hudson had fled to Vera Cruz under the sheltering guns of the fleet and started his presses there, described editorially his predicament in the city of Mexico in this way:

"Nix. We never had what you would call a censor there, Angelina, but a sort of personal interest in preserving one's cutaneous covering is a fairly good substitute, at times." On the same page he also says what his friends declare is a characteristic thing:

"We may get down to printing. The Herald on wrapping paper, but at least it will serve as an appropriate place to register your knocks." By this time Mr. Hudson, no doubt, was in a humor to knock. He had been knocked about quite a good deal of late, he had seen the windows of his building smashed and dodged flying cobblestones hurled by vindictive hands. The first Vera Cruz edition took three days to prepare and Mr. Hudson was obliged, for want of skilled help, to set the type for all the advertisements. The paper of his kind, however, had no circulation worry. He refused to accept subscriptions. The paper was sold entirely on the streets and in news stands and the soldiers and sailors were about the only purchasers.

Considering the difficulties Mr. Hudson manages to keep his paper breezy and up-to-the-minute, he believes firmly in intervention and in a recent issue drolly referred to the administration's policy of watchful waiting as follows:

"Kicking any kind of a dog and then looking like you are about to run, is a dangerous policy."

Heard at the Whig Bulletin.

D. A. Shaw—We are closing our stores at 5 p.m., these days, and I don't think it is one bit too early during warm weather like this.

L. W. Murphy—Anything new in the situation in auld Ireland?

R. H. Toye—The watermelon season is now on. A carload of melons has arrived in the city.

W. A. Newlands—The taxes have come in remarkably well this summer.

Sanitary Inspector Timmerman—I'm too busy a man to have any fixed office hours.

Gibson says, "the reason why our Chocolate Ice Cream Soda is so popular is quality, brings customers to the Red Cross Drug store."

CHEAP WEEK-END CABLES.

Reduction Urged by Dominions Royal Commission.

London, July 16.—"We urge that the postal authorities and various bodies interested should not rest until week-end messages of moderate length, say from ten to twelve words, can be transmitted throughout your majesty's dominions for an inclusive charge of not more than five shillings per message."

This important proposal for cheap week-end cables is made in the third interim report of the dominions royal commission. The volume deals with South Africa, and the commissioners point out that "it will only be when the price has been reduced to this level that any idea can be formed of the amount of social and non-urgent traffic which can be created, and that your majesty's subjects in the mother country and in the dominions will enjoy those means of maintaining the family and national relations to which they are legitimately entitled."

Dead-After Drinking.

Tweed, Ont., July 16.—A young Englishman named Ducatt, working at the Roman Catholic church here, died suddenly during the night. He, with a few others who are working with him were at Stoco, a few miles from here, and he had been drinking. Deceased has a wife in England.

"Fly Pads," at Gibson's. Five persons were killed when an Italian military automobile dashed over a rocky precipice at Porte Maurizio, 300 feet high.

WIFE OF A BANDIT

LIVED IN CONVENT AT HAMILTON-FOR NUMBER OF YEARS.

Husband Shot Dead—And Confesses She Had \$54,000 of His Loot Safely Hidden.

New Orleans, La., July 16.—Unless she is wanted by officers of some other city, police here last night said they could not hold Mrs. Charles C. Craven, twenty years old, widow of Charles Craven, the train bandit, who they said had confessed she had hidden \$54,000 of her husband's loot. The young woman defied detectives. She is held on a charge of being a fugitive from justice.

Craven was killed five months ago by detectives, who trailed the pair as suspects after an Alabama train robbery. The woman told the detectives that most of the \$54,000 in cash and jewellery was obtained in the Alabama robbery. She said it was buried near Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Craven also is known as Eva Slack MacCorkle. She ran away from a convent in Ontario years ago. She says she was put there by her step-father, who, she says, was a former governor of West Virginia. She declares she met Craven in Norfolk, Va., a little more than a year ago, and that they had been married only about eight months when he was killed.

"One never would think that Lepent thirteen years of my life in a Catholic convent, would you?" Mrs. Craven said. "Nevertheless, it is true. I was born in Toronto, and when a small girl my father died and I was placed in a convent at Hamilton, Ont. My mother then moved to Charleston, W. Va., where she is now."

Fullness and Bloating After Eating? Little Digesters Cure or your money back. At all Druggists or direct from 25c. a box. COLEMAN MEDICINE CO., Toronto.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY ANSWERS

By Mrs. Mae Martyn

Mattie: I cannot praise any one kind of soap; there are many good ones.

Adela: You are quite right in being "finkly" about your hair; it is for just such particular people as you that I always recommend canthrox. Its use will cure dandruff and make your "straight, oily" locks full of vitality and fluffiness—much more attractive than artificial curling. Make this shampoo at home by dissolving a teaspoonful of canthrox in a cup of hot water. It is the most pleasing and effective shampoo I have ever tried.

Clara: This is the best neck bleach I know of: Dissolve 4 ounces of spermin in half a pint of hot water, add two teaspoonfuls of glycerine, let stand until cold, then cork tightly. Then apply to the neck, face, hands and arms, rubbing lightly until dry. You will find a great change in the length of time this preparation stays on and it seems a part of the skin. It is a splendid liquid powder, easily prepared at home. This will not only give you a firm, healthy skin, but it is extremely beautifying and entirely harmless.

Anne M.: Your rebellion against the "fat-and-forty" idea meets with my hearty approval. I have often advised against the carelessness which allows so many women to lose the figure while yet young, and it is so unnecessary. Just get 4 ounces of parrotol, dissolve it in 1 1/2 pints of hot water, strain it and take a tablespoonful three times daily. It reduces weight slowly enough to permit a gradual tightening of the skin so there is no danger of sagging muscles and loose tissues. Exercise mildly and bathe often, but the treatment requires no vigorous diet.

Alice M.: The eye-trouble you describe, like most eye troubles, is caused by neglect. Get an ounce of crystals at any drug store and dissolve it in a pint of water. Put two or three drops daily in each eye. You will be amazed to note how the tonic will brighten and beautify your eyes and add youthful clearness. It will not smart, or burn, and will doubtless save you all further weakness.

Hattie L.: You are rather young to worry about losing your good looks, but you are wise, however, in taking every precaution against the loss of your complexion and the coming of premature wrinkles. Keep the skin firm and the complexion clear with nightly application, using this simple, inexpensive preparation. Mix together an ounce of almond oil, two teaspoonfuls glycerine and 1/2 pint cold water. Stir and let stand for a few hours. This will give a healthy resistance to oily conditions of skin. Try this faithfully for awhile, and note how it encourages the natural contour without undue flesh. Many have found in it a return to skin-health.

T. Y. L.: Indeed, dandruff is an unsightly thing, besides preventing the growth and beauty of the hair. Most of the "dope" on the market is as you say, helpless to cure the trouble. I am certain you can do wonders to beautify your hair and get relief from that itching scalp by the use of this tonic which you yourself can prepare. In 1/2 pint alcohol dissolve one ounce quinzoin. Add 1/2 pint water and rub well into the scalp. While at the drug store for quinzoin also get some canthrox for shampooing.

Mrs. McD.: Your "dragged out" feeling is probably only due to lack of strength, and all you need is a good tonic to brace you up. Here is an old fashioned remedy which will not only make you feel better but make you look better. Dissolve half a cup of sugar and one ounce karsden in half a pint of alcohol, adding sufficient pure water to make a full quart of the mixture. Take a tablespoonful before each meal. This will ensure proper digestion, an active liver, free elimination, and by cleaning out the blood will clear your skin and brighten your eyes.

Any One Of the Vast Army of former tea and coffee drinkers can tell of freedom from that kind of trouble since the change to Postum. "There's a Reason" The drug, caffeine, in both tea and coffee, is a common but often unsuspected cause of headache, nervousness, heart flutter, indigestion, and various other ills. Postum is the easy, pleasant way back to comfort. It is free from caffeine or any other drug—has fine color—a delightful, snappy taste, and is within reach of all. Regular Postum—must be boiled—15c and 25c pkgs. Instant Postum—a soluble powder—made in the cup with hot water instantly—30c and 50c tins. Grocers sell both kinds, and the cost per cup is about the same. Cascadia Patent Cereal Company, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Eliminate kitchen worries, use White Rose flour. Don't worry—unless you can draw a salary for so doing.

A Leaf From a Woman's Diary Tuesday, June 9th.—A very warm day, but a pleasant one for me. Scarcely stirred from the couch all day. Was to have gone shopping—principally to get Marie a new dress for her school closing. Expected to see an advertisement in the newspaper of the Smith store with a picture of the dearest little Marie that just looked like Marie. So, instead of going down to Brown's as usual, I just phoned Smith's and had them send up one of those dresses on approval. And while I had them on the phone, I thought of their about Winston Churchill's "The Inside of the Cup." So I had it sent up, too, and spent the whole day enjoying it—see, too, thanks to the new porch shades and the electric fan. John brought home last week, the dress came in the afternoon and I tried it on Marie in the evening. She looks sweet in it and said "Mummy, you please get all my clothes at Smith's. And I think I will. These hot days it is so convenient to feel you can pick out the very thing you want from an advertisement, and just have it sent up with no more trouble than phoning." Just a few days previous, Brown had said to his business manager of his local paper: "You can't get people to pay attention to ads. in such hot wea-