

# SANTA CRUZ PATAGONIAN

State Library

VOL. V.

PATAGONIA, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917

No. 38

## SCHOOL OPENS NEXT WEEK FOR REGULAR NINE MONTHS' TERM

The Patagonia schools will open for the regular term of nine months on next Monday morning, Sept. 3. Mrs. Coombs, Mrs. Carmen and Miss Miller will teach. In order to obtain a better attendance it had been planned to have printed in both English and Spanish copies of the State compulsory attendance law and circulate them throughout this school district just a few days prior to the opening of school, in order that parents might be warned of their responsibility in the matter of sending and keeping their children in school. But owing to the absence of the clerk of the board, E. H. Evans, who is away on the coast for his vacation, this plan was abandoned. Mrs. Coombs has been selected by the board as school officer, and patrons of the school should give her every help possible. As is well known, the more children the school has enrolled, the more money will the district secure from the State apportionment of school funds. Also is it well known there are a few American children in this district, as in every other throughout the land, who make some flimsy excuse, generally to the effect that they "don't learn nothin' nohow," and manage to keep out of school about half the time; and there are entirely too many Mexican children about who when spoken to in English "no sabe"—the pity is they have no desire or ambition to "sabe." A good way to overcome these two disagreeable circumstances is to rigidly enforce the compulsory school attendance law.

In some parts of the county farmers are beginning to complain of lack of rain. This has been the first week since along in June without rain, and while generally the conditions are still fair, in a few places the crops are said to be burning up for lack of moisture.

C. E. Wager of Clarksdale, Ariz., brother of County Assessor Vic Wager, passed through Tuesday on his way to his father's homestead at Parker Canyon.



**WIDEMANN'S**  
Pure  
UNSWEETENED  
EVAPORATED  
Goat Milk  
The Incomparable Baby Food  
The Perfect Food for Invalids  
Works wonders in restoring health to those suffering with tuberculosis or stomach trouble. Positively solves the problem of infantile malnutrition.  
AT LEADING DRUGGISTS  
Put up in 11-oz. Tins  
WIDEMANN GOAT MILK CO.  
Physician's Dispensary, San Francisco, Cal.

## EFFORT BEING MADE TO EXEMPT COWBOYS FROM WAR SERVICE

A late dispatch from Tucson says there is a possibility of a cowboyless range, as the result of the draft. The matter is to be discussed at a meeting of the executive committee of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, which is to meet in Phoenix on September 3rd.

The first draft has hit the ranches hard, for most of the men are of the draftable age and are in fine physical condition. The result is that the ranges may be depleted of cowboys and the cattle business of the State will be disorganized unless some exemptions are granted.

The situation is considered grave and it is proposed to urge the district boards to grant temporary exemptions until after the fall range work is completed.

Another matter to come before the committee, is the relief of those affected by the organization of the stock driveways under the authority of the secretary of the Interior. These driveways are to run from the summer and winter range to the shipping points and are to be several miles wide by about forty miles long. No settlement on these driveways is permitted.

Opposition to the valuation of \$27 per head placed on range cattle will also be voiced at the meeting and an effort made to reduce the rate of taxation in accordance with the condition of the cattle in each county. It is proposed to present a united front to the new grazing fees charged by the forest department. This protest must be entered by September 15 to have any weight. The cattlemen believe that the new rate for grazing is excessive.

Work will start within a few days upon the new building for the Washington Trading company, to be erected on the lot between the present store and Mayor Power's place. The new building will be an annex to the regular store building, and will be used to house one or two of the departments.

The plans for the erection of a building on a site already selected for the People's Federated Church of Sonora are progressing, and it is hoped that active construction may soon begin. This church was organized five months ago and has received fourteen within its membership.

The roundup of the Vail & Ashburn "Rail X" outfit will start from Weigle Springs, just below Patagonia, on September 5th. Camp will be established on September 4th, and work will start on the 5th. All cattlemen are cordially invited.

## NO MORE EXEMPTION BLANKS FOR THOSE WHO WISH TO MAKE EXCUSES; WATCHES WILL BE GIVEN BOYS FROM THIS COUNTY

Instead of giving the boys of Santa Cruz county who are drafted into the new selective army a big feed, or dance, etc., the day before they entrain at Nogales, as was originally planned, it has now been decided that a present of a good watch, engraved with their name and the precinct in the county in which they live, as well as the county and State, will be given to each man from Santa Cruz county who will be called into service. The watches will cost near \$10 a piece, and it will be necessary to raise \$800 or \$900 to pay for them. But they will be of great service to the young soldiers. In modern warfare, where the men work in relays of so many minutes, in the trenches, for instance, all "non-coms" must have a timepiece of a certain quality and reliability and it will prove of great convenience to have the enlisted men equipped likewise. The watches will be good, plain but faithful timekeepers, and when set with a regulator, with the artillery time, for instance, will be found to be accurate. They will be engraved something like this: "John Doe, Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, Arizona."

About the only late news from the selection board for this county, meeting daily in Nogales, is that they have exhausted all blank affidavits for exemptions. So many men have applied for exemptions that the allotted number of blanks for this county has run out completely. Unless the government furnishes another supply of blanks for exemption affidavits, which is not expected, the men summoned today and hereafter to complete the county's quota will have a hard time showing the authorities that they should be excused.

As it stands now, no one knows for certain what men have been exempted. It was a mistake, now realized by almost everyone, for certain newspapers to print what purported to be a list of exempted men, as it afterwards developed some of the local exemptions were not allowed by the district board at Tucson. Also some of the men who are passed by the local or county board at Nogales are afterwards exempted when all the facts are put before the higher or district board at Tucson. From the claims for exemption, it is evident the good old U.S.A. is having quite a hard time in raising an army.

On September 5th, when the first consignment of men to be raised from this county will entrain for the military camp, only 5 per cent or not more than five men will go. This is a change from the original plan, which included about 30 per cent of the entire number to be sent from here. As the men to be sent on the 5th must be either cooks or men of previous military experience, it is not probable any of the boys from this end of the county will be included in this list. The next consignment of soldiers will be sent out on September 19th, at which time many of the Patagonia boys will go.

## NEEDED REPAIRS ARE MADE IN THE ROADS BY COUNTY BOSSES

Louis Koller, one of the county road bosses, has this week finished the work on the big hill at the edge of the San Rafael valley, and people living out that way are very much pleased with the new road. For years this hill has been a handicap to both wagon teams and automobiles, and that the Supervisors managed to get it in shape before the bond money was completely exhausted is a matter of congratulation.

C. E. Travis, another road boss, has also completed a new grade and other road improvements near the O. F. Ashburn ranch this week. It is a fine piece of work and we don't see how anyone can find fault with it, even in this county, where there are so many road-building experts. The next work to be done in this neighborhood should be to change the present road at the place where it runs under the railroad bridge, so as to put it up on the ridge and thus avoid a most dangerous and hard crossing. But this matter will probably come up for attention when the Supervisors have more money with which to build roads.

The Southern Pacific company has a well-drilling outfit at work in Patagonia this week, putting down a well on the company's right of way near the depot. At present engines are watered at Crittenden, about three miles above town.

The streets in front of the Patagonia Commercial company's corner, on both sides, are being built up and topped in fine shape, city style, and should be in condition, when completed, to withstand any amount of rain for many years.

Elmo Wilso is in Los Angeles this week, where he went from Tucson with the first shipment of burros made by himself and ewel Trank, in the contract they have to supply burros on foot to a firm there. Over 60 burros were in the carload.

A thrilling melodrama, "Birds of a Feather," in three reels, will be presented at the moving picture show Sunday night. In addition "The Boy From the Gilded East" and "A Woman's Eyes," making five reels in all, will be shown.

Franklin W. Smith, mining engineer of Bisbee, was registered at the Commercial Hotel in Patagonia one night this week.

T. N. STEVENS  
Civil Engineer and U. S. Mineral Surveyor.  
TUCSON - - - ARIZONA.

## PATAGONIA BOY IS EN ROUTE FAR EAST IN AN ALTERED FLIVVER

Geo. T. Coughlin left last week for a trip to his old home in Indiana, going overland in his "stripped flivver," and before returning may go on to Detroit, Mich. He expects to be gone about three months. Part of his business on the trip has to do with the estate of his late uncle, Dennis Coughlin, of which George is the administrator. From Patagonia he was accompanied by "Patsy" Patterson, Arturo Valenzuela and Jack Price, who went as far as El Paso with him, to wish him good cheer and lots of it on his long trip. Arturo stopped at Hachita and went up to Duncan, near where his brother, Tony, is working, to pay him a short visit before leaving for military service. In El Paso, Mr. Patterson bought a car and brought it back for Mr. James Gatlin.

Coughlin has his Ford stripped and speeded up and equipped with all the comforts of home. A roll of blankets and a frying pan form a part of the equipment. He expects to enjoy life while away. He may conclude to stop at some of the towns en route which sell something more stimulating than soda water.

Those who accompanied him to El Paso and returned here late in the week, noticed two unusual things on the long ride: That the Mexicans in New Mexico speak better English than the Mexicans of Arizona; that in all the long ride of nearly 500 miles no road was as good as the roads in this county.

Dr. A. W. Hardtmayer and C. E. Travis went to Fort Huachuca Wednesday, returning Thursday afternoon. Many improvements are being made at the fort, and it now looks like a city of 10,000 people when the lights are turned on. After the present war, no doubt many thousand soldiers will be quartered in this brigade division. Just now the soldiers there are engaged in bomb throwing, among other exercises, and this practice was watched with keen interest by Messrs. Travis and Hardtmayer.

Big picture show Sunday night.

There is more Catarth in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarth is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarth Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarth Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, Etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

## Builders' Hardware

We carry a large stock of Locks, Hinges, Butts, Nails, Roofing, Padlocks, etc.

Mail Orders a Specialty

**ROY & TITCOMB, INC.**  
Nogales, Arizona.

## ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

It is dangerous to buy real estate or loan money unless they furnish you an abstract of title. We have had 20 years title experience in Arizona and California, and the only abstract company in this county. **SANTA CRUZ ABSTRACT & TITLE COMPANY**  
F. A. French, Mgr. P. O. Box 667, Nogales, Arizona.

## Magazines

Again we have increased our order on magazines. All the leading periodicals of the day on display at the Peerless Parlors. Notwithstanding cloudy weather, 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 elsewhere.

## Peerless Parlors

McIntyre & Ijams, Props.

## PENDERGRASS' AMUSEMENT PARLOR

T. B. FITTS, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon  
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

FOR SALE—1917 Ford automobile, used less than 1000 miles, better than new. Inquire at this office.

Call and inspect our new line of summer candies. Peerless Parlors.—Adv't.

FOR SALE—About 2000 ft. 8, 12 and 16-lb. mine rails in good condition. Address The Patagonian.

FOR SALE—Several small ranches, suitable for both farming and cattle raising. Also a few extra good homesteads and relinquishments. Inquire at The Patagonian.

## Miners Ranchers

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

## International Drug Co.

H. L. SCHERR, Prop.  
NOGALES, ARIZ.

WE PAY POSTAGE ON OVER \$2

## 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 Washington 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. Underwear, all sizes. Union suits in hals, and also two-piece underwear.

**Washington Trading Co.**  
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

## SURE ???

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 shifty.

This bank makes special provisions for young married folks. Husband and wife can open a "joint account" which permits either to draw out and deposit funds. It makes them SURE they won't be POOR in the evening of life.

## The First National Bank of Nogales,

Nogales, Arizona.

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

J. E. Hopkins.

F. D. Valles.

## THE AMERICAN GARAGE

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 considerable money on your purchases.

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.



## GOVERNMENT ATTACKS ON BIG SCALE TASK OF MAINTAINING FOOD SUPPLY

**\$11,346,400 to Be Spent in Stimulating Production and Protection and Conserving of Crops—Farm Help Activities to Be Extended—Marketing Assistance to Be Extended to the Producers.**

Washington.—The task of maintaining during the war an ample supply of food will be attacked on a still larger scale by the United States department of agriculture through a score or more of projects, under the provisions of the food production bill just enacted by congress.

While most of the projects will be extensions of present activities, some of them will represent new undertakings. The task will be to find just where the country stands, in so far as the adequacy of the present food supply is concerned, to speed up the production of food crops wherever this can be done, and to stop as many as possible of the leaks through which hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of edible products annually is wasted. Eleven million three hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred dollars are made available for the work in the food production bill. This money is for emergency use in addition to the funds appropriated in the regular agricultural appropriation bill for the usual activities of the department. The bill also is distinct from the food control bill, a measure having to do chiefly with the regulation of the distribution of food.

### To Increase County Agent Force.

One of the most important steps to be taken in the emergency agricultural work will be the extension of the existing force of county agents, the joint field employees of the department and the states, who come into most direct contact with farmers. With the addition of the new county agents, an agent will be situated in practically every agricultural county in the United States that will co-operate to advise and assist farmers in every way possible on matters of production, conservation and marketing. The number of woman county agents in rural counties will be considerably increased and other woman agents will be placed in a number of the larger towns and cities. These women will stimulate the production of garden truck, poultry and other products by women and children, and will advise and instruct in regard to the most efficient methods of food utilization and conservation.

### Labor and Food Problems.

Under the food production bill the office of farm management of the department, in co-operation with the United States department of labor, will extend the farm-help activities through which farm laborers and the farmers who most need them have been brought together during the present season.

The third of the more important of the emergency projects to be carried out by the department of agriculture is a quick survey of the food situation. This activity will be for the purpose of ascertaining as accurately as possible the condition of the country's food

stores and the normal consumption in order that such action as may be necessary to insure a sufficient supply may be taken intelligently. Farm stocks and supplies in retail stores and in the hands of consumers will be estimated, and stocks held by wholesale jobbing, storing, manufacturing and other commercial establishments will be enumerated. It is contemplated that the survey will be followed by monthly reports on several of the more important commodities, and if the emergency requires it, by another survey after an interval of perhaps six months.

### Production Will Be Stimulated.

In addition to the activities under the three projects mentioned, special work will be undertaken by many of the bureaus and offices of the department of agriculture in the interest of increased production and for the conservation, protection and improved handling and marketing of crops and live stock. The bureau of animal industry will seek to bring about increased production of hogs and poultry, the two live stock products capable of most rapid increase. The agents of this bureau also will locate surpluses of hogs in heavy producing areas and farmers in other sections of the country with good facilities for hog raising, in the effort to bring about more economical distribution of hogs. Efforts also will be made indirectly to increase animal production by combating animal diseases and pests, especially hog cholera, tuberculosis, and the cattle tick, which cause losses aggregating millions of dollars annually. The bureau also will endeavor to stimulate the increased production and utilization of dairy food; and will carry on a campaign for the more general production of infertile eggs.

The bureau of entomology will extend its activities in the field to protect crops and live stock. It will assist in organizing communities for combating insect pests, both of crops and live stock.

### Marketing Assistance.

Producers will be given advice by the bureau of markets regarding improved methods of packing and handling food products. The bureau also will extend its market news service to include grain, hay and seeds, dairy and poultry products, and to cover more fully vegetables and fruits and meats and meat products, and will assist in solving local truck marketing problems. These services will make public facts as to supply, demand and movement of food products, intended to help in the elimination of the lost motion and economic waste existing in the marketing machinery of the country. The bureau also will help producers and consumers to form direct business relations through the parcel post.

With the extra funds furnished by the bill the bureau of plant industry will greatly increase its war against destructive plant diseases which annually bring about the loss of considerable proportions of the crops of the country. The bureau also will seek to bring about increased conservation of food products by encouraging natural storage and drying of the products best suited to these methods of preservation.

### Farm Products and Animals.

Under the food production bill the department's work for the conservation of farm products, including live stock, will be greatly extended. The states' relation service will add to its staff many county and city agents, who will give instructions and demonstrations to all parts of the country in canning, drying and the preparation of food products in other forms which will protect them against spoilage. The bureau of markets will seek to reduce losses due to faulty handling, packing, shipping and marketing. The bureau of plant industry will endeavor to arouse interest in the natural storage during the fall and winter months of semipreservable products. Forces making for the conservation of live stock and animal products will be put into operation by the bureau of animal industry. This work will include, as already mentioned, campaign for the reduction of losses of live stock from animal diseases, losses of eggs through faulty handling and from failure to produce infertile eggs, and movements to assist in the more economical distribution of hogs. In the latter work field agents of the bureau of animal industry will bring together owners of surplus hogs and farmers having facilities for raising more hogs. This should result in the distribution of the surplus stock from regions of heavy animal production and expensive feed to parts of the country where animal industry is not well developed and where pasturage and feed are relatively abundant and cheap. The bill also makes provision for the extension of other lines of the work of the department.

### Berries Keep 21 Years.

Monticello, Ind.—Mrs. Ida Foss, a farmer's wife living near this place, recently opened a can of huckleberries that had been put up 21 years before and found them in perfect condition.

## TURKISH HORDES LOOT JERUSALEM

**Ottoman Butchers Slay Inhabitants, Seeing Their Own Doom Is Sure.**

### WOMEN'S FATE IS TERRIBLE

**Situation in Palestine Most Serious Since War Began—Germany Exercises No Restraining Influence on Her Turk Allies.**

Cairo, Egypt.—The situation in Palestine is the most serious since the war began. A scheme for the looting of Jerusalem is already being executed and throughout the country the Turk has embarked on a calculated policy of plundering and killing the native inhabitants, so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a desert. The only hope that can save them, the only thing that bourns them up, is that the British armies now hammering at the gates of the Holy Land may soon drive out the Turks.

Information about conditions in Palestine is received here from many sources, some more or less direct, but most of them roundabout. The following statement of the situation is given to the Associated Press by an official in touch with all these sources:

"The attitude of the Young Turks toward the unfortunate non-Turkish races within their empire has always been harsh and oppressive. During the war it has been an open campaign of robbery, exploitation and massacre, for the Young Turks, realizing that the partition of the lands under their rule is unavoidable, have determined to get as much as they can out of the inhabitants while they are in possession.

### Hate All Subject Races.

"The stupendous wickedness of the extermination of the Armenian nation cannot be dismissed as a mere device of Oriental statecraft or as a particular measure aimed at one particular race, for it is Turkish policy towards not only Armenians, but Arabs, Greeks and Jews—in fact all peoples who are subjects of the Turk, but are not themselves of Turkish blood.

"While there was some prospect of being able to retain or even enlarge their empire, the Turks, although treating their subject races badly, did not actually seek to destroy them. Today, knowing themselves doomed, it is their calculated policy to kill off the inhabitants of Palestine and extort the last ounce of money and goods from them, so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a desert—a poverty-stricken and depopulated land.

"Their policy is not consistent with military or economic needs and is not supported by even the slenderest pretenses for its necessity. It is dictated solely by a savage brutality. The Turk has in the past shown some aptitude for diplomacy, if little for statesmanship, but the modern Young Turk of the committee of union and progress is an infinitely worse tyrant than his predecessors, and all the native savagery and blood lust that are his heritage now find vent in deliberate and organized crimes. He works untrammelled by diplomatic convention and reckless of the inevitable consequences. Germany has exercised no restraining influence and indeed shares largely in the Ottoman guilt.

"Palestine is somewhat cut off from the world and news of the dreadful happenings within its borders reaches civilization slowly. It is usually impossible to learn the fate of individuals, but a good general idea of the situation is in our hands.

"The disaster that befell the Armenian nation is being meted out to the mixed non-Turkish population of Syria and Palestine. Families are being massacred, towns and territories evacuated, communities plundered and given over to pillage.

"Recently the town of Gaza was ordered evacuated. In pursuance of the order the inhabitants were forced to set out upon their journey with nothing but the clothes they wore. All their belongings were left in their homes and these were immediately delivered over to the Turkish troops for loot. There were the usual scenes of wanton destruction and willful defilement; no women were spared the customary accompaniment of a Turkish visitation.

### Looting of Jerusalem Thorough.

"Gaza having been pillaged and the soldiers not yet being sated, it was proposed to carry out the same program at Jerusalem. The head notables, however, protested that, having seen the exhibition at Gaza, they preferred to chance the risks of war to enduring the certain agony of a forced evacuation. This answer and protest displeased the pasha so much that he promptly had the deputation transported to Anatolia and is taking special measures to see that his scheme for looting Jerusalem is not hindered by organized passive resistance among the inhabitants.

"The system of oppression in Palestine is thorough, but it is also stupid and wasteful. Cavalry horses are allowed to graze on such of the scanty young crops as the wretched inhabitants have been able to grow, so that there will be no grain this year in a country which is already well-nigh bare of corn."

# The WORKERS

WE laid the keel of the ship that sails the waters of peace or war,  
We built her strong for the strongest gales, and big for the load she bore!  
We made the ship, and we made her great with the things that we put inside—  
We made the ship, and we made the freight, the seas of the world to ride!

IF a ship of war, then we made her guns, if a ship of trade, her wares!  
She's built of the bone of the working ones, and the blood of her flag is theirs!  
Sailor or soldier or citizen she will carry across the main—  
She's made of the muscle of workingmen, and born of the worker's brain!

THE load of her deck, the grain of her hold, whatever her cargo be,  
Food or clothing or goods or gold, whatever she takes to sea,  
The sower's arm or the toiler's tool made ready the thing to go—  
The shop's machine or the farmer's soil or the forge's lusty blow!

THE birds of the sea must nest on land, on the land the birds are born,  
They must take their stores from the toiler's hand, they must take their wheat and corn,  
For they who sail are a mighty race, and serving a mighty need—  
But he who stands in the Workers' place is serving the world indeed!

DOUGLAS MALLOCH



Copyright, 1917.

## Trade Union Success In Effort to Shorten the Hours of Labor

By SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President American Federation of Labor.

LABOR Day brings to the workers of America the right to cheer and confidence in the trade union movement. There have been tests and crises that have proved its fundamental principles; there have been opportunities that have tested its practical efficiency. Through them all the trade union movement has made sure progress and gained in confident vision for the future.

Every national and international, every local union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor has made definite progress in securing for its members greater advantages in those things which are fundamental of betterment in all relations of life.

There has been great progress in securing the eight-hour day or the shorter workday. The meaning of the victories can be interpreted only in the light of full understanding of the meaning of the eight-hour day. The shorter workday is something more than an economic demand. It is a demand for opportunity for rest, recuperation and development; things which make life more than mechanical drudgery.

The workers whose whole periods are short are essentially different from those who are so worn by toil that they have neither energy nor mind for other things in life. They become more energetic, more resourceful workers with keener mentality and greater



FRANK A. VANDERLIP

## United States Has Well Been Designated Nation of Workers

MEN of labor came to America in the Mayflower. A printer and a carpenter signed the Declaration of Independence. George Washington was a surveyor at one time in his life. Lincoln worked as a day laborer. Andrew Johnson was a tailor. William Howard Taft, after leaving college, was a newspaper reporter at \$6 a week. The United States is a nation of workers. Labor day, consequently, is not for any class but for Americans in mass.

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank, is by trade a machinist. His father was an Illinois farmer—"a specialist in cows," the son explained. On the death of the father the family moved into town.

"I found employment," Mr. Vanderlip said, "in a shop where wood working machinery was manufactured. I was sixteen and my wages were 75 cents a day. By and by I got a lathe of my own. I would be a foreman some day, I was told, and earn \$21 a week. I thought I could do better. So I learned stenography and later took up the study of bonds."

William H. Caniff, president of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, was a telegraph operator in Michigan when he was seventeen. The attorney general in President Taft's cabinet, George W. Wickersham, was also a telegraph operator, as was Theodore N. Vail, head of the Bell telephone interests.

A section hand in 1830, shoveling and tamping on the tracks, William C. Brown, then sixteen years old, fought his way upward until he became president of the New York Central lines.

"My daily wages at the time?" he repeated. "Figure them out for yourself. My envelope contained \$27.50 at the end of the month when the pay car came down the line." His successor, Albert H. Smith, was a railroad laborer as a young man.

Judge Robert S. Lovett, president of the Union Pacific, dug stumps and cut brush on the right of way on a little line in Texas and drove a team of mules when the grading began. Benjamin F. Yoakum operated a scraper in the Southwest on a road in its building, and became a brakeman when the road was put into operation.

Every day is labor's day. Every man worth while is a laborer.

Universal labor is the lever of democracy.

## Organized Labor in Fight to Put End to Industrial Wastage

By FRANK L. MORRISON,  
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

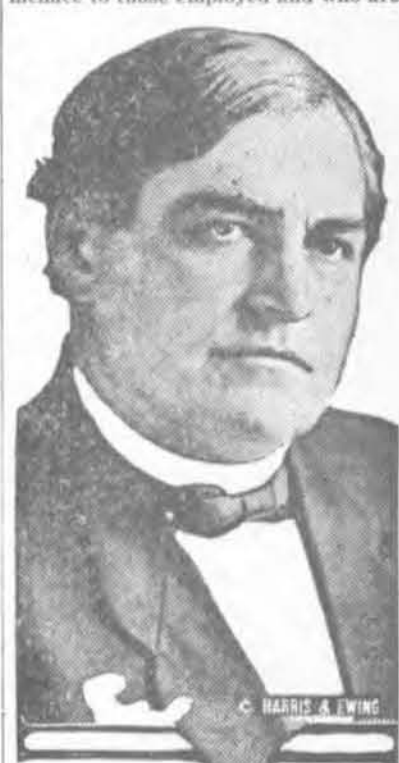
IT IS impossible to record fundamental gains during the past year because of organized labor's agitation or to individualize probable gains during the year to come. The best we can do is to observe tendencies. Prominent among these is the workers' seizure of the cry for "preparedness" to emphasize a danger in industry more deadly than battlefields.

Government statistics show that 300,000 men are annually killed and 700,000 are annually injured for a period of four weeks or over.

It has been stated that every year there are over 3,000,000 cases of industrial illness, caused mainly by long hours, low wages, dust, bad air, fumes, smoke, poisonings and poor ventilation, and that through typhoid fever and malaria alone \$900,000,000 is annually lost to this nation. Enough to equip the largest army and navy in the world, and then have a balance sufficient to pay the tuition of every boy now in college.

A system of national preparedness that does not include recognition of this frightful and preventable wastage is the preparedness urged by big business.

Another element among employers who talk of the scarcity of labor does so to entice a sufficient number of idle workers to their factory gates as a menace to those employed and who are



able to demand better conditions. These employers oppose restriction of immigration because restriction will defeat their policy of having two or more men for every job.

Another tendency is the growing opposition to labor injunctions, which class labor power as property. The congress of the United States has voiced this opposition in amendments to the antitrust laws. Judicial interpretations of the term "property" in the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution are losing their force. What was originally intended to end slavery has been used to thwart the enactment of social legislation, but courts have failed to check the swelling tide of democracy.

The trade union movement is conscious of the part it has played in the tendencies above referred to and this consciousness will be an inspiration to greater effort during the coming year.

## ONLY FEMALE ARMY SURGEON



Doctor Markland is the only female surgeon in the British army. Doctor Markland is a most unusual miss, and the distinction which she holds has been won by her great skill as a surgeon.

She holds a reputation in her private practice which makes her one of the foremost women surgeons in the world.

Doctor Markland will render service very probably in one of the hospitals behind the firing lines in France. She has won the commendation of many physicians in Great Britain, and when she offered her services to the army, she was accepted after some deliberation as to whether a woman doctor could serve in the army ranks.

There is little question, but that Doctor Markland will prove that women doctors in the field can be of considerable service, and soon many more of her sex will be seen in the ranks.



COLORADO MAN GAINED 32 POUNDS

Crippled With Rheumatism So He Had to Be Helped Put On His Coat.

TANLAC RELIEVED HIM

"I Have Taken Three Bottles Now and I Don't Believe There's a Man in Denver Who Feels Better."

"I just want to tell you and everybody else what has happened to me since I began on Tanlac," said Harry Lilly of 4255 Clayton street, Denver.

"The day I started on Tanlac," he continued, "I weighed only one hundred and thirty pounds. I finished my third bottle weighing one hundred and sixty-two pounds—a net gain of thirty-two pounds. Before I took Tanlac I was in such a bad fix with rheumatism, disordered kidneys and stomach trouble that life was a burden. The pain across my back was something awful and if I stooped over somebody had to help me straighten up. I was examined six or seven times but no one seemed to know exactly what or how bad my trouble was. It was a hard struggle for me to get my shoes on and after I got them on I had to walk around a while to get the kinks out of my back. I had no appetite and, honestly, for two weeks I didn't eat as much in two weeks as I do in two meals since I took Tanlac.

"Tanlac was recommended to me by an old Rio Grande watchman. I started taking Tanlac and by the time I finished my first bottle every bit of the pain had left my back and I commenced to feel like another man. I had suffered so bad with rheumatism in my shoulders that more than half the time my boys had to help me put my coat on. I got another and that cleaned up for the rheumatism entirely. I have taken three bottles now and I don't believe there's a man in Denver who feels any better or can do any more work than I can."

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town.—Adv.

The color of truth depends a good deal upon the eyes looking.

A Message to Mothers

YOU know the real human doctors right around in your neighborhood: the doctors made of flesh and blood just like you; the doctors with souls and hearts; those men who are responding to your call in the dead of night as readily as in the broad daylight; they are ready to tell you the good that Fletcher's Castoria has done, is doing and will do, from their experience and their love for children.

Fletcher's Castoria is nothing new. We are not asking you to try an experiment. We just want to impress upon you the importance of buying Fletcher's.

Your physician will tell you this, as he knows there are a number of imitations on the market, and he is particularly interested in the welfare of your baby.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher.

Canada's Liberal Offer of Wheat Land to Settlers

is open to you—to every farmer or farmer's son who is anxious to establish for himself a happy home and prosperity. Canada's hearty invitation this year is more attractive than ever. Wheat is much higher but her fertile farm land just as cheap, and in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Advertisement for 160 acre farms in Western Canada, free to settlers. Includes details about land quality, location, and contact information for W. V. Bennett, Canadian Government Agent.

Colorado Oil Map Free

Biggest money made in new fields. How \$10 made \$14,000. All free for the asking. Write today. Neill & Hungerford, Denver, Colo.

SAVE 50% All Makes of Typewriters. Cash and installments. All guaranteed. Ribbons. Write us. Western Typewriter Sales Co. 1681 Chicago St., Denver, Colo.

Advertisement for Paxtine Antiseptic Powder for personal hygiene. Includes details about its effectiveness and availability.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 35-1917.

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You say to the drug store man, "Give me a small bottle of freezezone." This will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, aching corn relieves the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, dries up and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that freezezone dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without irritating the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezezone tell him to order a small bottle from his wholesale drug house for you.—adv.

Horrors of War.

They were in the squad under training at a certain military center and furnished a contrast not uncommon these days. One was tall and wiry, the other short and puffy, and an hour of Swedish drill had set the lesser of the two blowing hard.

"I can't stand much of this," he whispered. "I'm simply all in," and at that moment the drill sergeant intimated that he would give them another spell before they were dismissed. This was too much. The podgy patriot felt it was time to protest.

"I'm really awfully sorry to seem unmilitary in addressing you, sir," he said, "but this Swedish drill is more than I can face in my present condition; besides," he added dolefully, "I never knew we were at war with Sweden."

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

Her Secret Discovered. He—"Your soldier friend been in any engagement?" She—"How did you guess?"—Judge.

An Englishman has invented a photographic process for printing textiles or wall paper.

There are more good women in this world than great ones.

ITALIANS CAPTURE 23,000 PRISONERS

SWEEPING DRIVE PLACES MONTE SANTO SAFELY IN THEIR POSSESSION.

FRENCH GAIN ON MEUSE

NEW VERDUN DRIVE PUTS BEAUMONT IN ARMY REACH, WITH PETAIN ADVANCING.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Rome, Aug. 27.—The Italians have made a further advance on the Isonzo front north of Gorizia, closely pursuing the Austrians, the war office announces.

Austrian counter attacks on the Carso were repulsed.

The number of prisoners has been increased to more than 23,000 men and 600 officers, in addition to what great amount of booty has been captured.

The total losses of the Austrians from all causes are reckoned at nearly 100,000, the most important of which, in the Carso region, have not yet been officially announced. It is said that among the losses of the Austrians are many men of the famous Twelfth division, popularly known as the "iron division."

With Monte Santo securely in their possession, the Italians are continuing their drive eastward over the Bainsizza plateau, notwithstanding the violent resistance of the Austrians.

Italian airmen are lending wonderful aid to Gen. Cadorna's forces, dropping bombs or using their machine guns with telling effect on troop concentrations behind the line.

Paris, Aug. 27.—Another smashing blow by the French on the right bank of the Meuse in the Verdun sector netted a gain of about two-thirds of a mile on a front of two miles and a half, giving the French possession of the Fosses and Beaumont woods and bringing them to the outskirts of the village of Beaumont.

The official report from the war office also records artillery fighting of great violence around hill 304, on the left bank of the Meuse.

French advance posts have reached the outskirts of Bethincourt and the banks of the Forges brook. Two German attacks on the heights of the Meuse were repulsed with large losses.

KERENSKY WARNS OF PERIL.

Premier Declares Policy of "Blood and Iron" Will Stamp Out Treason.

Moscow.—"Russia is passing through a period of mortal danger," Premier Kerensky told the National Conference which assembled in Moscow to consider the present situation of the country and plans for a new national government.

He declared that any attempt to take advantage of the conference for an attack on the national power, as embodied in the provisional government, would be repressed pitilessly "by blood and iron."

The proceedings began with a speech by Premier Kerensky, lasting an hour and a half, pronounced in a nervous, impressive voice, which aroused tremendous applause, mainly from that part of the theater occupied by the democratic organizations and members of the cabinet, but the Duma members and the Moscow industrial deputies also at times participated.

M. Kerensky spoke resolutely emphasizing the role he had played in recent events and his determination to guide events in the future.

RIOTERS TAKEN TO COLUMBUS

Negroes Who Shot Up Houston Taken From Civil Authorities.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 27.—Though Houston generally breathed distinct relief that martial law will end and that the rioting negroes of the Twenty fourth infantry are no longer in a position to cause further trouble, court officials expressed resentment that forty of them indicted here for murder, should have been taken from their authority.

"The fact that they were removed to Columbus, N. M., does not mean that we will not ultimately take a hand in their punishment," said District Attorney John H. Crocker. "In my opinion the court martial which will be held by the military authorities does not abrogate the right to trial by the civil authorities. Those who escape punishment in the military court will be prosecuted in the courts of Harris county."

Reply to Vatican Ready. Washington.—President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposals has been completed and is ready to go forward to the Vatican.

Beet Sugar Producers Cut Prices. Washington.—Beet sugar producers of the country have agreed with the food administration to limit the price of their sugar to a basis which should result in a reduction of about 1 1/2c a pound from the present price, effecting a saving of \$30,000,000 to the consuming public between now and the first of next year.

One Day Protest Strike. Moscow.—Labor unions are opposing the Moscow conference and have announced a one-day strike in protest.

HARVESTING GREAT 1917 APPLE CROP

Volunteer Crews Are Now Being Organized Everywhere Over Country.

HOW BEST TO DO THE WORK

Main Point Is to Put Fruit Quickly Into Temporary Storage—Local Clubs Aid Federal Food Administration.

This year's apple crop will be harvested in most sections with volunteer pickers, men and women, boys and girls, who will be intelligent and interested, but very likely quite unfamiliar with fruit picking. The crews are now being recruited all over the country by state councils of defense, chambers of commerce, women's organizations and other people anxious to help with the apple crop.

Each grower should now get in touch with the chamber of commerce, or some other representative business organization in his nearest town, tell how many pickers he will need, when he will need them, for how long, and what arrangements he can make for housing or boarding them.

When his crew of volunteer pickers reports for duty he must open a little school for a day or two, and give them practical instruction in their new work. Many of them perhaps have never climbed into an apple tree, and even those who have may not understand that apple picking is a kind of work that requires as much delicacy as gathering eggs.

Let the grower tell his pickers how the skin of an apple, or any other kind of fruit or vegetable, is like the tin that protects canned goods. As the tin that protects a can of tomatoes guards the sterilized contents from the air, and as even a slight pinhole in this tin would allow the air to enter and carry germs of decay, so the skin of an apple protects its flesh, which is perfectly sterile, and the least cut, even a dent made by a finger nail, allows germs to enter and start decay. A cut so tiny that it can only be detected under the microscope at picking time will, nevertheless, start a germ invasion which will show up later when the apple is packed and put into storage.

For this reason great care must be taken in picking fruit. The grower should show their pickers how to grasp an apple and give it the skillful twist that separates it from the tree. He must caution them against dropping the apples carelessly in the boxes and baskets, and see that they have picking baskets and field boxes which are free from splinters and nails.

This year's crop will have to be managed along somewhat different lines in many sections. With a crew of trained pickers and packers it is customary to grade and pack much of the fruit as fast as it comes from the trees. There will probably be a shortage of packers, and many growers will have to devote all their efforts to picking the crop and getting it into temporary storage first, and then packing it later.

More good apples are spoiled every year by carelessness between the time they are picked and the time they are packed than in any other way. Full nights are cool, but full days are apt to be warm. Apples are left in the orchard several days and alternately cool and heat with the changes in temperature until their quality deteriorates. The proper way to care for apples is to put them into common storage as soon as they come from the tree. Almost any good tight building will answer for the temporary storage needed between picking and packing.

When fruit leaves the tree it contains vegetable heat just as an animal has animal heat, and as the carcass of an animal will spoil after killing unless it is properly cooled, so fruit will spoil unless cooled. With a tight shed, into which fruit can be carried direct from the orchard, the grower can keep the cool nights of autumn to take the heat out of his fruit. Doors and windows of the temporary storage shed should be opened at night to admit plentiful currents of cool air, and when the sun comes up and the outside air grows warm again this storage place should be closed to exclude the warm outer air as much as possible, and keep the fruit nicely cooled. If apples are handled in this simple and sensible way they will have prime keeping quality and the work of grading and packing can be postponed for several weeks.

There is a fairly large apple crop throughout the country this year. It amounts to about two bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States. From the consumers' standpoint it is important to have as much of this fruit as possible go to market in first class condition, so that it may help us conserve wheat, meat, fats and other staple foods for our allies. From the producers' standpoint it is just as important to harvest the crop in the best condition because the size of our apple crop this year is such that only the best fruit will bring good prices.

Self-Defense. "A man should never talk about what he doesn't understand." "Sometimes," replied Senator Sorghum, "you're obliged to do so in self-defense. You get tired of listening to 'other people talk about things they don't understand."

The Right Description. Employer—Did you collect that bill from Smith? Collector—Well, I called at the house and found seven Sulths there. Six denied owing anything and the seventh kicked me out of the house. Employer—That's the one. Go back and get the money.

CUTICURA IS SO SOOTHING

To Itching, Burning Skins—It Not Only Soothes, but Heals—Trial Free.

Treatment: Bathe the affected surface with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently and apply Cuticura Ointment. Repeat morning and night. This method affords immediate relief, and points to speedy healing. They are ideal for every-day toilet uses. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Sillies. Sall—Why d'yer call me "Honey"? "Arty—Because you are my bee-loved. Sall—Oh, believe!

DRUGGISTS PLEASSED WITH GOOD KIDNEY MEDICINE

I have sold your remedy for the past fifteen years and have sufficient confidence in it to give it my personal recommendation. I believe it is one of the best medicines of its class on the market today and I find pleasure in selling it at all times.

Very truly yours, KAMINER'S DRUG STORE, F. V. Kaminer, Prop., Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 4, 1916.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Strange Impressions. "You go to moving pictures instead of to the saloon?" "Sure," replied Broncho Bob. "Licker never made the world seem wilder an' dizzier than some o' them films."

Feed the Fighters! Win the War!! Harvest the Crops—Save the Yields

On the battle fields of France and Flanders, the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the World the freedom that Prussianism would destroy. While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go into use to save this year's crop. A short harvest period requires the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

The Combined Fighters in France and Flanders and the Combined Harvesters in America Will Bring the Allied Victory Nearer.

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior of Canada and the Departments of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters that are now engaged in the wheat fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been conserved, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBOURS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED !!!

Canada Wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to Take Care of its 13,000,000 ACRE WHEAT FIELD.

One cent a mile railway fare from the International boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the International Boundary.

High Wages, Good Board, Comfortable Lodgings. An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States.

AS SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbour in harvesting his; in this way do your bit in helping "Win the War". For particulars as to routes, identification cards and places where employment may be had, apply to Superintendents of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebr. Canadian Government Agent.

University of Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA Offers Complete Course in Agriculture. Full courses also in Letters, Journalism, Library Science, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, Architecture, Commerce and Law.

PATENTS. Write to F. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. High cost references. Best results.

G. W. Again. "And you mean to say," reprimanded the irate father to his little George, "that you drew out \$100 that your rich Aunt Patricia placed in the bank for you last Christmas?" "Father, I cannot tell a lie," answered the boy, meekly. "I used it for a Liberty bond. They did it with their advertising."—Indianapolis News.

These Girls. "I wonder who is ringing the door-bell. Is it some chump who merely wants to hang around the parlor, or is it a nice chappie who wants to take me for a ride in his automobile?" "Take a sniff at the keyhole, girle, and see if you can smell gasoline."

Good Memory for Dates. "Do you know what day this is?" asked Mrs. Oocy Wattles, sweetly. "Ch-huh," replied Mr. Wattles. "Sure. It's—ah—" "We were married just four years ago this morning," Mrs. Wattles went on.

Naturally. A vendor of the new "barrel" skirt was extolling his wares in presence of a customer's husband. "No lady should be without one of these skirts," said the shopman. "Well, of course not," dryly responded the husband, who was something of a wag; "she should be within it."

If there were no such thing as money there would still be a lot of people envying a few.

WOMAN NOW IN PERFECT HEALTH

What Came From Reading a Pinkham Advertisement.

Paterson, N. J.—"I thank you for the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies as they have made me well and healthy. Some time ago I felt so run down, had pains in my back and side, was very irregular, had such bad dreams, did not feel like eating and had short breath. I read your advertisement in the newspapers and decided to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It worked from the first bottle, so I took a second and a third, also a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Purifier, and now I am just as well as any other woman. I advise every woman, single or married, who is troubled with any of the aforesaid ailments, to try your wonderful Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier and I am sure they will help her to get rid of her troubles as they did me."—Mrs. ELISIE J. VAN DER SANDE, 36 No. York St., Paterson, N. J.



Write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. if you need special advice.

A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR HAY FEVER--ASTHMA

YOUR NOSE WILL BE RELIEVED BY YOUR DRUGGIST WITHOUT ANY QUESTION IF THIS REMEDY DOES NOT BRING IT. It is the most powerful remedy for Hay Fever, No matter how violent the attacks or chronic the case.

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR

AND ASTHMADOR CIGARETTES positively give INSTANT RELIEF in every case and has permanently cured thousands who had been considered incurable, after having tried every other means of relief in vain. Asthmador should evaluate itself of this guarantee offer through their own druggist. Buy a 50-cent package and present this advertisement to your druggist. You will be the sole judge as to whether you are benefited and the druggist will give you back your money if you are not. We do not know of any fairer proposition which we could make.

R. Schiffmann Co., Proprietors, St. Paul, Minn.

HER WORK NOT APPRECIATED

Cook Thought Efforts Wasted Because Master Was Not Laid Up Periodically From Overeating.

A lady had a cook who gave her every satisfaction, and she was under the impression that the cook was equally satisfied with her place. But one morning, to the lady's intense surprise, the cook told her she was going away.

"Whatever do you want to leave for, Jane?" asked her mistress. "I am very pleased with you, and I thought you were quite comfortable here."

"Yes, mum. I'm comfortable enough in a way, but—"

"The cook hesitated and bitged it about."

"But what?" queried her mistress. "Well, mum," she blurted out, "the fact is, master doesn't seem to appreciate my cookery, and I can't stop in a place where my efforts to please are wasted; so I'd rather go, mum."

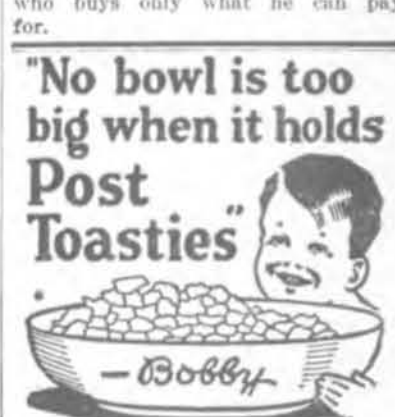
"But what makes you think that your master doesn't appreciate your cookery? Has he ever complained to you?" asked the lady.

"No, mum; but my last master was always been laid up through overeating—he said he couldn't help doing so, because by cookery was so delicious; but master here hasn't been laid up once all the three months I've been with you, and that's just what bothers me so, mum!"

Bankruptcy never gets the man who buys only what he can pay for.

"No bowl is too big when it holds Post Toasties"

—Bobby





AN EPITOME OF LATE LIVE NEWS

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

FROM ALL SOURCES

SAVINGS, DOINGS, ACHIEVEMENTS, SUFFERINGS, HOPES AND FEARS OF MANKIND.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

ABOUT THE WAR

Since April 9 the entente allies have made prisoner 167,780 men of enemy armies.

In Rumania the Russo-Rumanian front is stiffening and further German gains have been blocked.

Eleven persons were killed in air raids on the British coast. Three enemy planes were shot down.

Berlin reports the Russians have been driven from the Aa river. Petrograd says the fighting Friday was confined to fusillades.

Gen. Cadorna is still hard after the Austrians all along the Isonzo front, and seems to be going toward its objective at will.

The Germans have begun an offensive on the eastern front. Berlin reports some success near Kemners and along the Dvina.

Dead Man's hill, famous in the Verdun fighting, has been captured by the French, together with Avocourt wood and other German strongholds.

Incendiary bombs, which were dropped by two German aviators on two hospitals behind Verdun killed ten wounded men, one woman nurse and nineteen trained male nurses.

In the week which ended August 19, five French steamships of 1,600 tons or more were sunk by mines or submarines, according to the weekly official report. Four vessels under 1,000 tons were sunk. No fishing ships were destroyed.

British forces were driven from the positions gained on the Ypres-Menin road in their violent drives of Wednesday and Thursday by a furious German assault Friday. The Germans made great sacrifices, and official reports tell of enormous losses under the fire of the big English guns.

Around Lens the struggle is continuing with the British and Canadians advancing their positions steadily. The French captured the famous Hill 304 in the Verdun battle Friday and thereby took from the Germans the most important point in their possession. Without this hill they are unable to watch the movements of the French army.

WESTERN

Miners are again at work at Gallup, N. M.

At Tucson, Ariz., the district exemption board held sixty-six married men who had previously been excused.

Six hundred soldiers of the battalion of the Twenty-fourth negro infantry were disarmed as a result of Thursday night's race riots at Houston, Texas.

Because of the strike of smelter men at the Washoe works at Anaconda, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company announced another shutdown of its properties in Montana.

Word was received in Denver of the sudden death of Private Franklin C. Smith of Battery B while he was visiting his father, the Rev. Franklin C. Smith at Lander, Wyo. He was 21 years old. Appendicitis was the cause of his death.

Twelve white men, among them civilians, police officers and national guardsmen, were killed and more than a score of men, women and children were wounded in a riot at Houston, Texas, of negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States infantry.

Smith M. Falls, battalion sergeant-major, attached to the Denver army recruiting station for the last four months, has been transferred to Casper, Wyo. Private Roy G. Snyder, also an attaché of the Denver station, was transferred as an assistant to Sergeant-Major Falls.

WASHINGTON

The government's shipbuilding program calls for a total of 1,270 ships of 7,968,000 tonnage.

President Wilson may address Congress at the same time he answers the pope's peace proposals.

Belgians will get food quickly and neutrals will have some of their wants supplied through an agreement entered into by the food commission and the governments of the neutral European countries.

Henry A. Garfield, coal administrator, gave warning that all the machinery of the government will be used to carry the benefits of prices the President has fixed on coal, through to the consumer, and that if necessary to accomplish this end the government will take over the mines. Mr. Garfield warned the public that the government would not have its purposes thwarted on any technical grounds.

Inspiration, Ariz., in a wire to the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, claims to have the biggest wheat garden in the West.

FOREIGN

Parliament took a recess until Oct. 16.

A second fire in Saloniki destroyed 1,000 houses.

Austrians are crying for peace, says subject just from Vienna.

Pope's peace proposal was issued of his own accord and not at request of Central powers says German chancellor.

Thirty chiefs and sub chiefs of Yaqui tribesmen, who have been in revolt against the Mexican government, have accepted amnesty.

England, the archenemy of Germany, must be beaten down at whatever cost, Emperor William told his troops while on a visit to the Flanders front.

M. Savinkoff, acting Russian minister of war, has resigned. His resignation was the result of military and political differences with Premier Kerensky.

The French war cross has been awarded to R. A. Drake, Franklin, N. H., of the American ambulance field service for driving through a barrage of gas shells.

The first detailed account of the disastrous fire at Saloniki is contained in a Reuter dispatch from that city which says that 60,000 persons are homeless and that the property loss is enormous.

Twenty thousand Austro-German prisoners are estimated to have been taken within three days. Picked troops of the Kaiser have been sacrificed in vain attempts to stem the allied advance.

The statement that King George has conferred the Order of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath on James W. Gerard, former American ambassador to Germany, appears in London in an official announcement.

The officers and men of the first regiment of the Polish Legion have resigned in a body. The commander has published an order accepting the resignation and sending the regiment to Galicia to be disbanded.

A dispatch to the London Exchange Telegraph from Melbourne says Adele Fankhurst, daughter of the English suffragette leader, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for a demonstration she started outside parliament building.

Friends of Germany are conducting in Mexico newspaper propaganda against the United States, but up to the present time the efforts have failed of their purpose insofar as the better educated and influential class of Mexico are concerned.

The proposed prohibition of bathing at home in Germany to save fuel and soap is called rank folly by the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. The paper says many public baths already are closed, owing to a lack of coal, and attributes notable increases in skin diseases, dysentery and other disorders to enforced uncleanness.

SPORTING NEWS

Table with columns: Standing of Western League Clubs, Won, Lost, Pct. Rows include Lincoln, Omaha, Hutchinson, Wichita, St. Joseph, Denver, Joplin, Des Moines.

Bob Cannefax, world champion three-cushion billiardist, enthused Denver devotees of the cue game with his exhibitions.

Eleven members of the Dayton, O., Central League baseball team were more or less badly hurt when a fast freight crashed into the rear end of a passenger train in which they were riding at Mansfield.

Bob McGraw, Colorado boy, whose pitching prowess is known over the state, this year playing with the Newark club in the International League, has been recalled by the New York American League team and will join the Yanks at the close of the International League season, Sept. 10.

GENERAL

Drafting of unemployed is recommended.

The 1918 encampment of the G. A. R. will take place in Portland, Ore.

The start of an alleged state-wide plot to destroy foodstuffs was revealed at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The direct charge that many of the hundreds of fires in the Northwest are of incendiary origin was made by the state forester's office at Portland, Ore.

Boris De Laskine, who claimed to be a timoniar manufacturer, was examined by a Detroit draft board and it was announced he passed the physical tests. Ford claimed exemption on industrial grounds.

After four years in the Arctic, much of the time stalled and beyond reach of rescue, Donald B. MacMillan is safely homeward bound. A wireless message from him to President Henry Fairfield Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History of New York is reported. It was dated Wednesday and was from the relief ship Neptune off the Newfoundland coast.

What is left of the Grand Army of the Republic passed in review before the citizens of Boston. About 8,000 blue-coated, gray-haired men were in line, as compared with nearly 50,000 who formed the parade at the last reunion.

Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford, mul-a Russian diplomat, was arrested on his arrival at San Francisco on a transpacific steamer by federal authorities as a German spy suspect. He had a Russian passport, \$82,000 in cash and seventeen trunks, the authorities said.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS

Oct. 18-20.—Fifth Northern Arizona Fair at Prescott.

An alrship company has been formed at Clifton.

A bumper crop of beans is being raised near Snowflake.

A. W. Bromley has been appointed postmaster at Humboldt.

Plans for the opening of a burro market in Tucson were announced.

Eighty men have enlisted in the First Arizona regiment since July 1st.

Louis Houzet, a Frenchman, aged about 55 years, was found dead in Douglas.

The Coronado mine of the Arizona Copper Company was gutted by fire. Loss \$125,000.

Blackleg has caused more losses among cattle in Arizona than any other one disease.

Fifty-two Arizona men are to be trained at the officers' training camp at Leon Springs, Tex.

A tax rate of 5 1/2% cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation was fixed by the State Tax Commission.

Cotton in the Yuma valley is reported heavier and in better condition than at corresponding time a year ago.

The peach crop in Yuma valley this year is really marvelous, both as to yield and the lusciousness and size of the fruit.

The Masons at Wilcox expect to have soon a grand ceremonial dedication of their new temple, which is almost completed.

The bridge across the Verde river at Jerome will be started in October and it is thought that it will be completed by January.

Clyde Wheeler and a man named "Slim" Spencer were arrested in Deming on the charge of burglarizing a jewelry store in Douglas.

Eleven men, deported from Bisbee on July 12th, returned to the Warren district and were arrested on warrants charging them with vagrancy.

Sheriff Newman of Snowflake returned from Alamogordo, N. M., bringing back J. W. McGowans, alias W. A. Watts, on a charge of bigamy.

James S. Douglas, president of the United Verde company at Jerome, will leave for France shortly to serve the American Red Cross in an executive capacity.

A drove of 150 horses passed through Wilcox en route to a purchasing point for war purposes. Cowboy ponies are in demand for cavalry use in France.

Since the American Smelting and Refining Company took over the Mascot copper property at Mascot, increased shipments of ore are going to the smelters.

The board of regents of the University of Arizona appointed Miss Hazel Zimmerman as Pima county woman agent to take charge of the food conservation movement.

Jerome is looking forward to the biggest boom in her history. Business houses and mining men are preparing and planning for the boom days that all feel sure are on the way.

According to a statement made by Superintendent E. M. Rabb, of the Tom Reed, the new mill at that property is treating considerably more than 250 tons daily, the average for July being 247.

Kenneth H. Kellens, 19, the young soldier who was killed when the transport Saratoga was rammed by an incoming American steamer, July 10th, at an Atlantic port, spent three months in Douglas.

The total valuation of all properties in the state as fixed by the State Board of Equalization is \$697,526,619.68, a net increase of \$1,290,038 over the figures originally compiled by counties. The increase over 1916 totals more than \$300,000,000.

Arrivals at Prescott from Mayer reported that Celora M. Stoddard had been for several days at Copper mountain investigating conditions at the holdings which his father acquired over 30 years ago, and he had announced that early operations had been decided upon.

A report from the Hamm camp, lying between the Leviathan mines and Copperville, gives the information of a great strike of molybdenite ore in the property of the Hamm company. So far 40 tons of 9 per cent ore has been taken out and there appears to be plenty more.

The checking up work of the preliminary survey of the proposed Snowflake & White Mountain railroad is about completed. Those in a position to know state that grading and bridge building will be started by Oct. 1st, and that the construction of this road will be rushed to completion.

The new wagon road which has been in course of construction at the Rico Cons. property in the Cerbats, is now completed to within one hundred feet from the mine, and arrangements are being made to transfer the new electric hoist from Kingman to the mine entrance.

Both sides in the controversy between alleged I. W. W. members and the Citizens' Loyalty League of Bisbee, which on July 12th deported more than 1,200 strikers and sympathizers, were severely taken to task at Phoenix by Governor Thomas E. Campbell.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Metal Market Prices.

New York—Lead—10 1/2 @ 10 3/4. Bar Silver—88 1/2 c. St. Louis—Spelter, 3 @ 3 1/4. Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates, 60%, \$20.00 @ 25.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60%, \$20.00 @ 25.00; 25%, \$12.00 @ 15.50; 10%, \$9.40 @ 12.20.

Arizona.

The Curry Mining Company is the latest flotation in the Superior district.

The Jerome Copper Company has been taken over by the General Development Company.

No less than three Jerome prospects give promise of becoming big mines within the next few weeks. These are the Jerome Verde, Verde Combination, and Calumet & Jerome. Some twenty properties in the district are under development.

The Jumbo Silver mine, twelve miles northeast of Globe in the Apache mountains, shipped to the Deming smelter a car load of high grade ore, much of which shows heavy cords of native and horn silver. The company is also shipping high grade and native silver by express from this mine. They have a large sample of ore heavily impregnated with native silver, the ore running 8,000 ounces per ton.

Colorado.

Two oil drilling rigs are working near La Junta.

Over 60,000 acres of land in Pueblo county are under lease to oil companies.

There is a big movement to re-awaken the oil industry of Colorado in all parts of the state.

In Ward district, Boulder county, the Lulu-B. mine is being unwatered and put into working condition.

The Boulder Tungsten Production mines are producing heavily and supplying all the ore which the concentrating mill can handle.

While the plant capacity of the world before the war was about 1,000,000 tons of spelter, the American plants alone have since been doubled.

Active development has been commenced at the Douglas Mountain copper mine in western Moffat county, where a new hoisting plant, air compressor and drills have been installed. The property will be rapidly developed, the deposit being reputed to be one of the largest in the United States.

A report issued by the United States geological survey on "Petroleum marketed in the United States in 1915 and 1916" shows the following: Wyoming—in 1916, 6,234,137 barrels, worth \$5,644,980 as against 4,245,525 barrels in 1915, worth \$2,217,018. Colorado—in 1916, 197,235 barrels, worth \$217,139 as against 208,475 barrels in 1915 worth \$183,435.

Montana.

The Soo Oil Company drilling near Bonanza, is down about 1,800 feet and expects to bring in a well.

The Embar Oil company, drilling near Bonanza, is down about 1,800 feet and expects to bring in a well.

As soon as the Anaconda Development Company completes its drilling contract with the Ten Sleep company. It will pull up its rig and begin drilling on its own property on the east side of the river opposite Himes. The Anaconda company has a large tract of land in that locality which it will develop. Six wells have been put down for the Ten Sleep company.

New Mexico.

Kelly and associates are opening up placer ground on Mineral Creek

The Black Hawk Copper Company, of Tularosa, capital \$250,000, was incorporated.

The Excelsior at Organ, Dona Ana county, is reported to have been sold to Philadelphia parties.

The Mesa Verde Oil Company is a new organization created for the purpose of further testing out the oil possibilities of the San Juan Basin.

One hundred tons of copper ore was shipped from the mines of the Pecos Copper Company at Cowles, on the upper Pecos, to Glorieta station.

The Yankee coal mine at Raton, which has been inactive for several months, is now the scene of activity, and fifty miners have started to work.

The recent strike of the 1,100-foot level of the Champion Mine at Mogalton has increased in width and values. The ore is of a heavy sulphide and is high grade.

Wyoming.

The Hecla-Wyoming is making arrangements to drill immediately on Section 9, Township 41, Range 81.

The Producers and Refining corporation intends to erect a refinery in Wyoming to handle the output or oil from its holdings.

Much attention was directed toward the West Salt Creek field when it was announced that the well of the Boston-Wyoming, on section 2-35-79, had encountered oil in the shale at a depth of 560 feet.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle. Grass steers, good to choice 3.00 @ 3.50. Grazing steers, fair to good 2.00 @ 2.50. Heifers, prime 2.25 @ 2.75. Cows, grassers, good to choice 1.75 @ 2.00. Cows, grassers, fair to good 1.50 @ 1.75. Cows, canners and cutters 4.50 @ 6.00. Yearling calves 10.00 @ 12.00. Bulls 8.00 @ 8.50. Feeders and stockers, good to choice 7.75 @ 8.50. Feeders and stockers, fair to good 6.75 @ 7.50. Feeders and stockers, common to fair 6.00 @ 6.75.

Hogs.

Good hogs 15.00 @ 18.00.

Sheep.

Spring lambs 15.00 @ 14.00. Feeder lambs 13.50 @ 14.00. Eweas 13.00 @ 15.00. Wethers, young 13.50 @ 13.25. Yearling wethers 10.00 @ 11.00.

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

(F. O. B. Denver, Carload Price.) Hay. Buying Prices—per Ton. Colorado upland, per ton 20.00 @ 24.00. Nebraska upland 18.00 @ 22.00. Prairie hay (old crop) Colo. and Neb., per ton 18.00 @ 17.00. Timothy, per ton 22.00 @ 24.00. Alfalfa (new crop) per ton 15.00 @ 15.00. South Park, per ton 23.00 @ 25.00. Gunnison Valley, per ton 21.00 @ 24.00. Straw, per ton 6.00 @ 7.00.

Grain.

Wheat, new, ch. mill, 100 lbs. buy 4.20. Oats, Neb., 100 lbs., buying 2.60. Colo. oats, buying 2.60. Corn chop, sack, selling 4.21. Corn in sack, selling 4.18. Bran, Colo., per 100 lbs., selling 1.20.

Flour.

Hungarian patent 5.95. Dressed poultry. (less 1% Commission.) Turkey, fancy dry picked 22 @ 24. Turkey, old toms 20 @ 22. Turkey, choice 17 @ 18. Hens, fancy 20 @ 22. Ducks, young 18 @ 20. Roosters 18 @ 19.

Live Poultry.

(Prices net F.O.B. Denver.) Hens, fancy, lb. 12 @ 16. Broilers, lb. 12 @ 14. Roosters, lb. 7 @ 8. Turkey, 10 lbs. or over 12 @ 15. Geese 14 @ 18.

Eggs.

Eggs, graded No. 1 set, F. O. B. Denver 34. Eggs, graded No. 2 set, F. O. B. Denver 33. Eggs, comm. misc. cases 32. Less commission 6.00 @ 5.50.

Butter.

Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb. 40. Creameries, 2nd grade, lb. 37. Process 26 @ 27. Packing stock (net) 25.

Fruit.

Apples, Colo., new, fancy, box 1.00 @ 2.25. Cherries, Colo., pie, cts. 2.50 @ 3.00. Strawberries, home gr., pts. 2.50 @ 4.00.

Vegetables.

Asparagus, lb. 27 @ 10. Beans, can, 1.50 @ 2.00. Beets, Colo., bchs. 20 @ 25. Carrots, cwt. 1.50 @ 2.00. Cauliflower, lb. 10 @ 15. Onions, table, doz. 20 @ 25. Potatoes, cwt. 3.50 @ 4.00. Turnips, Colo., doz. bunches 20 @ 25.

HIDES AND PELTS.

Dry Hides. Flint butcher, per lb. 27 @ 29. Flint fallen 26 @ 28. Flint bull head stag 19. Flint culls and glue 18. Salt hides 2 @ 3c lb. loss. Horsehides 1/2 @ 2/3 price of green salted.

Dry Pelt Pelts. Wool pelts, per lb. 24 @ 25. Short wool pelts 20 @ 22. Butcher shearings, No. 1 19. No. 2 murian shearings 15. Bucks, saddles and pieces at value.

Green Salted Pelts. Lamb and sheep, each 1.00 @ 2.00. Calfskin, per lb. 17 @ 18. Shearings 10 @ 15.

Calf and Kip, Green Salted. Calfskin, per lb. 25 @ 28. Horse, No. 1 6.00 @ 6.50. Horse, No. 2 5.00 @ 5.50. Kip, each 18 @ 20. Slunks 10 @ 15. Branded 20 @ 25. Glue and Pony 2.00 @ 2.50. Colt 50 @ 75.

Green Salted, Cured Hides, etc. Over 40 lbs. per lb. 17 @ 18. Under 40 lbs. 16 @ 17. Bull and stag 13 @ 15. Glue hides and skins 12. Part cured, 1c less.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Market Quotations. New York—Lead—Spot, 10 1/2 @ 11c. Copper—Electrolytic, spot and near-by, nominal; September and fourth quarter, \$25.00 @ \$26.00. Tin—Spot, \$21.75 @ \$22.00. Bar Silver—\$4.46. St. Louis—Spelter—\$8.46. London—Bar Silver—44 1/2 d per oz. Boulder.—Tungsten concentrates, 60% \$20.00 @ 25.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60%, \$20.00 @ 25.00; 25%, \$12.00 @ 15.50; 10%, \$9.40 @ 12.20.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Potatoes. Chicago.—Butter—Creamery, 24 1/2 @ 40 1/2. Eggs—Firsts, 34 1/2 @ 25 1/2; ordinary firsts 30 @ 32; at mark, cases included, 29 @ 35. Potatoes—Virginia, bbls., \$4.40 @ 4.50; Jersey bulk, \$1.40 @ 1.45; Minnesota, bulk, \$1.20 @ 1.25. Poultry—Fowls, 18 @ 22 1/2; springs, 22 @ 24 1/2.

New York Cotton Prices. New York—Cotton—October, 22 1/2; December, 23.20; January, 23 1/2; March, 23.32; May, 23.50. Middling, 24.55.

Price of Sugar. New York.—Sugar—Centrifugal, 27.48; molasses, 27.25. Pine granulated \$8.40 @ 9.00.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations. Chicago.—Hogs—Early top, \$19.15; bulk, \$17.50 @ 18.20; light, \$16.75 @ 18.40; mixed, \$17.00 @ 18.40; heavy, \$16.75 @ 18.20; rough, \$16.75 @ 17.00; pigs, \$12.00 @ 15.50.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$8.25 @ 15.50; western steers, \$7.00 @ 12.40; lockers and feeders, \$8.10 @ 9.25; cows and heifers, \$4.65 @ 13.00; calves, \$11.50 @ 16.00.

Sheep—Lambs, 25c higher; wethers, \$7.75 @ 11.10; ewes, \$7.25 @ 10.00; lambs, \$10.50 @ 16.75.

Kansas City Produce. Kansas City.—Butter—Creamery, 29c; firsts, 37c; seconds, 30c; packers, 34c. Eggs—Firsts, 23c; seconds, 26c. Poultry—Hens, 17c; roosters, 13c; broilers, 18 @ 22c.

The KITCHEN CABINET

I would be true, for there are those who trust me. I would be pure for there are those who care. I would be strong for there is much to suffer. I would be brave for there is much to dare. —H. Arnold Walters.

HOT DAY DRINKS.

Mix the juice of one pineapple and one lemon with four tablespoonfuls of mint leaves cut into bits and a half cupful of sugar. Beat the whites of four eggs until stiff and gradually whip in the fruit juice. Add a quart of carbonated water and serve.

Maple Egg.—Beat an egg until foamy, add gradually two tablespoonfuls of ice-cold maple sirup. Stir in half a cupful of rich milk. Cover with whipped cream and top it with grated maple sugar.

Tea Cream.—Pour boiling water over two ounces of the best tea, cover and let stand for five minutes, stir into it one quart of scalded cream, cover and stand five minutes, strain, sweeten and chill.

Grape Egg.—Beat one egg very light, add half a glass of grape juice and beat again. Then add half a glass of cream, beat well, sweeten if desired and serve with wafers.



# WEB OF STEEL

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY FATHER AND SON

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## BERT MEADE'S FRIENDS LOSE TRACK OF HIM WHEN HE GOES WEST, CHANGES HIS IDENTITY AND GETS A JOB, BUT THEY SET OUT TO PROVE HIM BLAMELESS OF THE BRIDGE DISASTER

Bertram Meade, Sr., plans an international bridge for the Martlet Construction company. His son, Bertram Meade, Jr., resident engineer at the bridge site, and Helen Illingworth, daughter of Colonel Illingworth, head of the Martlet company, are engaged to marry when the bridge is completed. Young Meade had questioned his father's calculations but was laughed at. The bridge collapses with 150 workmen. Meade, Sr., drops dead after writing a letter for the public, taking all blame for the accident. This letter is hidden by Shurtliff, a faithful old secretary. Young Meade takes all blame to protect his father's professional honor, breaks the engagement with Helen and disappears.

### CHAPTER XI—Continued.

Again the train was delayed and held up for half an hour just as it reached the Mississippi river. He left his seat in the dining car, his dinner uneaten on the table, to go out and inspect the bridge during the half-hour that the "limited" lay idle. The next day some enormous irrigation works in western Nebraska so engrossed his attention and aroused his interest that in spite of himself he stopped over between trains to see them. And these actions were typical.

Yet after every one of these excursions back into his own field, his conscience smote him. Was he never to get away from this engineering? Was there nothing else for him but brick and stone, steel and concrete, designs and plans and undertaking and accomplishment in the world? Because it was the thing that he must abandon and put out of his mind, engineering seemed the only thing he cared for. There would be no engineering on that ranch on the slopes of the range. He could settle the question there.

Winters was glad to see him. He and Rodney and Meade had been the warmest of friends. Of course Meade could not tell Rodney the truth on account of his newspaper connections, but he decided finally that he could and would tell Winters under assurance of absolute secrecy. For one thing the big cattleman had bluntly refused to credit his friend's first statements; and, when he at last heard the truth, he blamed him roundly while he appreciated fully the nobleness of his self-sacrifice. The clear-headed, practical Winters put it this way: Meade was capable of doing splendid service to humanity as an engineer and bade fair to be even greater than his father, yet for the sake of the fame of a dead man, to whom after all it would matter little, he had thrown away that splendid opportunity!

This was a new thought to Meade and a disturbing one. Unfortunately, as even Winters was forced to acknowledge, the suggestion came too late. The course had been entered upon. It would be cowardly to try to change it now. Indeed it would have been impossible with the disappearance of the written protests and notes. Even if Shurtliff had been willing, no one would have believed a delayed retraction and explanation, and Shurtliff would not have been willing Meade would know. Neither for that matter was Meade himself. He was glad that the affair had been settled and would not change it even now though Winters' rough-and-ready presentation of the situation disquieted him.

Winters, who saw how greatly overwrought and unstrung his friend was, contented himself with the assertion. He did not press the point or argue it with him. He rested quietly confident that matters would right themselves some way in the long run. He treated Meade exactly right. He left him to his own devices. He did not force his company upon him. Sometimes the engineer would mount a horse—and all at the ranch were at his disposal—and would ride away into the woods and mountains with a camping outfit. Sometimes he would be gone for several days, coming back white and haggard and exhausted but victor in some hard battle fought out alone.

One day there came to the ranch a letter to Winters from Rodney, full of friendly chat and pleasant reminiscence.

"Meade has disappeared absolutely," wrote Rodney in closing. "Even Miss Illingworth, to whom he was reported engaged and upon whom I have called occasionally, says she does not know his whereabouts. Of course you saw in the papers his connection with the tragedy and failure of the International? Although his frank statement was corroborated by that of the older Meade's private secretary, I have never been able to believe it, neither does Miss Illingworth. I know Bert, and so does she. We can't accept even his own testimony. We have been working together to establish the truth, but with very faint prospects of success so far. There's some tremendous mystery about it. I have thought that maybe Meade might have come to you. If he show him this letter and beg him

to tell us the exact truth at any rate."

Winters passed the letter over to Meade without comment. The engineer read it with passionate eagerness. He was hungry for any news of Helen Illingworth. Rodney was calling upon her. A sharp pang of jealousy shot through him at that, although he knew there was no reason. Dear old Rodney! He could see his grave face, his disapproving manner, his air of unbelief, as he had taken down Meade's words in the office that tragic day.

Of course, Helen Illingworth was not a recluse as he was. She mingled in society. She took up life with its demands. She entered into its pleasures and fulfilled its duties. He was jealous of everyone who might come in contact with her, but he knew the names of none except Rodney.

And they were suspicious of his avowal! That was balm to his soul. Of course Helen Illingworth was suspicious, but why should Rodney doubt his assumption of the blame? And they were working to establish his innocence. The thought disquieted him lest they should discover the truth in some way. And it gave him joy also. They would work despite any remonstrance from him. He thought of that protest to his father always with uneasiness. If he could only have found it and destroyed it himself he would have been happier. Could it be in existence somewhere? Would it turn up? Would they unearth it? Well, he had done his best for his father, yet he was glad those two disbelieved and were working for him.

Meade had been the most brilliant, Winters the most indifferent, Rodney the most persevering, of the trio at college. He remembered that well. His first thought was to forbid Rodney to do anything further, although how far his friend would respect his wishes he could not tell. Anyway, he did not have to decide that matter, because he could not say a word to him. To have allowed Winters to write would have betrayed his whereabouts. He was living with Winters under an assumed name of course. He had had his hair cut differently and had grown a beard and mustache. He thought it would have taken a keen eye indeed to have recognized him with these changes.

In the end he handed the letter back to Winters, only charging him that if he wrote to Rodney he must not betray the fact that Meade was with him. He had plenty of time to think over the situation. He decided finally that so



Winters Passed the Letter Over to Meade Without Comment.

long as he had been born an engineer and trained and educated as an engineer he would have to be until the end of the chapter. He would go out and seek work, not such work as his ability and experience, but under some assumed name he would begin at the very beginning, at the foot of the ladder as a rodmann, if he could; and then he would work on quietly, faithfully, obscurely, praying for his chance. If it came he would strive to be equal to the opportunity; if it did not at least he would be engaged in honest work in an honest way.

It was a very humble program, not at all promising or heroic or romantic, just a beginning. He would work on and wait. They say that all things come to him who waits. That is only half true. Some things come to him who waits sometimes. That is more nearly accurate. Well, he could think of no better plan. So he bade Winters good-by, swearing him again to secrecy until he should lift the ban against speech, and rode away. When he got to the little village on the Picket Wire below the dam he stopped a long time gazing at the long bridge, or viaduct, of steel that was replacing the old wooden trestle and carrying the railroad from the hills to the eastward over the river.

It was not such an undertaking as the lost International, still it was interesting engineering construction. If was work that would be intensely congenial, to which he was drawn almost irresistibly, yet he managed to hold himself aloof. The Martlet people were building this steel bridge and they had just finished the arch under the mesa. A well-known construction company was building the great earth dam across the Picket Wire in the valley.

Meade's engineering life had been spent mainly out of the United States. He had never been connected with the Martlet and its employees until he had been associated with his father on the International. He could have gone among them with little danger of immediate discovery, since most of the men he did not know had gone down with the bridge, but he decided not to do so. The work on the dam would be simpler and he would have less opportunity to betray himself and it would give him more chance to work up in a plausible and reasonable way. Besides, if Colonel Illingworth came on to inspect the bridge, as he would probably do, Meade would have to leave before his arrival. The dam would be safer. No one would ever think of looking for him there. And no one would ever recognize in the rough-bearded workman the clear-cut, smooth-faced young engineer of other days.

The dam was twenty miles up the valley. Yes, he would be less apt to be observed working there than on the bridge. Yet as he recalled that private car and that it might come there, he realized that she might be on it. His heart leaped even as it had leaped at the sight of the viaduct then building, as it had quivered to the familiar rat-tat-tat of the pneumatic riveters and the clang and the clash of the structural steel. But what was the use? He would not dare trust himself to look at her even from a distance. No, it was the dam that best suited his purpose, so he turned away from the bridge and rode up the valley. There he was fortunate in falling into a position, as has been set forth.

### CHAPTER XII.

#### Marshaling the Evidence.

For all her sweetness and light, Helen Illingworth was dowered with intense energy and a powerful will. What she began she finished, and she was not deterred from beginning things by fears of consequences. She was convinced that Meade had not told the truth in that famous declaration in his father's office. She respected him for his desire to shield his father's name and fame even at the expense of his veracity, albeit she would not have been a woman if she had not resented the fact that in so doing he had sacrificed her happiness as well as his own. The question whether Meade, Jr., was the more responsible or even responsible at all was more or less academic to Colonel Illingworth. He would have had nothing further to do with either of them if both were living, and certainly not with the younger survivor. He tried to believe that if it had come to a final choice the daughter, in spite of the fact that such is the habit of women in the experience of life, would not have given up age and her father for youth and her lover. Indeed she was too genuinely devoted to her father to do that except as a last resort.

She cherished the hope first, that Meade could re-establish himself—she had too sweeping a confidence in his character and capacity to doubt that—and second, that it could be shown that he had not been responsible for the failure of the bridge. She was more and more convinced that his assumption of the blame had been dictated by the highest of motives and instead of being a fit subject for censure and condemnation, he merited admiration and applause. She hoped with her woman's wit to prove this eventually, perhaps in spite of her lover, and to this end she applied herself assiduously to solve the problem.

To her, at her request, came Rodney. Now the reporters had dealt very gently with Helen Illingworth. They had made no announcement of the engagement or of its breaking at her father's earnest request. There was no necessity of bringing her into the bridge story, although it would have added a dramatic touch to their narratives. Her inclination had been to avoid it. But upon reflection she saw

it would have annoyed her father beyond expression, it would not have helped Meade any and it might hamper her in her work. She realized that she had Rodney to thank for this omission and after she had time to collect herself she asked him to call upon her. He was very glad to come.

"I sent for you, Mr. Rodney, on account of Mr. Bertram Meade," she began, after thanking him for his courtesy toward her the day the old Meade died and thereafter. "I want you to help me."

"I shall be delighted to do so for your own sake. I know how deeply interested you are in Meade's rehabilitation."

"Mr. Rodney," returned the woman, flushing a little, "you know of course that we were engaged. He considers the engagement broken."

"I suppose so. That would be like him," said Rodney gravely. "Indeed as a man of honor he could do no less."

"You are all alike," said the woman a little bitterly. "Your notions are



"The King Could Do No Wrong."

supreme. You may sacrifice love and your best friend so long as you preserve those notions of honor intact."

"And yet if we weren't honorable men you wouldn't care for us at all."

"Yes, I suppose that's it. Well, I do care very much, as you understand. I may as well be frank with you. My father, of course, is bitterly antagonistic to Mr. Meade. He won't even allow his name to be mentioned."

"One can hardly blame him for that, Miss Illingworth. The failure of the bridge seriously embarrassed the Martlet Bridge company, and it is a great handicap for them to overcome in seeking any further contracts."

"But I did not summon you here to discuss the affairs of the Martlet Bridge company," said Helen, "interesting though they may be, but to see if by working together there was not some way by which we could prove that Bertram Meade has assumed the blame to save the honor and fame of his father."

"You believe that, Miss Illingworth?"

"I am sure of it."

"So am I," said Rodney quickly.

"Thank God," cried the girl a little hysterically, surprised and almost swept off her feet by this prompt avowal by one who, though young, was already an authority in the literature of engineering. "Why do you say that? What evidence have you?"

"Unfortunately," answered Rodney, "I haven't any tangible evidence whatever, but I know Bert Meade as few people know him, Miss Illingworth, perhaps not even you," he went on, in spite of her unspoken, but vigorous protest at that last statement, as she shook her head and smiled at him.

"And there are several little circumstances that make me feel that he could not have been to blame. Have you any ground for your conviction?"

"Probably even less than you have and yet I, too, know him." Helen Illingworth looked into the plain, homely, but strong, reliable face of the man and dismissed any thought of reserve from her mind.

"Let us place," she began, "the little circumstances upon which our intuitions are based, if intuitions are ever based on anything tangible, together. Perhaps the sum of them may yield something."

"The suggestion is admirable," asserted Rodney, "and as I knew him first and longest I will begin. Perhaps it would be well, too, to take notes so that we may consider them at leisure, getting an eye view as well as an ear view of them."

"Now, in the first place," he began, writing and speaking at the same time, "point one is Meade's absolutely unbounded devotion to his father. The old man was not always right. The boy was as clear as a bell on most things, but I recall that he would maintain his father's propensities tenaciously, determinedly, long after everybody, perhaps even the old man himself, had been convinced of their fal-

lacy. Engineering is in Meade's blood. He is the fifth of his family to graduate at Harvard and three of his forebears were engineers, his grandfather noted and his father world-famous. He fairly idolized his father. The affection between them was delightful. The king could do no wrong. Meade was quick-tempered and not very receptive to criticism, but he would take the severest stricture from the old man without a murmur."

"Here we have," said the woman, who had listened with strained attention, "an early devotion to a person and an unbounded respect for his attainments. Go on."

"The next point is, Meade was inordinately proud of his family reputation, especially in the engineering field. Of the two of the line who were not engineers, one was a soldier and a distinguished one, but his career had little interest for Meade. I have heard him say that there had been a steady, upward movement in his family, that had reached its culmination in his father. He hoped to be a good, useful engineer, but he never dreamed of going any higher or even approaching the altitude of the other man."

"It was a sort of fetish with him, then, wasn't it?" asked the woman as Rodney stopped again.

"You have hit it exactly. His love for the man, his admiration for the engineer, which sometimes blinded him, and his pride in his father's career as typifying his family, was unbounded."

"You have established a motive for any sacrifice; love, respect, pride!"

"That's the way it presents itself to me, Miss Illingworth. I know thoroughly the quixotic, impulsive, self-sacrificing nature of the man. I know that he would have done anything on earth to save his father, even at the sacrifice of his own career, and since I have seen you I can realize how powerful these motives must have been."

Rodney said this quite simply, as if it were a matter of course, rather than a compliment, and bluntly as he might have said it to a friend and comrade, and Helen Illingworth understood and was grateful.

"It has been a grief to me that I weighed so little in comparison," she said simply.

"I shouldn't put it that way exactly," observed Rodney carefully. "You see even if it could be shown that it was the old man's fault entirely the young one would still have to share some of the blame."

"You mean he should have foreseen it and pointed it out?"

"I think he did, but if he did foresee it and point it out, he should not have allowed the older man to overawe him or force him to accept what he believed to be structurally unsound. I don't know whether he reasoned it out. I don't think he had time to argue the case, the shock was so swift and sudden, but as soon as he did see the situation he discovered that you were lost anyway, except of the charity of your affection, which he could not accept, and that he could save his father. This may all be the wildest speculation, but this is the way it presents itself to me."

"And to me," said Helen, "but before we go any further, let me say I should rather be his wife than enjoy any other fortune."

"That is the kind of affection his qualities merit and would evoke in the mind of a discerning woman."

"Thank you. Will you go on, now?"

"Of course you know that what we have said is not evidence. It is all assumption, perhaps presumption."

"It's as true as gospel," said the girl earnestly.

"To you and to me, yes. Well," he continued, "I remember that Meade and I were talking just before he went to Burma three years ago about a new book by a German named Schmidt-Chemnitz, in which certain methods of calculations were proposed for the design of beams. You know it was the lackings of one of the compression members of the cantilever that gave way."

"Well Meade and I got into a hot discussion over some of Schmidt-Chemnitz's formulas. I maintained that they were wrong. He took the opposite view. He was right. He was so interested in the matter that after we separated he wrote me a letter about it, adding some new arguments to reinforce his contention. The other day I made a careful search among my papers and by happy chance I found the letter. I was half-convinced by his reasoning then, although the matter was dropped. I am altogether convinced now. His argument is very clear. I have examined since then the plan and sketches for that bridge. The calculations did not agree with those of Schmidt-Chemnitz. His methods were not used. Meade could not have forgotten the matter. I am morally certain that he made a protest to his father, probably in writing, then allowed himself to be persuaded by his father's reasoning. As a matter of fact, I suppose that Bertram Meade, Sr., was a greater authority on steel bridge designing than even Schmidt-Chemnitz. Well, sometimes, the smaller man is right. We know now, and Bertram Meade, Sr., would admit it if he were alive, that Schmidt-Chemnitz was right, and we can make a good guess that young Meade did not let it pass without a protest."

"Mr. Rodney, it's wonderful."

"Well, that's not all. There was not a little bit of hesitation in Meade's assumption of the blame, not a person who heard it doubted it, apparently. But I was the first man to see the older Meade except his son and Shurtliff."

"Oh, Shurtliff!"

"We'll come to him presently. It was obvious that the older Meade had been writing. I don't know whether

the others noticed it, but it is my business to take in even inconsiderable details. The pen was still between his fingers. His hand was constricted and the pen had not dropped out—in fact, I myself took it out and laid it on the desk."

"His last conscious act was to write something, therefore?"

"Yes; for confirmation I ascertained that there were ink-stains on his fingers."

"What did he write and to whom?"

"I don't know. I can only guess."

"What do you guess?"

"The assumption of entire responsibility and the exculpation of his son, probably to some paper."

"From the same motives that prompted Bert?"

"No, because it was true. But that is only an assumption, although not altogether without further evidence."

"And what is that?" asked the woman eagerly.

She had sat down opposite Rodney at the table and was leaning toward him. Her color came and went, her breathing was rapid and strained under the wild beating of her heart.

"The blotter on the desk. I examined it at my leisure. It had been used some time. I went over it with a magnifying glass. Meade, Sr., had evidently written a letter. I found the words 'fault is mine.' I have the blotter in my desk. The word 'fault' is barely decipherable, 'is' can be made out with difficulty, but 'mine' is quite plain. I am familiar with the older Meade's handwriting, and though this is weaker and feebler and more irregular than was his custom—ordinarily he wrote a bold, free hand—this is unmistakably his. Of course no one can say that he wrote any letter. This is piling assumption upon assumption, and, furthermore, there is no evidence of any signature having been written beneath it."

"Is that all?"

"There is one more bit of evidence. The sheet of paper on which the design computations for the compression chord members appear was not with the other plans and tracings of this bridge."

"How do you know?"

"These plans were taken over by the Martlet company after Meade's death, and Mr. Curtis and I examined them. We found that sheet missing."

"It's wonderful!" cried the girl, her eyes shining. "I was convinced before, but if I had not been, you would have persuaded me beyond a doubt."

"I have persuaded myself, too," said Rodney. "But there is not a single thing here that would justify any publicity, even if we were prepared to go against Meade's obvious desire. As I say, it is all assumption. No one could prove it."

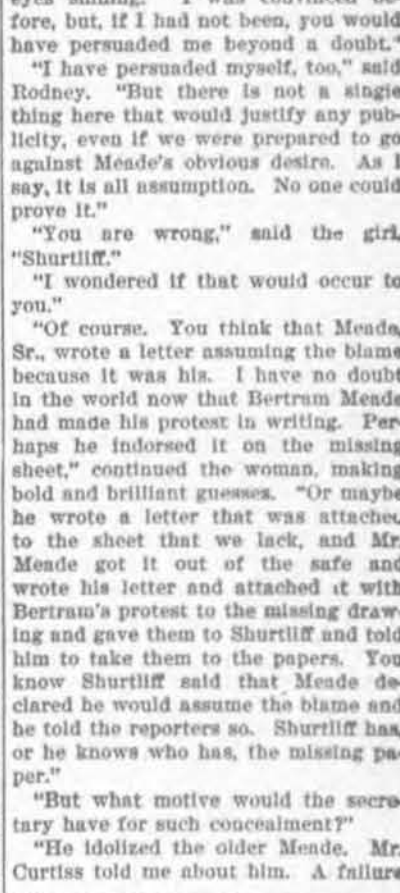
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"I wondered if that would occur to you."

"Of course. You think that Meade, Sr., wrote a letter assuming the blame because it was his. I have no doubt in the world now that Bertram Meade had made his protest in writing. Perhaps he indorsed it on the missing sheet," continued the woman, making bold and brilliant guesses. "Or maybe he wrote a letter that was attached to the sheet that we lack, and Mr. Meade got it out of the safe and wrote his letter and attached it with Bertram's protest to the missing drawing and gave them to Shurtliff and told him to take them to the papers. You know Shurtliff said that Meade declared he would assume the blame and he told the reporters so. Shurtliff has, or he knows who has, the missing paper."

"But what motive would the secretary have for such concealment?"

"He idolized the older Meade. Mr. Curtis told me about him. A failure



The Woman Rose to Her Feet.

himself when he was a young man, Mr. Meade had faith in him and offered to promote his engineering efforts, but the man preferred to attach himself, personally, to Mr. Meade and so he became his private secretary. By his own showing he had been with the dead man on that afternoon. He has the papers."

The woman rose to her feet as she spoke with fine conviction.

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(TO BE CONTINUED)



## TO AID FAMILIES OF U. S. FIGHTERS

Red Cross Undertakes to Care for the Dependents of Soldiers and Sailors.

### PREPARE FOR A LARGE TASK

"Not Work of Charity, but Most Sacred Duty to See That They Lack for No Comfort," Says Director Lies.

By CHARLES LEE BRYSON.

Chicago.—Many an American soldier and sailor will fight with infinitely stronger spirit in this war for the knowledge that the American Red Cross is standing firm between those he leaves at home, and the grim specter of want. For the announcement has gone forth from Washington that the families of fighting men are to be under the protection of the great humanitarian arm of the government.

The whole world knows of the work the Red Cross has done in caring for the sick and wounded in war, relieving the distress of the victims of fire and flood, earthquake, famine and tornado in civil disaster, and organizing base hospitals for the army and navy. But few realize that while all this was being done, preparation was under way to look after the loved ones whom the fighting men will leave at home.

When the United States troops were at the Mexican border the Red Cross found it necessary to make provision for the families of many Guardsmen who had left dependents at home. This made plain what must be done in case an army of a million men should be called abroad, and with characteristic Red Cross forehandness a plan was at once formulated. So far as possible, the war department will choose men who have no dependents; but in spite of everything many a married man, many a son whose mother depends on him, and many others to whom relatives look for support, will go to the front. It is these who are left behind that will be watched over by the Red Cross.

**Department of Family Relief.** To safeguard those who may need our care, the Red Cross has established, under the director general of civilian relief, a new department called that of family relief. It has called to the head of this department Eugene T. Lies, for many years general superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago, a man of wide experience and ripe judgment.

Mr. Lies was one of those who attended a conference of national and division officers of the Red Cross, called at Chicago by John J. O'Connor, director of the central division, and at this conference Mr. Lies outlined his policy. Later, at the National Conference of Charities at Pittsburgh, Mr. Lies enlarged upon this subject. He made it very plain that it is a labor of love, and in no sense of charity, that the Red Cross has undertaken.

"We must remember," said Mr. Lies,

"that there is not the faintest shadow of 'charity' in its usual meaning, attached to this work we are undertaking. If there is want among the families of our soldiers and sailors, it is not because they have been idle or wasteful, or imprudent, or that they have been in anywise to blame. Rather it is because they have done the finest and the noblest thing possible, and have given to their country those to whom they have looked for support and protection.

"We go to them, not as doing them a charity, but as expressing our gratitude to them for what they have done—as a duty we owe to those whom they have given to fight our battles. Looking at it in this light, we can see how little we can afford to permit any one of these to suffer because of the noble thing they have done."

**Task a Big One.** The officers of the Red Cross have shown a large grasp of the situation. They realize the task that will be theirs. This is shown in a part of Mr. Lies' Pittsburgh talk, in which he said that very soon there will be 300,000 National Guardsmen in the field, and that "by January 1 next it is altogether possible that there will be under arms about 2,500,000 men in all branches of the service.

"We must prepare for a large task, to be executed through the civilian relief committee of the various Red Cross chapters. These committees should have carefully chosen members, some, at least, of whom have experience in social work."

It is not merely as a feeding and clothing agency that the Red Cross proposes to act toward these dependents, as Mr. Lies points out, but as a sort of "next friend" in all troubles such as wages, insurance, difficulties with landlords, illness, accident and the moral welfare of children.

"We would show ourselves unfit to enjoy the blessings of democracy," says Mr. Lies, "if, while sending our soldiers to the front to fight the enemy, we permitted their families at home to fight want, disease, and moral dangers alone. It would look like willful punishment for the sacrifices made by them.

"Only by getting close to them through friendly visitation, sympathetic inquiry, neighborliness and intelligent interpretation of home conditions, can untoward factors be discovered. The Red Cross is in the field to do just this kind of service in addition to supplementary relief work, and it wants to do it as thoroughly as possible."

It is in this spirit, then, that the Red Cross is approaching the task of protecting the dependents left behind by the fighting men. Backed by the American people, there is no room for doubt as to how it will perform this task.

### CALL BRITISH TARS "LIMEYS"

American Bluejackets in European Waters Have Nickname for Everything They See.

London.—American bluejackets on duty in European waters have a nickname of their own for England's sailors and soldiers. They call them "limeys;" the individual being known as a "lime." The American sailor men apply the designation to all English fighters just as the British refer to their soldiers as "Tommys."

The sailor from the United States has his nickname for nearly everything he sees. Bluejackets who had served in the near and far East first started calling British sailors and soldiers "lime julcers," because of their fondness for fruit juice and charged water.

Now the designation has been shortened down and everything British is "limey." British soldiers' and sailors' clubs are known as "limey clubs," and British-brewed lager beer is commonly spoken of as "limey beer."

### HAS NINE GRANDSONS IN BRITISH ARMY

Denver, Colo.—The Victoria Cross might be the reward of Mrs. S. Harris, aged seventy, were her contributions to the allied cause brought to the attention of King George. Mrs. Harris has nine grandsons now fighting in the British armies, and an only son is about to enlist in Uncle Sam's army of liberty.

All nine grandsons are brothers, children of Mrs. Harris' daughter, who is now dead. The boys were living in Saskatchewan, in western Canada, when the Dominion government first called for volunteers. Seven of them enlisted in the famous Princess Pat regiment and, despite the heavy casualties in that crack organization, they are all alive. Two others entered the British navy. The boys are Thomas, George, William, James, J. B., Justus, Larry, W. B. and Dennis Pollard, and range in age from nineteen to thirty-three years.

Mrs. Harris' husband was a Confederate soldier.

### Finds Lost Watch.

Bryan, O.—Deer Snow, living near Stryker, lost his watch while plowing three years ago. He found that identical watch dragging along behind his riding cultivator several days ago. It was not ticking, but it will as soon as some slight repairs are made.

## RECOVERS POWER OF SPEECH



Joseph Getzelowitz, dumb from birth, suddenly recovered his power of speech in Bellevue hospital, New York, while recovering from a fall.

Several boys had been tormenting Getzelowitz in Henry street, near the home of his sister, where he lived. In chasing the boys, he stumbled and fell. A policeman picked him up and had him sent to Bellevue. There the physicians examined the young Russian and found that his vocal chords had all the appearances of being normal and in their opinion simply lacked the will to talk. While reading a prayer book he suddenly began speaking Yiddish with ease and perfect pronunciation.

He now speaks a few words of English.

## GUIDES FOR IT'S SOLDIERS

Great Britain Carefully Provides for the Men Home on Leave From the Front.

London.—Soldiers on leave from the front in the early days of the war had the greatest difficulty in finding their way about London and across it to main line centers leading to their provincial homes, but this has all been altered, and what was once chaos at Victoria station now works like any part of the military machine.

This has been made possible by the help of the volunteers of the National Guard and by members of the Woman's Reserve Ambulance company, who take charge of the men on arrival, change their French money into English, grant them loans and personally conduct them to the various stations they may require to travel from. The same thing is done when leave is up. The soldier, used to discipline, likes being handed on from one to another rather than being left in a strange place to his own devices.

## IN KAISER'S ROOM, TAR SAYS, NO KICK COMING

Lorain, O.—William Kelsner, who joined the navy four months ago, has written his parents that he is well treated. He is evidently on one of the interned German ships seized by the United States.

"The walls are covered with silk and inlaid with silver. The room to which I was assigned was reserved for the kaiser when the ship was German," says his letter.

## SCULPTOR TO DO HIS BIT

Will Turn Talents From Modeling in Clay to Remaking Faces of the Wounded.

Cleveland, O.—Max Kalish, Cleveland sculptor, is going to do his bit and it's a strange bit, too. Kalish is turning his talents from creating faces in clay to remaking those of human beings. Kalish is one of a small army of American sculptors who are going to the battle front to help battle-scarred veterans. They propose to remake the mangled features of the soldiers injured in battle.

They call these fellows plastic sculptors. They replace the missing parts of the face with copper or papier mache and then graft skin over it. Little is known of the science in America and the sculptors are going to France shortly to learn the fine points of the art.

## ACCLAIMED BRITAIN'S HERO

London Schoolteacher, Wounded in Battle in France, Attains High Fame.

London.—A London schoolmaster named Wiman, who enlisted and lost an arm and a leg in France, returned to teaching after his recovery and became the idol of his students.

The discipline among members of his class was perfect, the boys enforcing it among themselves. Finally, after the authorities discovered him to be a better teacher than ever, the school arranged for an exhibition hearing of one of his history lessons. At this exhibition Wiman asked:

"Now, boys, who is the greatest outstanding British military hero of all time?"

The boys instantly stood, cheered thrice and shouted in chorus "Mr. Wiman!"

# MEN WHO WILL LEAD NEW NATIONAL ARMY



President soon will appoint a number of major-generals and brigadier-generals to command the "Liberty Boys" of 1917 :: Edward B. Clark gives valorous records of some likely candidates

AS SOON as the various and perhaps multitudinous recommendations can be studied and the majority approval determined, major generals and brigadier generals will be named to command divisions and brigades in the new National army.

It may be a matter of interest to young men who are to serve their country to know into whose keeping their leadership is to be committed. The names of the men selected for high service with the new National army have not yet been made public, but it is virtually known that the major generals will be chosen from officers of regulars now holding the rank of brigadier general, and that the brigadier generals will be chosen from regulars now holding either the rank of colonel or of lieutenant colonel.

On June 8 last the president sent to the senate nominations for new major generals and brigadier generals for the regular army. It must be understood that these men were named for regular service and not for National army service. It is probable, however, that several of the regular brigadiers will be made major generals of the new forces.

It will cause no surprise if Col. John W. Heard of the Fifth cavalry shall be a general officer of the new forces. Young Americans may know that if they get Heard as a commanding officer they will get a soldier with a fighting record.

Heard wears a medal of honor given to him by a vote of congress for conspicuous personal gallantry. During the Spanish war the transport to

## FUNNY PROPOSITION IS LIFE

Did you ever sit and ponder, sit and wonder, sit and think, why we're here and what this life is all about? It's a problem that has driven many brainy men to drink. It's the weirdest thing they've tried to figure out; about a thousand different theories all the scientists can show. But never yet proved a reason why. With all we've thought and all we've taught, why, all we seem to know is, we're born and live awhile and die. Life's a very funny proposition, after all. Imagination, jealousy, hypocrisy and gall; three meals a day, a whole lot to say; when you haven't got the coin you're always in the way. Everybody's fighting as we wind our way along. Every fellow claims the other fellow's in the wrong; hurried and worried until we're buried, and there's no curtain call. Life is a funny proposition, after all. When all things are coming easy, and when luck is with a man, why, then, life to him is sunshine everywhere. Then the fates blow rather breezy, and they quite upset a plan; then he'll cry that life's a burden hard to bear. Though today may be a day of smiles, tomorrow's still in doubt. And what brings me joy may bring you care and woe. We're born to die and don't know why, or what's it all about; and the more we try to learn the less we know. Life is a funny proposition, you can bet, and no one's ever solved the problem properly yet; young for a day, then old and gray, like the rose that buds and blooms and fades and falls away. Losing health to gain our wealth as through this dream we tour; everything's a guessing and nothing's absolutely sure. Battles exciting and fates we're fighting until the curtain's fall. Life's a very funny proposition, after all.—George M. Cohan.

which he and his immediate command were assigned became disabled at the mouth of the Manimani river west of Bahia Honda, Cuba. Behind the rocks and in the thickets on the shore were scores of Spanish soldiers. The deck of the transport was being swept by Mauser bullets from the rifles of the hidden foe. Mechanical communication between the engine room and the pilot house of the transport was out of service and it was necessary to transmit orders by messengers.

Because of his place on the boat Heard did not know that two of his men had been shot in quick succession while performing the duty of order bearing. When he heard of it he said: "I will ask no more of my men to expose themselves. Give me your orders."

For twenty minutes he carried the messages along the deck, though Mauser bullets cut his blouse and splintered the railings and the boat's upper works all about him. Every step of his way was marked out by shots, yet he came through unscathed. He wears the medal given "For Valor."

When President Wilson recently promoted some colonels to be brigadier generals of regulars one of those advanced was Col. Joseph T. Dickman, cavalry officer, now in command at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. It probably is not poor guessing to place Dickman as one of the brigadiers who will be given the command of a division of the new National army. He is a sturdy soldier of high record, a student and fighter.

For army boards appointed for investigation and method-reforming purposes Dickman always has been a favorite choice. He looks like a soldier and he has proved on many a field that he has the soldier instinct. There is a feeling here that one day he will be heard from in France.

It was Dickman who in 1892 with a small detachment fought, defeated and captured the bandit chiefs, Benavides and Gonzales, with many followers, in the chaparral country in Texas. He distinguished himself at the battle of San Juan and later was chief of staff to General Chaffee, going with his chief to the relief of the beleaguered ones at Peking. He was in the thick of the fighting at the Pa-ta-chao temples near the Forbidden city.

Colonel Grote Hutcheson of the cavalry is likely to have a brigadier general's command in the new army. It was into Hutcheson's arms as he stood under fire on the walls of the Forbidden city in 1900 that Captain Reilly, his comrade, fell dead. At that time Hutcheson was an aide to General Chaffee. With his chief and with Reilly he stood on a wall where the Fourteenth regiment had planted its flag. A detachment of Chinese marked the three and a shower of shot splattered about them. They stood unharmed. Another shower and the gallant Reilly, who, conquering all obstacles, had fought his battery to the front, fell dead into the arms of Hutcheson.

Col. L. W. V. Kennon of the infantry almost unquestionably will have a brigade and possibly a division command in the new army. Kennon served for a long time on General Crook's staff in the Indian wars of the West. He went to the Philippines early in the war game and he did not leave until he had played his hand for six years.

It was this army officer who, although attached to the infantry, was given the engineer's task of building the Benguet road in the Philippine Islands. It was the most difficult engineering job ever undertaken in the islands. Kennon, although a junior officer of the army, had commanded a brigade in the northern campaign of General Lawton. He brought to the work of road building nearly two thousand members of the tribes in whose country he had been campaigning. The battles with them over, he asked

Visitors to Sing Sing will be barred from seeing the death chair under a new order.

The supply of singing birds has been cut off by the war and canary prices are soaring.

The Big Horn or Rocky Mountain sheep can travel as far over the mountain peaks in a few minutes as a hunter can go in two hours.

The German Mauser can fire faster than any other rifle used in the war. The magazine holds five cartridges, picked in charges.

these men to aid him in the works of peace. They liked him, trusted him and they stood loyally to the road building task, which was completed more quickly than anyone knowing the ordinary inclinations of Philippine laborers thought could be the case.

Col. Walter K. Wright of the Twenty-third infantry, now stationed at Syracuse, N. Y., is likely to find himself promoted shortly to the command of a brigade. Wright will fight and he will look after his men; and when this is said it covers the entire military case as the true soldier views it.

Wright's quick thinking made him an army officer. In the New York district in which he lived as a boy a competitive examination was held for the appointment to West Point. Wright was a candidate. It was a question as to which of six youngsters best had stood the test, and so the examining board called them up to ask them some questions. The first question put was, "Why do you want to go to West Point?"

The first five thoughtlessly answered, "Because we want to get an education." In other words, the youngsters implied that they wanted nothing more than to be educated at Uncle Sam's expense.

The sixth boy to be asked the question was Wright. He had heard the answers of the others. His answer was, "Because I want to be a soldier."

He is a soldier.

There are many men to be promoted to high commands in the new army. Of some of the others and their record it will be the duty and the delight of one who knows most of them to say a word later.

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## JAPANESE KNOW NO PRIVACY

The Bay of Kizuki is a Japanese watering place, and, like any watering place in America, it has a fine sandy beach stretching half a mile between two long green hills and a great hotel and casino and good fishing. In addition to these things it has a sacred temple and a wonderful rock.

The hotel is sufficiently different from any outside the Orient, for its every room is open to the street, and you may see at a glance dozens of families playing, eating, sleeping. The Japanese do not know privacy as the Occident knows it. They go about all things openly. Which has led some observers to call them a nation of monkeys and others to say that they are the most natural people in the world.

All day at Kizuki bay the people will disport themselves as man has disported by the sea since before his memories began. The water will be filled with splashing figures and the air with the shrill voices of children and women, the deep guffaws of men. There is music, too, of the Japanese sort, and men put out in boats to fish and sail in the safe little harbor within the arms of the hills.

But the event of the day comes in the evening, when the sun drops into the bay, turning it into gold, and the protecting arms of the hills are plunged in night. Then does the lone rock spire of Kizuki bay stand out in a silhouette of majestic curves against a fiery sky. And all the people come to look and admire. For to even the humblest Japanese the severe beauty of a rock spire against a sunset sky is solace and inspiration.

One of Them Did.

As good a real kid story as you've probably noticed for a while is related herewith: The four-year-old son was having lunch with his grandmother. At his proposal they agreed to play "father and mother." He was the father and she was the mother. After the few words of grace he bent forward, in excellent imitation of his father, and said, "Well, mother, and have the children said anything cute today?"—Philadelphia Star.

The Venezuelan government by law has prescribed a standard of purity for butter, and has forbidden the sale of any that is adulterated.

Either a direct or alternating electric current, or one supplied by dry batteries, when neither of the former is available, will operate a newly invented dental engine.

South African farmers are planting larger areas in sisal than they have done in the past, recognizing that the cost of operation decreases as the size of the plantation is enlarged.

## HEADS BELGIAN RELIEF



Jonkheer Charles Ruys de Beerenbroek, a noted Dutchman, has been appointed as head of the Belgian relief commission, succeeding Herbert Hoover, America's food chief.

The Jonkheer is a Roman Catholic deputy for a Limburg constituency and a son of the queen's commission for that province. He is an expert social worker and has given much assistance to Belgian refugees.

Hoover built a complete organization for the Belgian relief work and it is running so smoothly that the Jonkheer will have little trouble in continuing the great machinery for the distribution of food and clothing for the needy in Belgium.



# HOME JELLY MAKING

Fruits That Are Best Suited for This Delicious Product.

## PECTIN IS PRIME ELEMENT

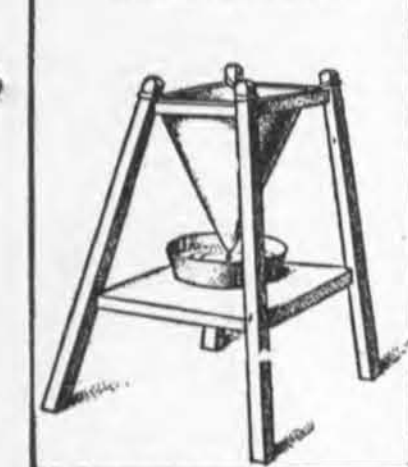
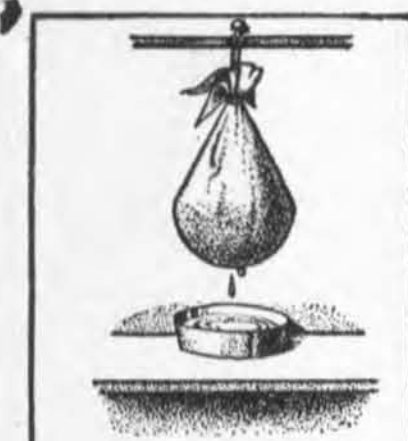
Amount of Sugar Can Be Determined by the Alcohol Test—Mistakes to Be Avoided by the Housewife.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A good jelly should be bright, of good color, and clear. When removed from the glass it should retain the shape of the mold. Good jelly can be cut with a distinct cleavage, retaining the angles where cut. It should sparkle and be tender enough to quiver without breaking.

**Fruit for Jelly Making.**—The juice from certain fruits, such as grape, apple, crabapple, orange, kumquat and currant, is better suited for making a natural fruit jelly than juices from other fruits. The juices from these fruits contain the properties necessary for jelly making. The best fruits for jelly making contain pectin and acid. Pectin, the fundamental jelly-making substance, does not exist in some fruits in sufficient amount to make jelly without the addition of pectin from some other source. The peach, strawberry and cherry are examples of fruits which contain acid but are lacking in pectin. Pear, guava and quince contain pectin but are deficient in acid. If the missing property be added to each of these fruits, a jelly with the color and flavor of the fruit selected can be made.

**Extracting the Juice.**—Wash such fruit as berries, grapes and currants in running water and add one cupful of water for each pound of fruit. For apples, quinces, guavas and such hard fruits, wash, slice and add three cupfuls water to each pound of fruit. The fruit should be cooked until tender, a small quantity of water being added to help extract the juice. The fruit juice will flow more freely when heated than when cold, and the cooking develops the pectin. As soon as the fruit is tender the liquid should be squeezed through a cheesecloth and then be allowed to drip, without pressure through a flannel jelly bag (illustrated). Overcooking of the fruit is apt to result in a cloudy jelly. After cooling the juice to room temperature test it to determine the amount of pectin present. This test gives some idea of the proper proportion of sugar to juice. Add one tablespoonful 95 per cent grain alcohol to an equal volume of cooled fruit juice and shake gently. The effect of the alcohol is to bring together the pectin in a jellylike mass. If a large quantity of pectin is present it will appear in one mass or clot when poured from the glass. This indicates that equal quantities of sugar and juice may be used. If the pectin does not slip from the glass in one mass, less sugar will be required. A fair



A Drip or Drain Bag for Use in Jelly Making (Above) and a Jelly Bag With Rack (Below).

proportion is three-fourths cupful of sugar to one cupful of juice. If the pectin is thin and much separated, one-half cupful of sugar allowed for each cupful of juice will be sufficient.

**Quantity of Juice to Cook.**—The quantity of juice to be cooked at one time will depend upon the size of the vessel and the methods of heating available. The capacity of the vessel used should be four times as great as the volume of juice to be cooked. If the attempt is made to cook a large quantity of juice at one time over a slow flame, there will be a loss of color and a decrease in the yield, partly due to the destruction of the pectin.

**When to Add Sugar.**—When the proportion of sugar to juice has been determined, measure the fruit juice and place over the fire to cook. When the juice begins to boil, add the sugar immediately and stir until the sugar is dissolved. By adding the sugar when the juice begins to boil, more time is

given for the inversion of the sugar by the acids of the fruit and there is less danger of crystallization.

**Cooking the Jelly.**—After the sugar has dissolved, the cooking should be as rapid as possible. Finished jelly can be obtained more quickly by rapid cooking. Long cooking will tend to darken the product and destroy the pectin, which will cause the finished jelly to be less firm.

Since no definite temperature can be given for the finished jelly, the most convenient means of determining when it is finished is to test it with a spoon or paddle. Dip a spoon or wooden paddle in the boiling mass. Remove and cool by moving it back and forth for a few seconds and then allow the jelly to drop from it. As long as there is sirup present it will run or drop from the spoon. When the jelling point is reached, it will break from the spoon in flakes or sheets. When this jelling stage is reached, remove from the fire immediately and skim. Skimming at this point saves waste.

**Filling Glasses.**—After skimming the jelly, pour at once into hot sterilized glasses and set aside to cool.

**Cooling and Sealing.**—Cool as rapidly as possible, avoiding dust which will give contamination with mold. When the jelly is cold cover it with melted paraffin. By running a pointed stick around the edge of the glass while the paraffin is still hot, a better seal can be obtained.

**Storing.**—Jelly should be stored in a cool, dark, dry place. If jelly is stored for a long period of time, it will deteriorate in texture, color and flavor.

**Mistakes to Avoid.**—Soft Jelly.—Jellies sometimes are sirupy because more sugar has been used than the fruit juices require or because boiling after the addition of sugar was not continued long enough to drive off excessive water.

**Tough Jelly.**—Jelly is tough or stringy because too small an amount of sugar was used for the quantity of fruit juice taken or because the boiling was continued after the jelling point had been reached.

**Crystals in Jelly.**—Crystals appear throughout the jelly because of an excess of sugar. When sugar is boiled with an acid for a sufficient length of time, it is changed into a form which does not crystallize. Crystals are found in jelly sometimes because the juice is boiled to too great a concentration before the addition of sugar, or in boiling the sirup splatters on the side of the pan, dries, and in pouring the finished product these crystals are carried into the glasses of jelly, and in that way the jelly becomes seeded with crystals.

**Cloudy Jelly.**—This may be due to having cooked the fruit too long before straining off the juice or to not having used sufficient care in straining the juice. Sometimes it is noticed in apple and crabapple jelly that although it is clear when first made, it becomes cloudy after a time. In these cases it usually is due to the use of partly green fruit, the starch in this fruit probably causing the cloudy appearance.

### JELLIES FROM PECTIN.

Pectin, the essential jelly-making substance, may be extracted from fruits rich in it, and this concentrated product used with the juices of fruits deficient in pectin, for the making of excellent jellies.

**Apple Pectin.**—One pound apple pulp (or skins and cores), juice of one lemon, four pounds water. Boil for half to three-quarters hour, press the juice through a cloth bag, then allow this juice to drain without pressure through a heavy flannel or hair-cloth jelly bag. This juice when cold should be tested with alcohol to determine the proportion of sugar to add to a volume of juice. Pectin can be bottled, processed for 15 minutes in a water bath at boiling, and kept until needed for jelly making.

**Orange Pectin.**—Cut or scrape the yellow rind from the peel of the orange, the white portion remaining being passed through the food chopper and weighed. For each pound of this prepared peel add two pounds of water and four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, mix thoroughly, and allow to stand 15 minutes. Then add two pounds water, boil ten minutes, let stand overnight. Next morning boil ten minutes, allow to cool, press to remove juice and then drain juice through a flannel bag. If not desired for immediate use, bottle and process as for apple pectin.

**Mint and Orange (or Apple) Pectin Jelly.**—One pint concentrated orange (or apple) pectin juice, one pound sugar, two drops oil of peppermint, two drops green vegetable coloring. Bring the orange or apple pectin juice to boiling, add sugar, and boil rapidly until the jelling point is reached. At this point two drops of green vegetable coloring matter is added, together with two drops of oil of peppermint. Stir thoroughly, and pour while hot into clean, sterilized jelly glasses.

**Strawberry and Orange (or Apple) Pectin Jelly.**—One-half pint concentrated orange (or apple) pectin, one-half pound sugar, one-half pint strawberry juice. Mix orange (or apple) pectin juice and the strawberry juice, bring to a boil and add sugar. Continue boiling until the jelling point is reached. Pour immediately into hot sterilized jelly glasses and skim. When cold, pour hot paraffin over the jelly.

**Pineapple and Orange (or Apple) Pectin Jelly.**—Add one pint orange (or apple) pectin juice to one pint pineapple juice which has been boiled for ten minutes, add one pound sugar and continue boiling until the jelling point is reached. Pour immediately into hot sterilized jelly glasses and skim. When cold, pour hot paraffin over the jelly.



RISKY.

At a certain time every year a clergyman goes to a farm a few miles out to have a day's shooting. He is a very poor "shot," but a generous giver—facts well-known to Jack, the attendant.

Last Christmas he was out shooting and a rabbit jumped up about ten yards away.

Bang went both barrels, but bunny escaped with a whole skin.

"Did I hit him, Jack?" asked the parson in an excited whisper.

"Well," said Jack, thoughtfully, "I couldn't say 'zactly as you 'it 'im, but I mus' say I niver seed a rabbit wuss scared. Ye're vastly improved sin' last year, sir."

The clergyman smiled proudly. "An' if ye keeps on improv'in' and comes again next year, why"—with a shake of his head—"summat'll happen to that rabbit!"

### THINKS UP NEW ONES.



"Married life is pretty monotonous." "Say not so; I can't tell the same lie to my wife twice."

**Revelation.** Oh, language is a curious thing. And strange results its use may bring. The more we talk the more we show. How many things we do not know.

**A Legal Claim.** "She has the loveliest complexion I have seen in many a day." "But it isn't her own complexion." "You mean her coloring is artificial. Maybe so, but the fact that she is wearing it on her own face and has probably paid for the materials entitles her to claim possession, I should say."

**Natural Supposition.** "Pa, is an abyss a sleepy hollow?" "Of course not, child. What makes you ask that?" "Well, when you read about one it is always yawning."

**A Sufferer.** Stranger (trying to be friendly)—How is your health? Mr. Chronic (gruffly)—How do I know? I haven't had any for five years.—Puck.

### POSSIBLY.

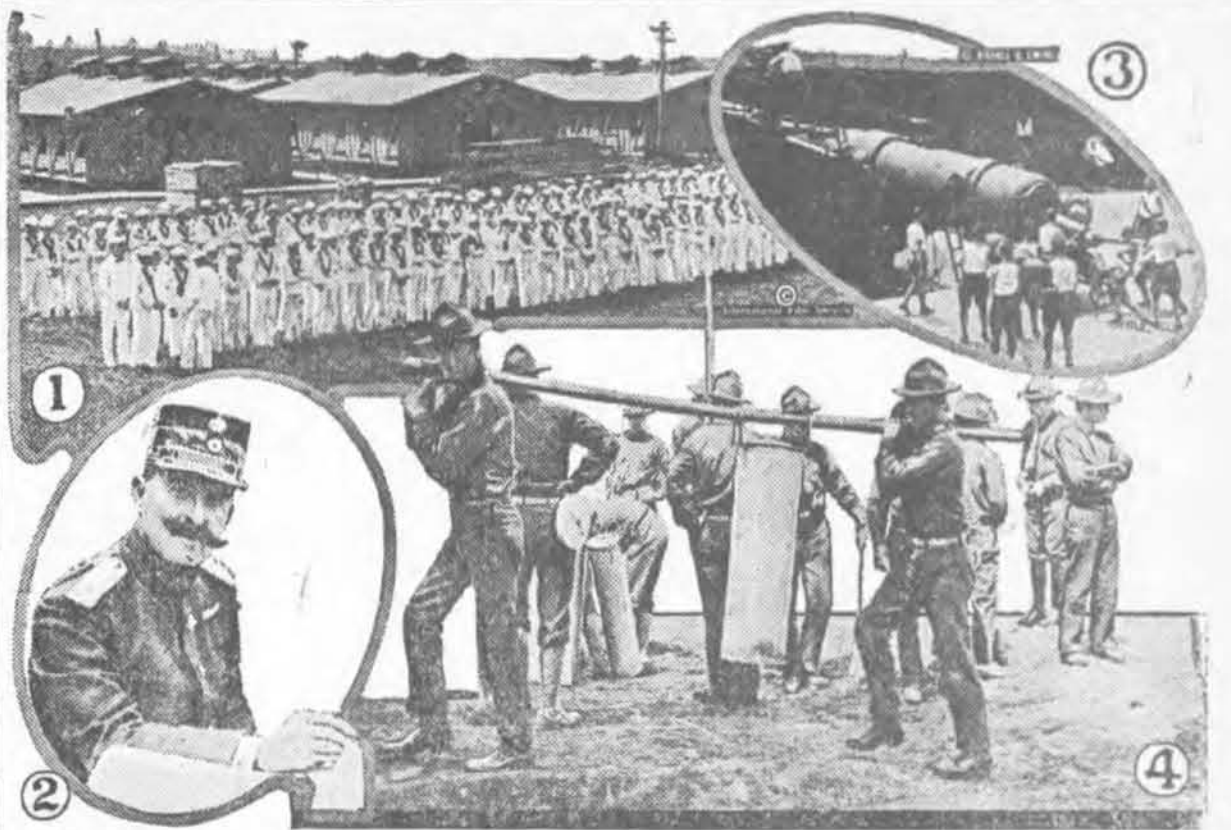


"I think we could be very congenial, don't you?" "How much do you earn?"

**Song of the Links.** Many are called, but only a few Ever do better than I. Many are called, but with many a curse Most of them finish at 90 or worse.

**Overworked.** "It's astonishing how much money is spent in trying to amuse the tired business man." "But I understand that such ventures are usually profitable?" "Oh, yes. So much so. In fact, that some way will soon have to be found to amuse tired theatrical managers."

**In the Suburbs.** "Quite a scandal in the neighborhood this morning. Heard about it?" "No; my wife hasn't come home from her Browning club."



1—Soldiers lined up on the grounds of Camp Hingham, the recently opened naval training camp near Boston. 2—General Christodoulos, commander of the Greek armies that are acting in conjunction with the allies. 3—Loading a 12-inch disappearing gun in one of America's coast forts. 4—American soldiers in camp in France carrying water in huge cans.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British, French and Italians Crush Teuton Legions at the Same Time.

### FIERCEST FIGHTING OF WAR

Russia's Military, Economic and Political Troubles Are Disturbing—Pope's Peace Proposals Discussed—President Wilson Regulates the Prices of Coal in America.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Civilians far from the seat of war wondered why the allies did not deliver their smashing blows at the kaiser at the same time, giving him no opportunity to shift his troops from one front to another, instead of taking turns in hitting him. That is just what they did last week, for British, French and Italians all began offensives that developed into the most furious battles of the war so far. The Anglo-French forces near the Belgian coast vigorously renewed the attacks begun the previous week and pushed forward. The British hurled themselves against the defenses of Lens and forced their way further into the outskirts of that coal center, repulsing all counterattacks. General Petain's men attacked along the Chemin des Dames, and then delivered a series of smashes at the Germans in the Verdun sector, taking the twin summits of Dead Man's hill and other strong positions that the crown prince had held for a year and more. In Alsace there was lively fighting. At the same time the Italians were carrying on a monster offensive against the Austrians along the entire Julian, Isonzo and Carso fronts, from Plava to the sea. The Austrian defenses were leveled by a terrific artillery fire, new crossings of the Isonzo were forced, and Cadrona's troops advanced considerably on their way to Trieste despite the difficulties of the terrain.

Wednesday the British again attacked fiercely in the Ypres region and after a bloody combat succeeded in taking important positions along the Ypres-Menin road. A little further north, in the blood-soaked Langemark-Frenzenberg sector, they hit the enemy hard in an effort to take the ridge, known as Hill 35, where the Irish made a gallant but losing fight the week before.

### Germans Resist Stoutly.

The Germans have massed immense numbers of troops at the points of attack and are resisting desperately and making almost continuous counterattacks, but up to the time of writing they had been unable to regain any of the lost ground.

All the allied armies took great numbers of prisoners and guns and inflicted terrible losses on their hard-fighting opponents, and they themselves lost many men, for the attacks were delivered with rather less than the usual regard for life. In Flanders and France the tanks played a large part, and on all fronts the aviators were extraordinarily active and bold. The Italians introduced one novelty. When their assaulting troops moved forward they were preceded by a squadron of airplanes forming the first line and using their machine guns on the Austrians at short range.

General Pershing and other American officers were present at the new battle of Verdun.

**Disturbing News From Russia.** The week's news from Russia was rather disquieting. Petrograd presented to America and the entente allies a statement indicating that Russia would be unable to continue in the war unless immediate, adequate and continuing assistance were given. She has no intention of making separate peace, but says she cannot keep up the fight unless her associates furnish her at once with materials and provisions. The Russians fear they will be driven

out of Moldavia within three weeks, and last Monday the Germans began an offensive in the Riga region that forced the Slavs back toward that city. At the south end of the line the Roumanians still are making valiant efforts to hold back the invaders. There is no longer any doubt of the bravery of the Russians or of their desire to keep on fighting the common enemy of the world, but it seems that they cannot by themselves surmount the great economic obstacles that confront them.

The governmental troubles of Russia also are approaching a crisis. The "extraordinary national council" being about to meet in Moscow, the constitutional Democrats, disconcerted business men and dismissed generals, gathered there ready to demand radical changes. On the other side stand the cabinet and the Socialist left. In preliminary discussions Prince Troubetzkoi, General Alexieff and Brusiloff and others attacked the cabinet, excepting only Kerensky, and declared the government had fallen into the hands of corrupt men of Petrograd, who think only of their own interests. The Socialist orders that destroyed discipline in the army were bitterly criticized.

As had been foreseen, the pope's peace proposals were received decently by all the belligerent nations, but with more than an undercurrent of skepticism by the allies. No definite reply to them has been made at this writing by any government, but representative speakers of the different parties in Germany all indorsed in general the Vatican plan, and it is believed Berlin may go so far as to offer autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine, which of course would not in any degree satisfy France. Austria, too, as was expected, approves the proposals, but insists any settlement must include the abandonment of Great Britain's naval bases at Gibraltar, Malta and the Suez canal. Can one imagine Great Britain willingly dismantling these guardian posts of the route to her immense domains in the Orient? The vociferous assertions of the German press that the pope's proposals were not inspired by Germany, and the intimations that they really were due to British suggestions can only be considered as more "bunk" and serve to confirm the suspicion that the plan had its inspiration in Teutonic sources.

### German Poison Gas in America.

The poison gases emitted by the pro-German press and all the other traitorous agencies in America are not growing noticeably less in amount of virulence, but Uncle Sam is beginning to apply the antidote with considerable vigor. In many cities "soap box" orators are being gathered in by federal agents and several more rabid papers have been denied the use of the mails. The German-American press of the large cities is still too clever to subject itself to that penalty, but if it keeps on its present course doubtless some means will be found to suppress it. Regrettably it must be said that a disgracefully large proportion of the Germans in America—naturalized or not—is proving disloyal to the land of their adoption. This is shown by such instances as the annual picnic of the Schwabeneverein in Chicago, where for several days the assembled Germans occupied themselves in denouncing America's entry into the war, abusing the president, sneering at our armed forces and making fun of the draft and the National army. The same thing is going on all over the land, where Teutons get together, but they are preparing to reap a harvest of woe for themselves, for the men of the department of justice are cognizant of their words and acts. It is comforting to believe that the great mass of German-Americans are truly loyal, but thousands of the more ignorant are led into disloyalty by the falsehoods of German secret agents and by the utterances of the La Follettes, the Reeds, the Masons and the William Hale Thompsons for whom all native-born Americans blush.

Former Ambassador Gerard, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, and other prominent men found opportunity last week to denounce bitterly the cowardly, treacherous pro-Germans and pusillanimous pacifists, who are doing all they can to make the world unsafe for democracy.

The threat of the I. W. W. to tie up the industries of the West, including the harvest, if their leaders were not released was met promptly by the arrest of a lot more of the gang, and the great strike fizzled out miserably. No sooner was this trouble passed than the machinists and boiler-makers, employed in the Atlantic coast shipyards, were called on to quit. This of course would put a stop to vast amounts of government naval work, and the United States mediators got busy at once. Several thousand men stopped work, but most of them either pledged Secretary Daniels that they would not quit, or delayed action until a vote could be taken.

### President Cuts Coal Prices.

Having started Mr. Hoover well on the food conservation campaign, President Wilson last week turned to the almost equally pressing coal problem, which for several weeks had been exercising the wits of various state administrations. Having studied the production cost figures supplied him by the trade commission, the president issued an executive order fixing a tentative scale of prices for bituminous coal at the mines in nearly all coal producing districts of the country. These prices in some instances are more than \$1 a ton below the voluntary prices fixed at the conference last June. The scale is subject to change when a method of administering the fuel supplies of the country has been determined and put into operation.

Later in the week the president named Dr. Harry Garfield fuel administrator, fixed anthracite prices for producers and jobbers and set a limit on profits to be made by bituminous wholesalers.

The senate spent most of the week in consideration of the revenue bill. Among other things it increased the finance committee's income tax provisions by a total return to the treasury of \$73,000,000, adopting unanimously the Gerry amendment, which adds \$40,000,000 to the returns from incomes of half a million and over.

### Japan's Mission in Washington.

The imperial Japanese mission was formally received in Washington by Secretary Lansing and other government officials on Wednesday. Its head, Viscount Ishii, made it clear that the mission has come not on a commercial or political errand, but to decide on how the two nations can best cooperate, in both a military and an economic sense, in carrying on the war.

The neutral countries of Europe—so-called, though no country there is any longer really neutral—are still trying to get around the American embargo that is so painful to their pocketbooks and their stomachs; but the indications are that unless they quit supplying Germany with foodstuffs, their suffering will only increase. Switzerland and Holland, which depend on Germany for coal, have contracted to lend the kaiser large sums in return for the privilege of continuing to buy their fuel from his country.

Hungary took a real step toward democratization and freedom from German and Austrian influence in the appointment of Dr. Alexander Wekerle as Hungarian premier, to succeed Esterhazy. The new premier is popular, Democratic, a financial genius and is known to be no friend of Germany. The new nationalist movement in Hungary has attained great strength, and it is said King Charles is in complete harmony with the desires of the nation.

German aviators distinguished themselves last week by another raid on English coast towns in which 11 persons were killed, and by deliberately bombing two French hospitals behind the Verdun lines and then shooting down the doctors and nurses, who were trying to rescue the wounded soldiers from the resulting conflagration. It would seem that the chivalry of aviators is one-sided.

Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, stationed at Houston, Tex., as guards during the construction of Camp Logan, started a serious race riot, in which a dozen white civilians, police officers and National Guardsmen, and a number of negroes were killed, and more than a score wounded. Among the dead was Capt. J. W. Mattes, Battery A, Second Illinois field artillery, who was trying to restore order.



**LOCAL AND PERSONAL NOTES**

Frank Valles has purchased a big new touring car.

Woody Gatlin is working for the Washington Trading Co., Inc.

Geo. O. Wager of Parker Canyon spent Thursday night in Patagonia.

Mrs. W. H. Hathaway visited relatives and friends in Patagonia Tuesday.

Miss Maggie Holden is working at the soda fountain at the Peerless Parlor.

The Patagonian is a day late this week, caused by the visit of the publisher to El Paso.

Ed F. Bohlinger, the well known mining man, is away in the East, on business matters.

Henry Ismond has returned to the district from a stay of several weeks at Globe.

J. Kent Fryer was on the sick list Thursday and unable to be on the job at Henderson's store.

Morton Levy, a candy salesman, was in town Thursday in company with a Tucson jobber. They unloaded half a carload of toothaches and

Christmas spasms with the merchants here.

Sheriff Ray Earhart and Mrs. Earhart were through town Thursday afternoon, en route to Canille.

Mr. Howard, proprietor of the new Cash Store in Patagonia, has been sick this week with malaria.

Mrs. Henry Findley, granddaughter of Ben Powell, who had been visiting in Patagonia, has accepted a position in Nogales.

Mrs. Jas. Kane, Miss Grace and little Gulla are visiting at the ranch of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pyeat near Canille this week.

Miss Kate Farrell was down from her home in Harshaw this week, visiting with Mrs. Jas. Ritchie and other Patagonia friends.

Mrs. Geo. Hand returned Tuesday evening from Bisbee, where she had gone to attend a sick relative, now reported to be improving.

Mrs. C. A. Epperson, of Silver City, N. M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Kane of Patagonia, is visiting relatives here for a few weeks.

Don't forget the movies Sunday eve.

**Santa Cruz Patagonian**

**J. B. PRICE - - EDITOR AND OWNER**

Subscription.....\$2.00 a year.

Entered at the postoffice at Patagonia - Arizona, as second-class mail matter.

DID YOU send a magazine to the soldiers and sailors this week?

A ONE CENT stamp does the trick.

WAVING the FLAG AND talking patriotism IS ALL right at home.

BUT the magazines WILL help the boys at the front TO WIN the war.

—Much obliged.

**ELGIN**

Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Joe Pyeat spent Tuesday in Elgin.

Mrs. James Kane and Miss Grace spent Monday in Elgin. They were the guests of Mrs. Barnett.

Miss Verda Hicox spent the weekend with her brother, Clark. Miss Verda has charge of one of the hospitals at Morenci, Arizona. She likes the Elgin country very much.

Rain is very badly needed here just now, and unless it comes within a few days there will be very poor crops in the Elgin and Rain Valley country.

Mrs. C. E. Cross and Miss Bessie McAneny came over Monday from Douglas and were the guests of Mrs. Cross' brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Beatty. Clarence Beatty returned with his aunt to attend school in Douglas.

Mr. Y. Salana returned Tuesday of this week with his bride. He was married recently in Tombstone to Miss Josie Escadara. His many friends wish him a long and happy married life. They will make their home on his ranch in the Wheatstones.

**THE CHINLESS ONE TALKS.**

The Kaiser sat in his armored room, Thinking hard in the gathering gloom, Ann listening to his precious son, Relating tales of red Verrun.

Where slaughter rages so fierce and fast, And Germans were so long outclassed, "Now, papa," says this pilfering prince, Whose lack of chin makes the War Lord wince,

"Now, papa dear, I have it straight, From all the soldiers at the gate, And from the wounded men to the north, Who 'gainst the English were sent forth,

That French and English are alike In ignorance of lance and pike, As well as warfare of these days, And trouble us by reckless ways.

The French die in their forts en masse And say to us: 'Ye shall not pass.' They thunder with their cannonade And drive us out of wood and glade

The English, too, our love abuse, And to surrender, they refuse, When we allow them chance to treat,

Not knowing they are really beat. And so in ill-formed fighting groups, Influct upon our bravest troops

Such terrible and costly loss, That few are left for the Iron Cross. And now from 'way across the sea, Come other friends of liberty,

I think, if fearless, as they say, That they will take our jobs away. So papa, call your partner, God, That He may tell us where to prod, Before these Yanks bring on air fleet,

And force us into quick retreat, That we may still our banners waft, And so retain our princely graft.

—Alar.

Blackleg has caused more losses among cattle in Arizona than any other disease. It is extremely prevalent throughout all parts of the State. The United States department of agriculture states that 20 per cent of the losses in cattle in the Western states is due to blackleg. This means an annual loss of over half a million dollars, and about 15,000 head of young stock annually from blackleg alone in Arizona.



**JUST A LITTLE BIT HIGHER**

In quality, a little bit lower in price are what we rely on to swing trade in this direction. That we have struck the right spot is evidenced by the always growing number of steady buyers of Sodas and other Soft Drinks here. One visit is all we ask you to make. After that you'll come of your own accord.

**HAPPENINGS AT HOME**

H. B. Meriwether has gone to Deming to look over the field with a view to opening a photographic studio there.

Announcement is made that on Tuesday, Sept. 18, Ringling Bros. circus will give afternoon and night performances at Tucson.

Be Lewis has sold his desert ranch below Gila Bend to James Gatlin and Pete Bergler. Be Lewis says his flivver wasn't adapted to that climate.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Davis (nee Miss Alice Barnett) of El Paso, Texas, visited relatives and friends in the Patagonia country this week, being guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Barnett.

Frank Stone, son of Station Agent and Mrs. F. A. Stone, came over from Winselman this week to visit a few days with his parents and friends in Patagonia before being called to the new selective army.

Fred Miller's new Moline tractor was held up at the Patagonia Garage for the arrival of a new cylinder from Los Angeles for several days. It is now o. k. and ready for Mr. Miller's bumper cane crop.

Little "Jimmie" Hopkins has returned to his mother in New Mexico, where he will attend school the coming year, after a visit of a few months with his father, J. E. Hopkins, in Patagonia.

T. N. Stevens, a civil engineer and U. S. mineral surveyor, accompanied by Mrs. Stevens and her sister, who is visiting in Arizona from Colorado, were in Patagonia several days this week. Mr. Stevens has his office in Tucson.

Water in many of the wells in Patagonia has been receding for the past several days. Some are almost if not completely dry. Oldtimers say it takes from 60 to 90 days after the rainy season begins before the water level raises.

Fred and Dan Etheridge, John Forsyth, wife and little baby daughter, all of Texas, are visiting with relatives in Patagonia, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Wilson. The newcomers are favorably impressed with this country and may conclude to locate permanently here.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A perfectly good unused marriage license. Also good grave in local cemetery, almost as good as new, but partially filled with water. Will sell together or separately at great reduction in price. Inquire of the Justice of the Peace, Patagonia.

**LEGAL ADVERTISING**

No. 58

**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 25, 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 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 valuations will be considered. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Information regarding the land and terms of sale may be obtained from the State Land Department, Phoenix, Arizona.

STATE LAND DEPARTMENT.

By W. A. Moeur, Commissioner.

First publication July 29, 1917.

Last publication Sept. 21, 1917.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, July 28, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Frank Jolly, of Elgin, Arizona, who on October 2, 1915, made Homestead Entry No. 028511, for NE 1/4, Sec. 14; Lots 1 and 2, Sec. 11; Lots 3 and 4, Section 12, Township 21 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & 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. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 6th day of September, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: James Cunningham, James LeRoy Jones, Thomas Yearry, all (3) of Elgin, Arizona, Jerry Heller of Sonoita, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First publication Aug. 3-8-31-17

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.**

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Aug. 4, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that James Francis Cunningham, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on October 6, 1915, made Homestead Entry No. 028510, for NE 1/4, N 1/2 SE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4, Section 24, Township 21 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connell, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Ariz., on the 12th day of September, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Allen T. B. A. Arcus Reddick, both of Nogales, Ariz., Melvin W. Jones, James G. Frazer, both of Elgin, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.

First pub. Aug. 10-9-7-17.

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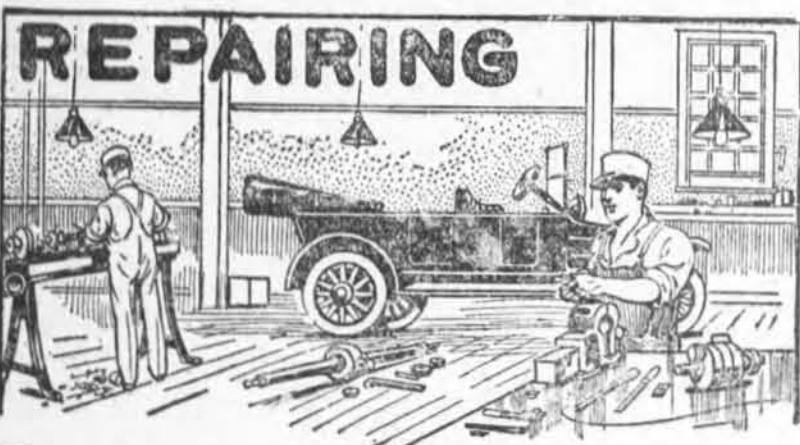
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