

WORLD'S MACHINE MART

It is Situated in Downtown New York.

ITS GROWTH IS RAPID

Now All Kinds of Mining and Industrial Machinery Are Sold to Every Country in the Globe—Enormous Increase in the Business in the Last Few Years.

Within five years New York has doubled its business in the sale of mining and industrial machinery and is now the world's greatest mart for all the principal types of machinery and tools.

The business is largely confined to the district bounded by Fulton, West and South streets and the Battery. In the number of persons engaged in office work these engineering trades employ several hundred more than are engaged in the downtown financial institutions, says the New York Times.

The number of travelling salesmen and foreign agents who represent these machinery making corporations is double that of all the men and women employed in all the banks of the metropolitan district. So rapid has been the growth of these machinery trades that in two twenty-two story office buildings near Trinity Church almost 80 per cent. of the floor space has been treated to machinery interests.

For a number of years the most important machinery corporations have made a net yearly increase in output of 10 per cent. Several of the electrical and steam engineering companies have made a net average increase of 15 per cent. within the last five years.

Several of the large corporations make for all the world and are engaged at the present time on contracts for Asia, Africa, all European countries, Australia and for all the islands in the seas where mining and agriculture are active. One of the great downtown corporations has a \$10,000,000 contract in the Vale of Cashmere and a \$5,000,000 contract in Japan. In all this house has foreign contracts to the amount of \$45,000,000.

Another large firm, employing more than 30,000 hands and with offices in eighteen foreign countries, is popularly known as the House of All Nations, because among its engineers and clerks are fluent speakers of almost every language, that is of importance in commerce. Chinese, Japanese, German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and the Scandinavian languages are spoken and written at numbers of these offices.

Some time ago a merchant from China in search of machinery for a mill at his home told the head of a downtown machinery concern that he was unable to express in English the meaning of several Chinese words in common use about his mill. The President touched his bell and summoned a highly trained and full blooded Chinese mechanical engineer, who soon demonstrated that he knew much more about the operation of the type of mill than did the owner himself.

There are now in foreign lands about five thousand engineers and mechanics at work for downtown engineering corporations. Of these upward of a thousand are German-Americans and Spanish-Americans stationed as resident agents in important commercial cities and mining districts.

They represent corporations which are capitalized at almost two billion dollars and which employ about 800,000 hands, with plants in every State in the Union, and whose stockholders number almost a million citizens.

Royal Teetotalers.
Queen Victoria of Spain does not know the taste of alcohol. Her special "tipple" is made from oranges—the fresh fruit squeezed into a glass, which is filled with aerated water. Oranges are her favorite fruit.

For years Princess Henry of Batavia was a teetotaler, but of late she has suffered so much from rheumatism that she has been ordered a little whiskey, which she regards as a penance. Both Princess Christian's daughters, too, are teetotalers. All the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales are being brought up strict teetotalers and they know nothing of alcohol. Princess Patricia of Connaught and her married sister also abjure wine. Another royal teetotaler is the Duchess of Argyll and the two daughters of the Princess Royal their Highnesses Alexandra and Maud, have never in their lives touched wine.

Manufacturing Paper Money.
Clergymen in Scotland have been disconcerted recently on discovering imitation money, made of silvered pasteboard and looking like shillings in the obituary on Sundays. One minister says that no one "can quarrel with the ingenuity displayed in the manufacture of these coins. They are absolutely perfect—to look at."

No Runaway's in Russia.
In Russia runaway horses are unknown. Because no one drives there without harnessing a thin cord around the neck of the animal. When a horse starts to run the cord is pulled, and the horse stops in a moment.

SHORT LIVES OF BIG GUNS.

A Disturbing Discovery Relating to Our Coast Defense.

One of the matters of a disturbing character in the evolution of the system of sea coast defense is found in this: A few years ago the 12-inch gun was regarded as the ideal heavy gun for sea coast defense, and the 12 inch gun has been already mounted at all our important harbors. It is now discovered that the 12 inch gun when fired with the velocity contemplated, namely, 2600 to 2800 feet per second at the muzzle, will wear out the gun so that it becomes practically useless in from sixty to seventy shots unless re-lined.

The Taft board reports that these guns can now be fired twice a minute, leaving the life of one of these guns, when fired at the maximum theoretical capacity, less than one hour, and but little in excess of half an hour. In view of this fact the War Department devised a 14-inch gun which it is believed will be free in large measure from this rapid deterioration.

Living by Artificial Light.

Writing to a friend in the country, a New York merchant says: "I live in the electric light. I leave my home at 7 o'clock after dressing and taking my breakfast by electric light. Then I go to the subway, one block distant, and ride to within a block of my office and there I work all day by electric light and go home again by the subway and spend the evening in the glare of the incandescent lamp. The weather conditions make no difference, because my flat and my office belong to the semi-dark kind. Sometimes I wonder what I would do without electric light, and sometimes I ask myself, when I yearn for a little sunlight: Is the new light really a blessing?"

A Mighty Steamboat.

The trains of the Trans-Siberian Railway are ferried across Lake Balkhal on a steamer, which, it is said, possesses the most powerful engines employed on any vessel afloat. They are of 45,000 horse power, and a large share of their immense energy is required to break a way for the boat through the thick ice which covers the lake in winter.

The engines of the Great German boat, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, are of only 28,000 horse-power.

Profitable Camphor Farms.

A Camphor farm is established near Floreaville, Tex., under the auspices of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Government has already a large experimental farm in operation near Wharton, Texas. It is believed that the new industry has wonderful possibilities, and that the time is not far distant when the State of Texas will be one of the greatest camphor producing regions of the world.

He Would Not Subscribe.

The bookkeeper of a sportsman publication received a letter one day from an old subscriber, stating that he had long read it with interest and was aware that it was time to renew his subscription, but did not wish to do so, as he would not need it in the future. It was not noticed that the post mark was that of a town in which a State prison is located, but the postscript was eloquent. It read: "P. S.—I am to be hung next week."

Working the Apprentices.

The General Electric Company has solved the problem of the training of apprentices by setting apart a certain portion of the plant for their instruction. A portion of their time is devoted to practical work in the shops, and the remainder is given up to the study of subjects which will be of value to them. At the end of a few years a boy is on the way to be a thoroughly skilled workman, not merely a mechanic.

Manufacturing Chewing Gum.

Only in America is chewing gum made. Until quite recently it was consumed principally in this country, too, but now other countries are waking up. For instance, a Glasgow dispatch recently stated that, whereas a few years ago Scotland was free from the chewing gum habit, now a large part of the population chews gum.

The Individual Towel.

The growing use of small, individual towels instead of roller towels has brought an increase in the national expenditure. Few hotels now use roller towels, the germ theory having made such an impression on the public mind. Last year about \$4,800,000 was spent for towels.

Messenger Service in Paris.

The Messenger boy service, as we know it in this country is just being introduced in Paris. Instruments being installed in the houses of subscribers, so that persons may summon a messenger, cyclist, policeman, fireman or doctor.

Carpets Made of Paper.

A carpet factory at Reichenberg, Bohemia, has placed carpets made of paper on the market. They are washable, harbor little or no dust, and can be produced in the same patterns and colors as ordinary carpets.

As soon as a child learns to write it feels that safety demands its name on all its possessions, from tops to cigar cases.

HER NEW GOWN.

Priscilla Battles was engaged to young Ostrander, and Priscilla's contemporaries were jealous. Comment varied. Some included the significant words "roped in." Some predicted dismally concerning Ted Ostrander as a husband, though as a bachelor he was an immense success. With the mothers he was "one of those Ostranders." Fathers approved of him as a "rising young man." Brothers declared that he "faced a touch like a hero." The young woman thought he was "perfectly adorable."

Ostrander's sisters were to give Priscilla a reception.

"I suppose I shall have to have a new gown," said Priscilla to Ostrander when they were talking it over.

"Not," replied he, "that you wouldn't beat the whole party a mile in anything you might wear, but it is just the idea of something new, I suppose."

"What do you think would be nice?" asked Priscilla.

On that point Ostrander wasn't quite so clear. He was ready with the generalization "handsome." He also talked vaguely of bias things and whangdoodles, but failed to touch upon such incidentals as material, color and style of making.



What do you think would be nice?

For days Priscilla tossed among these questions. Her decision was a triumph. She must have something simple because of Jane; yet it must be elegant because of Lucy. It could not be too conspicuously becoming because of the girls who did not catch Ostrander; yet it must look distinctly well because of the strangers who would be there. Pink was given over because of the decorations, but cream and light green had been admired on her before.

Then Priscilla began collecting samples. There were fifty-three shades and textures in cream and light tan. The variations of the light green were beyond belief. Priscilla lost some sleep over samples, but finally struggled to a choice between one of the greens and one of the tans. These two put up a brave fight in the morning she got up firm, not to be shaken. She would take the green. At breakfast Mrs. Battles thought the tan perhaps a shade more becoming. Very well, she would have the tan. In the middle of the morning some one else wondered how she could think of anything but the green. Priscilla wondered, too. At luncheon tan was again in the ascendant. Her final order went: "I have decided on the green—no, tan. Let me see them both once more, please."

Tan finally got it, after the green had been measured off and cut.

If Priscilla lost some sleep over samples she lost considerably more over the making. To be simple, to be elegant, to be not too becoming yet very becoming—there was the problem. Over the sleeves alone Priscilla lay awake one whole night. By the time the trimmings were bought the doctor said that only rest and quiet would ward off a serious nervous illness. The last days before the party Priscilla spent in bed, with later, intermittent gettings up to be fitted.

Complete, the gown had cost \$50, doctors not included, also days and nights of the strenuous life.

She wore it to the reception. It was, of course, commented upon. Priscilla herself overheard the following comments:

"She certainly never ought to wear tan. It is horribly unbecoming."

"And it looked so dead in all that orange. Why did n't she wear something to harmonize with the decorations?"

"Did you ever see such flimsy, cheap looking goods?"

"Still, my dear, that is the latest thing. I priced it yesterday—\$4 a yard."

"You don't say so! I wonder what Jane Ostrander thinks of such extravagance?"

"I call it execrable taste myself, when the Battleses are no better off."

"Oh, I suppose she got something expensive to impress strangers?"

"Well, she didn't succeed. It was frightfully disappointed in her. Ted Ostrander must be out of his head."

"Yes, she lacks elegance and tone, doesn't she?"

WOMEN AND THE BALLOT.

Its Advocates Are Fought by a League in Opposition.

Ever since, over fifty years ago, the first woman's convention met at Seneca Falls much has been heard on every hand about woman suffrage. Its advocates are a compact and active body; over and over again they have brought their demands before the various State Legislatures of this country; under the leadership of able women, like Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and others who have commanded attention by their repeated and determined endeavors to obtain what they believe to be the rights of their sex. But of the opposition to woman suffrage among women little is known. It is now coming to the fore armed with a determination fully as great as that of its rivals, the advocates of woman suffrage. Whereas the suffragists state the exact numbers of women who belong to their organization and hold their views, the anti-suffragists maintain that they represent the enormous majority of women who will not mix in politics or express opinions—the "silent woman," who outnumbered by millions those who are contending for the extension of the right to vote to the women of the United States.

Among the opponents are included, Mrs. Lyman Abbot, who is the President, Mrs. Ellhu Root, Miss Ida Tarbell, Miss Jeanette L. Gilder, Dr. Emma E. Walker and other prominent women.



ANNA H. SHAW

At the first woman's convention, held in Seneca Falls in 1848, the women who banded together to advocate the granting of the suffrage to their sex were also advocating many other things which the majority of women had deeply at heart. At that time the laws of the State of New York forbade a married woman to hold one dollar's worth of property, or possess her own child, or expend her own wages except with the consent of her husband. For many years women had felt an inward rebellion against the gross injustice of laws that brought about such a condition of inferiority. And therefore they rallied enthusiastically around Susan B. Anthony and the others who advocated "women's rights."

Over fifty years later, when Miss Anthony died, the obnoxious laws mentioned above had been repealed. Woman had fought her way to a commercial, professional, and educational equality with man. But as for women suffrage, Miss Anthony lived to see only four small Western States grant it, the total population of which is exceeded by the population of each of the Cities of New York, Chicago, and Boston. Commenting on Miss Anthony's death, and the point to which women had advanced during her lifetime of endeavor, one thousand editorials all over the country declared that, in so far as the suffrage was concerned, Miss Anthony had failed to convert women to her way of thinking.

In Australia where women have been voting for a number of years the Legislative Council of Victoria has voted down the fourteenth time the proposal to confer the right of Parliamentary suffrage on the women. And, to return to our own country, "in Colorado, where women have even sat in the legislative halls, it is said that a feeling prevails that no woman will ever be nominated again for a legislative office. One Western newspaper says: "Colorado men would not like talk like this if Colorado women were satisfied with the results of suffrage, and using to the utmost the privilege of taking part in political life. The fact seems to be that, after the novelty of woman suffrage wore off, a large proportion of the women ceased to avail themselves of it. The wives and mothers were not willing to disregard duties which they considered more important for the sake of mixing in the game of politics."

Lately, in various parts of the country, there have been happenings calculated to cheer the hearts of the anti-suffragists. After a determined effort to obtain woman suffrage in Oregon, its partisans were recently overwhelmingly defeated.

Trade Deceptions.

Siberian butter goes to Hamburg, is repacked and sent to the Far East as a German production. Russian sugar goes to Japan in an Austrian disguise, and Russian calico is sold there under a German wrapper. Those are some of the reasons why the Russo-Japanese Commercial Company has been formed in Russia.

How Are You Going To Cook This Summer?

Are you going to endure a red hot fire all day long or are you going to do something to make the kitchen cooler—the work more bearable, on the scorching summer days. There is one solution to this problem—the gas range. A cake of ice will melt no sooner on a gas range, when it is out, than in any other part of the room while on the other hand when it is lighted the Gas Range gives an intense quick heat. There is food for thought in the above—think it over. Again this summer you are not confronted by the thought of what you will do with the gas range in the winter—get a furnace connection to heat the water and room, it will give you hot water day and night—without a cent for fuel—no coal or ashes to carry—just an Ideal Kitchen.

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