



Maybe you don't quite know what is your personal taste in tea. Here's a good way to find out: Try one flavor after another of Schilling Tea, and get your money back from your grocer on each, until you have found the flavor you like. We pay the grocer. So don't worry about that.

There are four flavors of Schilling Tea—Japan, Ceylon-India, Oolong, English Breakfast. All one quality. In parchment-lined moisture-proof packages. At grocers everywhere.

A Schilling & Co. San Francisco

La Follette Charges Senators With Using Influence for Roads

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator La Follette charged that in every congress there had been a majority in favor of legislation desired by the railroad interests. Members also have had personal interest in railroad stocks, he declared, adding that there was once a stock ticker in the senate interstate commerce committee room. Only a few weeks ago when the supreme court gave a decision against the Southern Pacific's oil land interests, the senator said, one of his colleagues had asked him to look at "the long faces" of senators who had stock interests.

"If this railroad bill passes stocks will go killing," the Wisconsin senator declared.

NOTICE

I have bought stock and fixtures of H. S. Bonnell, 288 25th St. Bills must be presented by December 15th. D. M. McCarthy, 288 25th St. 1441

Mayer DRY-SOX SHOES

No More Wet Feet

THIS sectional view shows how these shoes are constructed to keep the feet dry and warm in all kinds of weather—rain, slush, cold and dampness. Note their special features. In addition to being as waterproof as a leather shoe can be made, they are stylish and comfortable, and have unusual wearing qualities.

You cannot find better shoe value anywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

HONORABLE
Look for name
Duck Brand and
Mayer Trade-
Mark on sole.

PROF. J. M. MILLS TO TEACH SPANISH CLASS

Professor Fred W. Reynolds of the University of Utah, will inspect the classes at the Central Junior high school upon his arrival here from Salt Lake today. He will confer with Dr. Morrell on the health situation and will organize an extension class in Spanish at the Central Junior this evening.

The Spanish class which will be organized will be conducted by Professor J. M. Mills. Detailed plans for the class will be made this evening and it is expected that more than fifty students of the night and part-time school will join.

England Buying Autos From U. S.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Purchasing an automobile in England these days is largely a matter of "futures," paying for options on machines not yet built. At the automobile show here this year at which there were more people and fewer cars than ever before, \$50,000 was paid for the option on a \$15,000 chassis that could not possibly be delivered before next spring. The same amount was collected by a man for his place among the first fifty to whom the manufacturers of an expensive car are to deliver machines certainly not before January 1.

So many have been dealing in future contracts with the intention of selling their priority rights that one large firm has made its contracts non-negotiable. After the second day of the show the agents for an American manufacturer of a light, cheap, popular car were reputed to have accepted orders for 38,000 with no delivery promises. Although pressed to accept more orders they refused on any condition what ever.

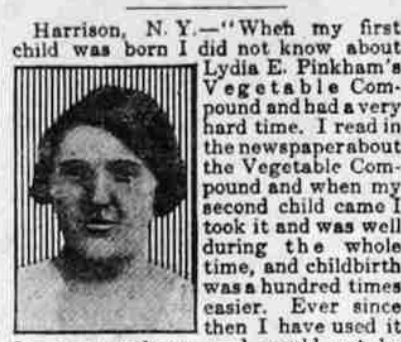
Conveniences on the American machines attracted much attention at the show. Some of the improvements that Americans take as a matter of course are rarely seen on British cars. Manufacturers of machines selling from \$2000 to \$4000 still prominently advertise that a self-starter is included. It is not unusual to see a driver cranking up a \$15,000 car because it has no starter.

ELECTIONS UNCERTAIN.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 9.—There is still some uncertainty as to the result of the municipal elections held on Sunday, although it is generally believed that the Liberal Co-Operista ticket, headed by General Jacinto Trevino has a decisive lead. General Trevino and his adherents are considered supporters. The Liberal Constitutional ticket which seems to be defeated, was credited with having sympathy with General Obregon.

HOW WEAK WOMEN ARE MADE STRONG

Mrs. Westmoreland Tells in the Following Letter.



Harrison, N. Y.—"When my first child was born I did not know about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and had a very hard time. I read in the newspaper about the Vegetable Compound and when my second child came I took it and was well during the whole time, and childbirth was a hundred times easier. Ever since then I have used it for any weakness and would not be without it for the world. I do all my work and am strong and healthy. I am nursing my baby, and I still take the Vegetable Compound as it keeps a woman in good health. You may publish my testimonial for the good of other women, if you choose to do so."—Mrs. C. WESTMORELAND, Harrison, N. Y.

Women who suffer from displacements, irregularities, inflammations, ulcerations, backaches, headaches and nervousness should lose no time in giving their famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial, and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Despondent Woman Shoots Little Girl And Attempts Suicide

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Emily R. Powell, 40 years old, said to be the daughter of Horace G. Lippincott of Winnetka, Pa., socially prominent, shot and killed her 10-year-old daughter, Jacquelin, as the child lay asleep at the mother's apartments at 1000 Corona street, in the exclusive Capitol Hill residence district today. Mrs. Powell then shot herself, the bullet entering her left eye. She was hurried to a hospital where it was said her conditions was dangerous.

Mrs. Powell had been separated from her husband. Other occupants of the apartment house where Mrs. Powell lived said she had been acting strangely lately.

Mrs. Powell left a note saying: "I wish before I died I might have known what has always been wrong with my life—the more I loved people the more I always hurt them."

Admiral Hilary P. Jones, U. S. N., is said to be a brother of Mrs. Powell.

—

MINE WORKERS AVERAGE ONLY \$1,600 PER YEAR

Figures compiled from official government records and presented by Fuel Administrator Garfield to the joint conference of bituminous miners and operators at Washington show that the average annual wage paid to the mine workers throughout the United States is approximately \$1,600—or about \$100 more than the average "salary" of ministers and college professors.

The data furnished by the fuel administrator showed that in 1916 the total production of bituminous coal was 19,325,320 tons. Of the cost of production, about 30 per cent went for supplies and general expense, while substantially 70 per cent, or slightly more than \$1.50 per ton was paid to labor. In other words, the total wages paid the mine workers in 1916 amounted to about \$479,000,000.

As there are approximately 550,000 mine workers employed in the bituminous fields of this country, the average annual wage paid them was about \$1,600. Many thousands of the miners received a great deal more than this, however, as the average wage figure is based on all grades of workers, including the boys from 14 to 15 years of age who earned about \$2.50 per day as slate pickers, couplers, greasers and trappers. These comparatively low earnings naturally reduce the average for the entire field.

In the bituminous industry, the mine employes are divided into two classes. The pick miners, machine cutters and loaders, all termed miners, are paid by the ton. The more coal they mine or load the greater their income. Many of these men earn between \$2,000 and \$4,000 a year. The other employes—motor runners, drivers, track layers, engers, tipple men, etc.—are, from the nature of their work, paid by the day. The more days they work, the greater their income. The normal work day is eight hours.

Statistics from the Kanawha field, which is typical of the great majority of the fields, throw considerable light on the whole subject of mine workers wages. Recently, the payrolls of 25 mines in that district were examined to determine the actual earnings of the mine workers. These figures, which covered a period of six months, showed that the highest paid employes—the cutters, loaders and pick miners—earned anywhere from \$6.15 per day up to \$19.14 per day, averaging \$9.13 per day. The other class of mine employes, the so-called day men, earned from \$4.25 to \$7.00 per day. The boys working as couplers, greasers and trappers earned from \$2.30 to \$2.55 per day.

It is interesting to note that department of labor statistics show that miners work only 5 days out of every 7 days the mines are running and work is offered. They remain idle on the other day of their own choice.

In submitting his figures to the operators and mine workers at the Washington conference, Dr. Garfield said he wished to call attention to the importance of recognizing the danger that exists in using averages in connection with a problem in which there is so wide a difference in costs, realizations and margins as exists in the bituminous coal industry. He said, therefore, that any average employed should be taken as a basis not as a figure applicable to any special mine or field.

The fuel administrator made it plain to both the operators and miners that he was appearing before them in the interest of the consuming public, and that the public, as the chief party in interest in the present crisis, was not in a mood to tolerate either excessive prices or prolonged stoppage of production.

Concerning the operators' profits Dr. Garfield said that the margin of 46 cents

UNIVERSITY CLUB HAS NAMED HONORARY MEMBER

Mayor-Elect Frank Francis today received from the University club, through John Culley, president, a letter announcing his election to an honorary membership in the organization. The text of the letter of announcement follows:

"Each year the University club elects to honorary membership one man, a citizen of Ogden, who has been active in civic and educational affairs and the general moral uplift of the community, and who by his own efforts has become what is generally termed a successful and a self-made man."

"It is a pleasure to me to notify you that, at the recent meeting of the board of directors of the University club, you were unanimously chosen as an honorable member of this club, the first to be elected in two years."

"We sincerely hope that you will accept of this honor and meet with us at our annual banquet which will be held at the Weber club, December 10, at seven o'clock in the evening."

per ton left them in 1918 included profit, but did not represent profit only, inasmuch as interest charges, selling expenses, federal taxes and certain other items not allowed in computing costs of production, were paid out of it. Consequently the charges made from time to time that they were making excessive profits were not actually justified by the facts. This year, he said, with production costs averaging about 13 cents per ton higher than last year, the profits of the operators would be still further reduced. Many of the operators are now making less upon their investments than accrue from other businesses where the financial hazards are less.

HOPE TO AVERT COAL FAMINE

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Hope for paving the way for settlement of the coal miners' strike today turned to Indianapolis, as an extension of stringent fuel rationing orders reduced the nation's industries virtually to a one-half time basis. The most severe weather of the winter with sub-zero temperatures and further depletion of the diminished coal reserve, gripped the entire western part of the country with a spread southern and eastward forecast for tomorrow and Thursday.

Officials were optimistic that the miners' wage scale committee would vote favorably on the recommendation of the union leaders that the government's proposal for settlement of the old strike be accepted. In that event no relaxation of the rationing orders might be expected immediately, however, officials pointed out. It would be several days before sufficient coal could be mined to permit any change in business schedules and scattered coal car equipment also would mitigate against quick relief.

Districts where the fuel reserve already virtually was exhausted were chief sufferers today from the swoop of low temperature. At Butte, Mont., with 30 degrees below zero, hundreds were reported in distress, suffering from hunger and cold.

Zero temperatures spread over Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, northern Iowa and parts of other western states.

Severe interference with the movement of coal from the Colorado mines was caused by the cold, temperatures in that state ranging from 11 to 17 degrees below zero.

In Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma, where mining from surface deposits rather was going on, or in prospect, it was reported that such work probably would be impossible in the face of the adverse weather conditions. In Kansas, where it is hoped soon to see 100 carloads of fuel a day taken out, mines have been worked under circumstances that heretofore had caused a cessation of labor.

Miners and government officials continued this morning in the refusal to make public the terms of the proposal made by President Wilson Saturday night on which hinges the settlement of the strike. However, Attorney General Palmer said that he would have a settlement to make later in the day. The court proceedings were opened

until Wednesday, December 17. The meeting of the miners this afternoon was called for two o'clock. Miners' officials expressed confidence that the executive board and scale committee will approve any course which had been acceptable to Acting President Lewis and Secretary-Treasurer Green. The officials agree in their Washington conference to urge acceptance of the proposal as a basis for settlement of the tie-up of the coal industry.

Where the attorney general would not comment on the statement, he said would be given out this afternoon, it is believed that the government's part in the settlement expected this afternoon, will be set forth fully.

When You Know

you have a heart, it is time to watch your stomach. Palpitation and other signs of "heart trouble" usually mean—indigestion, produced by food poisons that irritate every part of the body—heart included.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Relieve and Benefit

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

—he'll be well pleased —if it's from here.

—you don't have to "hope he'll like his Christmas gift."—you can know that he'll like it because everything that comes from here must satisfy; we make it right if it doesn't.

This morning by Judge Ames who briefly reviewed the legal phases of the strike situation, and called attention to the prospects for settlement of the strike. His statement, however, gave no indication of intention on the part of the government to dismiss the proceedings against the miners.

"When the government instituted proceedings against the United Mine Workers of America," Judge Ames said, "it thought the measures just and still entertains this opinion. However, we have been advised that a meeting will be held this afternoon to consider settlement of the strike and the government confidently expects that the miners will take steps to comply with the orders of the court for the termination of the case and there will be prompt and complete resumption of work in the mines. In view of these facts, therefore, the government would request that the court postpone the hearing on contempt charges until next Tuesday.

Judge Anderson made no comment on the request of the government or statements by attorneys for the miners that this course met with their approval, but merely announced that the hearing would be continued until the date specified. Likewise, he agreed to a request by United States District Attorney Slack that the session of the federal grand jury called to investigate alleged violations of the Lever law and anti-trust acts be postponed

CAMELS meet your fondest cigarette fancies in so many new ways—they are so unusual in flavor, so refreshing, so mellow-mild, yet so full-bodied—that you quickly realize their superior quality, and, become a Camel enthusiast!

Camels are unlike any other cigarette you ever smoked. Their expert blend of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos gives you so many delights. It not only assures that wonderful smoothness and refreshing taste but it eliminates bite and harshness! And, you smoke Camels without any unpleasant cigarette aftertaste or unpleasant cigarette odor!

No matter how fond you become of Camels! Smoke them liberally! They never will tire your taste! The blend takes care of that!

Compare Camels with any cigarette in the world at any price!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

a package

Camel Cigarettes