· PATAGONIA, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1917

First Call for Men In Selective Draft Draws Heavily Here

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday ulation. of next week the local selection board, misnamed the "exemption" board, will examine men of Santa Cruz county who July 4th, we got a couple of people so are eligible to military service under the | badly mixed up that no one knows which new selective draft law, in Nogales. color they are. We mentioned Blackie The board has called for 218 men to be Karns as a colored cowboy working for examined, in order to select the quota the Arivaca Land and Cattle company, for the county, which is 109. Mexicans when as a matter of fact he is not coland other aliens must report to the ored at all, you can tell that by looking board, the same as citizens, but it is at him, and he is not working for the understood no alien will be drafted into Arivaca company, but is a deputy at the service, at the present time, at Montana Camp. Stafford Bly is the one least. Among the residents of this end we meant to say was the colored cowof the county, who must appear before boy that got in the first money roping the selection board in Nogales next calves. - Arizona Cattleman. week, are the following young men:

Patagonia - Gabriel Chabez, Jesus Soto, Rafael Altamirano, Francisco Morales, Cipriano Valenzuela, Rafael Romero, Richard Kunde, John Petrucci, Jose Jiminez, Aureliano Rivera, Rafael Munoz, Frank E. Blackledge, Vicente Vejarano, Arturo Valenzuela, Leopoldo Suqueiros, Dionicio Moraga, Joel Bar-

Sonoita-Henry E. Bingham, Albert B. Crayne, C. G. Reeves, Charles Elwonger, J. T. Young.

Elgin-Wm. H. Anderson, W. F. L. Schumacher, C. T. Frazier. Washington Camp-Marion L. Willi-

ford, Michael L. Sutton, Lesley D. Per-

Salero-Walter T. Carroll, Carlos E. Harshaw-William McMahon, Will

Lochiel-J. F. Burrows, John R. Mc-Intyre.

Mowry-Roy K. Smith. Canille-Lon Pyeatt.

Vaughn-E, L. Yeary. Out of the 218 men called in this county more than two-thirds are Mexicounty more than two-thirds are Mexican aliens, and this fact will result in great hardship to the American citizens, as it will doubtless result in every the county more than two-thirds are Mexican below, embracing 10 acres within the Coronado National Forest, Arizona, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homezens, as it will doubtless result in every young available American between the ages of 21 and 31 in Santa Cruz county the United States and office at Phoenix, being called to the colors. Governor Campbell has telegraphed to the Arizona delegation in Washington, asking that some relief be granted the state,



owing to the large proportion of alien residents. So far nothing definite is known of any changes in the quota assigned for Arizona, but it is believed the authorities at Washington will make some concession to southwestern states on account of their large Mexican pop-

In the report of the sports at Arivaca

ELGIN

Wa have had some fine rains recently and growing crops and livestock are good to look upon now in the Elgin

Mrs. D. F. Cunningham returned Wednesday from Nogales after a three and Miss Nolan.

Mrs. T. J. Turner and daughters and Powell. Mrs. Bess Thurston and daughter, Miss last week. Said they surely had a fine gonia with Mrs. Kite's parents, Mr. time at Ma Parker's while at Canille. Mrs. Parker served a grand dinner in their honor.

In memory of Edward Vance Turner, who passed away July 20th, 1917: He is not dead, the child of our affec-

But gone unto that heavenly home, Where he no longer needs our poor

protection, And Christ himself doth rule.

"C" List 3-4112. RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF Lands in National Forest. Notice is hereby given that the lands described Arizona, on September 29, 1917. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right or the same of the same o has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the person mentioned below, who has a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make home-stead entry and the preference right is stead entry and the preference right is sioner, at Sonoits, Arizona, on the 29th exercised prior to September 29, 1917, day of August, 1917. on which date the lands will be subject on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The SW 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 14, T. 22 S., R. 18 E., G. and S. R. M., 10 acres; application of Arthur B. Anderson, Canille, Arizona; List 3-4112. July 13, 1917. C. M. BRUCE, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Land Office. First pub. Aug. 3-8, 24, '17.

Are you two young folks sure you won't be poor in your old age? Are you providing for it or just

slipping and tripping along with no fear of the years? If you fail to be thrifty old age will be

This bank makes special provisions for young mar-

ried folks. Husband and wife can open a "joint account" which permits either to draw out and

be POOR in the evening of life.

The First National

Bank of Nogales,

Nogales, Arizona.

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

denosit funds. It makes them SURE they won't

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES

W. R. Stephenson and family of near

W. R. Stringfellow, who formerly

mines near Patagonia, is now in Bisbee.

George L. Brazec, a partner of J. G.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen-A span of

neck. Return to or notify S. J. John-

Dick Harding, well known in this

community, where he formerly repre-

sented a wholesale grocery firm, has

taken over the agency for the Overland

in Tucson, and extends an invitation to

his friends here to call on him when

Avelino Redondo, a lovesick Mexican

seem to reciprocate his affections. The

bullet missed the heart by a good mar-

gin, and the young man is recovering.

It is not known how the "stall" result-

Mrs. John Cady returned Tuesday

evening from Tucson, where she went last week to attend the funeral of her

daughter-in-law. She was accompanied

home by Dan Cady and five little chil-

dren, husband and children of the de-

cedent, who will make their home for

awhile at least with Capt. and Mrs.

A farmer near Prescott was bitten by

rattles in last week and his life was

saved by the prompt application of an

Indian remedy. The remedy is composed of two tablespoonsful of salt,

and a large onion, all ground together.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was sup-posed to be incurable. Doctors pre-

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

one-third of a plug of chewing tobacco

they are in the Old Pueblo.

ed as to the love affair.

assessment work.

before returning,

Mrs. Chas. Carman, Patagonia teach- and Mrs. Geo. Hand, returned to Mesa er, is visiting in Mismi.

this week, their former home, C. J. Trask and Elmo Wilson are Mrs. Jesse Hanson and Mrs. Vaughn

Jake Johnson, well known Patagonia Sorrells family. prospector, is confined in a hospital in Bisbee 'are visiting this week with Mr.

chant and United States commissioner J. S. Gatlin and family. at Sonoita, has been appointed deputy

Mrs. J. H. Branch of Don Luis, a daughter of James Parker Sr., of Par. He asks to be remembered to his friends ker Canyon, is visiting relatives in this here, county this week.

give a dance tomorrow night, Aug. 4, Oregon and after an absence of eight To be opened for homesteads and sale, are of a most encouraging nature. in Floral hall, the proceeds to be do- years is up in the Gold King mine doing Containing some of the best land left in nated to the Red Cross.

The committee having in charge the collected and forwarded \$73.10 from Patagonia for the month of July.

Miss Maggie Holden left this week to join her father in Deming, N. M., weeks' visit with Mrs. James Brown after a short visit in Patagonia with mules; one black, branded U Son shoulher grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben der JC on neck; other sorrel, MC on son on Stnoita grant, below Patagonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Kite and little Roberta, visited Elgin and Canille all son, who have been staying in Pata-

> NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, July

Notice is hereby given that Frank Notice is nereby given that Frank-Jolly, of Elgin, Arizona, who on Octo-ber 2, 1915, made Homestead Entry No. 028511, for NE'4, Sec. 14; Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 11; Lots 3 and 4, Section 12, Township 21 S., Range 17 E., G&SRB& Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Com-missioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 6th day of September, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses; James Cunningham, James LeRoy Jones, Thomas Yeary, all (3) of Elgin, Ari-zona, Jerry Hetler of Sonoita, Arizona. J. L. IRVIN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. epartment of the Interior, U.S. Land

Office at Phoenix, Arizons, July Cady in Patagonia. Notice is hereby given that Meardie?

L. Giles of Eigin, Arizon 3, who on December 2, 1915, made Homestead Entry No. 026078, for W½, Section 25, Township 19 S.: Range 18 E., G&SRB&Mearling by S.: Range 18 E., G&SRB& Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, he-fore W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commis-

Claimant names as witnesses: Willie

J. L. IRVIN, Register.



should be used in the choice of the store at which to purchase your Soft Drinks. You will show the best of judgment if your choice falls on this establishment. A visit will impress you with the truth of that claim. A single purchase of our Soda will prove it. We try to please.

PENDERGRASS' AMUSE-MENT PARLOR

T. B. FITTS, M. D

Physician and Surgeon PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

J. E. Hopkins. F. D. Valles. THE AMERICAN GARAGE

SURE ???

We aim to keep in stock a complete assortment of supplies for practically all makes of cars. Thus we usually save you the delay that results from ordering elsewhere. And oftentimes we can save you consider-

Our prices on tires, tubes, lamps, spark plugs and sundries of all kinds entitle us to your patronage. All we ask is an opportunity to prove our claim that we can satisfy you.

able money on your purchases.

on a business mission to Los Angeles of California are visiting with relatives in Santa Cruz county this week, the

Nogales, having heart trouble. Stephenson's father-in-law, Supervisor W. F. Christmann, the livewire mer-

The Country Club of Sonoita is to

ollection of funds for the Red Cross,

First publication Aug. 3-8-31-17

Mouser of Turner, Ariz., John Patrick, Thomas D. Mathes, Henry Broom Pike, all (3) of Elgin, Arizona.

List 3-First publication July 27—8.24-17.

Magazines

Again we have increased our order on magazines. All the leading periodicals of

the day on display at the Peerless Notwithstanding cloudy wea-

ther, our ice cream business keeps up. There's a reason. Only the purest and best ingredients enter its composition, and our prices are lower than elcewhere.

Peerless Parlors

McIntyre & Ijams, Props.

He made a poultice of it on the two wounds made by the rattler. The pain lessened in a few minutes and he was able to go to Prescott and consult a

ranch in the San Rafael valley. They associates, is coming to the front as a as a result of the recent big rains, but management of Kohlberg and Verfurth, still passable. Lou Koller has his crew Bisbee men who have recently secured employed repairing the bad places in the property. Mr. Kohlberg is one of the old road, instead of continuing work the best known and most competent on the new road, and within a few minerals separation experts in the days this thoroughfare will be as good country, his oil flotation patent, the worked at, the Gringo and in other or better than before the floods.

the United States. Large copyrighted left Patagonia Thursday morning for description of soil, climate, rainfall, land, Oregon. - Advt.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Patagonia, least pleasant of her experiences here by permission of kind friends, Mr. is the total absence of mosquitos, which Ralph McIntyre and his partner, Mr. she says is very different from her east-Ijams, will sell ice cream and cake in ern home. the Peerless Parlors at 40 per cent profit of cream, proceeds of same to | Ward Harrington, oldtime newspaper aid in church work. We ask a hearty man from everywhere, is visiting with co-operation of all who may see this The Patagonian this week. He came little ad on that day, which is the 8th down from Bisbee, and in speaking of of August, 1917. We also ask the mem- the L. W. W. trouble and deportation bers of the church and Aid Society or in that town, says the "Wobblies" got any friend who wishes to help in this just what was coming to them. work to donate a cake and bring or youth, attempted to commit suicide one send it to the ice cream parlor on Wedday last week, because his novia didn't nesday, the 8th of August.

MRS. R. P. POPE, President.

Wandering Jew Is Making Fine Record

No. 34

The Wandering Jew mine, in the A. L. Kinsley and son were in town Tyndall district near Alto, once the early this week for supplies from their property of the late Mark Lulley and report the roads in very bad condition, consistent lead producer under the new "K.&K.," being in use at the present time in most of the big mining plants The Government needs farmers as of the country. Concentrates from the well as fighters. 2,300,000 acres of Ore- Wandering Jew are being hauled to gon and California Railroad Co. grant Patagonia regularly for shipment to Longstreet, has leased his ranch in lands. Title revested in United States. the smelter, and reports from the mine

Mrs. Henry Rose, mother-in-law of John Wagner, old-time prospector, map, showing land by sections, and Dr. T. B. Fitts, of Baltimore, Md., is enjoying a visit with the family of Dr. Bisbee. He will go from there to the elevations, temperature, etc., postpaid Fitts in Patagonia. Mrs. Rose is de-Globe-Miami district on mining business \$1. Grant Lands Locating Co., Port- lighted with the cool summer and beautiful surroundings of Patagonia, and is enjoying her stay very much. Not the

Beginning next week, our ice deliveries will be made three times weekly, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, MRS. W. C. SHIELDS, Vice-Pres. Peerless Parlors. - Adv.

Fruit will be scarce this year==and SUGAR HIGH

Why try to can fruit when you can get the best on the market at prices lower than cost to produce at Washingington Trading Co.? Try our Del Monte brand.

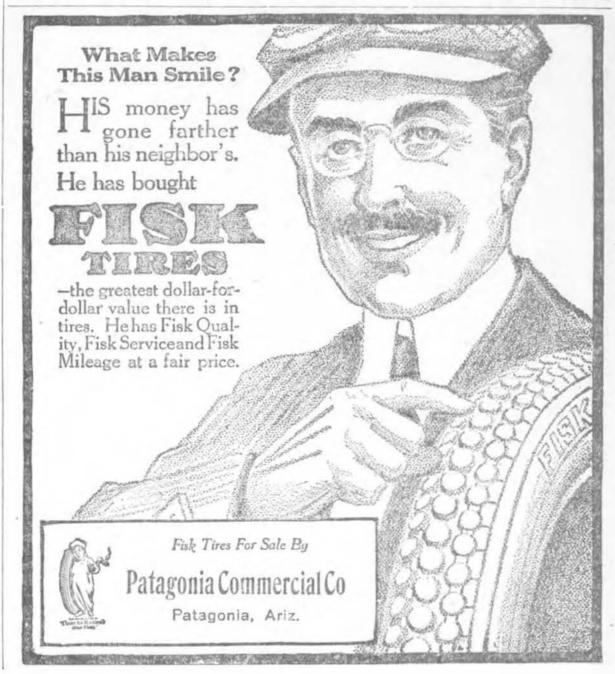
Children's Koveralls

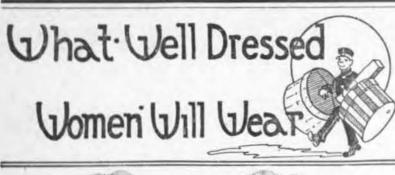
Sizes ranging from 2 yrs, to 8 yrs. Middy Blouses. White Canvas Mary Jane Slippers. Hats-many colors and a large variety.

Men's Wear

Men's Genuine Panama Hats. All wool cream color Trousers, All wool Beach Cloth Trousers, B.V.D. Under-

Washington Trading Co.







FAVORITES FOR BLOUSES FOR MIDSUMMER.

The shops continue to display blouses-tailored and otherwise made -for late summer wear. Tailored mod- and shapes up her figure. Then, if she els are of crepe de chine and other wash silks, while georgette crepe holds its own first place for dressy wear. The lingerie blouses of fine white voile, trimmed with narrow filet, cluny or lingerie lace, and further ornamented nothing is left to chance; every line, fine touches-used sparinglygains ground as midsummer nears, thing is a matter of study, This is a favorite, worn with white wash skirts and with other separate skirts for the street and sports. It blouses do almost as well, with careful

A blouse of white pussy willow taffeta is one of the few tailored models which is not uncompromisingly and thoroughly pressed and the skirt plain. It has a very simple pattern on the front wrought in small white and long front and plaits at each side of blue beads. Except for this it is en- it. tirely plain, relying for its style upon satin-covered buttons set close toa wide sailor collar and deep pointed cuffs turned back at the wrists.

In the blouse of georgette narrow revers at the front widen into a collar that is deep at the back and edged with narrow filet lace, Fine tucks, in two groups, extend from the shoulder seams to the line of the bust and a dainty pattern in silk embroidery fingathered into deep plain cuffs and all seams are hemstitched.

Among new arrivals there are a few blouses that fasten in the back. They with a plain skirt cut ankle length, ed with high collars and la-

The stout woman must begin at the beginning by having a corset that fits adopts scientifically designed clothes, and has them perfectly executed, no one will ever couple "ungainly" with her figure, for it will have good lines and style. But in the new designing every button, every drapery-every-

There are two good examples of successful costuming of the stout figure, shown in the picture. In one of them, launders to perfection, and the silk of plain satin and satin-striped crepe georgette, the designer takes advantage of the newly arrived box-plaited skirt to emphasize long, straight lines in the costume. The plaits are narrow is set on to a bodice of satin with It fastens with a row of small gether. In the over drape of striped crepe the satin stripe overlays the crepe stripe. The belt of plain satin slips through slashes in the straight hanging drape and dips to lengthen the waistline at the front. The upper part of the sleeves, of the striped crepe, falls over a deep, close-fitting cuff of satin. Length of skirt is to be ishes the decoration. The sleeves are determined by becomingness and not sacrificed to styles that shorten the figure.

This is noticeable in the suit shown The long lines of the coat are almost



NEW STYLES ADAPTED TO STOUT FIGURES.

bots and are a boon to the too-slender | unbroken, even the needlework decorawoman. But blouses like those pic- tion at the bottom is not extended tured, with open throats, are worn across the front. The waistline is

the clothes which modern methods ten the coat. make for it, beauty of line as well. There is a system of careful designing, done by specialists in the work, that has resulted in a new order of things. These specialists adapt the new styles to the figures of stout women, but hold them to the "svelt" line, and if a new style is incompatible with the sveltline, it is the style that is sacrificed, and not the Une.

with separate high collars and jabots. managed with a narrow belt that dips The stout, matronly figure has a to lengthen it, and this is emphasized dignity and style of its own, and, in by the row of bone buttons that fas-

Julia Bottomby

A tonic made from five grains each of powdered alum and sulphate of zinc, with a gill of boiled and cooled water, is excellent.

Battles Which Made the World ARMINIUS' SLAUGHTER OF THE ROMANS The Original of Hindenburg More Than Nineteen Hundred Years Ago Used the Swamps of Germany to Overwhelm Its Enemies. By CAPT. ROLAND F. ANDREWS

By CAPT. ROLAND F. ANDREWS

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Arminius was a German who fought | He tormented the marchers with arfor the liberty of a people against the rows and slings, while the angry gods most powerful and warlike empire of of Germany poured down fresh torthe time. He won it. Oddly enough rents of rain. he won it by employment of the very tactics which have gained the most ily attempting to breast a hill found marked success for the German arms themselves thrown into confusion by in the present war. He may almost be stumbling into barricades of felled said to have furnished the inspiration trees, that Arminius gave signal for a great victory by Iuring the legions of the wood sounded the wild yells of the Rome into the mire of his swamps and Germans as they poured showers of morasses and there slaughtering them darts on the floundering legionaries. nlmost to a man. The great fight took while Arminius and his body guard, place nine years before the beginning concentrating their fire against the of the Christian era. It drove the horses of the cavalry, drove these power of Rome out of Germany for- wounded animals into the already shat-

been murdered in his Roman dungeon. safety for himself by abandoning his Augustus, the voluptuary and profiigate, was on the throne of a Rome now largely given over to pleasure. Tiberius, afterward to become emperor himself, had been recalled from the command of Germany, then held as an ceed him came Quintilius Varus, fresh He established his headquarters near the center of the modern country of Westphalia, where he not only gave up himself to the gratification of his drank the Romans. Weaker and weakrapacity and licentiousness, but encouraged all manner of excesses on the part of his soldiers. No man's life or property was safe. Less so was the fighting frantically or perished miserahonor of any woman. The Romans bly in the morass. One small body of wallowed in evil. The German swarm veterans like the guard of after years buzzed in indignation. In the mind of at Waterloo, formed on a mound and Arminius formed the plan, preposter- there beat off all attacks through a ous as it seemed, not only to take ven- long, dreadful night. But at dawn, geance upon the oppressors, but to worn-out with hunger and wounds, they defy the whole Roman empire, and were charged by an overwhelming turn Germany back from vassalage of Rome to its own independence. But stood or offered up in fearful sacrifice for his success the Europe of today might be populated by an entirely dif-

As is not infrequently the case a woman figured in the maelstrom. Arminius, himself a citizen of Rome by the benign concession of the Roman emperor who had conquered him, eloped with the daughter of one For this he was de-Segestes. nounced and proscribed. So he took to the forests where he roused and organized the wild hordes of German fighting men.

Very crafty was Arminius. waited for the heavy rains. These coming in due season turned the country into bogs through which it became most difficult to maneuver regular troops. Then he directed the tribes near the Weser and the Ems to take up arms in minor revolt against the This was represented to Varus as a local disturbance which required his immediate presence on the spot. Varus fell into the trap. Promptly he set forth, starting his army on a line parallel with the Lippe. Here, not far from the source of the Ems, where the country is rugged and heavily wooded, with streams which are shallow in the dry season, but which overrun their banks in the time of the rains, Arminius staged his terrible enterprise. No modern Hindenburg drew on the invaders with more guile.

Varus was little more than an ordinary general, but he had with him a force of the best-disciplined, most formidable troops in the world-Roman legionnries to the number of some 14,-000 supplemented by a thousand Roman cavalry and numerous light auxil-These were commanded by skillful officers, although the incompetent Varus had permitted his force to be encumbered by a rabble of camp followers and women who greatly impeded the march. Into the dark forest entered this doomed host.

Once clear of the firm level ground came trouble. In the marshes the cavalry often found itself unable to proceed. Even the infantry must make roads of logs. The camp followers got in the way of the engineers. And then suddenly came the word that the rear guard had been furiously at-

tacked by the barbarians. Confused and startled, Varus gave the command to press forward. His troops struggled on, but from the woods on either flank came heavy discharges of missiles. Some of the best of the cohorts were mowed down by enemies whom they were unable to see. On such ground the legions could not deploy. The Germanic auxiliaries began to desert. But Roman discipline held firm. Advancing until it reached something which approximated an open spot, the army, continually beset by harassing foes, stolldly pitched its regulation Roman camp.

The veteran officers of Varus were worried. While history is somewhat uncertain on this point, it appears that during the night they induced him to wails concerning the tightness of surrender command. When the army resumed its march on the morrow it ing from the manufacturers of chewwas under the direction of its best sol- ing gum. Neither the war nor any diers but not even this change could other calamity has affected the output

save the congemned men of Rome. stern legions. He had no taste for the flight of javelins to be followed inevitably by the shock of swordsmen,

It was not until the Romans wear-For he gained his general attack. Through the gloom of tered Roman ranks. Varus attempted Vercingetorix, the great Gaille a retreat toward the Lippe, only to find chieftain, had been overcome by Julius himself more flercely attacked than Caesar, had been made to march in before. Vala, commanding the cavalry, Caesar's triumph and had afterward rode off with all his squadrons, seeking comrades, but the horse were overpowered in detall and killed to the last man. Varus, badly wounded, remained with the desperately fighting infantry. Finally, seeing all lost and fearing the punishment which would be meted out outpost of German empire. To suc- to him, he plunged upon his own sword and died. One lieutenant general fell from rule as the proconsul of Syria, fighting. The other surrendered, only

to be put to instant death. Deep of the cup of suffering they had so often administered to others er grew the army. At last the eagles plerced and the great array which had marched forth in such pride either died force and either butchered where they on the altars of the old deities.

"Never," says Creasy, "was victory more decisive, never was the liberation of an oppressed people more instantaneous and complete,"

Throughout Germany the Roman garrisons were assalled and cut off. Within a few weeks from the fall of Varus the soil of Germany was free The German people had won the right to achieve their own destiny.

A Word for the Dog.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times, noting that several letters have appeared recently in the newspapers, complaining that farmers cannot keep sheep on account of dogs, replies that in Europe, Asia and in the southwestern part of the United States, sheep always are in the care of shepherds and trained dogs. Sometimes the shepherd is a girl or a boy. If dogs are practically banished from the state by too drastic legislation, how can farmers save their crops from trespassers, their fruit and vegetables it easy for thleves to escape with their of sending the animals to these marplunder, if there is no dog to give alarm. Women and girls in the country will have to carry firearms to protect themselves against vicious tramps, if dogs are no longer with them. To keep a dog chained too closely or too long a time is real cruelty.

Too Tame for Him.

Mike, in his third year, had been transplanted to the country by his careful parents. The move was made for Mike's sake; the city is no place for a growing boy. Mike, however, had not been consulted. During the first long day of his rustic seclusion it rained, and Mike, forced to stay indoors, made repeated trips to the windows to look out.

"Why isn't anybody passing?" he asked his mother, and again, "When is somebody going to go by?" and yet again, "Nobody is going by now, either."

"I want to go back home to Broad way," said Mike, firmly,

Friendly Advice.

No doubt Jenkins married Lobelia Genoff for love. At any rate beauty can't have had anything to do with It. Her face would have ripened a cheese or stopped a train. One day, soon after his marriage, Jenkins met a pal and timidly asked him what he thought of Lobelia.

"Help! Don't ask me!" gasped the

"Beauty is only skin deep, you know!" remonstrated Jenkins, stiffly. "Skin 'er then, dear chap!" advised the pal. "For heaven's sake, skin

Fortune Chewed Up Each Year.

Loud and long are the complaints of the stringency of the times and the money; but these laments are not comof this great necessity, says the Popu-Arminius was far too wise to risk | lar Science Monthly. The annual imhis levies in open battle against the ports of chewing gum average about 7,000,000 pounds, although in 1913 the amount reached nearly 14,000,000 pounds. Thus it is estimated that \$13,each encased in helmet and cuirass. | 000,000 worth is chewed annually,

LIVE STOCK PRODUCTION IN THE SOUTH



FINE BUNCH OF BEEF CATTLE ON SOUTHERN FARM.

From the United States Department of |

Retter marketing facilities are es sential to the increase in live-stock production in the South, which is desirable from every point of view, Various methods of improving the present situation in this respect have been tried out, and the most promising ones are discussed in a new publication of the United States department of agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 809. Among the most important are the organization of co-operative shipping and marketing clubs and of local live-stock buying companies, the establishment of local packing houses, the custom of holding live-stock sales on advertised dates, and the use of local ice plants in curing farm meat.

Of these, says the bulletin already mentioned, co-operative shipping is the one that is being most generally adoptted in the United States. Associations for this purpose have met with marked success in the middle West and are tion facilities afforded by local ice equally well adopted to conditions in some parts of the South. They enable the small producer to ship his animals to centralized live-stock markets at no immediate home use, and the possibilpaid by the dealer who ships in carload lots. In this way the furmer is other great advantage of such associations is that they are simple in organization and require no capital to do business, because the farmers are not oald for their stock until the returns from the shipment are received.

Market for Stock. In one Mississippi city the board of trade has created a somewhat more complex organization in order to provide the farmers of the surrounding country with a good local market for their live stock throughout the year, A "farmers' stockyards company" has been organized with a paid-in capital of \$2,500, provided by local business men, in the hope of increasing the production of live stock in the section. No dividends are paid and the operating expenses of the company are reduced to a minimum. On two days of each week throughout the year the company buys live stock for cash in any sized lots, at prices which are the

Superior Beef Type.

prices paid by local butchers and their

instead of insisting that payment be

made by extending credit to the pro-

ducer. Incidentally the operations of

the company have shown that live

stock can be bought and shipped to the

large markets, and a number of pri-

vate dealers have undertaken to com-

pete with the company. This has

Clemson College Plan.

son Agricultural college in South Caro

lina and the United States department

of agriculture, which has been co-oper-

ating with the college in the encourage-

ment of live-stock production, is the

establishment of set market days at

places accessible to the farmers feed-

ing cattle. When this plan was first

instituted arrangements were made to

bring to the sales buyer from Northern

markets. The results have proved very

satisfactory, cattle frequently netting

from one-half to one cent more per

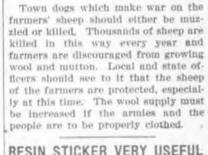
nound then local buyers offer.

Another plan adopted by the Clem-

surrounding country.

The immediate result of this

found for them. equivalent of those prevailing at the PROTECT SHEEP FROM DOGS large centralized markets le Flocks Should Either Be Muzzled or Killed Outright.





Trouble May Be Obviated Where Spray Materials Do Not Adhere

Spray materials do not adhere well to some plants, such as the onion and cabbage. This trouble may be obviated by the use of a "sticker." Resin sticker may be made by boiling in the open two pounds of resin and one pound of sal soda crystals in one gallon of water until the solution turns a clear brown color. This amount of material may be added to 50 gallons of bordeaux

willingness to pay cash for live stock ROTATING COTTON AND PEAS

Plan to Overcome Wilt by Planting Cowpeas-Latter Is Immune to Fungus Disease.

Rotating cotton with the iron cowpen will overcome cotton wilt, as the cowpen is immune to the fungus that stimulated live-stock production in the induces the wilt, and causes it to die out. A wilt-resistant cotton has been found, within the last five years, that can be grown with profit under bollweevil conditions.

BROOD SOW NEEDS EXERCISE

Animal Should Not Be Kept Too Closely Housed-Comfortable Bed and Ventilation.

The brood sow must have plenty of exercise. Do not keep her too closely housed. Be sure she has a comfortable bed and that the hoghouse is well ventilated. It will not injure brood sows to do a little rustling for feed.

These and similar methods are designed to afford the farmer easy access to the large outside markets. Without them he is practically dependent on the local butcher and the local dealer or shipper. In selling to the butcher, frequently little or no attention is paid to market conditions. Hogs and cattle are slaughtered on numerous farms when the weather turns cool, with the result that the market is glutted. This means low prices, which the farmer must accept because the product is perishable. In a small town in Louislana, for example, it was found that each time it grew cool eight or ten dressed hogs were offered for sale when the demand called for no more

Home Curing of Meat

than one or two.

To some extent a remedy for this situation may be found in better methods of curing meat at home and also by taking advantage of the refrigeraplants. Experience has shown that it is practicable for the average Southern farmer to cure the pork needed for greater cost for transportation than is lity of marketing hogs in the form of cured meats is worthy of consideration. Some form of refrigeration, howmade independent of local buyers. An- ever, will greatly aid in safeguarding the curing process. This may be suppiled either in private meat-curing houses or in a community ment-curing house, or by taking the ment to a local ice plant to be cured. A recent experiment has shown that in a small mentcuring house in southern Georgia the cost of curing the meat was not more than three-fourths of a cent a pound, including the cost of the ice. On the other hand, a number of ice companies curing meat for farmers charge 1 cent a pound for curing, 2 cents for curing and smoking, and 3 cents for curing, smoking and wrapping. Some iceplants prefer to buy the hogs outright from the farmer and sell the cured products on their own account. A noticeable effect of this practice is to increase the number of hogs produced, because of the comparative certainty that a fairly profitable market will be

Canines Which Destroy Farmers'

Town dogs which make war on the zled or killed. Thousands of sheep are

Well to Some Plants.

movement, it is said, has been higher mixture,

DENVER WOMAN **GAINS 15 POUNDS**

Tried Many Different Medicines and Kept Getting Worse All the Time.

TOOK STEP-FATHER'S ADVICE

"My Improvement is the Talk of My Neighborhood," Says Mrs. Galloway.

"I have gained fifteen pounds by taking tanlac and my improvement is the talk of the neighborhood," said Mrs. J. R. Galloway, wife of one of the most popular conductors on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, who resides at 2325 West Thirty-third avenue, Den-

"For three years," she continued, "I suffered so from nervousness and catarrh of the head that I couldn't get more than two or three hours sleep a night. My head was stopped up all the time, my mouth was dry and hot and I had a continual dripping of mucous back into my throat. My stomach became affected and I couldn't digest what I ate. I had the most dreadful headaches imaginable and while I tried a number of different medicines I kept getting worse.

"My stepfather in Lima, Ohio, told me about Tanlac doing him so much good and advised me to try it and I'm certainly giad I took his advice, for three bottles have about made a new woman out of me. I have not had a headache since I started taking Tanlac and the catarrh is so much better that I hardly notice it any more. My stomach is in splendid condition now and I can eat and digest anything I want and am feeling just about as strong and well as I ever did. I have improved so much that my friends are all talking about it, and several of them are now taking it."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your y town,-Adv,

Brought It Back.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Hawbuck, "I hope you kept your head while you were in New York."

"I did, Martha," was the humble reply, "but I guess it was only because none o' them sharpers had any use

Ten smiles for a nickel. Always buy Red Cross Bag Blue: have beautiful, clear white clothes. Adv.

The Trouble.

"Whatca looking so blue about, old top?"

"Oh, my wife wants more clothes, though til the year her wardrobe has been oversubscribed."

Aroused, Then Mollified. Mr. Binks-I met a woman today that I thought a good deal of once.

Mrs. Binks-Oh, you did? "Yes. I used to do my very best to please her."

"Humph!" "I did everything I could to win her

affection." "My goodness!"

"And at last I flattered myself that I succeeded.

"Wha"-"She granted all that I asked, and by

so doing made me the happiest man "Merciful"-

"Isasked her to come up to the house with me today, but she had some shopping to do, and cannot get here until supper time."

"She isn't home, my dear. It was your mother that I met. She gave me you."-Pittsburgh Chronicle,

"Mr. Binks, I am going to my moth-

Such Is Life..

"George," she said, "am I really and truly your little popsy wopsy?"

"The sweetest peachy weachy in existence," declared George.

"And you've never, never loved another girl?"

"There isn't another girl in the world worth a thought, sweet." "What makes you love me so,

George?"

"Just because I can't help it, preciousest."

"Am I an angel, George?"
"An elf, petsie. The daintiest little

fairy that ever drew breath."

"Oh, my true knight!" she sighed. "Good night. Good night."

And five minutes later the daintiest little fairy that ever drew breath was snapping ma's head off because the bread and cheese and pickled onions were not laid out for supper; whilst the true knight was whispering sweet nothings to the golden-haired barmaid at the Fan and Feathers, and asking her if she had a fancy to go to the pictures next Friday.-Londo Tit-

POST TOASTIES are the newest and



THIRD YEAR OF WAR SEES SITUATION OF THE ALLIES GREATLY IMPROVED

Germany's Position Less Favorable Than One Year Ago or Two Years Ago-In Principal Theater of War, the West, East and Italian Fronts, the Entente Allies Have Shown Decided Superiority.

less favorable than it did either one year ago or two years ago.

She has to her credit in the last twelvemonth the crushing of ill-prepared Roumania and the conquest of two-thirds of that nation's territory.

But in the principal theater of war, the west, east and Italian fronts, the entente allies have shown, on the whole, a decided superiority to the central powers.

In the materials of war the nations fighting for democracy clearly have an Increasing advantage over the kaiser's legions. They have dealt the enemy blow after blow which have told heavlly in lives, if not in territory.

Germany More Desperate.

Germany's plight is rendered more desperate than it was on August 1, 1916, by the accession of the United States and several minor peoples to the ranks of her enemies. Almost the whole world is now lined up against that nation.

Every belligerent dreads another winter of war, but Germany most of all. She lacks many things to face the rigors of a cold campaign-not only shells and guns, but wool for warm clothing and sufficient coal to run her rapidly deteriorating railroads and her factories and keep those at home comfortably warm, not to speak of the famine in the food fats so necessary to those facing zero weather.

Looking back on the long truce of the spring on the eastern front, it is hard to realize that the Russians just one year ago were in the midst of a splendid offensive much like that which has surprised the world in the present month. In the 1916 drive Brussiloff pushed far within Bukowina and Galicia and crossed the borders of Hungary. He took about 350,000 prisoners, mostly Austrians, and forced the enemy to concentrate masses of reliable German troops, aided by a few Turks, to check him.

The real reason his drive came to a halt, however, we know now was lack of ammunition, failure of transport, treason within the czar's armies and wretched bureaucratic inefficiency. These handicaps seem to have been removed from the courageous Muscovites, perhaps for all time.

Unfortunate Roumania.

Roumania declared war on the Teutonic powers August 27 and immediately invaded Transylvania, where the weak Austrian guards were easily pushed back and the important cities of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt were soon in the invaders' hands.

The kaiser sent Von Falkenhayn, a splendid strategist just displaced by Von Hindenburg, as chief of the great general staff, to command on this front, while Von Mackensen headed the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks. who threw themselves on Roumania from the south.

The Roumanians proved no match for the combination of foes. Skillful work by German spies, or the treachery of certain members of their own army, put the Roumanians' plans of campaign in the Teutons' bands, it is now divulged. Bucharest fell December 6, and ten days later all Walachia was lost. On December 18 Russian troops took over the whole Roumanian front, and a few weeks later the Teuton advance was checked along the line of the Sereth and Danube rivers.

Somme Battle Continues. In the west, however, Germany was facing a far different problem from the poorly outfitted and trained Roumanian peasants. When the third year of the war opened the battle of the Somme was still going on vigorously, with the French and British showing a constantly growing superiority over the foe. Bit by bit through the summer and autumn the ground was wrenched from the kaiser's men until the coming of winter smothered the offensive "in mud and blood," and, according to the British commander, Sir, Douglas Haig. saved his opponents from an immediate great enforced retirement,

On September 22 it was announced that the French and British had taken 55,800 prisoners in the Somme battle between July 1 and September 18. This total was later considerably increased.

French Win at Verdun. At Verdun, too, the Germans suf-

fered. The French in battles of the fall and winter won back most of the ground lost in the offensive of the spring of 1916 and captured more than 15,000 prisoners, with slight losses themselves.

The spring campaign in the west opened this war with the Germans falling back from the great salient spearpoint directed at Paris-confessing thereby either their weakness or their aversion to a further offensive, although at the time German writers hinted darkly that Von Hindenburg

"had something up his sleeve." The "strategic retirement" began about March 17, and the Teutons triumphantly declared it would prevent an allied offensive this year. But they

spoke too soon. On April 9 the British stormed high Vimy Ridge, taking on this and suc- plunged in, got the lad's collar in a firm The other enemy stronghold along the ashore. The boy dragged the dog un-

New York.-Germany's situation at of Ypres. This the British blew up by the end of three years of war appears mines June 7, the noise being heard in kan line. London. They captured 5,000 prisoners the first day of the offensive and many others later.

French Gain Hills.

Below the sector of the German re-during the revolution "fraternizing" tirement the French were equally successful. On April 16 they started a Then the Russians, having put their their hands, besides important positions in Champagne. Their prisoners the first two days totalled 17,000. On May 6, along the Alsne, they took 6,100 Carpathians, the same as last summer. captives and gained points from which they looked down on the foe, as the British did farther north.

It should be noted here, however, that the French losses were severe, resulting in the replacement of Nivelle as commander in chief by Petain,

The last twelvemonth in the Italian campaign has witnessed a series of costly reverses for the Austrians, but the Italians have been prevented from following up their successes by the very difficult terrain, the beaten Teutons falling back after each defeat to new mountain positions most difficult to attack.

Italians Take Gorizia.

day by seizing the city of Gorizia and dad. increasing the number of their cap-

The Italians launched a new offensive the first days of November and their prisoners since the fall of Go- the foe. rizin totaled 40,365,

Winter then stifled operations until May 14.

in an unfavorable terrain and the Austrians counter-attacked successfully, inflicting important losses, but not extent. The Italians apparently settled down to organize the conquered soil in preparation for a new blow. In the Balkans.

In the Balkans the deadlock con-

TO DRIVE AMBULANCE

Mrs. Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff.

a prominent author and poet, is going

to France to drive an ambulance with

a hospital on the British front. Mrs.

Wagstaff will be a valuable addition

to the hospital, being as capable at

repairing her machine as she is at

driving it. She is an expert mechanic

DOG'S RESCUE EFFORT FAILS

Collie, Plunging Into River, Vainly

Tries to Hold Up Body of His

Master.

Westfield, Mass.-Joseph Wrogow

sky, seven years old, was drowned in

the Westfield river at Red Rock after

his collie, Fluff, twice tried to bring the

Joseph and his nine-year-old brother.

William, were playing on the bank,

Joseph slipped into the river. The dog

and a crack motorcyclist.

boy to shore.

back on their own soil, and with the help of other troops took Monastir. King Constantine of Greece gave up the forts of Kavala to the Bulgarians and the Germans took about 20,000 Greek soldiers to Silesia as "guests." For this and other acts favoring the Germans he lost his throne. Greece is now building up a new army of 400,000 men, which will probably soon be fighting for the cause of democracy under the leadership of the great patriot, Venizelos,

The Italians have increased their forces in Albania and built excellent communications through the mountains, forming a junction with Sarrail's left and securing this end of the Bal-

near Riga. Otherwise, the coast front

lay dormant for many months, and

When the marshes froze there was a sharp Russian offensive last winter

was rife between the opposing armies. great offensive which resulted in the house in order, set out to show the dominating "Ladies' road" falling into kaiser that free men can fight better than slaves. The sectors selected for attack lay between the Pinsk marshes and the Successes were scored at several points, the prisoners by July 11 numbering 42,000. The greatest advance was near Stanislaus, from which city Kornfloff's men advanced across a series of rivers, capturing Halicz and

> Kalucz and sabering and bayoneting the beaten Austrians. Russian Drive Pleases.

The unexpected "come back" overjoyed the allies and filled the Russians at home with martial enthusiasm.

The Turks suffered severe defeats in the course of the year at several points. The British splendidly retrieved their reputation in Mesopo-On August 8, 1916, the Italians tamia by recapturing Kut-el-Amara. stormed the stubbornly defended Go- On March 11 they took Bagdad. They rizin bridgehead, on the Isonzo river, continued several scores of miles furtaking about 10,000 prisoners, and ther on and also formed a junction they followed this success the next with the Russians northeast of Bag-

Farther north the Russians held on to their more important gains—the great cities of Erzerum and Trebizond, but abandoned Mush, Armenia, and a on November 5 they announced that large city but thinly settled region to

Near Jerusalem.

Moving out from the Suez canal May 15, when the Italians returned the British inflicted a severe defeat to the attack in the Carso, aiming at on the Turks near Romani and then Trieste. On May 18 the haul of Aus- fought their way into Palestine, trian prisoners was announced to be building a new railroad as they went, 6,432. The offensive was renewed May A further slight advance would bring 25, 9,000 prisoners being taken the them before Jerusalem. The Turks first day. On May 26 Italy stated she apparently are preparing to abandon had taken 22,414 prisoners since the Holy City. They have also removed the Jews from the seaport of The last operations left the Italians Jaffa, treating them so cruelly that hundreds have died.

In Germany's sole remaining colony, East Africa, converging columns of driving back the invaders to any great British, Portuguese and French are closing in on the remnants of the de fending army and the kaiser's overseas dominations seem near eclipse,

All military observers expect the war will continue through the next tinues, but what changes there have winter and the new campaigns are been have favored the allies. At the awaited with special interest because west end of the lines the gallant Ser- American troops will have a chance blans last winter fought their way to show their mettle on the west front.

> for air. Fluff filled his lungs, then dived and came up with his master, but

was dragged under again until he had to let go. Arthur Bazata came at the older rother's in and brought the body of Joseph to shore. Fluff, who had kept diving desperately, refused to come ashore until Bazata came up with his master's form and

brought it to land. HEARTY BREAKFAST IS O. K.

French Medical Professor Urges Europeans to Follow Example of Americans. Bordeaux, France.-The American

breakfast of ham and eggs, liver and bacon, beefsteak or other meat, vegetables and porridge, as a substitute for the meager European morning meal, is recommended for France by Doctor Bergonie, professor of the Bordeaux medical faculty.

Doctor Bergonie regards this substitution as one of the reforms most likely to relieve the economic situation, by providing rational nourishment and avoiding a great deal of waste.

He bases his argument on the fact that man requires sustenance most at the beginning of the day when he is about to make his effort, whereas in Europe he takes his principal meal when his day's work is haif through, when he is half tired out and is incapable of so digesting his meal as to give him proper support for the rest of the day's work.

HOW TO WRITE TO SOLDIERS

War Department Announces Rules for Addressing Letters to Men at the Front.

Washington.-Persons sending letters or cablegrams to American soldiers in France are cautioned in a ple came out of the church to enter an war department announcement to in- automobile. Said one sailor: "There clude in the address only the name of the soldier, his company, regiment or the sea of matrimony." other unit, and the words "American The location Expeditionary Force." of the unit should not be mentioned, even if it be known.

The envelope should also bear the name and address of the sender.

Similar rules prevail for communications from members of the expeditionary force to friends or relatives in the United States. Troop locations or movements must not be mentioned, Money may be transmitted through ceeding days about 12,000 prisoners, grip and tried desperately to paddle postal orders, but arrangements have not yet been completed for parcel-British line was Messines Ridge, south | der until Fluff was forced to come up | post service.

He started to take a nap in the bar-

ber chair but awoke with a terrible "Have a bad dream, sir?" asked the sympathetic barber.

"You bet I did. I dreamed the boy cas blacking my white shoes."

Innuendo.

"I took first prize at the dog show," emarked Flubdub. "What were you entered as?" inpuired Wombat with an irritating gagement is one continuous round of smirk.-Kansas City Journal.

am the only one around here who has the Franking privilege. The average girl believes that an en-

pleasure. And very often it is.

Be happy. Use Red Cross Bag Blue; much better than liquid blue. Delights the laundress. All grocers. Adv.

At the Summer Resort.

Bella-Now, there you go calling

him Frank. I am his fiancee and I

want you to understand, dearle, that I

Stella-Hello, Frank.

Don't Poison Baby.
ORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have

ORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the BLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc., You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. of Chas. H. Fletcher. Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Chat H. Fletchere

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat



المسام.

3000

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near \$2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer, Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat cro

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wooderful crops also of Gats, Barley and Flax.

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an exira demand for farm labor to replace the many foung men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage latic grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

W. V. BENNETT Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha. Neb.

Advancing Civilization. As a proof that civilization is ad-

vancing, it may be pointed out that African traders, who used to supply Uganda with rum, calico, brass wire and beads are now doing a flourishing trade in wrist watches.

Splendid Medicine For Kidneys, Liver and Bladder

For the past twenty years I have been quainted with your preparation, Swamp ot, and all those who have had occasion to use such a medicine praise the merits of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root; specially has it been very useful in cases of catarrh or inflammation of the bladder. I firmly believe that it is a very valuable medicine and recommendable for what it intende

Very truly yours, DR. J. A. COPPEDGE, Oct. 26, 1916. Alanreed, Texas. Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about "the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv. drug stores.-Adv.

In Our Boarding House. "That new couple look as if they had ome guilty secret."

"They have."

"Huh?" "They kept house once, but they don't vant to do anything that will add to the landlady's power by letting her know they didn't make a success of it."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

HAVE SOFT, WHITE HANDS

Clear Skin and Good Hair by Using Cuticura-Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Besides these fragrant, super-creamy emol lients prevent little skin troubles becoming serious by keeping the pores free from obstruction. Nothing better at any price for all toilet purposes,

Free sample each by mail with Book, Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L. Boston. Sold everywhere .- Adv.

That Solemn Expression.

Two sailors were coming along the sidewalk just as a newly married cougoes another poor devil launched upon

"Yes," said the other, "and he looks as if he expected to strike a mine any minute."-Boston Transcript.

Widows frequently lend bachelors to the marriage altar; they have been there before and know the way. Granulated Eyelids,

Eyes inflamed by expo-sure to Sun, Bust and Wind es guickly relieved by Murine EyeRomedy, No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Druggists or by mail 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye FREE ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Denver Directory

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J. H. WILSON Wilson Never Break Trace SADDLERY CO. DENVER

RE-O-NASAL BALM 🦜 FOR CATARRH HAY FEVER AND COLD IN THE HEAD 50c for Relief Worth \$50 YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE

The Wyatt Live Stock Co. Our Specialties: Range,



Stock and Dairy Cattle

Every Woman Wants ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflam-mation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical.



AN EPITOME OF LATE LIVE NEWS

CONDENSED RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FROM ALL SOURCES

BAYINGS, DOINGS, ACHIEVE. MENTS, SUFFERINGS, HOPES AND FEARS OF MANKIND.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. ABOUT THE WAR

British U-boat and big steamer are

sent to bottom. Russians defending Tarnopol leave

city to Germans.

Collapse of Russian war machine

adds gravity to war. Germans used Hquid fire in capture

of trenches from British. Kerensky names coalition cabinet

and announces policy of blood and Iron to save the Slav army. Vienna newspapers report that the

Russians have evacuated Cznernowitz, capital of the Austrian crown land of Bukowina. The Russian retirement in eastern Gailcia continues. South of the

Dneister river to the Carpathians the Teutonic forces are moving forward almost unimpeded. The Germans have captured Halicz, Podhaytse and other towns in the

drive through Galicia, The Russians evacuated Stanislau and fired the big powder magazine at Tarnopol. The Japanese freight steamship Kagoshima Maru, 4,566 tons gross register, and the Shigozan Maru, 2,827

marines in the Atlantic ocean on July In Flanders the British took La Hasse but surrendered it later before a German counter-attack. The German crown prince was repulsed in at-

tons gross, were sunk by German sub-

tacks in the Champagne by the French. Women soldiers of Russia fall in battle while men desert ranks and hide in own trenches. Disaffection among Russians opens way for steady advance of Germans on large front in

Galicia. A dispatch to the Daily London Mall from Petrograd says that Russian women have offered to train themselves as crews for battleships, and that Minister of the Navy Keren-

sky has accepted their offer. Ten villages have been captured by Russo-Rumanian forces in their advance in the Suchitza valley northwest of Focsani. Berlin admits the Austro-Germans have abandoned that valley as far as the upper course of the Putna.

A dispatch to the London Post from Petrograd says the under Gen. Korniloff's drastic measures to restore order in the Eleventh army, one whole division thereof was blown to pieces by their own artillery.

WESTERN

Howard Elliott elected chairman of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Andrew J. Peters appointed mediator of Seattle street car strike.

One year in workhouse given three in Cleveland, Ohio, for hindering registration.

Food training camp department makes nation-wide appeal for speakers for fair and exposition work.

A violent hail storm filled the streets of Flagstaff, Ariz., and covered the surrounding country with six inches of ice.

Mrs. Dillie Dill, mother of twentyone children, seventeen of whom are living, filed suit in Kansas City, Kan., for divorce, charging non-support.

Mrs. Rena Mooney, one of the five defendants in the murder cases growing out of the bomb explosion at San Francisco last summer and which have excited worldwide interest, was

Pedro Montes was hanged at sunrise Friday in the courtyard of the Grant county, New Mexico jail, paying the penalty for the murder of his 16-year-old sweetheart, Refugia Villanueva, whom he shot down in the streets of Silver City in January, 1916, because she refused to marry

him. WASHINGTON

New war budget may reach \$10,000,

Loans of \$413,000,000 for home building have been made during year.

Confirmation by the Senate of Edward N. Hurley's appointment to the shipping board as successor to Wm. Denman, who was forced out by President Wilson, forecast an early start on the government's ship building program.

What part of the war budget, which may reach \$10,000,000,000, will be raised by taxation and on what commodities the levies will fall, were considered at a meeting of the Senate Finance Committee, which is revising the war tax bill.

America's gold imports during the fiscal year ending June 30 totalled \$977,176,026, as shown in figures compiled by the Department of Commerce. The excess of imports over exports was \$685,254,801, against a net import of \$403,759,753 last year, and \$25,344,-507 the year before that.

FOREIGN

The Peruvian cabinet resigned. Bakers join strike in Rio Janeiro. At Buenos Aires a slight earthquake was felt.

with Russian situation. Italian minimum height for enlist

Death penalty to be restored to deal

ment reduced four inches. Strike at Tampico oil fields productive of no disorders so far.

German steamship loaded with coal torpedoed near Frislan Islands.

Russian government determines to arrest Nickolai Lenine, Socialist lead-

Pope Benedict addressed sacred col-

lege in Rome deploring extension of war. Countess Panina resigned as assist-

ant minister of social tutelage in Petrograd. Sir Eric Geddes elected member House of Commons for Cambridge

borough. The conscription bill passed the House of Commons at Ottawa by a

majority of 54. Rear Admiral Razvosolf has been appointed commander-in-chief of all

the Russian naval forces in the Baltic. A strike of workmen in various trades which began in Rio Janeiro is growing. The bakers have joined the movement.

Sixty-two miners were killed by an explosion in the Dominion Coal Company's No. 12 colliery at New Waterferd, C. B.

Two German vessels have been sunk in the North Sea by destroyers and two have been captured and taken to an English port. .

The Russian women's battalion raised by the twfce-wounded girl officer, Vera Butchkareff, was in action on the front at Krevo for the first

The allied powers concluded their conference at Paris, after announcing a decision to continue the war until the object for which they are fighting is attained.

Short men will have a chance to fight after August, under a new decree in Italy, which reduces the minimum height by four inches. It affects 100,-000 men, whose height hitherto had been a bar to enlistment.

A German submarine was destroyed on the French coast west of Calais. The undersea boat went ashore and the crew, unable to free her, opened the gasoline tanks and set fire to the vessel. The members of the crew reached shore, where they were made prisoner.

The visit to Tokio of Admiral Knight, commander of the American Asiatic squadron, to express the thanks of the United States to Japan for sending home on a Japanese warship the body of George W. Guthrie, the late ambassador, is being made the occasion of manifestations of Japan's friendship for America.

SPORTING NEWS

CLUBS.	Won.	Lost.	Pet
Hutchinson		1	.75
Wichita		1	.75
	3	1.	.75
Denver	3	2	.50
Omaha		2	.50
Lincoln		3	.25
Sloux City			.25
Des Moines	1	3	.25

The soldier boys of Fort Logan held a big smoker at the fort, which was a big success, Al Palzer, widely known prize fight-

er, was shot and perhaps fatally injured by his father, when the latter attacked the fighter's mother. Palzer is now in a Fergus Falls, Minn., hospital.

Clarence Shockley of Casper, Wyo., won the special auto race from Denver to Cheyenne, defeating a special train twenty-four and a half minutes. His time was two hours and two minutes. Earl Longley of Boulder, Colo., was second, reaching the finish line fifteen minutes behind the winner.

Twenty thousand people at Frontier Park at Cheyenne were electrified by the gameness of E. Ray Overlay of New Mexico when, after his leg had been broken as he fell after "busting" his steer, the cowboy hopped and crawled thirty feet to the prostrated sitting in the Yavapai County Susteer and attempted to complete the perior Court. "hog-tie."

GENERAL

The Governor and other Texas state officials have been indicted. Street car men strike in Springfield,

Ill., for higher wages and recognition. Miss Emma Goldman, sentenced for interfering with draft, will be released

Fire at Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, does \$500,000 property damage.

Quentin Roosevelt has sailed for France to join the American avtators' contingent.

Philadelphia publisher wants his German name changed for his children's sake.

It is rumored at Columbus, N. M., that Mrs. Rosa McKay, the femala member of the legislative delegation from Cochise county, is detained.

The women are to wear less. The Chicago Garment Manufacturers' Association has decreed as a conservation measure that frills, trimming and | Cocrise, 665 Coconino, 58; Gila, 564; fabrics be reduced.

Proffer of \$25,000 in Liberty bonds was refused in New York as bail for Emma Goldman, the anarchist, convicted of conspiracy to obstruct the selective draft law, who is being returned for a hearing on an appeal,

Henry P. Fletcher, American anibassador to Mexico, married Miss Beatrice Bend of New York City.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

The trial of sixty-eight strikers on charges of rioting was held at Globe. Many applications have been made for loans of state money on Arizona land

Sinking is almost over, at least for a time, at the Calumet & Jerome. The shaft is down nearly 600 feet.

Will Rhodes, a colored dishwasher at a Yuma cafe, shot and killed his wife, Della Rhodes, at their home. Eufrimio Arze, employed in the

Tennessee mine at Chloride, died from injuries sustained in a cave-in at the At a depth of ninety feet a splendid flow of extra good water was encoun-

tered at the new well just bored for Supervisor J. S. Gatlin on lots in Patagonia. Deputy Supervisor R. J. Silkirk of

the Forestry Department left Tucson to take up his new work as deputy supervisor of the Coconino forest at Flagstaff.

One hundred and seventy-one men from Arizona joined the regular army from April 2 until June 30, according to a report received from the War Department,

A campaign is being started for the addition of new members for the Flagstaff Home Guard to fill the places vacated by the boys who have gone to the front.

The law library and signs of Willlam B. Cleary, an attorney formerly stopping in Bisbee, were shipped prepaid to his present address, which is Columbus, N. M.

A. F. Graves of Chloride passed through Kingman en route to Naco. to join the First Arizona. He has been engaged in mining and mill work in the vicinity of Chloride.

General progress of a satisfactory nature, is reported from all branches of Tom Reed activity. The mill is treating practically 300 tons of ere a day with very high extraction,

On account of the continued trouble at the White City near Fort Huachuca, all of the places were closed by order of Sheriff Wheeler and the residents thereof given notice to move.

During the month of June the mines of Yavapai county produced about 13,000,000 pounds of copper of an estimated total value of \$4,000,000, based upon an average price of 30 cents per pound.

Undoubtedly the best bit of mining news from the Mayer section for a long time is the announcement by the Arizona Binghamton Copper Company of the finding of ore in four places on the 600-foot level, Powhatan S. Wren, a pioneer of

Arizona, and until recently superintendent of the Arizona Pioneers' Home at Prescott, was found dead in his room at the Pioneers' Home by Superintendent J. F. Mahoney,

That true (or untrue) love never did run smooth was again proven on the "Drummer's Special" about twelve miles east of Douglas when Mrs. W. times with an automatic pistol.

Harry Welch, secretary of the Phonix Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed by Governor Campbell to represent Arizona at the International Farm Congress and Soil Products Exhibition to be held at Peoria, III., in September. Much interest has been excited in all parts of the state by the announce-

ment that the State Bureau of Mines is to conduct an intensive course in first aid training on August 6, 7 and 8. at the University of Arizona campus, in Tucson, Back salary cannot be collected by

county officials in office at the time the last back salary law was passed by the late Legislature, according to a decision rendered by Judge Lyman,

Mrs. Bertha Bouer-Striker, a Cochise county girl, who was born in Tombstone and spent the early part of her life in Bisbee, but who at present is a resident of Phoenix, has written a state anthem entitled "I Love You, Arizona."

Two boxes of dynamite caps and over 100 pounds of rifle ammunition were found in the room of one of the I.W.W.'s in a hotel in Upper Lowell by the proprietor of the establishment. Sheriff Wheeler was apprised of the discovery and confiscated the explosives.

The Department of Agriculture forecast the 1917 cotton crop at 11,633,000 bales, which is more than the yield in 1916 and 1915. The condition of the crop on July 1 was 70.3%. The acreage is 34,600,000. Arizona's acreage, 45,000, was listed for the first time, against 11,000 last year,

Arizona's draft apportionment as announced by Col. Fred S. Breen, is as follows: Maricopa, 387; Apache, 42; Graham, 66: Greenlee, 344; Mohave, 81: Navajo, 78; Pima, 285; Pinal, 312; Santa Cruz, 110; Yavapai, 398, and Yuma, 99.

Arizona has responded nobly to the call of the Red Cross for financial aid in the recent \$100,000,000 campaign, A dispatch from the Red Cross war council shows that the total subscription to the war fund from Arizona is \$121,216.26.

LATE MARKET

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKETS.

Steers (pulp fed), good to choice	1.00@1	2.25
Steers (pulp fed), fair to		
Grass steers, good to choice	9.50 @ 1	1.00
Grass steers, fair to good.		
Heifers, prime	9.25 00 1	0.25
Cows (pulp fed), good to	THE PARTY	
choice	9.25 (2)	0.00
Cows (pulp fed), fair to		
good	8.25 @	9,00
Cown, grassers, good to		
choice	8.25 00	5,75
Cows, grassers, fair to good	7.50 00	8.25
Cows, canners and cutters	4.50 9	7.50
Veal calves	3,00 %	
Bulls	6.00@	7.00
Feeders and stockers, good		
to choice	7.75@	8.50
Feeders and stockers, fair		4160
to good	6.75@	7.50
Feeders and stockers, com-	4114.0	
mon to fair	6.00@	6.75
Hogs.		
Good hogs	15.00@	15.50
Sheep.		4 40
Grandway Armston	2 5 5 5 6 F	14 75

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

Flour. Hungarian patent 5.65 | Dressed Poultry. (less 10% Commission.) | Turkeys, fancy dry picked. 22 | ©24 | Turkeys, old toms | 20 | ©22 | Turkeys, choice | 17 | Ø18 | Hens, fancy | 20 | ©22 | Ducks, young | 18 | ©20 | Geese | 14 | Ø16 | Roosters | 12 | Ø14

Ducks, young14 Geese19 Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O.
B. Denver
Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F. O.
B. Denver

Butter. Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb. Creameries, 2nd grade, lb. ... Packing stock (net) Fruit.

Vegetables.

| Vegetables. | .05 @ .08 | Beets, cwt. | 1.50 @ 2.09 | Beets, Colo, bohs | .20 @ .25 | Carrotts, cwt. | .1.50 @ 2.09 | .25 | Carrotts, cwt. | .1.50 @ 2.09 | Cauliflower, lb. | .08 @ .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 HIDES AND PELTS. Dry Hides.

Wool pelts, per lb. Short wool pelts Butcher shearlings, No. 1 . 3000

Bucks, saddles and pieces at value. Green Salted Pelts. Lamb and sheep, each1.00@2.00 Spring lambs 50@ 75 Shearlings 10@ 50 Calf and Kip, Green Salted. Calfakin, per lb. 26@ 28 Horse, No. 1 6.00@6.50 Horse, No. 2 5.00@5.50

2 murian shearlings

Kip 18 20
Deacons, each 150 75
Slunks 50 77
Glue and Pony 2.00 2.50
Colt 50 75

Part cured, 1c less. Green, 2c lb, less than cured.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Market Prices. New York .- Lead-Spot, 104@11c. Copper—Electrolytic, mpot and near-by, \$26.50@27.00, nominal; August and later, \$23.50@26.50.

ater, \$23.50 @ 26.50.

Tin—Firm. Spot, \$62.62 ½ bid.

Bar Silver—75% ½c.

London.—Bar Silver—39 % d per oz.

Boulder.—Tungaten concentrates, 60%, 17.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60%, \$15.00; 5%, \$9.40 @ 12.00; 10%, \$8.70 @ 10.00 per ort.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations. Chicago.—Hogs—Bulk. \$14.85@15.85; light, \$14.65 @ 15.85; mixed. \$14.85 @ 15.85; mixed. \$14.55 @ 15.95; heavy, \$14.35 @ 16.90; rough, \$14.35@14.55; pigs. \$11.50@14.50.
Cattle—Native best cattle, \$5.00@14.15; Western steers, \$8.50@11.60; stockers and feeders. \$6.10@9.10; cows and heifers, \$5.25@11.80; calves, \$9.25@13.50.
Sheep—Wethers. \$7.50@10.75; ewes.

#13.59. Sheep—Wethers. \$7.50@10.75; ewes, \$7.00@9.00; lambs, \$9.25@15.50.

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.
Chicago,—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$2.48;
No. 3 red, \$2.42@2.45; No. 2 hard,
nominal; No. 3 hard, \$2.45.
Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$2.25@2.26; No.
8 yellow, \$2.25½@2.26; No.
8 yellow, \$2.25½@2.26; No.
10 yellow, \$2.25@1.52,
Timothy—\$4.00@7.50.
Clover—\$12.00@17.00.
Pork—\$41.15
Lard—\$20.42@20.52,
Ribs—\$21.45@21.55.

Chiengo Grain and Provision Prices

Ribs-\$21.45@21.95 Kansas City Produce.

Kansas City.—Butter—Creamery, 35c; firsts, 24c; seconds, 23c; packing, 23c.

Eggs.—Firsts, 20c; seconds, 25c.

Poultry—Hens, 16½c; roosters, 13c; base of operations.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL

NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Metal Prices. Bar silver, 78%c. Copper, \$24.121/2.

Spelter, \$8.35. Tungsten concentrates, per unit,

Boulder-Tungsten concentrates, 60 percent, \$17.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$15.00; 25 per cent, \$9.40 @12.00; 10 per cent, \$8.70@10.00 per unit.

Arizona.

Oatman is active in mine work. The McCracken mill in the Kingman district is to be ready for occu-

At the Three-R mine the oil flotation mill is being changed to a straight concentration process, by installation of additional tables.

Diamond drilling was begun at Miami at the Old Dominion Extension property to cut the See Bird vein at a depth of approximately 800 feet.

The Arizona Binghampton Copper Company of Stoddard, earned in May \$29,000 on a production of 300,000 pounds of copper from the first 125ton mill unit. The profits exceed 25 per cent on the par value of the 340,-000 issued shares, par \$5.

Colorado.

An oil drilling company is being formed at Eads. The Molly B. on Yuba Dam flats,

north of Breckenridge, has started to ship. The production of placer gold from

Summit county for June was something over \$100,000 in value. The Royal Tiger Mining and Milling Company, which is operating the

old I. X. L. group in Swan valley, started up its own sawmmi, The Wellington Mines Company's July dividend of \$100,000 brings the amount of dividends paid by that

Breckenridge property up to \$1,500,-

000. Returns from another carload shipment from the F. T. Caley lease on the Jerry Johnson mine include a settlement sheet for 63,000 pounds net, with a gold content of 2,345 ounces to the ton with a cash value of \$46.90

Adventurous men discovered the mines of the Leadville district and equally adventurous successors are now acquiring equally rich mines in the big outlying sections stretching along the walled boundaries of Lake county from Tennessee Pass to Gran-A report from Breckenridge states

that the Dunkin lease on Nigger hill made a 100-ton shipment of lead carore to the Chamberlain bonate sampler the second week in July. The ore ran over 40 per cent in lead, about twenty ounces in silver and an ounce in gold to the ton. Checks were sent out for the 3 per cent quarterly dividend of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Com-

\$1,500,000, this means a distribution

of \$45,000, and raised the total divi-

Based on a capital stock of

dends paid since 1896 to a grand total of \$3,532,500, or 235 per cent on the face value of the shares. Favored with good weather, fresh capital for development and economical home treatment for the new lowgrade ores, the Cripple Creek district shows steady improvement over the earlier months of the year. Success in the Cresson and other leading producers sustains faith in the theory

that richness increases with depth. New Mexico.

The Mogollon district tonnage for the past week amounted to 2,500 tons. The W. R. C. Mining Company filed incorporation papers, the capitalization being \$2,250,000, of which \$250,-000 is to be preferred stock bearing ? per cent cumulative dividends, and \$2, 060,060 common stock. The Cash Entry is the most fully zinc-lead coppergine property in the Cerrillos mining district, and the completion of the new smelter at Waldo in addition to the smelter at Cerrillos, is resulting in renewed mining activity in the dis-

trict. The output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc from New Mexico mines in 1916 was \$1,380,506 in gold, 1,756,-512 ounces of silver, 7,800,000 pounds of lead, 92,400,000 pounds of copper, and 35,900,000 pounds of zinc (in spelter and in oxide), having a total value of \$20,615,491, as compared with \$1,461,105 in gold, 2,005,531 ounces of silver, 4,542,361 pounds of lead, 76,-788,366 pounds of copper and 25,404, 064 pounds of zine having a total value of \$19,279,468 in 1915, an increase in value of 59 per cent,

Wyoming.

At the Paterson-Wyoming company's property on the south side of the Greybull river, work on the second well is being prosecuted with

Several carloads of material to be used in the oil drilling operations on the Pick Springs Oil Company's it is impossible to cook oatmeti suffiproperty, a few miles south of Saratoga, have arrived and the material is rapidly being transported to the

The KITCHEN CABINET

geetion and assume a personal charge of their nerves, have "nerves" and are apt to have no digestion. Your mental attitude controls your body. Happiness is health.

SOME DAINTY COCONUT DISHES.

The fresh coconut is so delicious when carefully peeled and grated, so

much superior to the dried article. that it should be used more freely when it is in season and may be bought for eight to ten cents.

Put two quarts of

fuls of thin cream and serve hot. A half cupful of grated coconut added to a cream ple or to a simple custard, either cup custard or a pie,

mer gently for one and a half hours,

then strain and reheat, adding six ta-

blespoonfuls of rice flour mixed with a

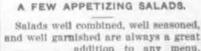
makes a pleasing change. Coconut Croquettes .- Put a quart of milk in a double boiler, stir in a cupful of faring, a tenspoonful of salt, and cook, stirring until thick and well cooked. Add a cupful of chopped coconut, one tenspoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a half teaspoonful of almond extract. move from the fire and let stand over hot water 15 minutes. Pour into a buttered pan to mold. When chilled cut in slices, roll in plenty of fine bread crumbs and fry in bot fat. Drain

Coconut Souffle .- Beat four eggs until light, add six tablespoonfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder, six table spoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of orange extract, one cupful of finely chopped coconut and two cupfuls of milk. Mix carefully and turn into a buttered fireproof dish as soon as it is set, sprinkle with another cupful of grated coconut and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Serve hot.

stiff, add enough confectioners' sugar to make it of the consistency to spread, flavor with a little rose extract and sprinkle it thickly with fresh grated coconut. Fondant stirred thick with coconut,

Every man's home is his castle; "the progress of the ideal of" plain living and high thinking will make a man's home a shrine.

attention from its owner.





ful of lemon juice, salt, mustard, paprika and red pepper in small quantities, beat with an egg beater and place on ice to chill. Pour over the vegetables just as they are served.

Cold cooked carrots, cut in shoestrings, cold string beans, with a few capers and mayonnaise dressing served on lettuce is another good mixture. Orange Jelly Salad .- Dissolve one tablespoonful of gelatin in one-third

Have ready half a cupful of nut meats coarsely chopped. Peel three oranges, divide into sections and cut each section into half. When the jelly is ready to mold, pour a little of it into the wet molds, add some of the nuts, and orange sections, then more jelly until the molds are full. When ready to serve, turn out on crisp lettuce leaves and top with a spoonful of whipped cream.

Pineapple Salad .- Arrange silces of canned pineapple on individual plates, place a whole marshmallow in the center with small pieces of marshmallow scattered over the pineapple, then put a few cherries around it, and on top of the marshmallow a nut meat. Over the top pour a rich mayonnaise dressing. To make the mayonnaise, put yolk of an egg into a cold bowl, add a fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, n dash of red pepper, a fourth of a tenspoonful of mustard, beat until thick, then add a half tenspoonful of powdered sugar and a teaspoonful of lemon juice, beat well, then add a little at a time the olive oil, when it is thick, thin with more lemon juice or vinegar, adding more oil until two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice or vinegar and three-fourths of a cupful of off are used.

Oatmeal cookles to be entirely vholesome should have the oatmeal well browned in the oven before combining it with the other ingredients and if it is the coarse large flakes it should be ground through the meat grinder before browning. An oatmenl cooky baked from twelve to fifteen minutes is not well enough cooked as

ciently in that length of time.

cupful of finely chopped coconut; sim-

Coconut Soup .good white stock into a saucepan, add a half teaspoonful of sait, one blade of mace, two bay leaves and half a

little of the cooled stock, add two cup-

and serve with a sweet sauce.

Coconut Filling for Layer Cake .-Beat the whites of three eggs until

flavored and made into balls, is a very nice confection.

A home should be neither so pretenus nor elegant that it draws one's

cooked string beans, thinly sliced, cucumbers, and shredded lettuce. For the dressing use three tablespoonfuls of olive oll, one table

of a cupful of strained orange juice, and stir over the fire until well heated.

Go Man Without A Country Edward Everett Hale

THIRD INSTALLMENT.

"I am showing them how we do this 'n the artillery, sir."

And this is a part of the story where all the legends agree; that the commo-

"I see you do, and I thank you, sir; and I shall never forget this day, sir, and you never shall, sir."

And after the whole thing was over, and he had the Englishman's sword. n the midst of the state and ceremony of the quarterdeck, he said:

"Where is Mr. Nolan? Ask Mr. Noin to come here."

And when Nolan came, the captain said:

"Mr. Nolan, we are all very grateful o you today; you are one of us today;

ou will be named in the dispatches." And then the old man took off his wn sword of ceremony, and gave it to folan, and made him put it on. The san told me this who saw it. Nolan ried like a baby, and well he might. Ie had not worn a sword since that nfernal day at Fort Adams. But always afterward, on occasions of cere-20ny, he wore that quaint old French word of the commodore's.

The captain did mention him in the It was always said he asked that he might be pardoned. He vrote a special letter to the secretary of war. But nothing ever came of it. 4s I said, that was about the time vhen they began to ignore the whole ransaction at Washington, and when Nolan's imprisonment began to carry tself on because there was nobody to stop it without any new orders from

I have heard it said that he was with Porter when he took possession of the Nukahiwa islands, Not this Porter, you know, but old Porter, his father, Essex Porter, that is, the old Essex Porter, not this Essex. As an artillery officer, who had seen service in the West, Nolan knew more about fortifications, embrasures, ravelines, stockades, and all that, than any of them did; and he worked with a right good will in fixing that battery all right. I have always thought it was a pity Porter did not leave him in command there with Gamble. That would have settled all the question We should about his punishment. have kept the islands, and at this moment we should have one station in the Pacific ocean. Our French friends, too, when they wanted this little watering place, would have found it was pre-occupied. But Madison and the Virginians, of course, flung all that

All that was near fifty years ago. If Nolan was thirty then, he must have been near eighty when he died. He looked sixty when he was forty. But he never seemed to me to change a hair afterward. As I imagine his life, from what I have seen and heard of it, he must have been in every sea, and yet almost never on land. He must have known in a formal way. more officers in our service than any man living knows. He told me once, with a grave smile, that no man in the world lived so methodical a life as he. "You know the boys say I am the Iron Mask, and you know how busy he was," He said it did not do for anyone to try to read all the time, more than to do anything else all the time; but that he read just five hours a day. "Then," he said, "I keep up my notebooks, writing in them at such and such hours from what I have been reading; and I include in them my scrapbooks." These were very curious indeed. He had six or eight, of different subjects. There was one of history, one of natural science, one which he called "Odds and Ends," But they were not merely books of extracts from newspapers. They had bits of plants and ribbons, shells tied on, and carved scraps of bone and wood, which he had taught the men to cut for him, and they were beautifully illustrated. He drew admirably. He had some of the funniest drawings there, and some of the most pathetic, that I have ever seen in my life. I wonder who will have Nolan's scrapbooks.

Well, he said his reading and his notes were his profession, and that they took five hours and two hours "Then," respectively of each day. said he, "every man should have a diversion as well as a profession. My natural history is my diversion." That took two hours a day more. The men used to bring him birds and fish, but on a long cruise he had to satisfy himself with centipedes and cockroaches and such small game. He was the only naturalist I ever met who knew anything about the habits of the house fly and the mosquito. All those people can tell you whether they are Lepidoptera or Steptopotera; but as for telling how you can get rid of them, or how they get away from you when you strike them, why, Linnaeus knew as little of that as John Foy, the idiot, did. These nine hours made Nolan's regular dally "occupation." The rest of the time he talked or walked. Till he grew very old, he went aloft a great deal. He always kept up his exercise and I never heard that he was ill. If est purse in the world; and he knew Then there was such a yell of delight, and potatoes \$440.494,000.

more than half the surgeons do. Then if anybody was sick or died, or if the captain wanted him to on any other occasion, he was always ready to read prayers. I have remarked that he read beautifully.

My own acquaintance with Philip Nolan began six or eight years after the war, on my first voyage after I was appointed a midshipman. It was in the first days after our slave trade treaty, while the reigning house, which was still the house of Virginia, had still a sort of sentimentalism about the suppression of the horrors of the middle passage, and something was sometimes done that way. We were in the South Atlantic on that business. From the time I joined, I believe I thought Nolan was a sort of lay chaplain-a chaplain with a blue coat. I never asked about him. Everything in the ship was strange to me. I knew it was green to ask ques tions, and I suppose I thought there was a "Plain-Buttons" on every ship. We had him to dine in our mess once a week, and the caution was given that on that day nothing was to be said about home. But if they had told us not to say anything about the planet Mars or the book of Deuteronomy, I should not have asked why; there were a great many things which seemed to me to have as little reason. I first came to understand anything about "the man without a country" one day when we overhauled a dirty little schooner which had slaves on board. An officer was sent to take charge of her, and after a few minutes he sent back his boat to ask that someone might be sent him who could speak Portuguese. We were all looking over the rail when the message came, and we all wished we could interpret, when the captain asked who spoke Portuguese. But none of the officers did and just as the captain was sending forward to ask if any of the people could, Nolan stepped out and said he should be glad to interpret, if the captain wished, as he understood the lan-



Hushed the Men guage. The captain thanked him, fit-

ted out another boat with him, and in this boat it was my luck to go.

When we got there, it was such a scene as you seldom see, and never want to. Nastiness beyond account, and chaos run loose in the midst of the nastiness. There were not a great many of the negroes; but by way of making what there were understand that they were free, Vaughan had had their handcuffs and anklecuffs knocked ward made us great friends. He was is dead. He has found a home at off, and, for convenience' sake, was putting them upon the rascals of the schooner's crew. The negroes were, most of them, out of the hold, and swarming all round the dirty deck, with a central throng surrounding helped me about my reading. He nev-Vaughan and addressing him in every dialect and patois of a dialect, from again; but from one and another offthe Zulu click up to the Parisian of Beledeljereed.

As we came on deck, Vaughan looked down from a hogshead, on which he had mounted in desperation, and said:

"For God's love, is there anybody who can make these wretches understand something? The men gave them rum, and that did not gulet them. I knocked that big fellow down twice, and that did not soothe him. And then I talked Choctaw to all of them together; and I'll be hanged if they understood that as well as they understood the English."

Nolan said he could speak Portuguese, and one or two fine-looking Kroomen were dragged out, who, as it had been found already, had worked for the Portuguese on the coast at Fernando Po.

"Tell them they are free," said Vaughan; "and tell them that these rascals are to be hanged as soon as we can get rope enough."

Nolan explained it in such Portuguese as the Kroomen could under- 332,000, or \$1,072,280,000 over 1915. To stand, and they in turn to such of the this cotton contributed \$1,079,598,000 any other man was ill, he was the kind- negroes as could understand them. grain \$1,283,369,000, and hay, tobaces

clinching of tists, leaping and dancing. kissing of Nolan's feet, and a general rush made to the hogshead by way of spontaneous worship of Vaughan as the deus ex machina of the occasion.

"Tell them," said Vaughan, well pleased, "that I will take them all to Cape Palmas."

This did not answer so well. Cape Palmas was practically as far from the homes of most of them as New Orleans or Rio Janeiro was; that is, they would be eternally separated from home there. And their interpreters, as we could understand, instantly said, "Ah, non Palmas," and began to propose infinite other expedients in most voluble language. Vaughan was rather disappointed at this result of his liberality, and asked Nolan eagerly what they said. The drops stood on poor Nolan's white forehead as he hushed the men down, and said:

"He says, 'Not Palmas,' He says Take us home, take us to our country, take us to our own house, take us to our own pickaninnies and our own women.' He says he has an old father and mother, who will die, if they do not see him. And this one says he left his people all sick, and paddled down to come and help them, and that these devils caught him in the bay just in sight of home, and that he has never seen anybody from home since then. And this one says,' choked out Nolan, "that he has not heard a word from his home in six months, while he has been locked up in an infernal bayracoon."

Vaughan always said he grew gray himself while Nolan struggled through this interpretation. I, who did not understand anything of the passion involved in it, saw that the very elsments were melting with fervent heat, and that something was to pay somewhere. Even the negroes themselves stopped howling as they saw Nolan's agony, and Vaughan's almost equal agony of sympathy. As quick as he could get words, he said:

"Tell them yes, yes; tell them they shall go to the Mountains of the Moon, if they will. If I sail the schooner through the Great White Desert, they shall go home!"

And after some fashion Nolan said And then they all fell to kissing him again and wanted to rub his nose

But he could not stand it long; and getting Vaughan to say he might go back, he beckoned me down into our As we lay back in the stern sheets and the men gave way, he said to me: "Youngster, let that show you what it is to be without a family, without a home, and without a country. And if you are ever tempted to say a word or to do a thing that shall put a bar between you and your family. your home, and your country, pray God in his mercy to take you that instant home to his own heaven. Stick by your family, boy; forget you have a self, while you do everything for them. Think of your home, boy; write and send, and talk about it. Let it be nearer and nearer to your thought, the farther you have to travel from it; and rush to it, when you are free, as that poor black slave is doing now. And for your country, boy," and the words rattled in his throat, "and for that flag," and he pointed to the ship. "never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the servlet a night pass but you pray God to the feast, had to say: bless that flag. Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do lan. Have you seen Captain Back's with, behind officers, and government, curious account of Sir Thomas Roe's and people even, there is the country herself, your country, and that you belong to her as you belong to your

today !" calm, hard passion; but I blundered out that I would, by all that was holy, and that I had never thought of doing anything else. He hardly seemed to hear me; but he did, almost in a whisper, say: "Oh, if anybody had

said so to me when I was of your age!" I think it was this half-confidence of his, which I never abused, for I never told this story till now, which aftervery kind to me. Often he sat up, or even got up, at night to walk the deck with me when it was my watch. He explained to me a great deal of my mathematics. He lent me books, and er alluded so directly to his story cer I have learned, in thirty years what I am telling. When we parted from him in St. Thomas harbor, at the end of our cruise, I was more sorry than I can tell. I was very glad to meet him again in 1830; and later in life, when I thought I had some influence in Washington, I moved heav en and earth to have him discharged But it was like getting a ghost out of prison. They pretended there was no such man, and never was such a man They will say so at the department now! Perhaps they do not know. I will not be the first thing in the service of which the department appears to know nothing!

(TO BE CONTINUED.) South's Farm Production.

The Manufacturers' Record says that the total value of the South's ag ricultural products, including animal products, in 1916 was more than \$4. 650,000,000, or only 8 per cent less than the total for the United States in 1900 The total value of the South's crops. omitting live stock, in 1916 was \$3,658,

Man Without A Country Edward Everett Hale

FOURTH INSTALLMENT.

So Philip Nolan had his wish fuler intentionally added to the difficulty or delicacy of the charge of those who had him in hold. Accidents would happen; but they never happened from that when Texas was annexed, there officers, whether they should get hold of Nolan's handsome set of maps, and thing I never remember before. He cut Texas out of it, from the map of the world and the map of Mexico. he lay there, the first time the doctor The United States had been cut out had been in the stateroom, and he said But it was voted rightly enough, that do you remember the mysteries we to do this would be virtually to reveal boys used to invent about his room, in to him what had happened, or, as the old Intrepld days? Well, I went Old Burr had succeeded. So it was from no fault of Nolan's that a great ly as he gave me his hand, but lookbotch happened at my own table, when, for a short time, I was in command of the George Washington corvette, on the South American station. We were lying in the La Plata, and some of the | were triced up above and around a officers, who had been on shore, and had just joined again, were entertaining us with accounts of their misadventures in riding the half-wild horses of Buenos Aires. Nolan was at table, and was in an unusually bright and talkative mood. Some story of a tumble reminded him of an adventure of his own, when he was catching wild horses in Texas with his brother Stephen, at a time when he must have been quite a boy. He told the story with a good deal of spirit-so much so, that the silence which often follows a good story hung over the table for an instant, to be broken by Nolan himself. For he asked, perfectly unconsciously,

"Pray, what has become of Texas? After the Mexicans got their independence, I thought that province of Texas would come forward very fast. It is really one of the finest regions on earth; it is the Italy of this continent. But I have not seen or heard a word

of Texas for near twenty years.' There were two Texan officers at the table. The reason he had never heard of Texas was that Texas and her affairs had been painfully out of his newspapers since Austin began his settlements; so that, while he read of Honduras and Tamaulipas, and, till quite lately, of California, this virgin province, in which his brother had traveled so far and, I believe, had died, had ceased to be with him. Walters and Williams, the two Texas men, looked grimly at each other, and tried not to laugh. Edward Morris had his attention attracted by the third link in the chain of the captain's chanice carry you through a thousand hells. delier. Watrous was seized with a con-No matter what happens to you, no vulsion of sneezing. Noisn himself matter who flatters you or who abuses saw that something was to pay, he did you, never look at another flag, never not know what. And I, as master of

"Texas is out of the Welcome?"

After that cruise I never saw No lan again. I wrote to him at least own mother. Stand by her, boy, as twice a year, for in that voyage we you would stand by your mother, if became even confidentially intimate; those devils there had got hold of her but he never wrote to me. The other men tell me that in those fifteen years I was frightened to death by his he aged very fast, as well he might indeed, but that he was still the same gentle, uncomplaining, silent sufferer that he ever was, bearing as best he could his self-appointed punishment, rather less social, perhaps, with new men whom he did not know, but more anxious, apparently, than ever to-serve and befriend and teach the boys, some of whom fairly seemed to worship him. And now it seems the dear old fellow last, and a country.

Since writing this, and while considering whether or no I would print it, as a warning to the young of today of what it is to throw away a country, I have received from Danforth, who is on board the Levant, a letter which gives an account of Nolan's last hours.

letter, the nonprofessional reader should remember that after 1817 the position of every officer who had Nolan in charge was one of the greatest delicacy. The government had failed to renew the order of 1807 regarding him. What was a man to do? Should he let him go? What, then, if he begin?' were called to account by the department for violating the order of 1807? Should he keep him? What, then, if and should bring an action for false imprisonment or kidnaping against ev-I urged and pressed this upon Southard, and I have reason to think that other officers did the same thing. But often do at Washington, that there were no special orders to give, and Here is the letter:

"Levant, 2° 2" S. @ 131° W.

"Dear Fred-I try to find heart and life to tell you that it is all over with filled. Poor fellow, he repented of his dear old Nolan. I have been with him folly, and then, like a man, submitted on this voyage more than I ever was, to the fate he had asked for. He nev- and I can understand wholly now the way in which you used to speak of the dear old fellow. I could see that he was not strong, but I had no idea that the end was so near. The doctor had his fault. Lieutenant Truxton told me been watching him very carefully, and yesterday morning came to me and was a careful discussion among the told me that Nolan was not so well, and had not left his stateroom-a had let the doctor come and see him as when the atlas was bought for him. he should like to see me. Oh, dear! Harry Cole said, to make him think in, and there, to be sure, the poor fellow lay in his berth, smiling pleasanting very frail. I could not help a glance round, which showed me what a little shrine he had made of the box he was lying in. The stars and stripes picture of Washington, and he had painted a majestic eagle, with lightnings blazing from his beak and his foot just clasping the whole globe, which his wings overshadowed. The dear old boy saw my glance, and said, with a sad smile, 'Here, you see, I have country!' And then he pointed to the foot of his bed, where I had not seen before a great map of the United States, as he had drawn it from memory, and which he had there to look upon as he lay. Quaint, queer old names were on it, in large letters: 'Indiana Territory,' 'Mississippi Territory,' and 'Louisiana,' as I supposed our fathers learned such things; but the old fellow had patched in Texas, too; he had carried his western boundary all the way to the Pacific, but on that shore he had defined nothing.

"'Oh, Danforth,' he said, 'I know I am dying. I cannot get home, Surewhat I am sure you know, that there



"Tell Me Their Names," He Said.

is not in this ship, that there is not in America-God bless her !- a more loyal man than L There cannot be a man who loves the old flag as I do, or prays for it as I do, or hopes for it as the same book, and I read the words I do. There are thirty-four stars in more familiar to me: 'Most heartly it now, Danforth. I thank God for that, though I do not know what their names are. There has never been one taken away: I thank God for that. I know by that, that there has never been any successful Burr. Oh, Danforth, Danforth,' he sighed out, how like a wretched night's dream a hoy's idea of personal fame or of separate sovereignty seems, when one looks back on it after such a life as mine! But tell me-tell me something-tell me everything, Danforth, before I die!'

"Ingham, I swear to you that I felt like a monster that I had not told him everything before. Danger or no dan-To understand the first words of the ger, delicacy or no delicacy, who was I that I should have been acting the tyrant all this time over this dear, sainted old man, who had years ago explated, in his whole manhood's life, the madness of a boy's treason? 'Mr. Nolan,' said I 'I will tell you everything you ask about. Only, where shall I

"Oh, the blessed smile that crept over his white face! and he pressed my hand and said, 'God bless you! Tell Nolan should be liberated some day, me their names, he said, and he pointed to the stars on the flag. "The last I know is Ohlo. My father lived in ery man who had had him in charge? Kentucky. But I have guessed Michigan and Indiana and Mississippi-that was where Fort Adams is-they make my home, and I love it. But will not twenty. But where are your other the secretary always said, as they so fourteen? You have not cut up any ory at Fort Adams or at Orieans, that of the old ones, I hope?"

"Well, that was not a bad text, and ought to bear? Say on it: that we must act on our own judg- I told him the names, in as good orment. That means, "If you succeed, der as I could, and he bade me take you will be sustained; if you fail, you down his beautiful map and draw them will be disavowed." Well, as Danforth in as I best could with my pencil. He says, all that is over now, though I was wild with delight about Texas, do not know but I expose myself to a told me how his brother died there; criminal prosecution on the evidence he had marked a gold cross where he of the very revelation I am making, supposed his brother's grave was; and served less at her hands." be had quessed at Texas. Then he

was delighted as he saw Catifornia and Oregon-that, he said, he had suspected partly, because he had never been permitted to land on that shore, though the ships were there so much, 'And the men,' said he, laughing, brought off a good deal besides furn." Then he went back-heavens, how far-to ask about the Chesapeake, and what was done to Barron for surrendering her to the Leopard, and whether Burr ever tried again, and he ground his teeth with the only passion he showed. But in a moment that was over, and he said, 'God forgive me. for I am sure I forgive him.' Then he asked about the old war-told me the true story of his serving the gun the day we took the Java-asked about dear old David Porter, as he called him. Then he settled down more quietly, and very happily, to hear me tell in an hour the history of tifty

"How I wished it had been some oody who knew something! But ! did as well as I could. I told him of the English war. I told him shout Ful. ton and the steamboat beginning. told him about old Scott and Jackson told him all I could think about the Mississippl, and New Orleans, and Texas, and his own old Kentucky And do you know he asked who was in command of the Legion of the West? I told him it was a very gai lant officer samed Grant, and that by our last news, he was about to estab lish his headquarters at Vicksburg Then, 'Where was Vicksburg?' worked that out on the map; it was about a hundred miles, more or less above his old Fort Adams; and thought Fort Adams must be a ruit now, 'It must be at old Vick's plan tation,' said he; 'well, that is a change !

"I tell you, Ingham, it was a hard thing to condense the history of half a century into that talk with a sick man. And I do not know what I told him-of emigration, and the means of it-of steamboats and railroads and telegraphs-of inventions and books and literature-of the colleges and West Point and the Naval schoolbut with the queerest interruptions that ever you heard. You see it was Robinson Crusoe asking all the accumuiated questions of fifty-six years.

"I remember he asked, all of a sudien, who was president now; and when I told him, he asked if Old Abe vas Gen. Benjamin Lincoln's son. He said he met old General Lincoln, when ne was quite a boy himself, at some Indian treaty. I said no, that Old Abe was a Kentuckian like himself, but I could not tell him of what family; he had worked up from the ranks, 'Good ly you will tell me something now? for him! cried Nolan; 'I am glad of Stop! stop! Do not speak till I say that. As I have brooded and wondered, I have thought our danger was in keeping up those regular successions in the first families.' Then I got talking about my visit to Washington. I told him of meeting the Oregon congressman, Harding; I told him about Smithsonian and the exploring expedition; I told him about the capitol-and the statues for the pediment -and Crawford's 'Liberty' - and Greenough's Washington: Ingham, I told him everything I could think of that would show the grandeur of his country and its prosperity.

"And he drank it in, and enjoyed it as I cannot tell you. He grew more and more silent, yet I never thought he was tired or faint. I gave him a glass of water, but he just wet his lips, and told me not to go away. Then he asked me to bring the Presbyterian Book of Public Prayer,' which lay there, and sad, with a smile, that it would open at the right place-and so it did. There was his double red mark down the page; I knelt down and read, and he repeated with me, For ourselves and our country, O graclous God, we thank thee, that, notwithstanding our manifold transgressions of thy holy laws, thou hast continued to us thy marvelous kindness'and so to the end of that thanksgiving. Then he turned to the end of we beseech thee with thy favor to behold and bless thy servant, the president of the United States, and all others in authority'-and the rest of the Episcopal collect. 'Danforth,' said he, 'I have repeated those prayers night and morning, it is now fifty-five years.' And then he said he would go to sleep. He bent me down over him and kissed me; and he said, Look in my Blble, Dunforth, when I am gone.' And I went away.

"But I had no thought it was the end. I thought he was tired and would sleep. I knew he was happy, and I wanted him to be alone.

"But in an hour, when the doctor went in gently, he found Nolan had breathed his life away with a smile. He had something pressed close to his lips. It was his father's badge of the Order of Cincinnati.

"We looked in his Bible, and there was a slip of paper, at the place where he had marked the text-

"They desire a country, even a heavenly; wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he both prepared for them a city." "On this slip of paper he had writ-

"Bury me in the sen; it has been someone set up a stone for my mem-

my disgrace may not be more than I In Memory of

PHILIP NOLAN Lleutenant in the Army of the United States.

"'He loved his country as no other man has loved her; out no man de-

Go Man Without A Country Edward Everett Hale

FIRST INSTALLMENT.

[No document in actual American history conveys a more powerful lesson of what citizenship in this republic means, none delivers a more searching appeal to loyalty, than this fanciful recital of the Man Without a Country. The unhappy creature whose living death it has graved upon the memory of mankind was but a figure born of a writer's imagination. Yet, the account of his passionate outburst and of his dreadful expiation stirs the dullest soul, and will awaken emotion in the minds of readers of generations yet unborn. There can be no more arresting lesson for the disloyal or the heedless, no more inspiring appeal to the spirit of true Amerlcanism, than this memorable work of literary art and highsouled patriotism.]

I suppose that very few casual readers of the New York Herald of August 13th observed, in an obscure corner, among the "Deaths," the announcement:

"NOLAN, Died, on board U. S. Corvette Levant, Lat. 2° 11" S., Long. 131° W., on the 11th of May, Philip Nolan."

I happened to observe it, because I was stranded at the old Missionhouse in Mackinac, waiting for a Lake Superior steamer which did not choose to come, and I was devouring, to the very stubble, all the current literature I could get hold of, even down to the deaths and marriages in the "Herald." My memory for names and people is good, and the reader will see, as he goes on, that I had reason enough to remember Philip Nolan. There are hundreds of readers who would have paused at that announcement, if the officer of the Levant who reported it had chosen to make it thus: "Died; May 11th, 'The Man without a Coun-For it was as "The Man without a Country" that poor Philip Nolan had generally been known by the officers who had him in charge during some fifty years, as, indeed, by all the men who had sailed under them. I dare say there is many a man who has taken wine with him once a fortnight, in a three years' cruise, who never knew that his name was "Noian," or whether the poor wretch had any name at all.

There can now be no possible harm in telling this poor creature's story. Reason enough there has been till now, ever since Madison's administra-tion went out in 1817, for very strict secrecy, the secrecy of honor itself, among the gentlemen of the navy who have had Nolan in successive charge. And certainly it speaks well for the es prit de corps of the profession and the personal honor of its members, that to the press this man's story has been wholly unknown, and, I think, to the country at large also.

I have reason to think, from some nvestigations I made in the naval irchives when I was attached to the pureau of construction, that every of-Icial report relating to him was burned when Ross burned the public buildings it Washington. One of the Tuckers, or possibly one of the Watsons, had Nolan in charge at the end of the war; and when, on returning from his cruise, ae reported at Washington to one of the Crowninshields-who was in the savy department when he came home -he found that the department igpored the whole business. Whether hey really knew nothing about it, or whether it was a non mi ricordo, determined on as a piece of policy, I do sot know. But this I do know, that

als report of a cruise. As I say, there is no need for secrecy any longer. And now the poor creature is dead, it seems to me worth while to tell a little of his story, by way of showing young Americans of today what it is to be

since 1817, and possibly before, no

neval officer has mentioned Nolan in

A MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.

Philip Nolan was as fine a young officer as there was in the "Legion of the West," as the western division of our army was then called. When Anron Burr made his first dashing expedition down to New Orleans in 1805, at Fort Massac, or somewhere above on the river, he met, as the devil would have it, this gay, dashing, bright young fellow, at some dinner party, I think. Burr marked him, talked to him, walked with him, took him a day or two's voyage in his flatboat, and, in short, fascinated him. For the next year barrack life was very tame to poor Nolan. He occasionally availed of the permission the great man had given him to write to him. Long, highworded, stilted letters the poor boy wrote and re-wrote and copied. But never a line did he have in reply from the gay deceiver. The other boys in the garrison sneered at him, because he sacrificed in this unrequited affection for a politician the time which they devoted to Monongahela, sledge, and high-low-jack. Bourbon, euchre, ber 23, 1807, till the day he died, May more than he started out with.

and poker were still unknown. But one day Nolan had his revenge. This time Burr came down the river, not as ******* an attorney seeking a place for his office, but as a disguised conqueror. He had defeated I know not how many district attorneys; he had dined at I know not how many public dinners; he had been heralded in I know not how many Weekly Arguses; and it was rumored that he had an army behind him and an empire before him. It was a great day-his arrival-to poor Nolan. Burr had not been at the fort an hour before he sent for him. That evening he asked Nolan to take him out in his skiff, to show him a cane-brake or a cottonwood tree, as he said, really to seduce him; and by the time the sail was over, Nolan was enlisted body and soul. From that time, though he did not yet know it, he lived as "A Man without a Country."

What Burr meant to do I know no more than you, dear reader. It is none of our business just now. Only, when the grand catastrophe came, and Jefferson and the House of Virginia of that day undertook to break on the wheel all the possible Clarences of the then House of York, by the great treason trial at Richmond, some of the lesser fry in that distant Mississippi valley, which was farther from us than Puget Sound is today, introduced the like novelty on their provincial stage, and, to while away the monotony of the summer at Fort Adams, got up, for spectacles, a string of court-martials on the officers there. One and another of the colonels and majors were tried, and, to fill out the list, little Nolan, against whom, heaven knows, there was evidence enough, that he was sick of the service, had been willing to be false to it, and would have obeyed any order to march anywhither with anyone who would follow him, had the order only been signed, "By command of His Exc. A. Burr." The courts dragged on. The big files escaped, rightly for all I know. Nolan was proved guilty enough, as I say; yet you and I would never have heard of him, reader, but that, when the president of the court asked him at the



"I Wish I May Never Hear of the United States Again!"

close, whether he wished to say anything to show that he had always been faithful to the United States, he cried out, in a fit of frenzy:

"D-n the United States! I wish I may never hear of the United States ngain!"

I suppose he dld not know how the words shocked old Colonel Morgan, who was holding the court. Half the officers who sat in it had served through the Revolution, and their lives, not to say their necks, had been risked for the very idea which he so cavalierly cursed in his madness. He, on his part, had grown up in the West of those days, in the midst of "Spanish plot," "Orleans plot," and all the rest. His education, such as it was, had been perfected in commercial expeditions to Vera Cruz, and I think he told me his father once hired an Englishman to be a private tutor for a winter on the plantation. He had spent half his youth with an older brother, hunting horses in Texas; and, in a word, to reality. Yet he had been fed by "Unitwore, and the sword by his side. Nay, and can grow without restraint. my poor Nolan, it was only because first as one of her own confidential for you a straw more than for the flatboat men who sailed his ark for him, I do not excuse Nolan; I only explain to the reader why he damned his country, and wished he might never hear

her name again. He never did hear her name but once again. From that moment, Septem- a safe bet that he has come home with

11, 1863, he never heard her name again. For that half century and more he was a man without a coun-

old Morgan, as I said, was terribly If Nolan had compared George Washington to Benedict Arnold, or had cried, "God save King George," Morgan would not have felt worse. He called the court into his private room, and returned in fifteen minutes, with a face like a sheet, to

"Prisoner, hear the sentence of the court. The court decides, subject to the approval of the president, that you never hear the name of the United States again."

Nolan laughed. But nobody else laughed. Old Morgan was too solema, and the whole room was hushed dead as night for a minute. Even Nolan lost his swagger in a moment. Then Morgan added: "Mr. Marshal, take the prisoner to Orleans in an armed boat, and deliver him to the naval commander there."

The marshal gave his orders, and the prisoner was taken out of court.

"Mr. Marshal," continued old Morgan, "see that no one mentions the United States to the prisoner. Marshal, make my respects to Lieutenant Mitchell at Orleans, and request him to order that no one shall mention the United States to the prisoner while he is on board ship. You will receive your written orders from the officer on duty here this evening. The court is adjourned without day.'

I have always supposed that Colonel Morgan himself took the proceedings of the court to Washington City, and explained them to Mr. Jefferson. Certain it is that the president approved them, certain, that is, if I may believe the men who say they have seen his

signature. The plan then adopted was substantially the same which was necessarily followed ever after. Perhaps it was suggested by the necessity of sending him by water from Fort Adams and Orleans. The secretary of the navy was requested to put Nolan on board a government vessel bound on a long crulse, and to direct that he should be only so far confined there as to make it certain that he never saw or heard of the country. We had few long cruises then, and the navy was very much out of favor; and as almost all of this story is traditional, as I have explained, I do not know certainly what his first cruise was. But the commander to whom he was intrusted-perhaps it was Tingey or Shaw, though I think it was one of the younger men-we are all old enough now-regulated the etiquette and the precautions of the affair, and according to his scheme they were carried out, I suppose, till Nolan died.

When I was second officer of the Intrepid some thirty years after, I saw the original paper of instructions. I have been sorry ever since that I did not copy the whole of it. It ran, however, much in this way:

"Washington," (with the date, which must have been late in 1807).

"Sir-You will receive from Lieutenant Neale the person of Philip Nolan, late a lieutenant in the United States army.

"This person on his trial by courtmartial expressed with an oath the wish that he might never hear of the United States again.

"The court sentenced him to have

"For the present, the execution of the order is intrusted by the president go over them first, and cut out any

"You will take the prisoner on board alluded to America. your ship, and keep him there with | midst of one of Napoleon's battles, or such precautions as shall prevent his

"You will provide him with such quarters, rations, and clothing as would be proper for an officer of his late rank, if he were a passenger on your vessel on the business of his gov-

ernment. "The gentlemen on board will make any arrangements agreeable to themselves regarding his society. He is to be exposed to no indignity of any kind nor is he ever unnecessarily to be re-

minded that he is a prisoner. "But under no circumstances is he ever to hear of his country or to see any information regarding it; and you will especially caution all the officers under your command to take care that, in the various indulgences which may be granted, this rule, in which his punishment is involved, shall not be

broken. "It is the intention of the government that he shall never again see the country which he has disowned. Before the end of your cruise you will receive orders which will give effect to this intention.

"Respectfully yours,
"W. SOUTHARD, "for the Secretary of the Navy." (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Whales.

Whales are able to attain such an enormous size because their bodies are supported by the water in which they him "United States" was scarcely a live. A bird is limited to the weight which its wings can bear up in the air. ed States" for all the years since he A land animal, if it becomes too large, had been in the army. He had sworn cannot hold its body off the ground on his faith as a Christian to be true to or readily move about, and is doomed "United States." It was "United to certain destruction. But a whale States" which gave him the uniform he has to face none of these problems

Because whales live in a supporting "United States" had picked you out medium their young are of enormous size at birth, in some instances the calf men of honor, that "A. Burr" cared being almost half the length of its mother. I once took a 25-foot baby which weighed about eight tons from an 85-foot blue whale,-Exchange,

Stickin's.

When a boy asks his mother if it is wrong to play marbles for keeps, it is

Go Man Without A Country & Edward Everett Hale

SECOND INSTALLMENT.

If I had only preserved the whole of this paper, there would be no break in the beginning of my sketch of this story. For Captain Shaw, if it was he, handed it to his successor in the charge, and he to his.

The rule adopted on board the ships on which I have met "The Man without a Country" was, I think, transmitted from the beginning. No mess liked to have him permanently, because his presence cut off all talk of home or of the prospect of return, of politics or letters, of peace or of war-cut off more than half the talk men like to But it was always have at sea. thought too hard that he should never meet the rest of us, except to touch hats, and we finally sank into one sys-He was not permitted to talk with the men unless un officer was by. With officers he had unrestrained intercourse, as far as they and he chose But he grew shy, though he had favorites: I was one. Then the captain always asked him to dinner on Monday. Every mess in succession took up the invitation in its turn. According to the size of the ship, you had him at your mess more or less often at dinner. His breakfast he ate in his own stateroom, he always had a stateroom, which was where a sentinel, or somebody on the watch, could see the door. And whatever else he ate or drank he ate or drank alone. Sometimes, when the marines or sailors had any special jollification, they were permitted to invite "Plain-Buttons," as they called him. Then Nolan was sent with some officer, and the men were forbidden to speak of home while he was there. They called him "Plain-Buttons," because, while he always chose to wear a regulation army uniform, he was not permitted to wear the army button, for the reason that it bore either the initials or the insignia of the country he had disowned. I remember, soon after I joined the

navy, I was on shore with some of the

older officers from our ship and from

the Brandywine, which we had met at

Alexandria. We had leave to make a party and go up to Cairo and the Pyramids. As we jogged along some of the gentlemen fell to talking about Nolan, and someone told the system which was adopted from the first about his books and other reading. As he was almost never permitted to go on shore, even though the vessel lay in port for months, his time, at the best, hung heavy; and everybody was permitted to lend him books, if they were not published in America and made no allusion to it. These were common enough in the old days, when people in the other hemisphere talked of the United States as little as we do of Paraguay. He had almost all the foreign papers that came into the ship, sooner or later; only somebody must advertisement or stray paragraph that Right in the one of Canning's speeches, poor Nolan would find a great hole, because on the back of the page of that paper there had been an advertisement of a packet for New York, or a scrap from the president's message. I say this was the first time I ever heard of this plan, which afterwards I had enough, and more than enough, to do with. I remember it, because poor Phillips, who was of the party, as soon as the allusion to reading was made, told a story of something which happened at the Cape of Good Hope on Nolan's first voyage; and it is the only thing I ever knew of that voyage. They had touched at the Cape, and had done the civil thing with the English admiral and the fleet, and then, leaving for a long cruise up the Indian ocean, Phillips had borrowed a lot of English books from an officer, which, in those days, as indeed in these, was quite a windfall. Among them, as the Devil would order, was the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which they had all of them heard of, but which most of them had never seen. I think it could not have been published long. Well, nobody thought there could be any risk of anything national in that, though Phillips swore old Shaw had cut out the "Tempest" from Shakespeare before he let Nolan have it, because he said, "The Bermudas ought to be ours and, by Jove, should be one day." So Nolan was permitted to join the circle one afternoon when a lot of them sat on deck smoking and reading aloud. People do not do such things so often now, but when I was young we got rid of a great deal of time so. Well, so it happened that in his turn Nolan took the book and read to the others; and he read very well, as I know. Nobody in the circle knew a line of the poem, only it was all magic and border chivalry, and was ten thousand years ago. Poor Nolan rend steadily through the fifth canto, stopped a minute and drank something, and then be-

Breathes there the man, with soul so Who never to himself hath said-

gan, without a thought of what was

coming-

but all these fellows did then, and poor Nolan himself went on, still unconsciously or mechanically-

Then they all saw something was to pay; but he expected to get through. I suppose, turned a little pale, but plunged on-

This is my own, my native land!

Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned, As home his footsteps he hath turned From wandering on a foreign strand?If such there breathe, go, mark him well.

By this time the men were all beside themselves, wishing there was any way to make him turn over two pages; but he had not quite presence of mind for that; he gagged a little, colored crimson, and staggered on:

For him no minstrel raptures swell; High though his titles, proud his name, Boundless his wealth as wish can claim, Despite these titles, power and pelf, The wretch, concentered all in self,—

and here the poor fellow choked, could not go on, but started up, swung the book into the sea, vanished into his stateroom, "and by Jove," said Phillips, "we did not see him for two months again. And I had to make up some beggarly story to that English surgeon why I did not return his Walter Scott to him."

That story shows about the time when Nolan's braggadocio must have broken down. At first, they said, he took a very high tone, considered his Imprisonment a mere farce, affected to enjoy the voyage, and all that; but Phillips said that after he came out of his stateroom he never was the same man again. He never read aloud again, unless it was the Bible or Shakespeare, or something else he was sure of. But it was not that merely. He never entered in with the other young men exactly as a companion again. He was always shy afterward, when I knew him, very seldom spoke, unless he was spoken to, except to a very few friends. He lighted up occasionally, I remember late in his life hearing fairly eloquent on something



Turned a Little Pale but Plunged On.

which had been suggested to him by one of Flechler's sermons, but generally he had the nervous, tired look of

a heart-wounded man. When Captain Shaw was coming home-if, as I say, it was Shaw-rather to the surprise of everybody they made one of the Windward islands. and lay off and on for nearly a week. The boys said the officers were sick of salt junk, and meant to have turtle soup before they come home. But after several days the Warren came to the same rendezvous; they exchanged signals; she sent to Phillips and these homeward-bound men letters and papers, and told them she was outward bound, perhaps to the Mediterranean, and took poor Nolan and his traps on the boat back to try his second cruise. He looked very blank when he was told to get ready to join her. He had known enough of the signs of the sky to know that till that moment he was going "home." But this was a distinct evidence of something he had not thought of, perhaps, that there was no going home for him, even to a prison. And this was the first of some twenty such transfers, which brought him sooner or later into half our best vessels, but which kept him all his life at least some hundred miles from the country he had hoped he might never hear of again.

It may have been on that second cruise-it was once when he was up the Mediterranean-that Mrs. Graff, the celebrated Southern beauty of those days, danced with him. They had been lying a long time in the Bay of Naples, and the officers were very intimate in the English fleet, and there had been great festivities, and our men thought they must give a great ball on board the ship. How they It seems impossible to us that any- ever did it on board the Warren I am oody ever heard this for the first time; sure I do not know. Perhaps it was paving stones has been invented.

not the Warren, or perhaps indies did not take up so much room as they do now, They wanted to use Nolan's stateroom for something, and they hated to do it without asking him to the ball; so the captain said they might ask him, if they would be responsible that he did not talk with the wrong people, "who would give him intelligence." So the dance went on, the finest party that had ever been known, I dare say; for I never heard of a man-of-war ball that was not. For ladies they had the family of the American consul, one or two travelers who had adventured so far, and a nice bevy of English girls and matrons, perhaps Lady Hamilton herself.

Well different officers relieved each

other in standing and talking with Nolau in a friendly way, so as to be sure that nobody else spoke to him. The dancing went on with spirit, and after n while even the fellows who took this honorary guard of Nolan ceased to fear any contretemps. Only when some English lady-Lady Hamilton, as I said, perhaps, called for a set of "American dancers," an odd thing happened. Everybody then danced contredances. The black band, nothing leath, conferred as to what "American dances" were, and started off with "Virginia Reel," which they followed with "Money-Musk," which, in its turn in those days, should have been followed by "The Old Thirteen," just as Dick, the leader, tapped for his fiddlers to begin, and bent forward, about to say, in true negro state, " "The Old Thirteen, gentlemen and ladies!" as he had said, "'Virginny Reel,' if you please!" "'Money-Musk,' if you please!" the captain's boy tapped him on the shoulder, whispered to him, and he did not announce the name of the dance; he merely bowed, began on the air, and they all fell to, the officers teaching the English girls the figure, but not telling them why it had no name.

But that is not the story I started to tell. As the dancing went on, Nolan and our fellows all got at ease, as I said, so much so that it seemed quite natural for him to bow to that splendid Mrs. Graff, and say:

"I hope you have not forgotten me, Miss Rutledge. Shall I have the honor of dancing?"

He did it so quickly that Shubrick, who was by him, could not hinder him. She laughed and said:

"I am not Miss Rutledge any longer, Mr. Nolan; but I will dance all the same," just nodded to Shubrick, as if to say he must leave Mr. Nolan to her. and led him off to the place where the dance was forming.

Nolan thought be had got his chance, He had known her at Philadelphia, and at other places had met her, and this was a godsend. You could not talk in contredances, as you do in cotillions, or even in the pauses of waltzing; but there were chances for tongues and sounds, as well as for eyes and blushes. He began with her travels, and Europe, and Vesuvius, and the French; and then, when they had worked down, and had that long talking time at the bottom of the set, he said boldly, a little pale, she said, as she told me the story, years after:

"And what do you hear from home, Mrs. Graff?" And that splendid creature looked through him. Jove! how she must have looked through him! "Home!!

Mr. Nolan !!! I thought you were the man who never wanted to hear of home again!" and she walked directly up the deck to her husband, and left poor Nolan alone, as he always was, -He did not dance again.

I cannot give any history of him in order; nobody can now; and, indeed, I am not trying to. These are the traditions, which I sort out, as I believe them, from the myths which have been told about this man for forty years, The fellows used to say he was the 'Iron Mask;" and poor George Pons went to his grave in the belief that this was the author of "Junius," who was being punished for his celebrated libel on Thomas Jefferson. Pons was not very strong in the historical line. A happier story than either of these I have told is of the war. That came nlong soon after. I have heard this affair told in three or four ways, and, indeed, it may have happened more than once. But which ship it was on I cannot tell. However, in one, at least, of the great frigate duels with the English, in which the navy was really baptized, it happened that a round shot from the enemy entered one of our ports square, and took right down the officer of the gun himself, and almost every man of the gun's crew. Now you may say what you choose about courage, but that is not a nice thing to see. But as the men who were not killed picked themselves up, and the surgeon's people were carrying off the bodies, there appeared Nolan, in his shirt sleeves, with the rammer in his hand, and, just as if he had been the officer, told them off with authority, who should go to the cockpit with the wounded men, who should stay with him, perfectly cheery, and with that way which makes men feel sure all is right and is going to be right. And he finished loading the gun with his own hands, nimed it, and bade the men fire. And there he stayed, captain of that gun, keeping those fellows in spirits, till the enemy struck, sitting on the carriage while the gun was cooling, though he was exposed all the time, showing them easier ways to handle heavy shot, making the raw hands laugh at their own blunders, and when the gun cooled again, getting it loaded and fired twice as often as any other gun on the ship-The captain walked forward, by way of encouraging the men, and Nolan touched his hat and said:

CTO BE CONTINUED.)

A pneumatic hammer for tamping

WEB OF STEEL

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY FATHER AND SON

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YOUNG MEADE MAKES A DISCOVERY WHICH TERRIFIES HIM AND HE TRIES TO SAVE MANY LIVES

The Martlet Construction company is putting up a great international bridge planned by Bertram Meade, Sr., a famous engineer. His son, Bertram Meade, Jr., resident engineer at the bridge, is in love with Helen Illingworth, daughter of Colonel Illingworth, president of the construction company, and they will marry as soon as the bridge is complete. The young engineer questioned his father's judgment oh the strength of certain important girders, but was laughed at. His doubts are verified, however, and he makes desperate efforts to stop construction, fearing great loss of life.

CHAPTER IV-Continued.

But Meade was out of the house. It the long twilight of the high latitude still lingered. Before him rose the gigantic structure of the bridge. For all its airiness it looked as substantial as the Rock of Gibraltar, and it looked the man, seizing a lantern and, forgetting his weakness, ran down beneath the overarching steel to the plercrawled out on the lower chord as rapidly as he could.

Meade needed but one glance to see the important member. For all his years of inexperience he was a better trained engineer than rough-and-ready Abbott. What appeared to the latter as a slight deflection, Meade saw in its true relation. There was a variation in the center of the member of an inch and a half at least, although unnoticeable to an untrained eye. It had all come in the last week. They had extended the suspended span far out as if humoring the other. "We can't beyond the edge of the cantilever and, wait, we've got to hurry it along. with the heavy traveter at the end, the downward pressure on the great lower chord members had greatly increased.

It was a terribly heavy bridge at best. It had to be to sustain so long a span, the longest in the world. And the load, continuous and increasing. had brought about this, to the layman trifling, to the engineer mighty, bend. If It bent that way under that much of a load, what would it do when the whole great span was completed and it had to carry its transitory loads of traffic beside?

When two different views meet it is natural that age, experience, reputation and authority shall carry the day. Although Bertram Mende, Jr., had never been persuaded in all particulars of the soundness of his father's design, and could not be persuaded, that vast experience, that great reputation, that undoubted ability with its long record of brilliant achievement had at last silenced him. He had accepted through loyalty that which he could not accept in argument. Once accepted, he acted accordingly, heartlly seconding and carrying out the wishes of the older and, as the world would say, the abler man.

The thing that smote the engineer hardest was that this weakness was us on account of me. I won't stop work exactly what he had foreseen and a minute," he explained patronizingly. pointed out. It was the possibility of the inability of this great member to carry the stress that young Meade had deduced by using the formula of Schmidt-Chemnitz. It was this point, and this point particularly, that he had dwelt upon with his father and which they had argued to a finish. So strongly had he been impressed with the possible structural weakness of this member that he had put himself on record in writing to his father. The old man had overborne him and now the little curve, one and a half to one and three-quarter inches in sixty feet, reputation rather than yours." established the accuracy of his unneeded contention. Vainly now he wished he had not let the old habit of affection and the little touch of awe with which he regarded his father persuade him against his reason.

He stopped, feeling suddenly ill. as a very nervous high-strung man may feel under the sudden and unexpected physical shock. He was weak still From the tonslittis. He leaned against the diagonal at the end of C-10-R, dlinging to it tightly to keep from falling. Abbott, who had followed more slowly, stopped by him, somewhat surprised, somewhat amused, more indigaant than both.

"Abbott," said .deade fiercely as the erecting engineer joined him on the pierhead, "if you put another pound of load on that cantilever I will not be answerable for the consequences." "What do you mean?"

"That deflection is nearly two inches added weight you put upon it will make It greater. Its limit will be reached line. From there he sent a telegram mighty soon. If it collapses-" he will go."

"Yes, if it collapses, that's true," said Abbott, "but it won't."

"You're mad," said Meade, taking unfortunately the wrong course with

the older man.

"Why, boy," said Abbott, "that bridge will stand as long as creation. Look

way. The corresponding member in the other truss is perfectly straight." "Abbott, for God's sake, hear me," was summer and the sun had set, but pleaded Meade in desperation. "Draw back the traveler and put no more men on the bridge. Stop work until we can

"Don't talk to me, boy. I know my business. I tell you I can jack it back. even more substantial if possible, as That member's big enough and strong enough to hold up the world."

get word to-"

"What are you going to jack against?" Meade asked, and for the head, climbed up to the shoe, and first time a little of Abbott's contempt appeared in the younger man's voice.

Abbott reflected that there was nothing firm enough to serve as a support the deflection from the right line in for jacks and said rather grudgingly, for it seemed like a concession to the younger and junior engineer:

"Well, I can hook on to the opposite truss and pull it back with turn buckles." "That will damage the other truss

too much, Abbott," Meade retorted promptly. "It isn't possible." "Then I'll think up some other scheme," returned Abbott indifferently,



He Stopped, Feeling Suddenly III. There's going to be no penalty against

"There will be a bigger penalty if you don't do what I say, and paid in

another way, in blood. And it will be your fault." Now both men were angry and in their passion they confronted each

other more resolute and flerce than ever. "Look here," said Abbott, his fiery temper suddenly breaking from his control, "who are you anyway? You're only a kid engineer. Your father approved of the plan of this bridge. I

guess we can afford to bank on his "Well, he doesn't know of this." "Nobody is on the bridge now, and nobody is going to be on there until

tomorrow morning. Wire him if you like. He'll wire Illingworth down at Martlet and we'll get word what to "You won't put any men at work on

the bridge until-" "Not until tomorrow morning," said

Abbott decisively, "if I don't hear from somebody at Martlet tomorrow morning the work goes on." "But if my father wires you-"

"I take orders from the Martlet company and no one else," was the short answer with which Abbott turned away in finality, so that the other realized the interview was over.

Meade wasted no more pleas on Abbott. As ill luck would have it something had happened to the telephone and telegraph wires between the city and the camp. Meade dressed himself, deep now and every ounce or pound of got a handcar, and was hurried to the nearest town on the railroad's main and tried to get connection with New threw up his hands-"the whole thing York by telephone, but failed. Moved night before. And he recalled that the by a natural impulse, in default of other means of communication, he jumped on the midnight train for New York. He would go himself in person and attend to the grave affair. Nothing whatever could be so important.

There had been some friction between Abbott and Meade before on ocat it. That buckle doesn't amount to casions, not serious, but several times sion chord, much less so vast a struc-

young colleague. Abbott never forgot nection with the building of the bridge, alone.

Mende had not gone about it in the Mende had received the announcement more quietly and if he had by some subtle suggestion put the idea of danger into Abbott's mind all would have been well, for when he was not blinded by prejudice, or his authority or his ability questioned, Abbott was a sensible man thoroughly to be depended bridge?" upon. But the news had come to Meade with such suddenness, Abbott had only casually mentioned it at the close of a lengthy conversation regarding the

Therefore he could see nothing but I was only a cub." danger and the necessity for action. How he should handle his superior, or rather the bridge's superior, was the Like every other engineer who sees a bridge and his fear that lives would be lost if it failed, unless he could get house last night and failed. I wired the men withdrawn, there was the you. Then I jumped on the midnight complication of his engagement to express and-" Helen Illingworth.

Meade could not close his eyes, he could not sleep a moment on the train. that he would get to his father and the prevent loss of life, schemes for taking the son had not the heart. up the deflection, strengthening the member, and completing the bridge, and fears that he would lose the woman, stayed with him through the night.

CHAPTER V.

The Death Message.

Meade, Sr., was an old man. Although unlike Moses his eye was dim and his natural force abated, the evidences of power were still apparent, especially to the observant. There rose the broad brow of the thinker. His power of intense concentration was expressed outwardly by a directness of gaze from the old eyes which, though faded, could flash on occasion. Other facial characteristics of that snowcrowned, leonine head, which bespoke hours later, walking up and down the of all his scientific exactitudes, had not | nection, or at least any answer after been cut out of his countenance by the our repeated calls." pruning knife of time.

He was a great engineer and looked it, sitting alone in his office with the in the office at Martlet." telegram crushed in his trembling hand, despite the fact that his gray face was the very picture of unwonted weakness, of impotency, and abiding

state of nervous collapse. The telegram fairly burned the clammy palm of his hand. He would fain have dropped it yet he could not. Slowly he opened it once more. Ordinarily, powerful glasses stimulated his vision. He needed nothing to read it again. It is doubtful whether his eyes saw it or not and there was not need, for the message was burned into his

He read again the mysterious words: One and three-quarter-inch camber in C-10-R.

There could be no mistake. The name that was signed to it was the name of his son, the young engineer, the child of his father's old age. The boy, as the old man thought of him, had ventured to dispute his father's figures, to question his father's design, but the elder man had overborne him with his vast experience, his great authority, his extensive learning, his high reputation. And now the boy was right. Strange to say some little thrill of pride came to the old engineer at that

He tried to find out from the telegram when it had been sent. That day was a holiday-the birthday of one of the worthies of the republic-in some of the United States, New York and Pennsylvania among them, and only by chance had he come down to the office that morning. The wire was dated the state from which the bridge ran did not observe that day as a holiday. They would be working on the International as usual unless-

One and three-quarter inches of deflection! No bridge that was ever made could stand with a bend like that in the principal member of its compres-

thing which to Abbott seemed useless | greatest of rivers and to bring nation and unnecessary, and the fact that into touch with nation. He ought to subsequent events had more often than do something, but what was there to not proved Meade's suggestions to be do? Presently, doubtless, his mind worth while, had not put Abbott in al- would clear. But on the instant all he together the best mood toward his could think of was the impending ruin.

The Uplift building, in which he had that Meade had really no official con- his offices, was mainly deserted on account of the holiday. The hanks were and that he was only there as a special closed and the offices and most of the representative of his father, and al- shops and stores. It was very still in though he could not help liking the the hall and, therefore, he heard disyounger man, Abbott would have been | tinctly the door of the single elevator better pleased if he had been left in service open with an unusual crash, then the sound of rapid footsteps along the corridor as of someone running. right way to move a man of Abbott's They stopped before the outer door of temperament. He realized that as he the suite which bore his name. Indashed up the steps. He threw open lay awake on the sleeper speeding to stantly he suspected a messenger of New York. Abbott was a man who disaster. The door was opened, the ofcould not be driven. He was a tre- fice was crossed, a hand was on the mendous driver himself and naturally inner door. He sauk back almost as he could not take his own medicine. If one dead waiting the shock, the blow.

"Father," exclaimed the newcomer. You got my telegram?" The other silently exhibited the

crumpled paper in his hand, "What have you done?"

"It's a holiday, don't you know? I only got it a few moments ago. The

"Still stands."

"But for how long?"

"I can't say. The Martlet's resident engineer is mad. I begged, threatened, progress of the work as if it were a implored. I tried to get him to stop matter of no special moment, that the work, to take the men off the bridge, sudden shock had thrown Meade off to withdraw the traveler, but he won't do it. Said you designed it, you knew.

"But the camber?" "He said, 'T'll jack it into line again.' last thing in his mind. Aside from his big thing before him it looks to him as natural pride in his father and in the if it would last forever. I tried to get you on the telephone here and at the

> "What is to be done?" asked the old man.

Meade, Sr., was thankful that the His mind was in a turmoil. Prayers younger man had not said, "I told you so," as well he might. But really his bridge people in time to stop work and father's condition was so pitiful that "Telegraph the Martlet Bridge com-

pany at once," he answered. "What shall we say?" asked the old

man, uncertainly. The young man shot a quick look at him, that question evidenced the violence of the shock. His father was old, broken, helpless, dependent, at last.

"Give me the blank," he answered, "I'll wire in your name."

He repeated the telegram that he had sent to his father and added these words as he signed the old man's name to it: Put no more load on the bridge. Withdraw men and traveler

"I can't understand why we don't hear," said the young engineer two that imaginative power without which room in his agitation. "Two telegrams a great engineer could not be in spite and now we can't get a telephone con-"It's a holiday there as well as here,"

said the older man. "There is no one

"I'll try the telephone again. Someone may come in at any time."

He sat down at the desk, and after five minutes of feverish and excited horror. The message had struck him a waiting he finally did get the office of terrific blow. He had reeled under it the Magtlet Bridge company. By a and had sunk down in the chair in a happy fortune it appeared that someone happened to come into the office just at that moment.

> "This is Meade," began the young man, "the consulting engineer of the International bridge, Well, at ten-



All He Could Think of Was the Impending Ruin.

thirty this morning I sent a telegram to Colonel Illingworth and an hour Both telegrams are on the desk? Give what! He isn't at home? Is the vice

Twenty miles! There's no telephone? engineer. Now, listen, Johnson, this is what you must do. Get a car, the strongest and fastest you can rent and the boldest chauffeur, and a couple of men on horses too, and send up to that place wherever they are, and tell Colonel and come to his office at once. There are telegrams there that mean life or sible time. death and the safety of the bridge. You understand? Good. He says he'll do it, father. We've done all we can," he added. He hung up the receiver, sprang to his feet, looked at his watch. "It's so important that I'll president of the Martlet Bridge comgo down there myself. I can catch the two o'clock train, and that will get me thing of practical construction. He there in two hours. You stay quietly here in the office and wait until I get in touch with those people. I mean, I want to know where I can reach you Instantly,"

"I'll stay right here, my boy. Go, and God bless you."

As usual when in a great hurry there were unexpected delays and the clock on the tower above the big structural shop was striking five when a rickety station wagon, drawn by an exhausted horse, which had been driven unsparingly, drew up before the office door. Flinging the money at the driver, Meade sprang down from his seat and

"Did you get him?" he cried. "He isn't here yet. I sent an automobile and two men on horseback and-

the door and confronted Johnson.

The next minute the faint note of an automobile horn sounded far down the valley.

"I hope to God that is he," cried the young engineer, running to the win-

"That's the car I sent," said Johnson, peering over his shoulder. "And there are people in it. It's coming this

vay. "Johnson," sald Meade, "you have acted well in this crisis and I will see that the Bridge company remembers

"Would you mind telling me what the matter is, Mr. Meade?" "Matter! The International-"

"Bert," exclaimed a joyous voice, as Helen Illingworth, smiling in delighted surprise, stepped through the open door and stood expectant with outstretched hands.

Young Johnson was as discreet as he was prompt and ready. He walked to the window out of which he stared, with his back ostentatiously turned toward them. After a quick glance at the other man. Meade swept the girl to his heart and held her there a moment. He did not kiss her before he released her. The woman's passionate look at him was caress enough and his own adoring glance fairly enveloped her with emotion. Johnson coughed and turned as the two separated. It was the woman who recovered her polse quicker.

"What were you saying about our bridge when I came into the room?" she began, and Meade fully understood the slight but unmistakable emphasis in the pronoun-our bridge, indeed-"I was lying down this afternoon, but when I awakened my maid told me about your urgent calls for father," she ran on, realizing that some trouble portended and seeking to help her lover by giving him time. "I knew something must be wrong, so I came here. I didn't expect to see you. Oh, what is it?" she broke off, suddenly realizing from the mental strain in her lover's face, which the sudden sight of her had caused him to conceal for a moment, that something terribly serious had happened, and she turned a little pale herself as she asked the question, not dreaming what the answer would be.

"Helen," said the young man, stepping toward her and taking her hands again, "we're in awful trouble."

"If it is any trouble I can share, Bert," said the girl, flashing at him a look which set his pulses bounding-at least she was to be depended on-"you know you can count on me." "I know I can," he exclaimed grate-

fully. "Now tell me."

"The International bridge is about to

The color came to her face again. Was that all? came into her mind. That was serious enough, of course, but it would not matter in the long run. Helen realized the awful gravity, the terrible seriousness, of the situation of course. The bridge meant much to her even if in quite a different way. It was there he had saved her from the awful fall. It was there that he had told her that he loved her. The bridge might fall, but it was as eternal as her affection in her memory. Their engagement, or their marriage, had been made dependent upon the successful completion of the bridge. What of that? The proviso meant nothing to her when she looked at the white-faced agonized man to whom she had given herself.

"It is terrible, of course," she said quietly. "But you can do nothing?" "If I could, do you think I'd let the oridge, and you, go without-"I'm not going with the bridge," was

her quick and decisive interruption. They had both forgotten the presence of young Johnson, who was not only decidedly uncomfortable, but desperately anxious. He was about to cene, came another interruption.

There was a rush of wheels on the driveway outside, the roar of a motor, later I sent another. What's that? Before Meade could answer the state- takes no longer to take it out. ment, into the room burst Colonel IIme your name-Johnson-you're one lingworth. He was covered with dust, of the clerks there? Well, telephone his face was white, his eyes filled with Colonel Blingworth at his home- anxiety. The character of the summons had disquieted him beyond measanything. It is only in one truss any- Meade had ventured to suggest some ture as that which was to span the president there—the superintendent— are. Back of him came Severence, the the rea off of it."

anybody? How far away are they? vice president, and Curtiss, the chief

"Meade, what of the bridge?" he burst out, with a quick nod to his daughter. Colonel Illingworth had not stopped to hunt for a wayside telephone. The automobile driven madly, recklessly through the hills and over Illingworth that he must telephone me the rough roads, had brought him directly to the office in the shortest pos-

"There is a deflection one inch and three-quarters deep in one of the compression members, C-10-R," was the prompt and terrible answer.

Colonel Illingworth had not been pany for so long without learning some was easily enough of an engineer to realize instantly what that statement meant.

"When did you discover it?" he snapped out.

"Last night."

"Is the bridge gone?" "Not yet."

Why didn't you let us know?" "I telegraphed father and, not hearng from him, I came down on the mid-



Into the Room Burst Colonel Illington

night train. It is a holiday in New York as well as here. I just happened to meet father in the office. He sent a telegram to you and not hearing from you, duplicated it an hour later. I tried half a dozen times to get you on the telephone and finally, by a happy chance, got hold of young Johnson.

"Where are your father's tele-

Colonel Illingworth tore the first pen with trembling fingers. "Why didn't you tell Abbott?" asked

the chief engineer. "You know Abbott. He said the bridge would stand until the world caved in. Said he could fack the member into line. He wouldn't do a thing

"Your father wires, 'put no more veight on the bridge.' What shall we do?" interposed Colonel Illingworth. "Telegraph Abbott at once."

except on direct orders from here."

"If the bridge goes it means ruin to the company," said the agitated vice president, who was the financial member of the firm and who could easily be pardoned for a natural exaggeration under the terrible circumstances.

"Yes, but if it goes with the men it means-Johnson, are you a telegraph operator?" "Yes, sir."

"Take the key," said the colonel, who, having been a soldier, thought first of the men.

Johnson sat down at the table where the direct wire ran from the bridge company to the telegraph office. He reached his hand out and laid his fingers on the key. Before he could give the faintest pressure to the instrument, it suddenly clicked of its own motion. Everybody in the room stood

"It is a message from Wilchings, the chief of construction foreman of," Johnson paused a moment, listening to the rapid click-"the Internationalhe said in an awestruck whisper. It had come!

"Read it, man! Read it, for God's sake!" cried the chief engineer.

"The bridge is in the river," faltered Johnson slowly, word by word, translating the fearful message on the wire. Abbott and one hundred and fifty men

What happens after the crash is told in the next installment, What happens to the Meades and Illingworths, and the vast trouble stirred up, makes thrilling chapters.

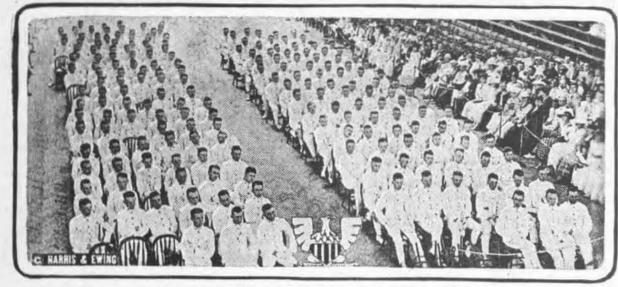
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Beware the Loaded Gun. The man who returns from hunting and sets his loaded gun in the corner or hangs it on the wall is, in reality, setting a death-trap. Yet it is surprising how often this is done. The gun we "didn't know was loaded," is an old, old story, says Farmer's Guide. You cannot be too cautious. The londed gun you may keep on the wall to shoot crows with when they get in speak when, into this already broken the corn is liable to cause you more loss than a million crows can. It takes only a second to put a cartridge in a gun when the time is at hand. It

Blossom Remains,

Bacon-"Crimsonbeak says his wife keeps his nose to the grindstone." Egbert-"Well, it doesn't seem to west

NAVAL ACADEMY CLASS OF 1918 IS GRADUATED



The 1918 class at Annapolis was graduated on June 28, one year ahead of time, because of war conditions-The 1917 class was graduated in February. The two rows in the center constitute the class of 1919 youths.

WAR SPEEDS UP **COALING SHIPS**

No Port in World as Well Equipped as New York to Handle Work.

SAVING IN TIME IS SHOWN

High Speed Coal Dumpers and Lighters Simplify Work-10,000 Tons Can Be Loaded in Sixteen Hours.

New York .- War has speeded up coaling of ships in the port of New York until no other port in the world at the present time is as well equipped to handle this important task.

So fast has become the coaling of big vessels that enormous liners like the Imperator can have their bunkers filled to their capacity of 10,000 tons in 16 hours.

The reason for the increased speed is largely high-speed coal dumpers and fuel lighters. Each one of the latter is able to give a ship 1,000 tons of coal in eight hours, an achievement due mainly to special coal elevating machinery.

But ships requiring 1,000 tons or less are in the big majority, whether transatlantic or coastwise trade is considered. And it is not essential that for such ships there should be a loading device separate from the coal barges to enable a continuous stream of barges to ply to and from coal dumping stations.

In a Single Day.

For the average vessel a total of 300 tons is usually sufficient, and this means that a ship of this sort may discharge a cargo and take on a new one all in the course of a single day. With the adoption of the modern lighter it is an easy matter to load coal while the cargo is being unloaded and a new one taken on. One modern high-speed lighter can coal three such ships in an eight-hour day.

This development of modern lighters is equalled by better facilities for transferring coal from cars to barges Huge steel dumping machines now take up a 50-ton car bodily, elevate it and empty its contents into the barge

MAKES CLEVER DEFENSE



Mrs. Helen Hill Weed, daughter of the Connecticut congressman, who by her clever defense of berself and her twelve sister-suffragettes has won the admiration of the court and all members of the bar who followed with interest their trial for "obstructing the traffic" in front of the White House recently.

This ardent suffragist took upon herself the duties of counsel and won great favor with the lawyers by her skillful cross-examinations, Mrs. Weed never studied law in her life but she certainly made things hum some in the Washington courtroom.

Despite her strong defense, the suf-\$25 spiece. Two of the ladies paid, would have been destroyed. Those Weed was one of the eleven to choose

by tilting the entire car on the side-a

through. These machines have a capacity of 9,000 tons each a day. Saving of time to the shipowner here is shown by comparison with Cardiff, the English port where the largest tonnage of English coal is loaded for export. In loading a vessel, for example, the English shipper uses a railroad car of ten or twelve tons, while the American uses one of fifty to ninety tons capacity, so that the Cardiff docks must discharge from five to ten carloads to every one discharged in New York in order to main-

great improvement over the process

of unlocking a trapdoor in the bottom

of the car and letting the coal slide

tain the same speed. Carried by Steel Colliers.

Steel colliers ply between Boston and Hampton Roads, a distance of 600 miles. Each one of these ships is capable of making a round trip every week and transporting 350,000 tons of coal a year. A vessel of the same tonnage, however, carrying a cargo of coal from Cardiff to a port 600 miles away would take a week at Cardiff to load its cargo and another week at its destination to discharge it. Thus New York laden ships can make three trips to one for a Cardiff laden vessel.

Such things as these are what places New York as the greatest port in the world and makes American coal operators feel that there is a great opportunity for exporting American coal. Five different companies within recent months have established fleets of supply and superior port facilities it imported Chinese carp.

will only be a question of time before America is shipping her coal to all parts of the globe.

ABOUT 5,000,000 DEAD IN BATTLING ARMIES

New York .- From a careful study of what has been made public regarding casualties in the three years of war, it appears that about 5,000,000 combatants have lost their lives and about 5,000,000 have been killed, captured, reported missing or so badly wounded that they cannot return to the front. This takes no account of the millions of slightly wounded men.

The table below gives the losses of all the fighting nations in killed and in men put out of the struggle by death, wounds, sickness or capture:

ENTENTE ALLII	28.
	otal Killed aptured or
	rmanently
	apacitated
Killed, fo	r fighting.
Great Britain 300,000	765,000
France 975,000	2,060,000
Russia	4,500,000 250,000
Belgium 53,000	120,000
Serbia 65,000	100,000
Roumanta 100,000	250,000
Montenegro 5,000	20,000
Portugal Small	Small
Japan Small	Small
The state of the s	- Comment
Totals3,178,000	8,175,000
CENTRAL POWER	RS.
Germany1,120,000	4,550,000
Austria 620,000	2,000,000
Turkey 145,000	350,000
Bulgaria 9,000	24,000
Totals for both	
midem5,072,000	15,099,000

A government bureau in the Philtheory that with our tremendous coal native food fish in certain waters by

Around the Emerald Isle.

To Remark, "We Thought You Liked the Irish," They Retort, "Ah, You Don't Know Us Yet"-To Cut Food Supply.

Skibbereen, County Cork.-German submarines have been actively engaged in the destruction of the Irish fishing fleets in the waters around these coasts. Of course it is impossible to designate here the exact localities where or the dates when the Prussian pirates did their cowardly work. But their purpose is plain to all the world-to cut off part of Ireland's and England's food supply, for mackerel teem in these waters.

The submarines were busy many miles outside from Kenmare in Kerry er's curt reply. to Howth on Dublin bay. Many fishing craft are at the bottom of the sea, had sunk all the Kinsale fishing boats and the men who owned them and the as they had come along to Baltimore, fishermen who worked on them are and that off Dunmore they had deruined financially,

Affixed Bombs on Boats.

On a certain evening about seven clock the fishing fleet put out from declared that they would have every Baltimore, on Baltimore bay, near Skibbereen. The first numbered about the sea before a month. Furthermore eighty boats of all classes and embraced several boats from Arklow, intended shelling villages on this County Wicklow. A few hours after the fleet set out a German U-boat of the latest pattern, about 300 feet in length, appeared. The submarine did not waste torpedoes or shells on the defenseless fishing boats; the crew simply placed bombs on 13 of them and so destroyed them.

Only three minutes were allowed the hapless fishermen to get into their small boats; then all their belongings, which in many cases included considerable sums of money, were sent to the bottom. Had it not been for the appearance of a British patrol, which caused the submarine to submerge at fragists were adjudged guilty and fined once, it is certain that all the fleet the other eleven electing to serve three that escaped returned to port with an days in jail-the alternative. Mrs. abundance of fish, but are not venturing out again, so that in one night jail. Upon their release they were roy- the fishing fleet of Ballimore has been ally feted by the woman's party in the put out of action by the Germans, which means a loss of many thousands | York,

Blow Up Their Boats in Waters of pounds to the poor fishermen and their families. Among the fishing boats sunk were two fine motorboats belonging to the Baltimore Piscatorial motorbeat the property of John Beamish, Skibbereen, and two notorboats owned by Mr. Cottrell, Baltimore, worth several hundred pounds each.

The pirates did not spare even the smallest craft, for they bombed two open boats. With a great hammer they smashed to bits the engine of a little boat belonging to John Donovan of Castletownshend and left it to drift about.

No lives were lost, but for that the Huns deserve no thanks, for they re-fused the fishermen permission to take oars into their punts,

One Cape Clear man, resenting this refusal, ventured to remark to the captain of the submarine:

"I thought ye Germans would do nothing to the Irish-that ye liked

us?" "Ah, my dear fellow, you don't know the Germans yet," was the command-

The Germans intimated that they stroyed the Waterford fishing fleet. They made no secret of the fact, but on the contrary boasted about it and

Irish fishing boat at the bottom of one of the submarine crew said they const shortly.

"It's All Up Now."

Consternation and despair have seized our unfortunate fisherfolk. "It is all up now, sir," said a Balti-

more skipper, "when they are sinking our fishing boats." When I told him would expose the Huns' deviltry he joyously exclaimed:

"Oh, then, do, sir! Tell all America the Germans are the worst savages on earth, and that this is their most cowardly blow yet, and that we hope and trust that with the aid of our kith and kin over there the archfiends will soon be swept from the face of the

The investment in the electrical industries of this country is equal to the assessed valuation of real property and improvement in Greater New

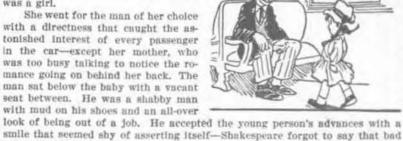


Proving That All Flirtations Are Not Wrong

WASHINGTON.—Two women young enough to have birthdays were confabbing in a car. One held a lace-swaddled infant. The other placed her heavier youngster on the seat beside her, and turning to her companion, left the baby to look out for itself. And

the baby did. It started a flirtation which proved, of course, that the baby was a girl.

She went for the man of her choice with a directness that caught the astonished interest of every passenger in the car-except her mother, who was too busy talking to notice the romance going on behind her back. The man sat below the baby with a vacant seat between. He was a shabby man with mud on his shoes and an all-over



luck as well as a guilty conscience makes cowards of us all-and when she had tugged at the maternal hand until she could slide across the vacant space and snuggle up to him the man shrank away. The baby snuggled closer and crowed jubilation. A prosperous citizen across leaned over to cluck confidentially to Juliet

and to congratulate Romeo on his conquest. Perhaps the prosperous one recognized that there must be something worth while in the hidden depths of a man-never mind the muddy shoes-who could attract the confidence of a baby, still wise with the inscrutable knowledge it had brought into the world with it. For when the mother, suddenly conscious of her offspring, gasped to find its white embroideries fraternizing with tramp humanity and whisked It to her lap, the citizen took the vacated seat and said some kindly triffe.

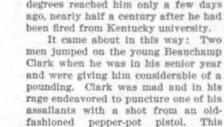
Romeo, doubtless encouraged by the victorious fact that he had just figured up as a lady killer, and feeling, maybe, that the man who spoke the kindly words must have a kindly heart to back them, made apologetic reference to having walked from tidewater Virginia looking for work. That was all there was to it, except that as one passenger got out she

wondered if-if: The man who wanted work and the man who looked as if he could give

it had been brought together purposely. And if it had been intended that a little child should lead them.

Speaker Receives Belated University Degree

C HAMP Clark, for a plain, homespun American, has a terrific lot of alphabetical disarrangements after his name. For one thing, he is an LL, D, three times, and LL. D. raised to the third power certainly presupposes a large amount of knowledge. One of these degrees reached him only a few days ago, nearly half a century after he had



rage endeavored to puncture one of his assallants with a shot from an oldfashloned pepper-pot pistol. scrap resulted in Clark going before the faculty, which was evenly divided for and against expelling the boy. The president of the university was absent, and the man acting in his place had a son at the school who would be in line for honors if Clark, who was nearly top

man, should be fired. Well, Clark was fired; but when the president of the university returned specially designed carriers on the ippines is trying to supply a dearth of he revoked the order, but Clark was sore then and had left for good. He went to Bethany college, and did the junior and senior years in one. When he graduated he had an average of 99.98 per cent, and the missing two-tenths of 1 per cent came about because he contracted indigestion eating corned beef and cabbage at one dinner in midterm. This little illness set him back just enough to put him two-tenths to the bad on one of the monthly exams,

Kentucky university, however, failing to give the speaker a diploma at the time he should have had it, increased the degree and sent it to him at the last commencement.

Lesson in Poor Widow's Gift to the Red Cross

THE intense and widespread interest in the work of soliciting funds for the Red Cross, among all classes, is thus impressively described by Mrs. Mary Katherine Hansbrough in the Tampa Tribune: "I read in the morning paper of Morgan's gift of a million dollars to

the Red Cross fund in New York city and I compared it to a gift made in Tampa to the Woman's Red Cross committee of which I was chairman.

"We were working the very poorest district of Tampa, where the struggle for existence is a raw tragedy, where the contributions, willingly made from the necessities of life, were nickels and dimes. In an ill-kept cottage, bare of furniture and every sem-

blance of comfort, I found a woman and three children. Her shoulders were bent with labor, her hands were hardened with toil, her hair streaked with the gray of sorrow and poverty, but her eyes were still alight with human sympathy. I talked to her a bit about my mission and the soldier boys we were sending away from the America they loved so well. Her eyes filled with tears and she asked

"Would you let me give you two cents? It is all I have and I would like to feel that I have helped some soldler even such a little bit.'

"Suddenly I was carried back 1900 years to a temple in Jerusalem. I saw the millionaires making their gifts and the widow casting in her mite and heard the voice of the Master: 'She hath cast in more than they all.'

"The two cents may not buy comfort for a wounded soldier but the influence of its loving bestowal should touch every heart."

Prominent Women Furnish Hospital Equipment

RS. WOODROW WILSON, wife of the president, and Miss Helen Wood-M row Bones, a cousin of the president, have turned over to the American Red Cross four dozen pairs of pajamas and an equal number of sheets and pillowcases which they have made

with their own hands. This "bit" of personal service by the wife of the president is an illustration of the work which women of the cabinet and others prominent in official life are doing as an inspiration and example to thousands of others.

Several women of the cabinet, besides giving sons to the service, also have taken the lead in organizing groups of women to sew on base hospital equipment. Mrs. Thomas R. Mar-

shall has organized the wives, daughters and sisters of senators; Mrs. Champ Clark has been active in congressional circles; Mrs. William G. McAdoo has organized women employed in the treasury department; Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, assisted by the wives of bureau chiefs, has been leading woman employees of the interior department in conducting sewing circles and first-aid

classes at the Home club. Eliot Wadsworth of the war council of the society, in forwarding the garments made at the White House, said: "The American Red Cross sends this special shipment at the request of Mrs. Wilson to evidence her active and most practical interest in the work of mercy and relief carried on by the Red Cross societies. We trust that the shipment will reach you safely, as it carries with it such cordial good wishes from the immediate family of the president of the United States,"

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.



pound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headache or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take. **
-- Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass. Other warning symptoms are a sense

of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.



ERS, 180 DE RALB AVE., BROOKLYN, R. T.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 31-1917.

LOOKED LIKE INVERTED RAIN

Impression to Aviator at Whom

Bullets From Machine Guns Gave Odc

They Were Almed. It will be easily understood, writes Mr. C. G. Grey in "Tales of the Flying Service," that before a bullet that has been shot straight upward begins to fall there must be a point where if stands dead still, and that for the last part of its upward path it travels very slowly. One officer of my acquaintance told me, after some months of war, that his most curious experience was when once, and once only, he dis-

covered the exact extreme range point. He was flying along quite pencefully on a bright sunny morning at an altitude of a little over 8,000 feet, without worrying about anything, when suddenly he saw something bright dart past the side of the machine. He began to look about him and saw, a shade below him and a triffe to one side, a whole stream of little bright things glittering in the sun.

Then he realized that he had just struck a level that happened to be the extreme vertical range of a machine gun that was making uncommonly good shooting. Other bullets from rifles and other machine guns also flashed into view as he flew along, and when his eyes caught the right focus he could follow the slow, topmost part of their movement for a considerable distance. "It looked," he said, "just as if it were raining upward," and the phenomenon was so novel that he quite forgot for a time that the "raindrops" indicated that he was unpopular with someone below,-Youth's Companion.

Wives are more liberal than husbands. The wife who has a mind of her own is apt to give her husband a piece of it.

Preparing for Tomorrow

Many people seem able to drink coffee for a time without apparent harm, but when health disturbance, even though slight, follows coffee's use, it is wise to investigate.

Thousands of homes, where coffee was found to disagree, have changed the family table drink to

Instant Postum

With improved health, and it usually follows, the change made becomes a permanent one. It pays to prepare for the health of tomorrow.

"There's a Reason"

screens, where the whole grains are

separated from the flour and chaff.

During the various processes the rice

becomes heated through friction, and

brush screens, where the smaller rice

er kernels. The grain is now ready

The polishing is done by friction

against the rice of pieces of moose

to a wonderful degree of softness.

the sides of a revolving cylinder con-

structed of wood and wire gauze.

From the polisher the rice goes to the

separating screens, which grade the

Rice is a member of the grass fam-

lly, and there are numerous varieties

cultivated throughout the world. As

it is the principal food of a large pro-

portion of the earth's population, rice

growing is one of the oldest agricul-

The average annual Imports

cleaned rice into the United States

is about 125,000,000 bushels, and that

of broken rice, flour and meal, over

70,000,000 bushels more. The demand

for the better qualities of rice in this

country has always exceeded the sup-

ply, and now that this country has

been called upon to feed a large pro-

portion of the warring nations, the

rice growers of the South and of Cal-

ifornia are assured of a ready mar-

AIRPLANE AND CAVALRY MEET

Allied Flier Escapes Capture by Charg-

ing Foes and Passing Short Dis-

tance Over Their Heads.

To show that it is sometimes pos

sible for an aviator to pass surprising-

ly low over guns and yet escape being

brought to earth, Mr. Claude Grahame-

White cites in "Heroes of the Flying

Corps" an interesting encounter be-

tween an airplane and a squad of cav-

alry. One of the aviators of the allies,

At the side of the field farthest from

There was one point in his favor.

fast, swept the airplane, with its pilot

and passenger crouching low in their

seats. Over the cavalrymen it flew and

Christianity Gains in China.

was at its height.-Scientific Ameri-

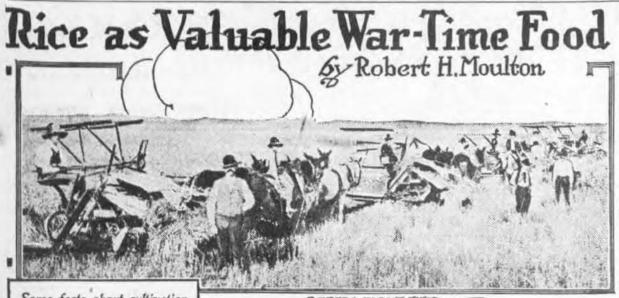
Call the Police.

"I met with an unusual experience

ket for their supplies.

tural industries known to man.

rice for the market.



Some facts about cultivation of this nutritious and palatable grain that feeds millions of folks throughout the world



MAN must eat, whether he is a fighting warrior or a preacher of pacificism. If porterhouse steaks are not available we are satisfied with corned beef. Formerly the lowly "spud" was considered the barricade that separated man from starvation, but of

late the poor potato has become as scarce as attractive heiresses and they are as eagerly sought after. Many a disconsolate lover has found that another sister of the starch family is possessed of attractions second only to her expensive sister, and today the eating of rice is becoming general throughout the country.

It isn't a bad habit to acquire, either, this eating of rice. Rice is nutritious and palatable and digests well. It can be cooked quickly, without the necessity of troublesome preparation and without waste. It is almost a perfect substitute for potatoes, and it forms the basis for the food supply of over two-thirds of the peoples of the world. In fact, practically every other country in the world consumes more rice than the United States, on the basis of population, and its enforced use here, due to war conditions, ought to prove a benefit to our people. Rice has been grown in this country for more than two hundred years, the growing areas being restricted, however, to several of the Southern states. Within the last few years California

ducer, and the development of the crop in that state has been remarkable. From 7,500 acres planted in California in 1913, the acreage has grown to 60,-000 acres in 1916, with a crop valued at over four million dollars. The 1917 planting will exceed 100,000 acres. The total devoted to rice culture in the United States is about 900,000 acres, and the 1916 crop amounted to 40,the quantity consumed in this country, however, as great quantities are Imported from the Oriental countries. Japan, a great rice producer, has more than two thousand varieties of rice,

but there are only three or four va-

has entered the field as a rice pro-

rieties grown in this country. Rice, like oranges and lemons, recally level, with plenty of water available. The top soll should be underlaid with a subsoil that is impervious to water. The subsoil should lie near the surface, for a deep soil requires more water and more time for its submergence than a shallow one. Good drainage is necessary to get the land and to prevent the crops from becoming waterlogged. Like all cereal crops, rice should be harvested quickly after had to contend with was their inability to get on to the land quickly to harbeen drained off. In California the growers have solved this problem by using small but powerful ball-tread track, and are capable of pulling the harvesting machinery through mud that would mire horses. These tructors, by reason of their adaptability to changing conditions, are also used for almost any kind of work on the ranch. They will do the plowing and checking of the land, will haul supplies to and from markets, will pump water from the irrigation ditches, or the motor will turn a feed mill or churn the butter

for the housewife. depends largely upon local conditions. Where the land is very level, a field rapidly revolving stones set about two- The progress of Christianity in may range from sixty to eighty acres, while in other localities the field cannot be larger than one or two acres. In Oriental countries, where all the arate the light chaff and the whole recent conference of 500 priests dislabor is done by hand, the fields aver- and broken kernels. The grains are cussed translating the Koran, improvage half an acre in area. As water is required to stand at a uniform depth from four to six bushels each, and erature, and taking other steps to proover the growing rice it must neces- pounded with pestles weighing about | tect the faith of Mohammed.

Demand for Black Ornaments by Na-

tion in Mourning Gives New Life

to an Old Business.

The American consul at Hull, Eng-

sarily follow that the topography of | 400 pounds. The grains, if properly the country will largely determine the cured, are not broken by this poundsize of the fields. ing, although it would crush to pulp

Where rice lands are along a river any other cereal. From these morit is customary to run a canal to the outer rim of the rice field, entirely surtars the rice is removed to flour rounding it. The dirt taken from this canal is thrown upon the outer bank to form a protecting levee against sudden rises from the river. Water to at this stage it passes into cooling flood the rice fields is let in from the bins, where it remains for eight or stream. The larger tract inclosed by nine hours. It is then passed over the main canal is now cut up by smaller canals into fields or subfields of and flour are separated from the largsuitable size and small levees are thrown upon each side. It is essential for the polisher, to give it the pearly that the surface of each of these subfields be level. The main canals average from 10 to 30 feet wide and are about 4 feet deep. They connect with hide or sheepskin, tanned and worked the river by flood gates. The subcanals average from 6 to 10 feet wide These skins are loosely hung around and are nearly as deep as the main canals. Boats are used to reach any point of the growing areas, and sometimes the levees are made wide

enough to form roads, Various methods for preparing the soil for the crops are used, some growers advocating deep plowing, while others use the shallow method. Naturally, the character of the soil should govern. One of the advantages claimed for deep plowing is that, as the rice -does not feed much below the plow line, the deeper the plowed area the more food is placed at the disposal of the growing crops.

After the ground is plowed, a disk harrow is run over the surface, followed by a smoothing harrow, and often a heavy roller is used to break up the clods.

Sowing is done early in spring and about two bushels of seed are used to the acre. While there are several methods of planting the seed, the best results are said to be obtained with a drill. This insures the equal distribution of the seed at a uniform depth.

Flooding is the most important feature of rice growing. Except where water is necessary for germinating the seed, flooding is not practiced until the rice is 6 or 8 inches high. When the rice reaches that height water is run onto the land to a depth from 3 to 702,000 bushels. This is less than half 6 inches. It is constantly changed to The principal prevent stagnation. thing to watch is the height of the water, as it is essential that the water be kept at the same depth throughout the entire field, otherwise one part of the crop will ripen before the other.

descending near some German out-Harvesting machines are brought on posts, was surprised by a patrol of hosthe land as soon as the grain is ripe. tile cavalry that galloped into a corner quires certain favorable conditions for It takes about six months to grow a of the field where the airplane had The climate must be crop of rice in this country. Where alighted and rode full tilt toward it to warm, with plenty of sunshine and the drainage is good and the ground make its occupants prisoners. hot days. The land must be practi- dries quickly, reaping machines are generally used. In California the the Germans lay a wood; and the space track-laying tractors are almost uni- between the airplane and the trees was versally used in the rice fields, and so small that the machine could not the harvesting can be commenced a rise into the air in that direction. All week or two earlier by their use.

that the pilot could do in his endeavor In harvesting, the rice is cut from to escape was to run his machine 6 to 12 inches from the ground and the across the ground directly toward the cut grain is laid on the stubbles to approaching horsemen and seek to rise in condition quickly for harvesting keep it off the wet soil. After a day's sufficiently high to sweep above their curing the grain is removed from the heads. He took his machine abruptly field and stacked on dry ground. Ex- into the air and flew down straight treme care must be taken in shocking toward them, thinking that his chance it reaches maturity. One of the great the grain to prevent the rice from bewas poor, and expecting either to be difficulties which the Southern growers | ing lost. The bundles are stacked struck himself by bullets or to have against each other, with the heads in. some vital part of his machine hit. Slow curing in the shade produces the vest the crops after the water had toughness of kernel necessary to with however; the German cavalrymen, tastand the milling process. The rice is ken by surprise when the aircraft left in the shock until the straw is came rushing toward them, had cured and the kernel hard. The opened fire in a scattering and very tractors that run on their own endless threshing is done by the regulation haphazard manner. Only just above threshing machine.

The rice as it comes from the thresher is called "paddy" or "rough rice." It still has surrounding it the husk of close-fitting cuticle. The process of then it began to climb rapidly; and milling removes this husk and polishes although a storm of bullets had met it the rice. This polishing is more a fad as it approached and had been directed than a necessity, for by it some of the most nutritious parts of the rice are

The improved method of milling rice occupants injured.—Youth's Comis quite complicated. The paddy is In rice culture the size of the field first screened to remove foreign substances. The hulls are removed by thirds of the length of a rice kernel China has become so marked that the apart. The product goes over hori- Mohammedans of the nation are arouszontal screens and blowers that sep- ing themselves to greater activity. A now run into huge mortars holding ing schools, preparing a defensive lif-

WAR REVIVES JET, INDUSTRY | war, besides cutting off the supply of | tories are old men who learned their

tion into mourning and thus greatly

increased the demand for black orna-

ments. The industry was most pros-

perous in the period from 1850 to 1880,

when it gave employment to some 1,500

these imitations, has thrown the na- trade in the days when the industry

today.

TAX ON INCOMES

SENATORS AGREE TO REVISE PRESENT WAR REVENUE BILL TO PROVIDE MORE MONEY.

TORAISE\$230,000,000

CONFEREES AGREE ON MINIMUM PRICE OF TWO DOLLARS PER BUSHEL FOR WHEAT.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.-The Senate finance committee reached a tentative agreement Saturday to revise the present \$1,670,000,000 war tax bill so as to raise at least \$1,943,000,000, the larger part of the increase to come from higher income taxes.

Members of the committee said it is possible the total of the bill before it gets to the Senate will be \$2,000,000, According to the present plan about \$230,000,000 of the increase will be obtained through higher income tax rates-\$70,000,000 from individuals, and the rest from corporations.

The committee fixed on an increase in the normal rate on individuals from two to five per cent, and on corporations to six per cent.

The rest of the increase may be obtained by increasing the excess profits tax and by consumption taxes on sugar, tea, coffee and cocoa,

Under the program \$1,062,700,000 would be the total levy this year upon incomes. The present law yields \$390,000,000, the pending bill original ly was designed to increase this by \$532,700,000 and the \$230,000,000 additional it is now proposed to levy would raise it over the billion mark.

The Senate committee will confine its work for the present to the pres ent war tax bill and will leave to the house the task of raising the rest of the \$7,000,000,000 the administration believes it must have to prosecute the war this year.

Conferees on the administration food control bill failed Saturday night to reach a final agreement on the measure and adjourned to meet again.

Earlier in the day the conferees smoothed out their differences on a prohibition provision; agreed to the section fixing a \$2 minimum per bushel for wheat, and met again to consider the two big points left in dispute, the question of whether food control shall be exercised by one man or a board of three, and the Senate section creating a joint congressional committee on the conduct of the war.

The prohibition provision approved provides that thirty days after the bill becomes law no person shall use any foods, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of any distilled spirits for beverage purposes, with a separate stipulation that the prohibition shall not apply to the fortification of sweet wines,

AIRPLANES BOMBARD PARIS.

Russian Armies Being Driven From Galicia, Says Berlin

Berlin.-German airplanes dropped bombs on the railway stations and mic? military establishments in Paris,

London.-Berlin reports that the Russians are being driven from Galicia, and claims further successes for the Austro-German armies in the region of Tarnopol. The Rumanian advance, however, is offsetting the Teutonic successes in the eastern war theater, the invaders suffering further reverses in the western Moldavian frontier.

Artillery activity is reported along the Austro-Italian battle front.

The British Saturday succeeded in bringing down thirty-one enemy air planes in Belgium, according to the report of the London war office. The entire front in Flanders is trembling with the shock of the big guns, and an early British offensive in that retheir heads, although traveling very gion is looked for.

Another American contingent of the U. S. army has safely arrived and disembarked at an European port,

Admiral Luce, 90, Dies at Newport. Newport, R. 1.-Rear Admiral Steon it while it passed overhead, the phen B. Luce, founder of the navy graft flew on unchecked. No vital part war college and one of the leading adof its mechanism was hit, nor were its vocates of the establishment of the naval training system, died at his home here, aged 98 years. Admiral Luce was retired from active service on March 25, 1889.

Russian Frontiers Closed.

Petrograd.-The provisional government, in view of the existing exceptional circumstances, has issued a decree closing the frontlers of Russia until Aug. 15 inclusive, both for persons desiring to enter and those wishing to leave the country.

Michaelis Attacks Allies' Peace. Berlin.-Dr. Georg Michaelis, the German imperial chancellor, summoned a large number of newspaper men to whom he declared "The speech of David Lloyd-George, the British premier, at Queen's hall, London, and the recent debate in the British House of Commons again have proved with



DEAR GIRLS.



"When I offered him a batch of my elly tarts, he just ate and ate." "Poor James will do anything to be

As It Should Be. If things were only equalized, Then the skies, I guess, Would be a little bluer, and The milk a little less.

Called Away. "Time was when a handsome young nan behind a ribbon counter could atend to his duties in a more or less tranquil frame of mind."

"You mean he was contented with his lot?" "Yes. But nowadays he can hardly

walt on a customer because he thinks the moving pictures are calling him to be an idol of the screen."

Speiling His Chances. "What are you reading there?" "Oh, just a book of epigrams. I'm coing to a dimmer party tonight and I vant to scintillate." "Ah, me!"

"Why do you sigh?" "What this world needs is more good isteners and here you are deliberately trying to unfit yourself for acting in that capacity."

A Philosopher. "What is a philosopher, pa?" "A philosopher, my son, is a man who can pretend to have a light heart when he has a light pocketbook.'

Natural Query. Gossippo-She's an expert needle-Gaddo-Really! Sewing or hypoder-

Long Time Ago. "Say, maw, can I have that orange on the mantel?" "Yes. Well, why don't you get it?"

"I did-about an hour ago." As a Scream. "Why does old doc wear such long

whiskers?" "Oh, his wife insists on making his neckwear."

JUST LIKE A WOMAN.



Adam-They tell me we will have to move out of the garden. Eve-My goodness, and I haven't a

Rare Indifference. "I dearly like the picture show," Said William Henry Rupp; "The only place where I can go And have a quiet nup."

Common Weakness. "What have we here?" "A group of savants have met to dis-

cuss the foibles of the human race." "Well! Well! Incidentally, they are showing themselves not much above the common herd." "What do you mean?"

"They dropped everything to pose

GRAIN CROPS ARE PROMISING

Western Canada 1917 Crops in Good Shape.

While it is a little early to predict what the Western Canada grain crop will produce, there is every indication at the present writing that the 1917 crop will give an excellent return. Reports received from all portions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Aiberta speak of good growing weather, a fairly advanced stage of all grains, with prospects as good as in the past two years. Should conditions continue as at present, it is safe to conclude that Western Canadian farmers, already free of debt, as a resuit of the splendid crops and prevailing high prices, expect from this season's returns to be in a position that will place them away beyond any fear of the future.

The acreage of Western Canada will he about the same as last year. Seeding was somewhat later than last year, but germination was quicker. The only possible drawback now would seem to be a scarcity of harvest hands, but it is felt by the authorities that the situation will be pretty well cared for by that time.

Land values are increasing, but there is room for a much greater increase than in the past, owing to the returns that farmed land will give when compared with its cost. In some districts land that could have been bought five years ago for \$15 an acre is changing hands at \$60 an acre, the seller satisfied that he is giving the purchaser good value for his money. And why not, when it is known that in a great many cases during the past two years crops have been grown on this land that have produced a profit of forty and fifty dollars per acre, over and above cost of production. These cases, while not general, were not exceptional.

In addition to the lands that are offered for sale by railway companies, land companies and private individuals, the homesteading areas offer great inducements for those who are willing to do a little ploneering for a year or two. By that time settlements would come into existence, and this means a condition similar to that enjoyed by many of the older settlements of today-schools, churches, rallways. The land is of high-class quality, strong and vigorous, easily worked, and capable of producing the very best

The demand for all grains for some years will be great, and it will require all the resources of man, beast and soil to meet it. That the prices will be good goes without saying, but at the present time there is something more appealing than the lucrative prices that prevail. That is, the desire to assist in winning the world war. The man at the plow is doing his "bit," and the spirit of patriotism that prevails will lead him into a broader sphere of action. No matter where he may be he will look about him that he may find land to further develop the country's resources. It is possible that his own state may furnish the land, in which case he will be quick to take advantage of the offer. If land in his own state is not avanance, Canada (now our ally) will be glad to furnish it in unlimited quantity, as she is vitally interested in largely increasing the supply of foodstuff which is now as urgently needed and is as valuable as ammunition to the ulifed countries.

The appeal made by Mr. Hoover, United States controller of foods, and also by Hon, W. J. Hanna, Canadian controller, emphasizes the need of the allies, urges economy and the prevention of the waste in food, and bespeaks whole-hearted public co-operation. Speaking of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and their European allies, they say:

"For nearly three years their man power has been engaged in the direct work of war, and in some cases large areas of their most productive lands have been overrun by the enemy. Their food shortage and the food to supply the armies of Canada and the United States must be wholly provided from this side of the Atlantic. The supply must also be sufficient to cover losses at sea, Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine Republic and other countries are not now available to relieve the situation because of their remoteness and the shortage of tonnage. "The crop of storeable foods grown

in Canada and the United States suitable for shipment overseas threatens to be entirely inadequate to meet the demand unless the whole people determine by every means in their power to make up the shortage. Every individual is under a direct obligation to assist in rationing the allied forces. There must be national self-denial and national co-operation to provide the necessary supplies."-Advertisement.

"I see they are looking for draft

amp sites. "Yep; suppose that will give the opicians lots of work."

See!

Quite So. "He is in a grave revery, isn't he?" "He does seem to be buried in

Natural Noise. "That's a yellow-dog fund." "Then why wonder there's a howl

men and boys. The jet mined at Whitland, reports an interesting revival of thought," the jet industry which has been carried by is said to be much superior to that "That so? What happened?" Indisputable clearness that Great Britfor a newspaper photographer.' on at the town of Whitby since before produced in Spain, much of which, in "I upset an ink bottle on a clean ain does not desire peace by agreetablecloth." former years, was brought to Whitby the Norman conquest, but which had ment and understanding but only a For a New Set. nearly died out in recent years, partly to be manufactured. Most of the work-"Nothing unusual about that." conclusion of the war, which means "Does Murie like her new dentist?" "Yes there was. The bottle was ers now engaged in carving, turning the enslavement of Germany to the owing to the competition of glass imi-"Well, he certainly made an impresabout it?" tations of jet made in Germany. The and polishing jet in the Whitby facarbitrary violence of our en. mies."

Merchandise of all kinds costs more now than formerly, but we are still selling goods at the lowest possible margin of profit

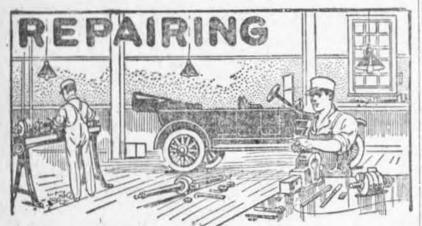
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Santa Cruz Patagonian

J. B. PRICE - . EDITOR AND OWNER \$2.00 a year

Entered at the postoffice at Pata-Arizona, as second-class mail

American Efficiency German efficiency has been held up by a democracy. The accomplishments an early date.

of the United States since April 5th claim. In the short space of time since The prospect of excellent crops is good, that day the United States has accom- and everyone is in a happy mood-and plished the following:

Declared a state of war as existing between this country and Germany. repair work on them.

of \$7,000,000,000.

Appropriated \$600,000,000 for merchant shipping and as much for air

Agreed to loan our allies \$3,000,000. 000, and advanced them a large proportion of that sum.

Passed a selective draft law, and in a single day registered nearly ten million men for military service.

Enlisted 600,000 volunteer soldiers in the regular army and the National Guard of the States.

to advise and assist in railroad transportation in those countries.

Begun the construction of 32 camps for our soldiers.

no more food or material from us.

Passed a food conservation law. Organized many volunteer commissions and boards which are aiding the of rumors are afloat in regard to the government and the people in speeding selective draft, and few of the local

other national movements.

plishing these things the American that the board was not ready as yet to people have loaned the United States pass on their cases. Whereas the intwo billion dollars and offered a billion tricacies confronting the county board more, over four million citizens sub- are not to be overlooked, it is to be scribing to the loan. In addition they hoped the outlying sections of the have given over \$100,000,000 to the county, especially the agricultural re-American Red Cross and \$3,000,000 to gions, will be given a little consider-

any disturbance of business conditions, letins, exemption forms, etc., in a pub-

ica's entry into the war as a bluff. The fected. Nearly every man in this part German imperial government was nearly is a producer, and it is to be remem-50 years in perfecting its military effi- bered that this is the farmer's busiest ciency. In less than four months the season of the year, when he can ill American republic has made such strides afford the time to go to the county as to indicate that in less than two sest in quest of information. No deyears' time the boasted superiority of sire exists for shirking a duty, but it German efficiency will have been dis- is to be hoped that the local board will credited. There is such a thing as co-operate to the extent of lessening American efficiency-and it is fighting the expense and inconvenience of those for liberty, justice and humanity.

Theodore Roosevelt, has arrived in county. France for service in the European war. He is 20 years old and is a lieutenant in the aviation section. His three brothers are already in France and all are in the army, none of them being in the Red Cross or the Y.M.C.A. Before the war began, Col. Roosevelt asserted that he would give his four sons to his country and his own services as well. He tried to go himself and soon all his sons will be in active service. This is patriotism of the highest order, and the example of the redoubtable Colonel should furnish an inspiration to other American parents,

This week The Patagonian gives its readers a complete copy of "The Man Without a Country," a very popular story just now. It was run as a serial in this paper a few weeks ago, but a mistake was made in starting the story to reject any and all bids is reserved, with the second instalment, instead of information regarding the land and at the beginning. For this reason the entire story is printed this week. Read cona. State Land Department, Phoenix, Arizona. State Land Department. it and give it to your children to read.

Preparations are being made for an unusually good moving picture show for Sunday evening, Aug. 12. A program of unusual merit will be presented.

A pleasant little party was enjoyed at Alto last Sunday, which ended in a L. Houston of Eigin, Arizons, who on dance in the school house at night. A June 29, 1910, made Homestead Entry machine full of Patagonia people went. No. 011646 for se 1-4 se 1-4 nw 1-4 machine full of Patagonia people went out and spent the day.

Call and inspect our new line of summer candies. Peerless Parlors.-Adyt.

Your Job Printing Business

If We Can't Please You Don't Come Again

Mrs. G. S. Bryant is again at home fter an extended visit with her parnts in Idaho.

Mrs. Herbert Torner entertained the nembers of the Ladies' Pioneer club at her home on Friday.

Dr. Benjamin Banning, local veteriparian, having offered his services to as a degree of excellence unattainable the government, expects assignment at Jupiter Pluvius continues to favor

last seem to refute the truth of the this section with an abundance of vain.

A combination birthday social wrs held at the school house last Saturday Seized 91 German ships and begun evening and was well attended by the local community. Fourteen of the Authorized unanimously a war fund neighbors had birthday anniversaries in their respective families during the past week.

> The regular entertainment of the Country Club will be held at the County Fair pavilion this month, instead of at Fruitland hall, on Saturday, the 4th. It will partake of the nature of a dance, the proceeds from which will be donated to the Red Cross.

Sam Knight, farmer, scholar and cattleman, leaves for France the coming week. Mr. Knight is quite a lin-Sent a commission to Russia to aid guist and handles the French and Gerdemocracy there and a body of railroad man equally well. Though he has enmen to Russia and another to France listed in the medical corps, his services as interpreter are primarily to be put

J. T. Young and J. R. Thayer, both residents of this section for some time Sent to England a fleet of destroyers past, sought enlistment in the infantry and to France a detachment of troops, during the past week. Unfortunately Authorized and now enforcing em- neither of the young men could pass bargo whereby our enemies will receive the physical examination at Tucson, due to underweight in proportion to their height.

During these uncertain days all sorts up the work, conservation of food, and men concerned know for certain whether or not they are to come within the first Drafted by lot 687,000 men for mili- contingent. Several have already made a trip to Nogales to present themselves While the Government was accom- for examination, only to be informed the Young Men's Christian association, ation by the proper dissemination of All these things were accomplished rules and regulations governing the while our soil was not invaded or even method of procedure. No valid reason threatened with invasion and without exists for not posting copies of the bul-The German leaders derided Amer- he place tributary to the section afmaterially concerned, so far as they Quentin, the youngest son of Col. formation available in this end of the

Public Auction Sale

State School Land

State Land Department

Phoenix, Arizona, July 13, 1917. In conformity with the provisions of the Public Land Code of the State of Arizona, approved June 26, 1915, and amendments thereto, notice is hereby given that the State of Arizona will on Monday, September 24, 1917, at 11:30 o'clock a.m., at the County Court House, Nogales, Arizona, sell at public auction the following school land, situated in Santa Crus months. ated in Santa Cruz county, Arizona. No improvements attach to this land:

In T. 21 S., R. 16 E.: SW 1-4 NW 1-4, SW 1-4 SW 1-4 Sec. 32, containing 80 acres more or less, appraised at \$400.00.

No bid for less than the appraised aluations will be considered. The right By W. A. Moeur, Commissioner First publication July 20, 1917.

Last publication Sept. 21, 1917.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that Nathaniel

Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, July 21, 1917.

No. 0.1646 for se 1-4 se 1-4 nw 1-4 sw 1-4, e 1-2 ne 1-4 sw 1-4 sw 1-4 sw 1-4, e 1-2 se 1-4 sw 1-4, se 1-2 sw 1-4 ne 1-4 sw 1-4, se 1-4 ne 1-4 sw 1-4, se 1-4 ne 1-4 sw 1-4, se 1-1 sw 1-4, Lots 9, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, Sec. 18, T. 21 S., R. 19 S.; n 1-2 ne 1-4 nw 1-4 ne 1-4 nw 1-4 ne 1-4 nw 1-4 nw 1-4, ne 1-4 nw 1-4 ne 1-4 nw 1-4, w 1-2 nw 1-4 nw 1-4 nw 1-4 nw 1-4 ne 1-4 nw 1-4, s1-2 ne 1-4 nw 1-4 ne 1-4 nw 1-4, se 1-4 nw 1-4 nw 1-4, ne 1-4 sw 1-4 nw 1-4. See, 19, T. 21 S., R. 19 E., G.&-R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, I. S. Commissioner at Sandta Asia U. S. Commissioner at Sonoita, Ariz., on the 29th day of August, 1917.

Clamant names as witnesses: Charles F. Davis of Carolle, Ariz., Ida E. Carty of Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Henry Pyeatt of Canille, Ariz., Francisco N. Federico of Canille, Ariz.

J. L. IRVIN, Register, First publication July 27-8.24.17

Tinware and Kitchen Utensils

It is a pleasure to offer such a fine line of tinware and kitchen utensils as we now have in stock -and especially at the prices we are able to make. Our tinware is the finest, best finished kitchenware on the market and our enamelware, graniteware and aluminum cooking utensils are also of a very high quality.

As a reminder of some of the articles you may need, let us

mention saucepans-stewpans-roasting pans-bread pans-tea and coffee potsgriddles-pie plates-rice boilers-kettles-jelly, pudding, croquette, ice cream and fish molds-strainers -flour sifters. Better still, come and see for yourself what we have.

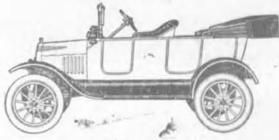
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