DENTON JOURNAL.

1845. A Family Newspaper:—Devoted to Local and General Intelligence, Agriculture and Advertising.—Independent on all Subjects. Subscription, One Dollar per Annum, in Advance. 1912

VOL. 67. DENTON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1912. NO. 2

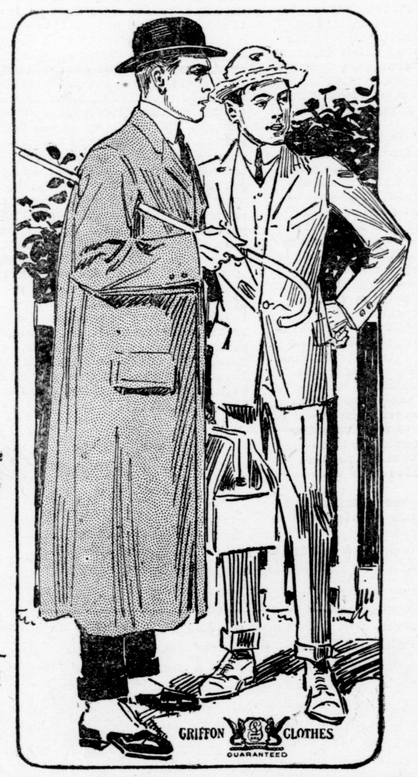
J. L. EVERNGAM : DENTON, MARYLAND | J. L. EVERNGAM : DENTON, MARYLAND | J. L. EVERNGAM : DENTON, MARYLAND

Best Clothing and Complete Satisfaction—These You Always Get

WHEN YOU BUY THE KIND OF CLOTHES WE SELL

WINNING the patronage of the critical dresser is not an easy problem. One of the good points that have made these Clothes so popular among this class of men is an inherent dignity.

It is difficult to describe this. It is a certain intangible something, a certain superb richness of style and fabric that literally commands the respect of all. And because the Clothes are so perfect in fit and drape that they mould into the personality of the wearer, and to such an extent become a part of him, this respect is transferred from the clothes to the man himself.



$14.50 TO $25.00

Every inch of every fabric in every garment guaranteed All Wool.

Fashionable Fall Suits, $10.50 Carefully selected garments for men and young men—made of all-wool fancy worsteds and cassimeres in the latest styles and colors, including the popular gray and fancy blue and brown. All sizes, including stouts.

Men's and Young Men's Suits, $12.50 Hand-tailored garments of all-wool worsteds and cassimeres. The very newest models, carefully finished throughout. All sizes, including stouts.

Men's Suits at $13.50 Smartly tailored all-wool garments, fashioned along approved lines, including the new English models. Made of fine all-wool fabrics in all the new patterns; guaranteed in fit, quality and workmanship. All sizes, including stouts.

Boys' Suits, $2.50 to $5.50 Norfolk, double-breasted and Knickerbocker models—of fine cheviots, cassimeres and worsteds, in gray and brown mixtures; also Russian and sailor styles of brown and blue serge. Sizes 4 to 17 years.

Boys' Suits, $6 to $7.50 Some with two pairs of trousers. All-wool and hand-tailored—double-breasted, Knickerbocker, Norfolk, Russian and sailor models. Choice of cheviots, cassimeres, worsteds and serges. Sizes 4 to 18 years.

Boys' Suits, $8 to $10.50 Some garments of all-wool serge, cheviots and cassimeres. Many smart striped effects and gray and brown mixtures. Knickerbocker and Norfolk styles. 4 to 18 years.

OUR DRESS GOODS DISPLAY EMBRACES EVERY WEAVE

STAPLE AND NOVEL—BLACK AND COLORS

Women's, Misses' and Children's Stunning Fall and Winter Coats

These coats are unusually well tailored and are of Serge, Cheviot, Chinchilla, and Plaid Melton. They are built on the newest Fall and Winter lines, with straight back, neatly stitched collars, perfectly plain mannish sleeves, and lined with good satin. $4.00 to $25.00

SWEATERS

These coolish days call for a good warm Sweater. We have them in the Blazer Coat Sweaters, also the Regular Coat Sweaters, in red, grey, blue, tan, white and black.

BLANKETS : COMFORTABLES

Blankets, from 50c to $6.00
Comfortables---Cotton filled, $1.00 to $2.50
Down and Wool filled, $3.00 to $10.50

Women's & Misses' Stylish Tan Boots, $4.00

16-button.

Women's and Misses' high-cut gun-metal Calf Shoes. Stylish kinds for Fall and Winter Wear, $3.00.

Stitched, flexible sole; medium heel.

NEW NECKWEAR

Robespiere Collars, in black, blue and green.

The new Collar and Cuff Sets for coats in white and ecru.

Cluny Collar and Cuff Sets at $1.50.

Pleatings, Pleated Net, white and ecru, at 25c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER GOWN

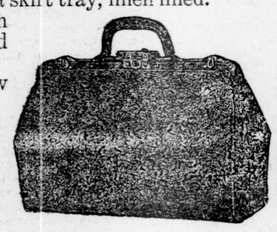
In fringe, chinille, ball trimming, puffing and banding.

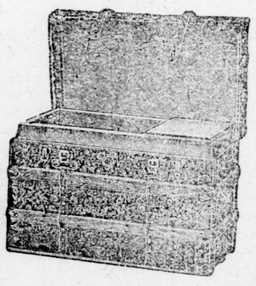
SUIT CASES : TRUNKS : HAND BAGS

Fibre-bound, linen-lined trunks, covered with heavy duck; two fibre centre bands, heavy brass trimming, excelsior lock and dowel bolts; extra skirt tray, linen lined.

Extra fine quality smooth russet and black leather hand bags, English shape.

Suit cases of genuine cow hide, perfectly made.





MEN'S HATS

Derbies and Soft Hats
$1.50 to $3.00

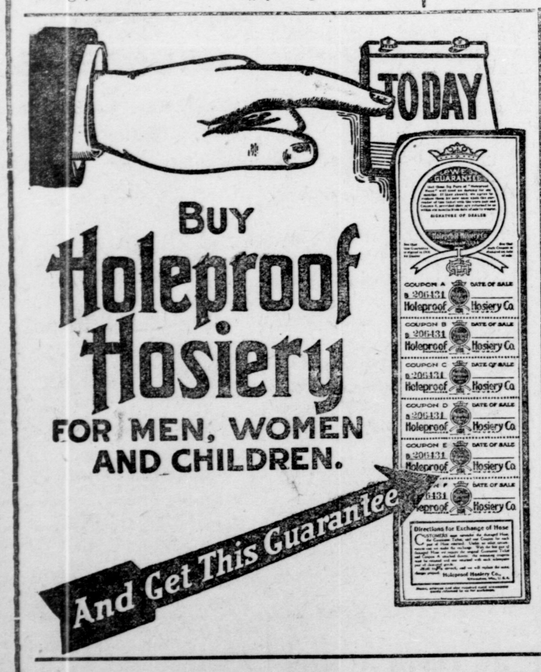
Men's and young men's smartest Fall styles, including the celebrated S. & B., Belvedere and Caswell derbies. The soft hats are of fine silk-finished felt, stylish shapes and newest colors.

S. & B. Derbies at $3

A popular make of the finest quality felt; all the new Fall models.

Boys' Soft Hats at $1

Popular telescope and college shapes of fine quality felt and cloth; new Fall shades.



UNDERWEAR

ALL WEIGHTS AND PRICES IN WOOL AND COTTON FOR

MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

Ladies' fine rib bleached Vests, ribbon inserted at neck, crochet edging around neck and down front. 25c and 50c.

Ladies' Wool Underwear, fine rib. $1.00 to $2.50.

Ladies' Union Suits, in wool and cotton, extra good values, at 50c to $2.50.

Children's Wool and Cotton Underwear, bleached, fine rib, ribbon inserted. 25c to 75c.

Extra good values in Men's Heavy Fleeced Underwear at 50c.

Men's Ribbed Underwear, medium weight, white and grey, at 50c.

Men's Extra Quality Wool Underwear, in white, grey and red. $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00.

AUTUMN SILKS

In MESSALINES, all colors
FOULARDS
TAFFETAS
PEAU DE SOIE
BLACK DUCHESS SATIN
CREPE DE CHINE, in pink, blue, black;
and MARQUISETTE

GLOVES FOR THE FALL

In black, white, tan and grey. $1, $1.25, $1.50

Veilings in Chiffon and Mesh

For the New Fall bonnet.

Ask to See the

New Fall Butterick Fashion Book

to select a pattern for your new Fall frock.

JOHN L. EVERNGAM - - DENTON, MD.

IRVING FISHER FOR WILSON.

Noted Yale Economist Appeals to Fellow Progressives With Clear Logic.

SAYS TARIFF IS THE ISSUE.

Contrasts Three Party Programs and Declares Democratic Attitude the Only Progressive One.

By PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER.

[Note.—Dr. Fisher is the noted authority on economics of Yale university. He was a member of President Roosevelt's national conservation commission.—Ed.]

I write not as a Democrat but as an independent Progressive and in the hope that my letter may help other Progressives who are wavering to make up their minds to vote for Wilson. So far as I can see the only hope of progressive legislation lies in the election of Wilson. My reasons, in brief, follow:

1. DEADLOCK IN CONGRESS.—If it were possible to elect Mr. Taft there would merely be repeated the same deadlock with congress and failure to secure progressive legislation which has been experienced in his first term.

If it were possible to elect Mr. Roosevelt even less could be accomplished, for the reason that he would not have a sympathetic congress.

2. DEADLOCKED ELECTION.—To be still more practical, we should consider that the result of us independents voting for Taft or Roosevelt instead of for Wilson may be to prevent any one of the three from being elected.

3. THE TARIFF.—If, on the other hand, we independent Progressives unite for the most part in voting for Wilson he can be elected, and, if elected, can accomplish substantial legislation, because with him will be elected a sufficient number of Democrats to give a majority in both houses. To this my bull moose friends reply that not all Democrats are progressives and will not carry out a progressive platform.

This argument overlooks the fact that the paramount issue of this campaign is the tariff and that progressive tariff reform means progressive tariff reduction. It is just because the Democrats have been a party of negation, so far as the tariff is concerned, that they, if anybody, can be trusted to reform it downward.

Mr. Roosevelt would be equally unable and far more unwilling than Mr. Taft to reduce the tariff. In his seven years in office he left the tariff untouched, and now he speaks primarily as a protectionist and not as a tariff reformer. He yields grudgingly to the demand for tariff reduction, but gives no clear argument for it. Instead, he repeats the old fallacious arguments to make our poor workmen believe that a high tariff raises wages.

Governor Wilson and his party, on the other hand, are ardent tariff reformers. In this respect the Democratic platform is the only progressive platform of the three.

Why should we blind ourselves by the introduction of numerous other issues which could not be settled in the present campaign when we have before us the greatest issue of all, the tariff, which CAN be settled?

4. ISSUES ECONOMIC.—Wilson's grasp of the problems of the hour far surpasses that of Roosevelt or Taft. Mr. Roosevelt has frequently admitted that economic problems such as the tariff, the cost of living, the currency and the economic problems connected with trusts not only have no attraction for him, but have never been understood by him.

5. THE PEOPLE'S INTERESTS.—Wilson is more truly democratic than Roosevelt and more untrammeled in his devotion to the interests of the people as a whole. * * * Those who accuse Wilson of recently adopting new democratic doctrines because their popularity would help him personally should learn that, on the contrary, he adopted them [in his fight to democratize Princeton university] when their unpopularity in the circles in which his activities then lay nearly threatened to destroy his influence and career.

6. PURE FOODS.—Governor Wilson and the Democratic party have shown a greater interest than either Taft or Roosevelt in the protection of the consumer against food adulteration and other injuries to the public health. Dr. Wiley, although previously a Republican, now has decided not only to vote for Wilson, but to help him actively in the campaign.

7. THIRD TERM.—To elect Mr. Roosevelt would deal a fatal blow to the useful tradition against a third term. * * * Nor do I think it altogether improbable that if Mr. Roosevelt were again elected president he would, whatever his present intentions, gradually assume the role of benevolent despot. His natural temperament is that of a dictator.

I write as one who still holds personal respect both for Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft and in no spirit of personal hostility to either. I believe that all three candidates intend to do right "as God gives them to see the right," but I think neither Taft nor Roosevelt sees the right as clearly as Woodrow Wilson.

The "Mikado."

Most people outside Japan are wont to speak of the "mikado," but really that title is obsolete. The Japanese never use that appellation themselves, and they do not like others to do so. Educated Japanese speak of their sovereign as "shnojo sama," and the ordinary folk term him "tenshi sama." "Tanno" is the title used in all official documents, and for the foreigner the most correct form is "kotei"—that is, emperor.—Westminster Gazette.

MARK TWAIN BESIEGED.

Absurd, Impudent, Touching Requests Were Always Pouring In.

Mark Twain paid for his celebrity in the amount of "freak" mail received by him, according to Albert Bigelow Paine, his biographer, writing in Harper's Magazine.

"He was in a constant state of siege," says Mr. Paine, "besought by all varieties and conditions of humanity for favors such as only human need and abnormal ingenuity can invent. His ever increasing mail presented a marvelous exhibition of the human species on undress parade.

"Young men wrote requesting verses or sentiments to be inscribed in young ladies' autograph albums. Young girls wrote asking him to write a story of his life to be used as a school composition. Men starting obscure papers coolly invited him to lend them his name as editor, assuring him that he would be put to no trouble and that it would help advertise his books. A fruitful humorist wrote that he had invented some 5,000 puns and invited Mark Twain to father this terrible progeny in book form for a share of the returns. The list is endless. He said once:

"'The symbol of the race ought to be a human being carrying an ax, for every human being has one concealed about him somewhere and is always seeking the opportunity to grind it.'

"Letters came queerly addressed. There is one envelope still in existence which bears Clemens' name in elaborate design and a very good silhouette likeness, the work of some talented artist. 'Mark Twain, United States,' was a common address. 'Mark Twain, Somewhere,' mailed in a foreign country, reached him promptly, and 'Mark Twain, Anywhere,' found its way to Hartford in due season.

"Then there was a letter (though this was later; he was abroad at the time) mailed by Brander Matthews and Francis Wilson, addressed 'Mark Twain, God Knows Where.' It found him after traveling half around the world on its errand. In his answer he said, 'He did.' Then some one sent him a letter addressed 'The Devil Knows Where.' This also reached him, and he answered, 'He did too.'

"Surely this was the furthest horizon of fame."

THREE SONGS.

They Will Live Above All Others In the Man Who Heard Them.

The brilliant, fashionably clad audience roared an ovation to the great singer. She was unquestionably the best soprano in the world. The critic turned to his friend, the self made millionaire, and said:

"Did you ever hear any song more exquisitely rendered?"

"Yes," said the rich man musingly, for he was touched by the magic of what he had heard. "Yes; I have heard three greater singers."

"I want to know!" exclaimed the critic.

"The first was years ago. The singer was plain of face and gray of hair and tired of body. There was much work to do and many little mouths to feed. I was the youngest child, sick and cross, and that dear singer crooned to me a lullaby, and I slept. It was a wonderful song.

"The next was years afterward. We had a little cottage. It was summer, and the windows and doors were open. My wife was in the kitchen preparing supper. She was singing something about her true love coming home to her. It was for me. And that, too, was a wonderful song.

"Some more years elapse. There is a little toddler in the garden, and she sings hesitantly something about daddy and his baby.

"These are the three singers, my friend, who beat all your Tetrazzinis."

And the critic? Well, perhaps the critic agreed with him.—Albany Times-Union.

LIQUID AIR.

The Way It Acts as a Preservative of Animal Matter.

It is sometimes necessary to preserve parts of a human body or of some other animal for the purpose of testing for the presence of poisons. In such cases the preservative must fulfil certain special requirements. It must be able to prevent absolutely any decay or putrefaction; it must not itself cause any change in the tissues, either structural or chemical; it must not introduce any substance that would in any way interfere with the subsequent tests or give rise to false conclusions, and it must be easily handled.

Liquid air has been found to be quite well adapted to this use. Its low temperature (about 400 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit) prevents absolutely all putrefaction as well as all other chemical change. At the same time, it prevents the evaporation of any volatile substance that may be present, such as carbon monoxide or hydrocyanic acid gas. Experiments have shown that the most delicate tissues, such as glands and brain, are quite unaffected by being placed in liquid air for a long time, and the tissues even retain their natural colors.

For the purpose of making chemical tests in a piece of tissue it is frequently necessary to cut the material up into very small pieces. Tissues that have been preserved in liquid air are frozen so hard that they may be ground up into a fine powder.—Harper's.

His Kind Heart.

"I wish," said the man with the bulbous nose and the baggy trousers, "I had all the money I've wasted on liquor and tobacco."

"What would you do with it?" asked the gentleman with the long hair and the refined features.

"Oh, I s'pose I'd spend most of it for the same kind of stuff again, but I'd put aside at least $10 of it to buy a rockin' chair for my poor old mother. She says she's got so she fairly hankers for a rockin' chair after she's done a hard day's washin'."—Cleveland Leader.