

## SHOWS HOW EARTH GAINS ON THE SEA.

Mons. Flammarion Tells of the Encroachments of Land on Eastern Coast of Italy—Due to the Po and Adige—Adria, a Famous Seaport Three Thousand Years Ago, is Now Sixteen Miles Inland.

BY CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

(From the European Edition of the New York Herald.)

The Herald recently published an account of the curious discovery at the base of a beautiful Greek statue, which was brought to light by the upturning of a wall of Nero's villa under the curious battering of the waves of the sea. This important discovery, which has a double interest, artistic and scientific, does not only put before the eyes a masterpiece of antique art, but also shows us the work of the sea.

At the present time the sea is taking possession of the beach of Antium, where, four centuries ago, the imperial palace of a sumptuous Roman emperor was built. In the century before the present, the sea, which is encroaching little by little, it is destined to reign over the place where the cruel and tyrannical emperor, believing himself master of the world, thought he alone had the right to rule.

But the waves themselves offer strange paradoxes. While the Tyrrhenian Sea is eating away in this vicinity the cliffs and the strand of ancient Latium, on the other hand on the opposite or eastern coast of Italy the Adriatic is constantly moving away from the ancient Etruscan town which gave it its name.

Adria, which three thousand years ago was a famous and flourishing seaport, lies to-day desolate and forgotten in the midst of fields of corn, of vineyards and of prairies, twenty-five kilometers distant from the sea, which has moved away this entire distance since the beginning of our era. There is nothing there from which one might guess its former power—gone to-day. It is a dead city. Agriculture and trade have there replaced intense maritime activity and are very much inferior to it. Here the land is gaining rapidly—before one's eyes, so to speak—at the rate of ten metres or so every year, on account of the alluvium of the Po and the Adige.

Like the Rhone, in France, and the Nile, in Egypt, the Po and the Adige are constantly bringing down soil from the higher ground and carrying it to their mouths. The floods to which this region was subject from the beginning of the thirteenth century necessitated recourse to dykes, and they have since caused the adoption of a general system of embankment, with the result that the Po and the Adige and almost all their tributaries are now kept within artificial borders, which are very much raised up. The increased velocity which currents thus restrained acquire gives them the power to transport to the sea a very much larger quantity of sediment than formerly. Thus the deltas of the Po and the Adige have constantly encroached upon the Adriatic. Moreover, a part of the sand and silt, which in a natural condition of things would have been spread over the plain by annual floods, is deposited on the bottom of the beds of the streams, whose capacity thus becomes diminished.

## STRENGTH OF THE GORILLA.

How It Kills Human Beings—Its Attacks on Other Animals.

Of all the existing man apes the gorilla is beyond question the most formidable, a large male standing not infrequently over five feet six inches in height, and bones being known of one which apparently measured in life no less than six feet two inches. It is not, we now know from experience in the gardens and elsewhere, always when young so "utterly untamable a beast" and so "entirely and constantly an enemy of man" as Du Chaillu represented, but it is savage and morose enough.

It is still uncertain whether in a wild state, except in the immediate moment of attack, it ever actually walks erect without either resting its knuckles on the ground or supporting itself by a branch overhead, but that it does beat its fists upon its breast when enraged (Du Chaillu says that he heard the noise "like a great bass drum" at a distance of a mile) is established, and when the male gorilla turns, as seemingly it does, to confront man fearlessly when attacked, with its huge size, its great hairy limbs, and hideous head set almost down into its shoulders, we can believe that "no description can exceed the horror of its appearance." Add that the gorilla usually lives in the depth of forests where the light is so dim that it is difficult to see any object clearly at a distance of more than a few yards, and it is not to be wondered at that the natives have invested it with attributes even more horrific than those which it possesses.

Many believe the gorilla to be a human; others hold that, though itself a beast, it is often informed with the transmigrated spirits of the human dead. It is said to lie in wait, crouched on the lower branches of trees overhanging a path, and when a human being passes to drop one of its long hind limbs and, clutching the victim by the throat so suddenly and in so terrible a grip that hardly a sob is heard, to drag it—man or woman—up to its lurking place. It is credited with capturing and stealing women and carrying them off to keep them in the forests, and, armed with clubs, is said to attack and beat off elephants. The formidableness of the great apes as compared with other beasts, however, is not an easy matter to pass upon. In Africa it is noteworthy that the lion and the gorilla do not occur together, and it has been conjectured both that the lion has ex-

erminated a certain quantity of this deposit and carry it back to the banks. This gradual raising of these rivers has the result that in our day they cross the valley on a greatly elevated bed like water that runs in an aqueduct. It follows that the surface of the Po, for example, is higher than the roofs of the houses of Ferrara.

### Encroachments of the Land.

The increase of the land is considerable in all this region. The town of Ravenna, which was formerly surrounded by lagoons and was a seaport like Venice, and under Augustus was a naval station for the Adriatic fleet, is to-day ten kilometers from the sea and its only communication with its present port, Porto Corsini, founded in 1736, is by the canal of that name.

Besides, all along this coast, so celebrated in history, may be seen the works of man in constant struggle with nature and only dominating her on condition of subjecting himself to her laws. But, on the whole, the victory remains with nature. The works of man are nevertheless lasting. All the marvels of ancient art which have escaped the carnage of wars, of invasions and of revolutions and which have been preserved for us, often by the earth itself, and handed down from century to century, bear testimony to this.

### Vestiges of Former Glory.

The ancient lighthouse of Adria, washed by the waters of the sea three thousand years ago, is still standing, but for a long time it has not looked out upon the Adriatic, which is constantly moving away. It has become the belfry of a church. This lighthouse, which antedates the foundation of Rome, could tell us of many human depravities if only as the witness of its neighbor, Ferrara, the famous city over which still hangs the tragic memory of Lucretia Borgia. For example among other deeds, it might remind us of the following: Marquis Obizzo d'Este, detested for his cruelty, strangled by one of his sons; Alberto, who cut off his nephew's head and burned his wife alive; Marquis Giovanni d'Este and his wife torn to pieces with red hot pincers; Nicolas III., legitimized son of Alberto, cutting off the head of his second wife and aiding in the bloody quarrels of his twenty-two natural children; Hercules I., causing his nephew to be hacked to pieces, cutting off the right hand and putting out an eye of 280 conspirators; his son, Hippolyte d'Este, causing the eyes of his brother Julius to be torn out on account of his rivalry in love, etc. In this order of things man sometimes seems to surpass nature.

To return to her from these scenes, the secular transformation of coasts constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in the history of our planet. Everything is rapidly changing on our mobile globe. Alone the progress of mind triumphs over the slow and inexorable work of Time, whose Scythe gathers in its harvest everything about it, and this progress is perpetually upward toward the conquest of truth.

## BRAIN RACKERS FOR OCEAN MAIL CLERKS

Album, Gift to Postmaster-General, Shows What They Have to Contend With.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock has received as a present from W. E. Blizzard, a steamship mail clerk, an album containing traced samples of queer addresses on some of the letters that cross the ocean. When a passenger on the St. Louis in 1906 Mr. Hitchcock in talking with the mail clerk became so interested in the subject that the clerk said he would gather a few specimens and send them to him. There are forty of the tracings, each pasted neatly in the little green morocco-covered album, and on the page opposite each is a short story of the letter and a comment from the clerk who collected it.

In the collection appears the following:  
I want the money that I have sent to you. AMERICA.

This superscription was taken from the envelope of a letter mailed in Russia and no address or other clue for the delivery of the missive appeared upon the envelope.

Again an instance of the mistaken postscript appears in the last specimen in the collection, which Mr. Blizzard has described as "an old address, yet a most appropriate one with which to write 'Finis.'" This envelope bore the legend:

M. Agoskino Morell: Good by; good by. (S. U. A.)

Another of the Russian specimens was sent in reply no doubt to a letter whose postscript, written near the signature, asked concerning business in the old country, or such would appear from the envelope which bears:

Mr. Burdensky: How is business in Russia? AMERICA.

A letter tracing from Germany shows the following:  
Herr Senator Clarke,  
New York,  
America.

The Senator is domiciled adjacent to Carnegie.

Still another, to Mr. Carnegie, reads:  
The Highness of Andrew Carnegie,  
My Lord Banker and Generous Merchant,  
Sixth Avenue, New York,  
New York or New Orleans,  
U. S. A.

Indian mails apparently bear many letters to the wealthy men of the United States, for another page in the collection shows the address:  
His High Majesty,  
The Baron J. Pierpont,  
The Trustee of the Ocean,  
America.

Opposite another page of the little album, whereon the address of an Italian letter is reproduced, the donor of the book has written: "Somewhere in the world there dwells a Petroleum King, whose name and generosity the writer knows, and judging from this address that's about all he does know."  
From an Italian letter:

Al Signor Saverino Mansarino,  
Ice coal and wood best red ash coal by the Bush Peil Ice for family use a week 587 E. 163 St. Bet by near 3d ave. 100 lbs. ice by pair. Please give a good measure. New York.

Also a Dutch letter, addressed evidently from a business head:  
On Hevr S. Kanned, Amerik.

Bought of Dealer in Delicatessen And Fancy Groceries Fresh and Vegetables In Season. 23 c 108th street, New York.

A German address reads:  
L. Berman,  
Dealer in all kinds of New and Missis. Clothing Pants. New York.

With the same regularity as that demanded by the officers of the ship, the sea post clerks must observe the regulations governing the crew of the ship, because of the fear on the part of the steamship companies that, being in uniform, they will be mistaken for officers of the vessel, and should they be seen loitering around the companionways or drinking in the smoking rooms passengers might gain the impression that the rules for the safety of the ship were not being fully lived up to.

The control of the sea postoffice shifts from the clerks of one country to another, in accordance with the direction in which the vessel is headed.

The sacks of mail despatched to the United States from foreign countries by steamships carrying the sea postal clerks average about one thousand to the month, except in December, when the Christmas mail swells the number almost 500 per cent.

In illustrating the average of work done on one voyage from Europe by a sea postoffice Edwin Sands of the Foreign Mail Division said:

"On a voyage to the United States the average extent of work done on mail pieces handled is illustrated by making extracts from the trip report of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived in New York on February 25, 1909, from Bremen, with 1926 sacks of mail. The sea post office consisted of two German clerks, two United States clerks and three German subalterns, who may be described as employees holding a place similar to that of porter in our postal service. On the voyage 785 sacks of mail were opened, 455,500 ordinary letters assorted, 3481 registered letters and parcels assorted, 3481 registered letters and parcels papers distributed.

"To bring this about all had to work in the office eleven hours a day in the pouching of the mails 780 sacks were made up to carry away the letters, newspapers, letter packages and closed mails assorted. On the trip to New York the ordinary mail for that postoffice is assorted in sacks for each of its forty-seven stations. The mail for the rest of the United States is assorted in accordance with a 'scheme of distribution' having 128 divisions."

Strange Resemblance.  
A statue in Wells cathedral, England, representing "The Fruit Stealer," is almost an exact copy of the features of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The statue is carved on a capital in the nave of the beautiful

## Good Things to Eat AND HOW TO PREPARE THEM

Wellesley Tapioca.  
This is a pleasing variation from the old fashioned baked Indian pudding. Soak five tablespoonsful of pearl tapioca two hours in cold water to cover. Pour four cupsful of scalded milk over four tablespoonsful of Indian meal and add three-fourths of a cupful of molasses, three tablespoonsful of butter and one and one-half tablespoonsful of salt. Cook in double boiler twenty minutes, then add tapioca drained from water. Turn into a buttered pudding dish and pour over one cupful of cold milk, but do not stir. Bake one and one-fourth hours in a slow oven. Serve with or without thin cream.—Indianapolis News.

Walnut Creams.  
Work half a pound of fondant until creamy, and add a teaspoonful of vanilla flavoring, a few drops at a time. Have ready English walnuts shelled and divided in halves. Take a small piece of fondant, roll in a ball, put between two halves of walnuts and press together. Stand aside to harden on a platter dusted with confectioner's sugar.  
For creamed dates remove the stones and fill the centre with flavoured fondant.  
Creamed fruits are made by dipping in melted fondant. Add a little water, a drop at a time, until the fondant is thin enough to cover the fruit. Melt it in a small saucapan over hot water, stirring constantly. White grapes, candied cherries, slices of orange and nuts are treated in this manner.—New York Tribune.

To Bake Potatoes.  
Baked potatoes are a staple article of diet in most families. They are inexpensive and easy to prepare. Yet constantly as they are used it is rare to find one well baked—the skin is either burned or the contents are not mealy.  
Do not have the oven too hot for baked potatoes. If they are done in a moderate heat for a longer time they will be more evenly cooked.  
Pricking the small end of a potato with a fork before putting it in the oven will keep the skin from bursting.  
A German cook noted for her delicious baked potatoes washes them carefully, then rubs the skin with pure lard before putting them in the oven. They are much more delicate and tender all through when so cooked.  
A pleasant variety in baked potatoes is to skin them when raw, rub them over with a greased paper dipped in butter and baked in the ordinary way.  
In serving baked potatoes they should be passed on a folded napkin, and taken with the fingers rather than with a spoon.—New Haven Register.

### ROUND ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Jellies often refuse to jell when put into large receptacles.  
Cream cheese mixed with canned currants or jellied cranberries makes a good sandwich filling.  
To remove the odor of onions after peeling, put the knife and the hands in very cold water for a few minutes. This will entirely remove the scent.  
Small cold cream jars and the like, if scalded, make excellent containers for jelly which at some time or other you will desire to place in a lunch basket.

To get rid of rats and mice, stuff the holes where they come in with absorbent cotton moistened with formaldehyde, then cover with plaster of paris.  
To have bright lights boil the lamp burners in a strong solution of soda and let dry thoroughly before using. Soak the wicks in vinegar while the burners are drying.  
If dark wool material, men's suits, women's skirts and the like, become shiny, sponge with a solution of common washing blue and water. Press while still damp under a thin cloth.  
At a certain cooking school they recommend hot gingerbread served with fried apple sauce. The apples are stewed and then reheated in hot butter and browned like ordinary fried apples.  
When the edges of dollies or table covers curl up, run weight tape into the hems and they will lie perfectly smooth. The same is very good to run in edges of sash curtains on book-cases and the like.

Did you ever use a shower bath hose on ironing day to sprinkle the clothes? A watering pot with a fine stream should do just as well. The clothes are sprinkled more evenly and in a shorter time.  
A perfectly clean paint brush is a good thing to keep on hand to clean dusty fruit. Grapes, sandy dried peaches, strawberries and other fruits in their season are quickly cleaned in this way.  
If you are beginning to have trouble with your feet, bathe them often, powder them freely, rub alcohol on them occasionally—give them careful attention until you discover the sort of treatment they respond to.  
In choosing footwear for young children, it should be remembered that lace boots are better for their than buttoned footwear. The shanks of the button are apt to press on the instep or ankle and cause discomfort, while better support is naturally given to the ankles when it is possible to draw in the laces at will.  
The flavor of the seeded raisin is better than that of the seedless sultana raisin, but some cake makers and pudding makers find the stoning of the fruit tedious and object to the waste involved—for there is a certain amount of pulp cleaving to the seeds when removed. A little butter rubbed on the fingers and on the knife will do away with much stick-

## OPENING UP BRAZIL.

Enormously Rich Country to Be Reached by New Water Routes.  
Bolivia east of the Andes is one of the richest regions of the world in timber, rubber and minerals and it has some fine agricultural lands. It has no outlet on the Pacific coast. Its only outlet is through the Amazon and Para, and since peace was made with Brazil a railroad activity in this direction has taken possession of the whole republic.

East of Bolivia is the great Brazilian State of Mato Grosso, a territory nearly three times the size of Texas. A dozen large navigable rivers pour northeastward out of this State into the Amazon. According to the Engineering Magazine its agricultural, mining and grazing possibilities are very great.

It is said that a great deal of this territory will grow as fine long staple cotton as Mississippi or Alabama. The Brazilian Government has matured a plan to connect by canal one of the tributaries of the Amazon with one of the tributaries of the La Plata in this State, thus opening an all inland water route from Para to Buenos Ayres, a distance of nearly 6000 miles. This extensive route would reach the whole interior of the continent.

Turning to the west and north-west, the Amazon is navigable in its chief tributaries in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia to the very walls of the Andes. One may go aboard a steamer at Para and remain on board until it has ploughed its way up to the hill city of Iquitos and several hundred miles beyond. Peru has little Pacific coast trade now and the development of this country must pour its wealth into Para.

But if Brazil and Para had none of these Andean republics to draw trade from the development of the Brazilian Amazon Valley alone must in time amount to untold wealth. In the States of Para and the Amazonas and the federal territory of Acre there are near the water's edge ten million rubber bearing trees of the Hevea variety. These trees if properly tapped will live indefinitely and steadily increase their yield. The State of Para is considerably larger than Texas and much of this State will grow excellent cotton.

### The Austrian Navy.

Because Austria has not been a sea power in the past is no sign that she is not going to be one in the future. You are not aware that within two years Austria will have available thirteen of the most powerful battleships in the world. Do you appreciate that these thirteen battleships will be at the service of Germany, and do you appreciate what such an Austrian fleet can do in the Mediterranean with no force to hold it in check? It would have Malta, Cyprus and Egypt at its mercy.  
Austria would not find the slightest difficulty in despatching an expeditionary force to any of these points, and once in control of Egypt and dominating the Suez Canal she could despatch her smaller ships to attack commerce proceeding by the Cape route to India.

Thus it is clear that in case of war a powerful British fleet must be stationed in the Mediterranean unless the British people are prepared to see their commerce destroyed, their communications with the East interrupted, their fortresses in the Mediterranean one by one attacked and captured and staggering blows struck in every quarter against their empire. With a navy which will certainly be the most efficient in the Mediterranean in the near future, Austria may entertain daring ambitions.—Everybody's.

### Fishhawk Nest on Telephone Pole.

Fishhawks built their nest on the Providence-Fall River toll line of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in the town of Swansey. The fishhawks feed in the small streams that flow into Mount Hope Bay, and build their nests in nearby trees or other convenient places. The best place seems to be on the top of a high pole and where there are plenty of wires to hold the foundation for a nest and also to protect them. They usually build in late spring or early summer.  
Trouble does not show up on the wires unless there is a lot of wet weather. It has been so dry this summer that the nest has not been located and taken down. Probably in this case the hawks have had their young and departed.  
It is not easy to take down one of these nests, as the material used is woven in and about the wires. It is especially hard when the nests are occupied. Three or four years ago a man was sent to take one down and had to call for help from a nearby farmhouse, as the hawks attacked him and tore his clothing badly before he could get the nest down.—Telephone Topics.

### Victor Emmanuel's Rare Coins.

King Victor Emmanuel, according to a French newspaper, is a numismatist of the first rank, and his Majesty possesses a collection which may be termed a museum. His cabinets contain 60,000 coins, some most rare and almost priceless.  
The King is a scientific collector, and will shortly publish a treatise on numismatics. It will run into several volumes, and will be entitled "Corpus Minimatorum Italicoorum." The work will be a complete catalogue of medieval and modern money struck by Italy or by Italians in foreign lands. The printing of the first volume is almost complete. To insure correctness proof sheets have been submitted to the keepers of the coin departments in the principal museums of the world.—London Globe.

### Dodge Library in Paris.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris appears to be prospering. Its membership is steadily increasing.  
The remarkable military library of the late Gen. Theodore A. Dodge, which was bequeathed to it by him, has just been added to its already valuable collection of books.—New

### Circulating Children.

A scheme has been originated in Italy which we are sure will have little co-operation in the United States. Miss Laura Gasini is entitled to whatever credit is attached to organizing an international Jewish child exchange. But meagre reports of the plan have reached here. The plan roughly seems to be to exchange children from one country to another so that the child may better learn the different languages.—American Hebrew.

### Dutch House Names.

In few of the affairs of life does the Englishman display such a lack of originality as in the choice of a name for his house. Often enough it would seem that he does not choose at all, but meekly accepts whatever designation an unimaginative builder cares to place above the door.  
In Holland they do this thing much better. A recent traveler in the land of dikes and windmills has been at pains to make notes of the names bestowed by Dutch merchants upon their country houses. Here are a few examples, translated: "Our Contentment," "Joy and Peace," "Leisure and Happiness," "My Desire is Satisfied," "Friends and Quiet," "My Wife and I," "Not So Bad."

To say the least, any one of these would seem to indicate more of the genuine sentiment of the householder than can possibly be expressed by the "Bellevues" and "Cedars" of Suburbia.—Westminster Gazette.

## Have Heat Brought To You

When your bed-room, bathroom or dining room is chilly, you may have heat brought to you in just the degree you desire. It is easy when you have a

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(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

available. Place the heater where the cold is most annoying, strike a match.



No fuss—no flurry—no smell—and, above all, no smoke. The Automatic Smokeless Device which automatically locks absolutely prevents smoke. Removed in an instant. Solid brass font holds 4 quarts of oil—sufficient to give out a glowing heat for 9 hours—solid brass wick carriers—damper top—cool handle—oil indicator. Heater beautifully finished in nickel or Japan in a variety of styles.  
Every Dealer Everywhere. If Not At Yours, Write for Descriptive Circular to the Nearest Agency of the

### STANDARD OIL COMPANY

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Rebriation.  
"Stand up, prisoner," orders the stern judge.  
The trembling culprit, who has been found guilty by a jury of his delighted peers, stands.  
"Prisoner at the bar," solemnly declares the judge, "you have been convicted of building house after house containing one of these confounded little boxes called 'reception rooms,' in which there is neither room to receive nor hooks to make it a wardrobe. The sentence of the court is that for the next ten years you shall be confined in one of these alleged reception rooms of your own construction and design!"  
Immediately the lawyers for the defendant begin work upon an appeal on the ground that a cruel and unusual punishment has been decreed.—Life.

SORE EYES CURED.  
Eye-Balls and Lids Became Terribly Inflamed—Was Unable to Go About—All Treatments Failed—Cuticura Proved Successful.  
"About two years ago my eyes got so bad a condition that I was unable to go about. They were terribly inflamed, both the balls and lids. I tried home remedies without relief. Then I decided to go to my family physician, but he didn't help them. Then I tried two more of our most prominent physicians, but my eyes grew continually worse. At this time a friend of mine advised me to try Cuticura Ointment, and after using it about one week my eyes were considerably improved and in two weeks they were almost well. They have never given me any trouble since and I am now sixty-five years old. I shall never fail to praise Cuticura. G. B. Halsey, Mouth of Wilson, Va., Apr. 4, 1908."  
Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. of Cuticura Remedies, Boston, Mass.

Norway has a factory in which 24,000 pounds of haddock can be turned into fish balls in a day.  
Ivory doubles in price every few years. N.Y.—52

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures whooping cough, croup, colic, and all the ailments of infancy. It is a household remedy in every family.

It is claimed by the inventors that derailment is impossible on a railroad line of mono-rail construction.  
Some people suffer continually with tired, aching and swollen feet. Little do they know how soothing is Hammett's Foot Baller's Remedy. It soothes, relieves and restores happy feet in the morning.  
Sicily lost 60,000 inhabitants by earthquake in 1893.

The Swiss watchmaking industry has shrunk in 30 minutes its one-time size.  
Wick cured in 20 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.  
The German army numbers 5,000,000 men.

### For Sore Throat

Nothing will do more good in so short a time with so little trouble as

## Hale's Honey

of Burchard and Tor  
Sold by Druggists  
When it aches again try Pike's Toothache Drops

### A DOSE OF PISO'S CURE

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR GOUT AND GRAVEL  
is as safe as it is effective. Guaranteed to contain no opiates. It is very palatable too—children like it.  
All Druggists, 25 Cents

## Murder!

One gets it by highway men—Ten of thousands by Bad Bowels—No difference. Constipation and dead lives make the whole system sick—Everybody knows it—CASCARETS regulate Bowel and Liver troubles by simply doing nature's work until you get well—Millions use CASCARETS, Life Saver!

CUT THIS OUT and give your doctor a clipping from Remedy Company, Chicago, Ill., an receive a handsome souvenir gold Bon Bon Feast.

It is collected with great care. It is the most reliable.

### Thompson's Eye Water

WHEN Castor Oil is PALATAL CASTOR OIL, required, remember good children like the spoonful. Look, smell, taste good—children like the spoonful. At all druggists, or F. A. C. Co., 5 Stone St., New York.

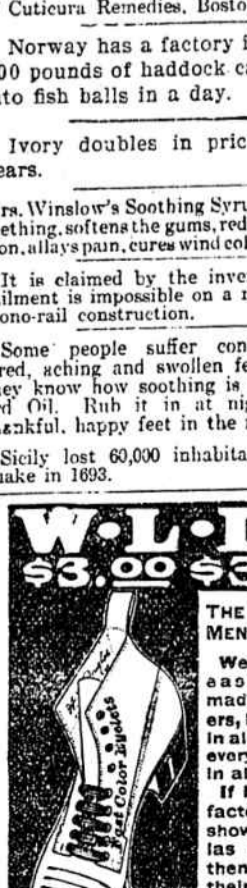
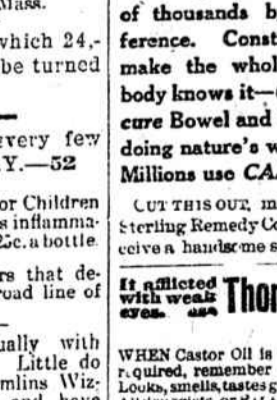
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Wear W. L. Douglas comfortable, easy-walking shoes. They are made upon honor, of the best leather, by the most skilled workmen, in all the latest fashions. Shoes of every style and shape to suit men in all walks of life.  
If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.  
CAUTION.—See that W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom. Take No Substitute.

Wherever you live, W. L. Douglas shoes are within

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