

FREIGHT RATE RAPID INCREASE SCHEDULE SUSPENDED IN POPULATION

Local manufacturers are greatly pleased over the recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission suspending until December 13 a freight rate schedule that was to have gone into effect. By the suspension they stand to save thousands of dollars each year on shipments that must be made during the fall to the far west.

The traffic manager of one of the city's largest manufacturing concerns was elated when discussing the victory, though it may be only temporary, of the shippers over the railroads. He and several others are confident that the ruling will be made permanent.

The rate change would not have effected shipments to eastern points, but would have a vast difference in the cost of getting goods to the far west, particularly to Pacific Coast points. The increase was to have been made on all transcontinental lines, but could not have been applied to all commodities.

The plan of the railroads was to raise rates at terminal points on the coast to make them correspond with the inter-mountain rates. The coast rates were cut down when it was seen that the Panama canal was a serious competitive factor that the roads had to deal with. Eastern shippers began to route their goods to Pacific coast points via the canal, so to save business the railroads cut their rates. But the inter mountain rates were not changed so that a shipper could send at a lower cost comparatively, through to the coast than he could to this side of the Rockies.

The war caused a change in traffic. There was a falling off in canal business as concerned the larger eastern shippers. They began shipping supplies to Europe. The railways then found that they were no longer confronted with the canal competition and they sought to boost the rates through to the coast. This was a heavy blow to the western coast and they were not slow in registering a strong protest. Their contracts would be affected by the change as the shipping bill would be much greater than bargained for. The suspension of the rule was the result.

Is Cause of High Prices of Foodstuff.

The high cost of living in New York state is due to the fact that the production of food stuffs is not keeping pace with the increase in population, according to the belief of state experts who have studied the figures of the recent farm census taken by the school children of the state.

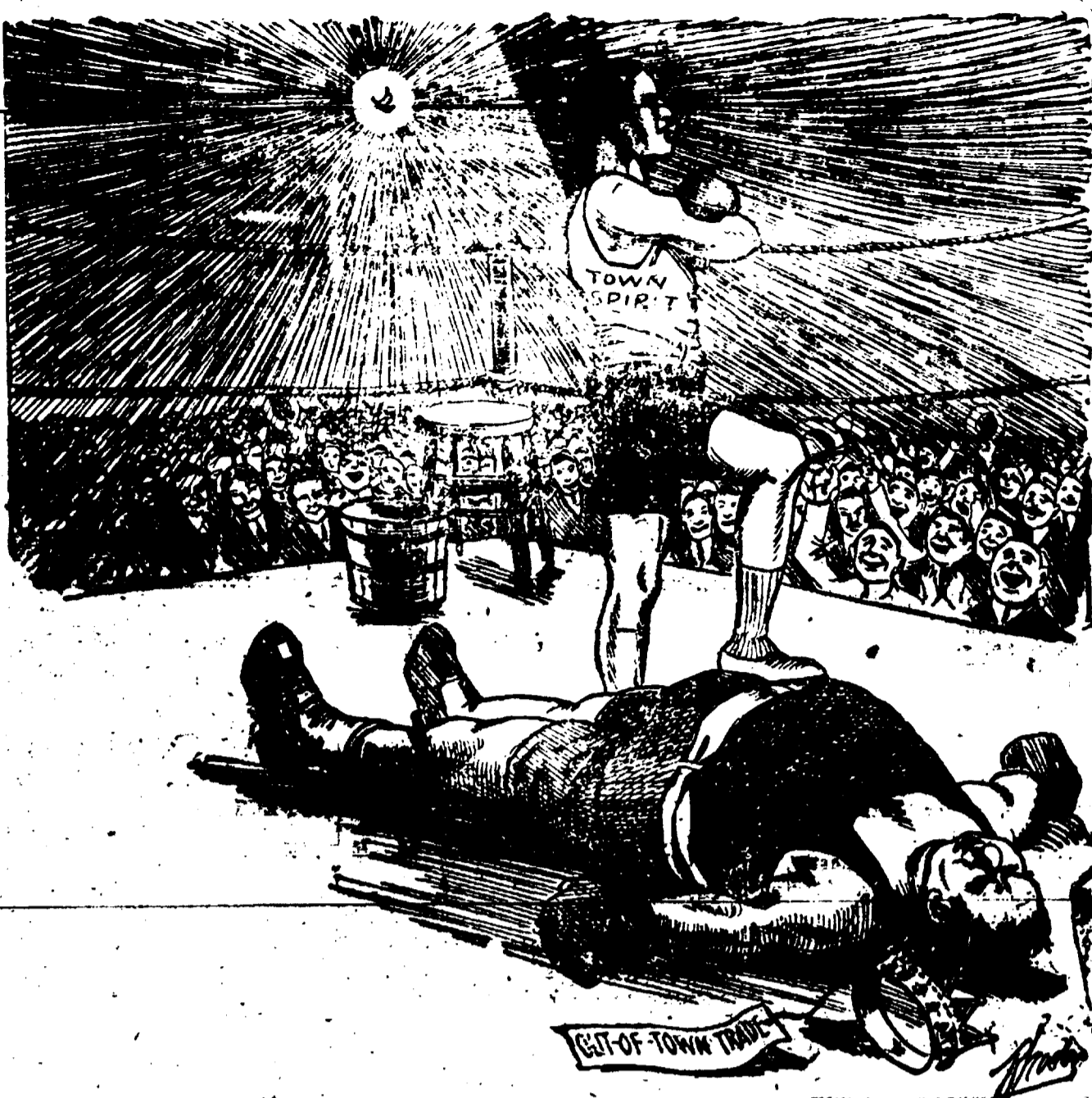
There is food in plenty for animals, but little enough for humans, according to the deductions from the census figures. When the figures are studied in respect to the increase in population amounting in round numbers to 162,000 during the past ten years, there is ample material for thought to be found in the manifest falling off in what should have been the increase in provisions for this growth. Attention has been called particularly to the decrease in the meat supply. It is generally understood that there has been considerably less sheep-raising than the natural advantages of the state call for, but that the supply of beef had been lowered to the great extent as shown by the census is even more startling when the situation is considered.

Only about half the quantity of mutton is now available when compared with the amount produced in the state ten years ago and the beef supply has also fallen off to a considerable extent. The fact that pigs and poultry have materially increased does not lessen the gravity of the situation.

Material for bread making has also failed to keep up with the increase in population. The wheat crop has remained stationary and rye is now produced in less quantities than was the case ten years ago. Herein, it is said is found a real reason for the increase in the price of bread in the cities about which so much has been complained from in the past few weeks. Corn also shows a staggering falling off in production.

The potato crop, although very large, is by no means commensurate with the number of additional mouths to be fed in the state, but the extent of the loss in this product is not indicated by the figures, the statement simply saying that "the potato crop shows a falling off." The production of beans doesn't show any great increase over ten years ago.

Altogether it is apparent from the farm census that the agricultural communities have not been quickened to the extent that the great sums spent on the institutions teaching the art and the department having husbandry in charge would warrant say the critics. If the state is to continue to grow in greatness, both in population and wealth, there are now at hand figures that show beyond dispute the necessity for quick action and hard work for years to come.



THE KNOCKOUT

How many rounds before the knock out? That knock out blow, when "Mr. Out-of-Town Trade" gets his final "wallop" from home interests. Are we in training for it? Here is a fight in which the interests of the entire country are one. It is all of us—you and me and our children and our neighbors, our town and our neighboring towns—against this one evil. Our champion is ourselves—all of us, welded together into one co-operative whole. Will our man win? And when? It all depends on us. If we think as one man, act as one man, trade at home as one man, then we are in good training for that final knock out. In reality we are not at the ring side. We are in the fight. In this picture we see ourselves, arrayed as Home interests, triumphant.

GEOMETRY ON THE BROILER.

As a Study It Is Pretty Well Rejected by This Caustic Critic.

Euclid is a gentleman from whom credentials ought to be required. He has long held a prominent place in education as a matter of tradition. "Just why should John and Sally study plane geometry, and indeed how does it come about that they are studying it?" That is a question which cannot be put too plainly to teachers of mathematics.

I shall consider for a moment two sensible answers: Geometry is useful, you may be told, or geometry affords excellent mental discipline. Geometry is useful. Well, how useful and in what ways? Professor David E. Smith, professor of the teaching of mathematics in Teachers' college, tells us, "Not more than 25 per cent of the propositions (in geometry) have any genuine applications outside of geometry." And a distinguished physicist has assured me that the 75 per cent of propositions that are of no use are not even needed to prove the 25 per cent that are of some use. The teachers of plane geometry have therefore a very considerable task if they are going to justify the time spent on geometry on the ground that geometry is useful.

Nor is their task easier if they take the other horn of the dilemma. Suppose one did get "mental discipline" from geometry. Is it the sort of mental discipline that life calls for and for what?

Geometry as taught is a deductive science. That is, from certain assumptions called axioms and postulates a long series of propositions is developed. If the study of geometry really developed that kind of thinking, whom could it help but lawyers? For practical life calls for a very different type of thinking.

In actual life people observe, or they should observe, and on this basis make a limited inference which leads to action. If the action taken fails, they observe further, construct other hypotheses, and act again. It is the method of trial and error.

If there is to be any mental discipline, ought it not to be of the type represented by science rather than the type represented by the conventional student of geometry?—Abraham Lincoln in Atlantic Monthly.

Evlyn and the Simple Pass. The Simple Pass was a famous highway of travel long before Napoleon conquered the highroad. Milton came that way from his grand tour, and so did Joan Evelyn. The latter went in fear of his life, not only expecting avalanches to fall on him, but being apprehensive lest bears and wolves should assault him. The only actual harm which happened, however, was that his companion's dog killed a goat belonging to one of the peasants and that heavy compensation had to be paid—"a plate," says the story, "for the goat and a need for strength to the dog."

COOLER ICEBOXES.

How to Keep Your Refrigerator Cold Without Extra Ice.

Many people do not keep their refrigerators at the proper temperature. Their economical nature permits the ice to melt away until there is little if any left in the compartment. This is a big mistake, for there is no economy in an empty refrigerator. The more ice you have in it the greater the economy. It is the melting of the ice which makes the refrigerator cold. The colder the refrigerator the more slowly will the ice melt.

Another way to keep the refrigerator cool is to open it as little as possible. It is also advantageous to keep the refrigerator in a cool part of the house.

It is difficult to say whether it is more important to keep the refrigerator cool or keep it clean. They are both big essentials in maintaining the health of the family. Every morning the refrigerator should be wiped out to remove the dampness which collects on the sides and affords a splendid place for bacteria growth. Once a week scald the refrigerator thoroughly with soda water. Cleanse all the corners and the drainpipes well. Fish, cheese, bananas, cantaloupes or any other strong smelling food should be kept well covered in plastic in the refrigerator.

Top Previous.

A fat, middle aged widower got a young girl graduate's hand in his and said humbly:

"Your mother, my dear Alice, has given her consent, and I—"

But the girl snatched her hand away.

"No," she said. "It can never be. My respect for you is great, Mr. Fremington, and I will be a sister to you."

"No, you won't either. You'll be a mother to me. I'll be a sister to you."

Merchants of Fulton

And the Buying Public

LISTEN!

Does the money that is sent far away to the big Catalogue Houses ever come back into local circulation? Are they interested in a Greater Fulton? It's your Trading Center—Boost It in Every Way.

BUY AND BANK IN FULTON

Every Merchant should give this campaign his hearty co-operation, would have Buying Public and Business People Co-operating for Good of All.

The Fulton Times is going to conduct a campaign along these lines and will publish compelling, powerful, copyrighted stories showing WHY it pays to buy in Fulton.

When each one, down deep at heart, determines that Greater Fulton shall be it WILL be. And the working out of the Buy in Fulton idea is all helpfulness. You are not asked to put up with something you do not like, "just to be loyal." Help everything helpful! Why send money far away to catalogue houses never to be returned to local circulation? Here in Fulton, merchants have been helping people make homes, helping people dress well, helping them in their shopping with the best merchandise and best service and lowest prices and whose interests like yours are with Fulton first, last and all time.

A representative of the Fulton Times will call on the merchants and explain in detail the proposition and arrange for their co-operation. To the buying public we say, "Watch for the Buy in Fulton" Page with its real values and reasons why you should stick to the home merchants. Announcement as to its initial appearance will be made in due time, and in the meanwhile let us all keep uppermost in our minds the boosting of home trading against the big catalogue houses and make every effort to make things hum for local prosperity.

Do Your TRADING and BANKING in FULTON

BOOST FULTON

DRINK HOT WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST

Says you really feel clean, sweet and fresh inside, and are seldom ill.

If you are accustomed to wake up with a coated tongue, foul breath or a dull, dizzy headache; or, if your meals sour and turn into gas and acids, you have a real surprise awaiting you.

To-morrow morning, immediately upon arising, drink a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This is intended to first neutralize and then wash out of your stomach, liver, kidneys and thirty feet of intestines all the indigestible waste, poisons, sour bile and toxins, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal.

Those subject to sick headaches, backache, bilious attacks, constipation or any form of stomach trouble, are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store and begin enjoying this morning in-side-bath. It is said that men and women who try this become enthusiastic and keep it up daily. It is a splendid health measure for it is more important to keep clean and pure on the inside than on the outside, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing disease, while the bowel pores do.

The principle of bathing inside is not new, as millions of people practice it. Just as hot water and soap cleanse, purify and freshen the skin, so hot water and a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate act on the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Limestone phosphate is an inexpensive white powder and almost tasteless.

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