

THE SPOONER

With his new and up to date equipment he is the most promising fighter in the world

Were the finest fighting body in the world. There is nothing that we hesitate to tackle. With equipment up to date and with hearts for any fate. We're the custard, and we have a right to cackle!

His name is Johnny Yank. And he'll hit 'em front and flank. And he'll smile 'em hip and thigh when he smite. And if anybody thinks we're rusty in our links. Let him come around and sick us on a fight!

If the American army had its official barracks room balladist he would probably write something in the spirit of the foregoing lines in honor of the famous "Johnny Yank" of today, who is the best fighting body on the face of the earth and has much excellent evidence to back him up. It has been said by distinguished authority that the section of the army of the United States which was ordered to Cuba is the finest fighting body in the world now and the finest that the world ever saw.

This statement is sweeping. It sweeps down the centuries to Thermopylae and beyond. It sweeps forward from the legions of Alexander and Hannibal and Xerxes, past the conquering hordes of Frederick and Napoleon, up to present day fighting machines of human composition, brushes them all aside and sets the American army first and foremost—the very flower of fighting excellence. Human history holds record of many magnificent battles, in some of which were bodies of warriors splendidly

equipped, armed as near to the teeth as the arms of the time would permit and trained to their duties until each man was as "fit" as the modern pugilist who steps into the ring in the pink of condition. Every age has had its "finest" in military organizations. Some of the centuries of Caesar, with glittering suits and gleaming spear, not to speak of gleaming helmet, some what like the head piece worn by the policeman of today, were famous the world over—such as the world of that day was—for their fighting fitness. Napoleon had his favorite battalions, upon which he lavished the best arms and equipment of the period. Great Britain never fails to have some section of her army that is primed and primed to the limit.

But the American army of today—all of it, not a mere section—according to the military observers, is the finest on earth so far as fighting quality goes, and the business of a soldier, as every one knows, is to fight. It is the finest because our army administration has taken quite an extraordinary spurt in the direction of improvement of the rank and file since the Spanish-American war. There have been some opportunities to benefit by experience of observation. There have been some during the past ten years, not merely rumors of war. When we have not been fighting ourselves we have been watching others fight. Our officers, as South Africa, have been sent to South Africa, to Manchuria, anywhere and everywhere that war has been waged, to report on foreign methods and make suggestions as to American army improvement.

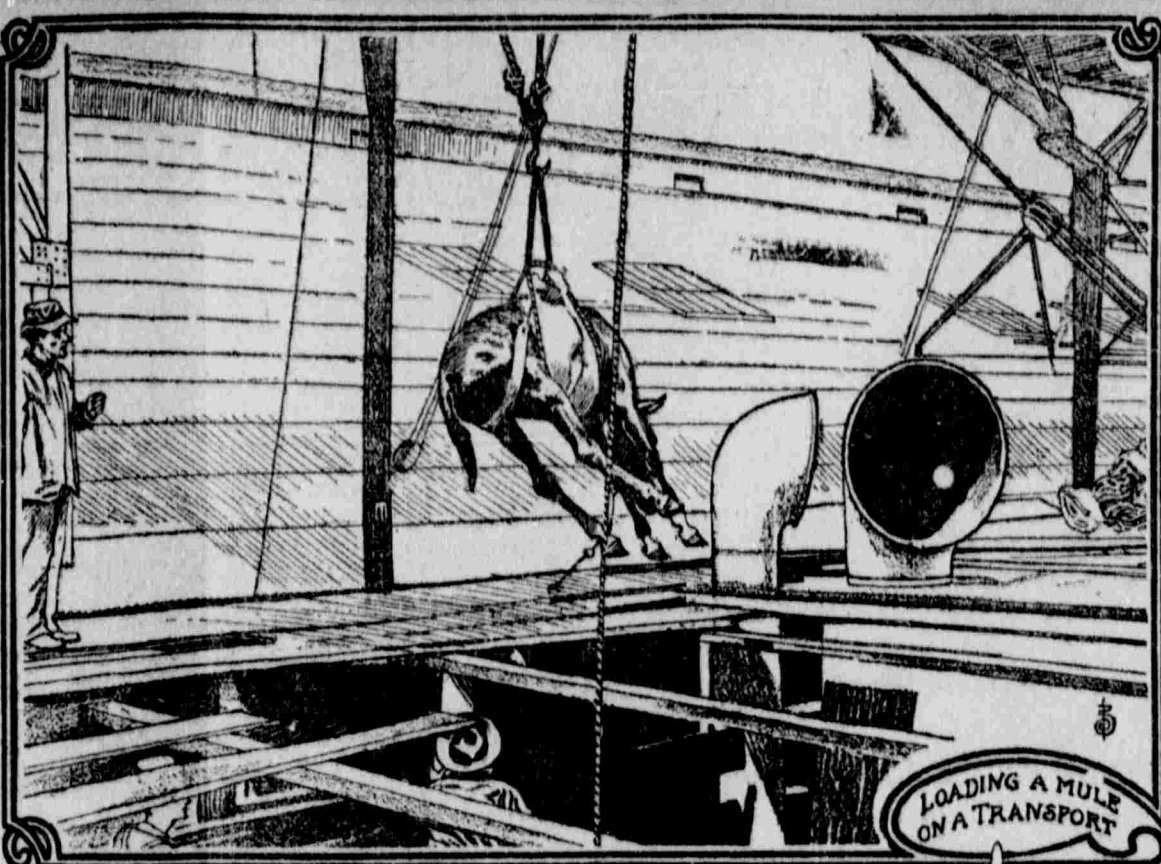
That body of 6,000 men recently ordered to Cuba is quite a different thing from the army which went to the island

in 1898. In most respects it is a very much better and fitter army and considerably more likely to be what the late John Hay once called "an awkward hand in a row." Mr. Hay, of course, meaning that it would be awkward for the other fellow.

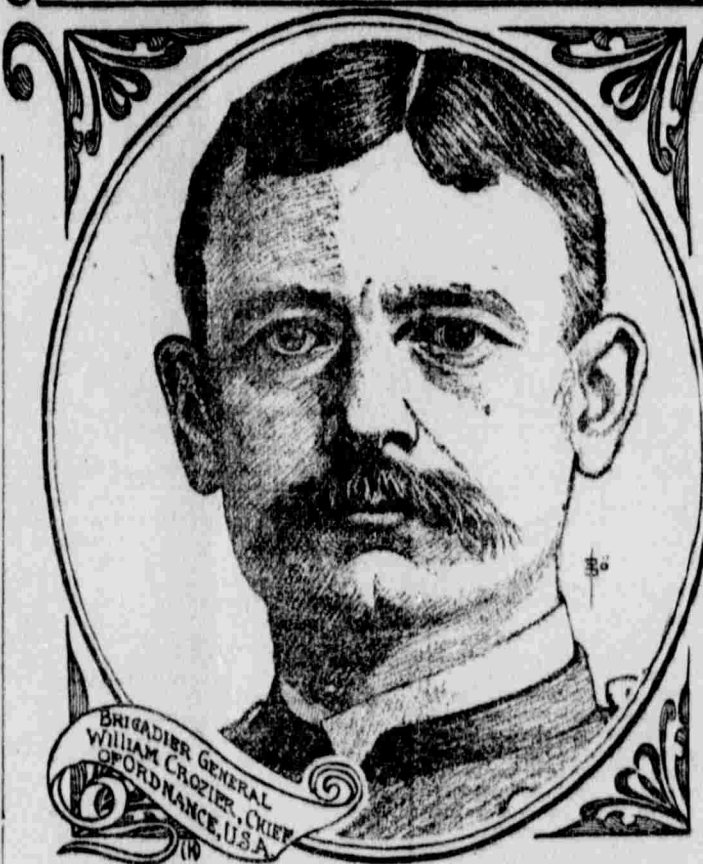
The American army practically has been made over in the past five years. Even its clothes have been made over. It appears that we had to send for an Englishman to do this. One Mr. Winter, a London military tailor, came over a few months ago at a salary of \$1,250 a week—more than President Roosevelt gets—and showed our military tailors how to cut Johnny Yank's clothes so they would fit him. Three or four years ago the officers' uniforms were made over, and it was deemed high time that the private soldier had a chance to look more stylish, though style is not what counts when there is a row. Mr. Winter remarked while here that the clothing material furnished to the American army is the best that is furnished to any army in the world—so right here we have an admission, from a Britisher, of superiority in one point.

Along with his new clothes the American soldier carries to Cuba new shooting irons. Not a weapon, save perhaps the officers' swords, that went to Cuba eight years ago is taken along on this trip. From cannon to cartridge clip everything is new and different. Field artillery, machine guns and rifles are of new types and of the highest efficiency now possible. Even the bayonet is of a distinctly new kind, and the revolver carried by the officers is an up to date model.

To the rifle carried by our fighting men attaches the chief interest just now in this army movement. For the



LOADING A MULE ON A TRANSPORT



first time since the establishment of the United States army every branch of the service now carries the same make of rifle. The war department began issuing the new rifle to the several branches of the service about six months ago, recalling the old Krag-Jorgensen and other makes which had done notable service in Cuba, China and the Philippines. The carbines of the cavalry were recalled also, the

troopers being furnished with the same gun that is carried by infantrymen. This gun, the "New Springfield" model of 1903, is a little longer than the old cavalry carbine and a little shorter than the Krag. In looks it is very different from either. In its operation and its efficiency, likewise, it is quite another weapon. Experts consider it the deadliest army rifle in use anywhere on earth.

The new rifle is a magazine gun, but the cartridges are loaded in a clip and not separately as in the old rifles. This facilitates fighting. The caliber is .30. The rifle is of simpler construction than the Krag, has greater penetration and flatter trajectory, and shoots straighter. One of its steel jacketed bullets will go through a tree a foot and a half thick and kill a man on the other side.

Then there is the new bayonet. This bayonet is a knife, a double edged knife sixteen inches long. It cuts both ways. It will do more execution than any bayonet ever devised before. Batteries of the Russian-Japanese war proved that there is still plenty of use for the bayonet, which some military men had begun to consider obsolete.

For the first time each regiment has its own machine gun squad. A detail of twenty-one men handles the regimental machine guns, which are Vickers-Maxims of the same caliber as the new rifle. When in operation these guns resemble cameras or surveying instruments, being set on tripods. Their action, however, is different. An expert handler of one of these little tripod devices can saw a board in two with bullets at a distance of half a mile.

The new three inch field gun is another novelty in active service, but is tried and proved by thorough tests. It shoots a shrapnel shell of fifteen pounds, having a bursting radius of fifty yards. Great accuracy, long range and reduced recoil are features of this gun.

Then there is the mountain gun, carried, like the regimental machine gun, on the back of a mule. The piece itself is borne by one mule, the carriage by another and the ammunition by a third. This gun is of 2.5 inch caliber. Like the field gun it shoots a fifteen pound projectile, but its range is not so great. The chief advantage of this gun is that it can be carried over mountain trails, wherever a mule can find a footing.

In estimating the fighting efficiency of an army the horses and mules must not be omitted. The best cavalry horses in the world come from the western plains of the United States. These horses are thoroughly educated. They know their business as well as the trooper knows his. Sometimes, as say the instructors, the horse learns faster than the man. The army rule is highly important. No one will deny that the Missouri mule, whether from Missouri or some other western state, is universally sought after. England, Japan, Germany, Russia and other nations supply themselves with pack mules from the United States when they can get them. The United States army mule also is educated. He graduates from the training school at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, before receiving his commission to carry a mountain gun or a load of cartridges.

The men in our army are the fittest of all. Statistics show that they are slightly larger than any other soldiers, and that adds something to their fighting force. They are physically fit; they must be fit to get into the army, of late the enlistment regulations have been made more rigid. If a man has a corn nowadays he is liable to a turning down when he seeks to enlist. Corns interfere with forced marching.

The American army of today has the world's best marksmen. That record was held before the Spanish war, but the infusion of green volunteers during that conflict lowered the standard of marksmanship, and for a time the championship was lost to the United States. But now our soldiers have won back the premier place in marksmanship, making better records than any soldiers in the world ever made before. There are now in the army about 10,000 crack shots—men who have made the grade of marksman or better. That is a most remarkable showing, and it means something "award" in case of war.

ROBERTUS LOVE.

Expert's Report on The Spencer Seedless Apple.

Much has been printed of late in regard to the Spencer Seedless Apple, and some nursery men have been inclined to publishing adverse reports as to its merits. Not long since a Canadian company, which had noticed these reports, sent to London for Hon. John Dryden, formerly minister of agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, and engaged him to make a thorough report on the question. The Utah Seedless Apple Co., Provo, whose office is well known to Utah, give complete endorsement to Mr. Dryden's report, which is as follows:

(Toronto, Sept. 17, 1906.)

Spencer Seedless Apple Co., of Toronto, Limited, Toronto, Canada:

Pursuant to arrangement, I proceeded to Grand Junction, Colo., for the purpose of personally examining the tree and fruit of the Spencer Seedless Apple.

I arrived early in the afternoon of Tuesday, September 11th, and immediately drove out about two miles to the farm of Mr. Spencer. Here I was met by Mr. Spencer, who showed me the trees and fruit.

I was informed that the trees were twelve years old and the youngest in the orchard six years old. Twenty-five of the trees are planted in two rows, thirteen in each, with other varieties of apples on either side.

The additional tree stands were surrounded also by other varieties. I was informed that there were at least a dozen more trees scattered in different parts of the orchard. I spent some time in a close inspection of the growing trees as well as the apples themselves, with a view of determining their quality.

In my judgment, would be ITS COMMERCIAL VALUE. It was a very fine specimen of a seedless apple, and I could not say the middle of October, when the fruit would have matured, showing its full size and natural color, but my return to Ireland at that time, as you are aware, made it impossible to delay. The specimens I brought from Colorado show plenty of size but without a vestige of color. The youngest apples were just beginning to turn, and when mature, I am told show a beautiful red with small yellow spots, and a very pretty appearance.

There are, in my opinion, several characteristics which are essential in the production of a COMMERCIAL APPLE suited to the requirements of the average fruit grower.

First, a hearty and vigorous grower, bearing maturity without waiting too long, as in the case of some varieties with which I am familiar. In this respect, I found the Spencer Seedless Apple fulfills every requirement. The general appearance of all the trees, the shape of the leaves, the length of the fruit, the shape of the fruit, the size of the tree, as well as the size of the fruit, which I examined, considering their age, all indicated a quick growing tree.

Secondly, will they do well in the Canadian climate? That has yet to be tested in practice, but their abundance in Grand Junction, showing a hardy character in a climate ranging from one hundred degrees of heat in July and August to twelve or fifteen below zero in mid-winter, is an evidence that a similar result would be obtained in Canada.

Third, an early bearing quality. In this respect my first leaves no doubt whatever. The first apple crop was given me in July and August, to twelve or fifteen below zero in mid-winter, is an evidence that a similar result would be obtained in Canada.

Fourth, a hearty and vigorous grower, bearing maturity without waiting too long, as in the case of some varieties with which I am familiar. In this respect, I found the Spencer Seedless Apple fulfills every requirement. The general appearance of all the trees, the shape of the leaves, the length of the fruit, the shape of the fruit, the size of the tree, as well as the size of the fruit, which I examined, considering their age, all indicated a quick growing tree.

From the above, it would seem that the Spencer Seedless Apple has, in my judgment, all the qualities necessary to make it a success as a COMMERCIAL APPLE. Added to this is the seedless characteristic, which will, as an attractive table apple, as a runner on one cooking apple without seeds or core, as well as an evaporating apple, give it a value for many years far in advance of other varieties and which, at the present time can scarcely be estimated.

show extremely early bearing tendencies.

My fourth essential characteristic is, will the seedless apple tree bear a crop of color, and continue it year after year?

From what I saw as well as from repeated conversations with Mr. Spencer, I am entirely satisfied as to this point also. Perhaps the answer which will appeal to the members of your company with the greatest force will be the appearance of the snap-shot photographs taken in the orchard as I was busy inspecting the apples. These will show an abundant crop. Every tree carried all or more than the limbs should bear and compared splendidly with other varieties in the orchard.

The nature of the early formation of the apple shows almost entire protection from the frost or damage from continuous rain, guaranteeing a distinct advantage over any other variety, as illustrated by the crop of the first year while other varieties all failed.

Fifth, as to the size of the apple, the specimens presented to you with this report, which I personally plucked from the trees without a ladder, show a satisfactory average size but without a tinge of color. I can wholly endorse the opinion of Prof. Crowley sent to inspect for the Orange Judd company of New York. "That they compare favorably in size with the best of the seedling varieties, the average showing rather better than the latter variety."

Their keeping quality has already been tested, and sufficient proof is at hand to show that they stand the test. Mr. Spencer will pick his present crop about the middle of October and says that they will be at their best about the first of March following.

There only remains for consideration the quality of the mature apple. At this date it is impossible from personal observation to form any accurate judgment of the flavor, but I can say that the texture is firm, solid and juicy. A few months hence, I hope to settle, according to my own taste, the point of flavor, which opinion I can only hope may express that of the majority who may have the opportunity of using it. In the meantime, I can only fall back on the opinion of other disinterested parties. Mr. Maynard, Secretary of the National Association of Gardeners, says, it is similar in flavor to the Baldwin, but more juicy, and in this respect, as well as in its apparent cooking qualities, similar to the Greening. The meat is firm, the texture fine and smooth, and the quality of the flavor very good." Prof. Alexander C. Sloan, President of the West Virginia Horticultural Society, and J. P. Moore, join in the following statement: "To call the fruit is a dark rich red, with small dots sprinkled over its surface. It is strictly a winter variety, not being ready for the market before the last of October, and in flavor compares favorably with the Winesap, and is a better keeper and shipper than the Ben Davis, the skin being smooth and firm, but not unduly thick."

From the above, it would seem that the Spencer Seedless Apple has, in my judgment, all the qualities necessary to make it a success as a COMMERCIAL APPLE. Added to this is the seedless characteristic, which will, as an attractive table apple, as a runner on one cooking apple without seeds or core, as well as an evaporating apple, give it a value for many years far in advance of other varieties and which, at the present time can scarcely be estimated.

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN.

(Signed)

A MOUNTAIN OF GOLD.

could not bring as much happiness to Mrs. Lucia Wilke, of Caroline, Wis., as did one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, when it completely cured a running sore on her leg, which had tortured her 23 long years. Greatest antiseptic healer of Piles, Wounds, and Sores. 25c. Z. C. M. I. Co., Dept. 112-114 So. Main St., Drug Store.

Queer Tastes.

The waiter, being leg-weary—leg-wearyness is a recognized waiter's disorder—was taking a day off.

"There are," he said, as he puffed at his pipe and swung tranquilly to and fro in his rocking chair, "there are some queer tastes seen by waiters. You know the publication of school girls for cake and pickles? Well, I have seen that beat often."

"I've got a customer who puts sugar on white potatoes. Sugar on tomatoes and cantaloupe is pretty bad; but sugar on potatoes—ugh!"

"A lady customer, a cornet-maker, melts a lump of butter in her cup of tea. Could you do that?"

"A pugilist puts vinegar on all his meats and all his vegetables—vinegar on everything except his dessert. This is not because he wants to reduce his weight; it is because he likes the taste."

"Of course, I have lots of customers who drink sour milk and eat high game and cheese—customers for whom we open milk and cheese and birds till the aroma of our cellar's ripening red would cause a turkey buzzard to quail."

"I have never seen one put sugar on oysters, but I have seen several persons sugar their fish."

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN.

(Signed)

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN.

(Signed)

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN.

(Signed)

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN.

(Signed)

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN.

(Signed)

Yours very truly,

JOHN DRYDEN.

(Signed)

WE WANT MEN



DR. COOK, Founder of Cook Medical Co.

OF ALL AGES AND OCCUPATIONS, who are troubled with BLOOD POISON, VARICOSE or KNOTTED VEINS, NERVO-VITAL DEBILITY, KIDNEY or BLADDER TROUBLES or ANY OF THEIR ASSOCIATE DISEASES or WEAKNESSES to call at our office for free consultation and a thorough examination, after which you can readily decide whether or not you want treatment. If we find that we can cure you the charges will be reasonable and terms to suit your convenience.

If not convenient for you to call, write us a description of your complaint and we may be able to advise you what to do, without the expense of coming to the office.

FOR MANY YEARS we have made a specialty of MEN'S DISEASES and we know we can cure you, IF your case is curable. Experimenting and theories are things of the past. Our treatment embraces the most modern and scientific principles, founded on years of successful practice.

We have cured thousands. If your physical condition is impaired, if your vitality is assailed from overwork and worry, if your system is tainted with disease in any form whatever, YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF to seek and obtain restorative power at once.

We Charge Nothing for advice and consultation. All men in need of medical aid are invited to come and see us. If you decide to have us treat you we will guarantee a perfect cure and a complete restoration to health in every case accepted. If you cannot come personally, and desire information, write us fully and freely. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. only.

Consultation at office or by mail free and solicited. Prescriptions carefully compounded under our personal supervision and warranted to be fresh and pure. Satisfactory results legally guaranteed. Consultation, advice and thorough examination free.

We make no extra charge for medicine.

COOK MEDICAL CO.,

116 SOUTH MAIN.



For The Thanks-giving Dinner Table.

The Question

you pop, if it's met by a "yes," spells out the necessity of an engagement ring. Then, if luck is still with you, a wedding ring will be in order. If you require either or both, no better place for buying can be found than at my store. And prices just right.

SAL SICKLE,
The Low-Price Reliable Jeweler,
233 MAIN STREET,
Below the Kenyon hotel, next to the fence.



\$88.30 Collected!

Six years old. The following is the letter they wrote:

"Panguitch, Utah, Oct. 17, 1906.

"Merchants' Protective Assn.:

"I just received the \$88.30 collected for me. This bill has been due since 1900. We appreciate your efforts.

"Very truly yours,

"Southern Utah Equitable,"

"Thos. Sevy, Supt."

We are collecting about \$700 every day for our clients from Bad Debts. If you need some money, turn in your claims. We collect for everybody everywhere.

Merchants' Protective Association,

Scientific Collectors of Bad Debts.

Fifth Floor Commercial National Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City.

Francis G. Luke, General Manager.

"SOME PEOPLE DON'T LIKE US."