

SHOES

Blankets Quilts
Children's, Ladies' and Men's
Sweaters
Boys' and Men's Mackinaws
Everything in Dry Goods

Come in and ask to see the goods; it doesn't cost anything to look.

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 shift.

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.

Only the most capable men are employed by us, and *carefulness* is our motto. We treat every car we work upon exactly as though it were our own.

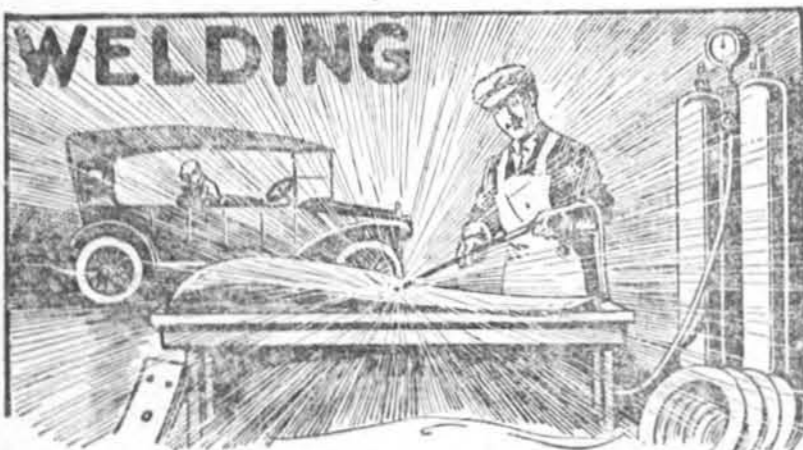
We will gladly quote you prices on storage with full service or part service. Or we can give you service without storage if you prefer.

Why not give us a trial and let the results determine future relations between us? Pay us a call and we can talk it over.

THE AMERICAN GARAGE

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.



Bring Us the Hard Jobs

We have saved many automobile owners the trouble and expense of returning broken parts to the factory for repairs.

THE PATAGONIA GARAGE
PAT PATTERSON, MGR.

State Fair to Help Instruct the Miners

The men available for entertaining and instructing the visitors in mining this year at the State Fair are as follows:

S. C. Dickinson, safety and welfare expert of the Bureau of Mines, with a team of four students of the University of Arizona, will demonstrate first aid and mine rescue work hourly.

C. A. Herbert, engineer in charge of the United States Bureau of Mines rescue car No. 2, will be on hand with the car and a corps of assistants.

Milton A. Allen, mineral technologist of the State Bureau of Mines, is to give lectures on the war minerals and industrial processes, conducting a continuous lecture and moving picture show.

George K. Farnett, rock analyst of the bureau, will be ready to give either private or class lessons in field mineralogy.

Everything will be on hand to make this the biggest mining show ever held in the west.

Superintendent Charles F. Willis, in speaking of the mineral department, said: "Mining is to be a feature of the fair this year. You will hear mining and see mining on all sides, and I am sure that the visitors will feel well repaid for their trip to Phoenix by the mineral exhibit alone."

Every cowboy and cowman in the west is interested in the remarkable program, purses, and entries, to be featured at the State Fair this year. The most exciting of cowboy sports will claim the attention of the crowds who will flock to see Arizona's greatest show.

Sheriff Ray Earhart and Deputy Jim Parker were in Patagonia yesterday afternoon; they had been out all night on a still hunt for bootleggers. Ray says a shotgun loaded with buckshot will get a whole flock of 'em at one shot. We are strong for the shotgun ourselves, as we haven't had much target practice lately and can't hit the bull's-eye "like we use" tuh."

Hallow's'en was celebrated by Patagonia boys in the usual manner. Town residents were busy yesterday gathering their wagons, buggies, wheelbarrows, garbage cans, etc., from the doorways and porches of their neighbors. As the editor doesn't own anything, he had no trouble getting it back home.

Patagonia-Nogales AUTO STAGE

Leaves Commercial Hotel, Patagonia, at 8:30 a. m.; returning, leaves Montezuma hotel, Nogales, 4:30 p. m., instead of 5:30 as heretofore.

T. B. FITTS, M. D. Physician and Surgeon

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

FOR SALE—Chevrolet car, practically new; 1917 model, 5 passenger; run but 1800 miles; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at Patagonian office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Milk cows, good work and driving mare, brown pony, gray saddle horse, spring wagon, single buggy, and Bluebird 2-gang plow; will take cash, beans or grain at market price. Inquire H. B. Riggs, Patagonia.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Dr. Ray Ferguson is in town from the Duquesne camp, and reports much activity on the several mining properties of that district.

Bob Hardin and Joe Miller are reported as having made arrangements to lease the old Chief mine, and will soon begin active operations.

Messrs. Clarke and Peterson are driving a prospect tunnel upon the American Boy mine, and results are very encouraging.

James Hogan and Robert Mowbray, who have a lease on the Bell Mare and Bell Mare Extension properties, are in Patagonia this week, and report water is interfering with their operations.

Messrs. Richards, Fullerton and Plumb have the shaft of the Rupert property unwatered, and expect to begin breaking ore as soon as the drifts are in condition to be worked.

The Pinal mine of the Narragansett Mines Co. has resumed sinking, with three shifts of men. The bottom of the shaft is reported to be as good as the ore mined and shipped from the levels above.

The Ruby Copper Co. is drilling the second hole with a churn drill to determine value and thickness of ore bodies on its property. Findings in the first hole were entirely satisfactory to the company's secretary, Mr. C. E. Sweet, who has just completed examination of the property and returned to Kansas City.

Benny Sullivan, the popular S. P. brakeman of the Benson-Nogales line, narrowly escaped death yesterday morning. When uncoupling moving cars to make a flying switch his glove caught on the forward car and he was thrown across the rails, presence of mind alone saving him from an untimely end, as he rolled off the track just as the freed car was about to pass over him.

The Hallow's'en dance given at the Santa Cruz club, of Nogales, Wednesday night was the society event of the season. The hall was profusely decorated with shocks of corn and large yellow pumpkins; wreaths of black and yellow were arranged about the wall alternately with American flags. Guests were dressed in the weird garb of the fabled imp and witch, in harmony with the grinning jack-o'-lanterns hanging about the dance hall.

Fresh Oysters—Peerless Parlors, adv

Announcement

To facilitate our increasing business, and in the interest of furnishing better service, The Peerless Parlors has made arrangements to occupy the entire Wilson building. Improvements will soon be commenced toward a pleasant parlor and a strictly sanitary kitchen. We hope to have same open to the public in a short time.

Watch for our Christmas Specialties in Novelties and Candies.

Peerless Parlors
McIntyre & Ijams, Props.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Credit system is getting very limited. Merchants must pay cash for a large percentage of the goods they buy, and what is bought on time must be paid for within thirty days, and, if not paid for promptly, their credit is not first class.

Public, take notice that thirty days is the limit with the Patagonia Commercial Company. Please settle your accounts November 1st and continue to settle monthly. If you cannot do so, please do not ask longer credit.

PATAGONIA COMMERCIAL CO.

PATAGONIA BARBER SHOP

Wm. Fessler, Prop. Hot and Cold Baths
Shop Closed on Sunday
AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY
Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

A daughter was born October 28 to Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Putnam.

Col. R. R. Richardson is having his apartment house repainted this week.

W. D. Parker and Les Woods were business visitors to Nogales this week. Deputy Sheriff Arthur Page has purchased a new 6-cylinder automobile.

Lou Stevens has purchased a new car, having been graduated from the "River" class.

A. L. Kinsley and C. F. Young were in town Wednesday from the San Rafael valley.

The Patagonia-Nogales stage has announced the time of departure from Nogales will be 4:30, instead of 5:29 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Dunham are rejoicing over the arrival, Oct. 25, of a daughter. Dr. Fitts reports mother and baby are doing nicely.

Dr. T. B. Fitts reports the birth of a 10-pound daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Johnson. The little lady's name is Jessie, and she arrived Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rountree spent Thursday night in town, bringing in a load of beans and taking a load of lumber out to their San Rafael valley ranch.

A 7-pound boy is the newest addition to the family of Ralph McIntyre of the Peerless Parlors. Mrs. McIntyre and the baby, according to Dr. Fitts, are doing well.

Wilford Kinsley, one of the boys that went to Fort Riley from San Rafael valley with the last draft of soldiers, has returned home, having been discharged owing to deafness.

Supervisor and Mrs. Geo. W. Parker made a trip to Sonota Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Parker wishing to view a plan for a contemplated change in a county road in that neighborhood.

J. W. Miller, the efficient manager of the Patagonia Lumber Co., has made a needed improvement at the company's yard by enlarging and remaining the office. The local concern is doing an ever increasing business.

The amusement end of the big State Fair will be more than especially attractive this year. The management is sparing no efforts in getting the biggest attractions lined there, and visitors will be more than pleased.

A happy gathering of children was present last Wednesday evening to assist the young daughter of Mrs. Carson in the celebration of the anniversary of her birth. The youngest enjoyed a treat of ice cream and other "goodies."

An enjoyable entertainment was given by the school children of the San Rafael valley in the school house Wednesday evening, with the teacher, Mrs. Nick Farrell, in charge. The children had been taught recitations and songs, and were repaid for their efforts by having present a large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Howard Griffin, superintendent of the State School for Deaf, was in Patagonia recently in the interest of deaf children. The school furnishes tuition and board free of charge, but transportation to and from the institution, which is located at Tucson, must be paid by the student, together with necessary clothing.

On complaint of Angel Sanchez, Ave-lino Redondo, Ramon Molina, and Walter and Jack Carroll were arrested Tuesday by deputy sheriffs and taken to Nogales and arraigned before Justice of the Peace Wilkey, who released them on their own recognizance, pending preliminary hearing tomorrow. They are charged with petit larceny. The complainant says the men broke into his house at night and wrecked the place in addition to taking small articles.

The board of supervisors, together with the county road commissioners, are today on a tour of the county with the object of determining the amount necessary for a bond issue to make permanent good roads in Santa Cruz county. It is hoped that their judgment will be for the best interests of all the people. No community will grow very fast until it has a good system of roads, and Santa Cruz county, to maintain its advancement, will be forced to build permanent good thoroughfares up out of creek-beds and washes.

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Miners Complete line of
Ranchers Brunswick-Pathe
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO Phones and Records
International Drug Co.
H. I. SCHEER, Prop. WE PAY POSTAGE ON
NOGALES, ARIZ. OVER \$2

A. F. KERR, President. R. F. BUTLER, Cashier. W. H. LAND, Vice-President.
THE NOGALES NATIONAL BANK
CAPITAL, \$50,000.00
Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas
Transacting a General Banking Business in Nogales, Santa Cruz County, Arizona.
DIRECTORS: W. J. Neuman, S. Lecker, A. F. Kerr, J. E. Wise, J. A. Harrison, W. H. Land.

ART and CAMOUFLAGE



An organization is being trained in the science of ambush at American University :: It is their business to hide guns and material of war from our enemies

CAMOUFLAGED FIELD PIECE

Washington.—Of the novel units which are being organized for the first time in the military history of the United States, probably the company of "camoufleurs" now in training at Camp American University will create the greatest popular interest; partly because it is composed of the leading artists, sculptors and architects in the country, but more from the unique task which the "camoufleurs" have set themselves. Camouflage is not a new military term developed by the war. On the contrary, it is an old slang word of the French stage, intended to be descriptive of the makeup of the actors. In its military sense, in which it is now popularly known, the term refers to the art of so concealing or disguising an object that the enemy cannot recognize it for what it is. A penceful rock is discovered when too late to be a death-dealing gun. A mound of earth heaped above a trench shows no sign of human occupancy, when the incautious enemy learns to his cost that the seeming mound was a row of invisible helmets with a rifleman behind each. A hedge conceals a regiment, and the onrushing German finds death lurking behind the cleverly contrived nest of shrubbery whose secret even his airplanes and his cameras had failed to reveal.

It is not surprising that the fascination of outfitting the enemy by means of brush, color and ingenious design should appeal to the artistic sense of our painters, sculptors and engineers. It was this appeal which caused Barry Faulkner, the artist, and Sherry E. Fry, the sculptor, on an evening some months ago, to call together in New York as many of their artist friends as they could assemble with the idea of organizing and offering to the government the services of the artists of America to aid the American troops in France to ambush the Germans. Camouflage, by the way, is only another name for ambush. It was first employed by the American Indian; perhaps not consciously, but with such instinctive naturalness, that the Indian of history always appears to have been merged with the rock and the forest in which he fought. Opinion is divided as to whether the Indian realized the effectiveness of his own scheme of costume colors. However that may be, ambush always has been more than half the art of the fighting Indian, and the modern camouflage was his natural resort. When the white man came with the shotgun the Indian at first had the advantage, for he so blended with the landscape that the superior marksman could not distinguish him, and the bow and arrow won many bloody triumphs over the gun. In the day of the short-range musket with which our early armies were equipped the necessity of concealment was as great as in the days of the pioneer, and the woodsmen who fought in the Continental army and who picked off the British in 1812 had learned better than expose themselves to the enemy in red coats. Then came the long-range rifle, and the art of concealment and disguise became less serviceable. With the invention of the airplane, however, the need of ingenious devices for hiding troops and equipment from the enemy again became vital, and the French developed it until it ranks with the best of their military achievements.

It was knowledge of this need and of the new problems injected into the science of war by the airplane that drew these artists together in New York. Nineteen responded to the first

call and it was determined to start an organization of some kind and inquire of the government if the idea were worth developing. Fortunately about this time Gen. John J. Pershing went to France in command of the American expedition and it was not long before without inquiry of any kind from this side of the water, he began to cable back requests that a company of camoufleurs be sent to France. Thus with simultaneous enterprise and patriotism the commanding general was demanding and the American artists were organizing a branch of the service which appears destined to play an important part in the activities of the American troops on the battle front.

The company began to grow and is still growing. Everts Tracy, one of the leading architects of New York, had taken all the courses at Plattsburg and received a commission as major in the Officers Reserve corps. He entered with enthusiasm into the idea of organizing the artists and became the moving spirit of the enterprise.

To make a long story short, a large company of artists, sculptors, architects, civil engineers and others who have won fame with brush and chisel—and many of them much money with their brains and skill—are now drilling and experimenting at Camp American University. They must be soldiers also, as well as artists, for no one who goes upon a foreign battlefield in the uniform of the United States is permitted to be there until he has learned how to take care of himself. The company is under the capable command of Capt. Martin Nixon-Miller, U. S. R., from whom they get daily a grueling course in military instruction.

A first lieutenant of the company is Homer Saint Gaudens, son of perhaps the greatest of American sculptors and himself a stage director of note, as witness his remarkable work with Maude Adams in the preparation and production of the wonderful effects and illusions in "Peter Pan" and "A Kiss for Cinderella." Second in command is Lieut. Wilfred S. Conroy, the landscape painter. Both are graduates of Plattsburg, and so far highly successful with the task they have in hand.

It might appear invidious to mention the distinguished professional men who compose this unusual company, but it seems appropriate to make special mention of Barry Faulkner, the New York artist, if only because he is a pupil of Abbott H. Thayer, the great figure painter, who early in life made a study of animals and discovered the law of the protective coloration of the animal kingdom. It was Thayer who first dared to differ with Darwin upon this subject, the British scientist having attributed the coloration to sex influence while Thayer, combining the faculty of visualizing and noting the actual aspect of things in their relation to one another with his knowledge of the animal world, proclaimed that nature's gift of color to her children of the forest enabled them to disappear quickly from the sight of their enemies. That the truth was stated by both writers now is generally acknowledged. Mr. Faulkner is a devoted disciple of his master, but in his most intimate studies with Mr. Thayer he could never have dreamed that the theory of an artist in relation to the dress of birds and animals would some day contribute to the success of American armies.

The company bristles with men of the highest standing in their profession. Fry is a pupil of MacMonnies, Lorado Taft and other distinguished sculptors and, like Faulkner and Harry Thresher, the painter, has taken the Prix du Rome. Among their comrades are Sutter, Tubising, Dewar and Neil, the painters. Twig Smith, who has been painting the exquisite scenes of the Hawaiian Islands, has come back

and enlisted. Sanger, Hoyt, Foster and Comstock are listed among the architects. All are young men but they come from the best offices in the United States and many already have made names for themselves. Leslie Thrasher, who draws the striking frontispieces for the Saturday Evening Post, is a rookie in the awkward squad. Men of this stamp are appearing at the camp every day, and enlistments are coming in so fast that Major Tracy has had his hands full dealing with them. The spirit of the command is an inspiration to the layman.

While the achievements of the French in camouflage are well known, and the American organization is in its infancy, it has been worth much to the men to know that General Pershing really is eager for their services. Half their day is given to experiments in their own peculiar line, and they are confident that the problems they will be called upon to solve are relatively simple. The art of concealment has most to fear from the cameras of the enemy, for many an object which appears innocuous to the eye is remorselessly exposed by the lens and the plate. Knowing this, the men are conducting a series of experiments in coloration which are carefully being tested out photographically. An artificial green which would deceive a naturalist at a few hundred yards might show black under the merciless gaze of the camera, and the artists already have mastered a secret of fooling the lens. They have invented a grass which can be turned out in quantities by a machine and used as a covering, and they have learned so to color it that it will defy detection. One of their first experiments was upon an humble latrine, which they so disguised that at enemy distance it was invisible. They have taken to the trenches, and already have discovered a method whereby a rifleman equipped with a proper helmet can be so concealed that a whole regiment might slowly arise from their places to fire without the enemy noting a particle of change in the appearance of the background. The sniper or sharpshooter is one of the most useful soldiers on the battle front, and uniforms are being devised which will be indistinguishable from tree or landscape. A fake road is being planned, at the end of which will be placed dummy cannon, while the real cannon are concealed hundreds of yards away.

One of the arts of camouflage is to make certain that the object to be concealed contains all the color values of its background, and the artists know that if one color is omitted the object at once becomes very noticeable. The men are working in conjunction with the Signal Corps of the army at Fort Myer, and their experiments will be tested out thoroughly with airplanes and cameras. It is not pretended that the major part of the training can be undertaken in this country or that these professional men, however high their standing, can teach the French. It has been demonstrated already, however, in the month in which the first increment has been in training, that the company can acquire certain general principles which will prove useful in whatever work they may undertake in the future. The combination of artists and architects is a valuable one, for while the colorations of the one group are necessary, the designs of the other are equally important. The men have no doubt, that the American camoufleurs will prove their utility on the battlefield and that their work will result in the saving of thousands of soldier lives. The finishing touches must be put on in France, but at Camp American University the groundwork is being laid for a service which is wholly unique in character and demanding as much of patriotism, self-sacrifice and daring as any that Americans on the European battlefield will perform.—Boston Transcript.

companied by a tall, handsome officer in khaki. They had each reached for a strap but it was only a second later when a man dragged himself out of a seat with a groan and offered it to the young girl. She thanked him prettily, and her soldier escort also acknowledged his gratitude.

Then an anemic looking little man, who might have been a clothing worker, got out of his seat next the girl without warning, and waved the man in khaki into the place. "Why, I can't take your seat," protested the officer,

with a nice, blushing expression. "Why should you do such a thing for me?" "Fain't for you," the other said ungraciously; "it's for the lady. Maybe she won't have so much time to talk to you. Maybe she don't like to waste a minute. Sit down," and he reached for a strap with a sublime unconsciousness of his own chivalry.

In Khaki. "This is the day of the poor man." "In what way?" "He can go abroad next summer."

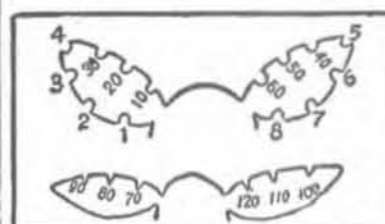
FARM STOCK

PUREBREDS MUST BE MARKED

Breeder Must Be Absolutely Certain of Pedigrees, as Uncertainty Makes Them Worthless.

The purebred breeder's newcomers must be marked in some way, as any uncertainty will make their pedigrees worthless as purebreds. The breeder must be absolutely certain in the pedigrees he writes. Many of the systems for marking seem complicated and hard to remember. I have been using a system that has proven very satisfactory to me, writes C. A. Steele of Clarke county, Ohio, in Ohio Farmer.

I stand behind the animal and make four notches on the outside of each ear. The count is made from the base



Marking System.

of the left ear—at the base 1, the next 2, near the point 3, point 4; then over to the point of the right ear, 5, then 6-7-8. A notch in each ear is 9. A notch at the base inside the left ear is 10, the next 20 and 30. Inside near the point of the right ear is 40, then 50 and 60; in this way you number up to 60. I label these notches with a label punch.

Then you can cut V-shaped notches with a knife. I commence at 70 and go on up to 120 (see illustration), which would be high enough for most herds or flocks. If any one should want to go higher it would be an easy matter to make a different kind of notch to do this.

At breeding time I mark my breeding ewes on the back with a figure to show which ram they are bred to. Then when they lamb I have all that is required to write out a pedigree. This I put in a small note book that I carry with me or leave in the barn. Also if a lamb should become separated from its mother I can easily find her. I transfer these notes to another book from time to time so in case either should be lost I would still have a record. My note book gives the following information: Date of birth, number of ewe, sire, ram or ewe lamb, ear mark, remarks.

TREATMENT FOR AILING PIGS

Breaking Out of Body Caused by Narrow Ration High in Protein Can Be Remedied.

When pigs are fed on a very narrow ration with a high content of protein and a limited amount of energy and fat-forming material, they are subject to a breaking out of the body which causes considerable irritation. This has been noticed when pigs are turned on a pasture very rich in protein, especially when the pigs had previously been on a feed that was lacking in this content. These pigs will unquestionably improve if you will feed a mixture of 12 parts of cornmeal, two parts of shorts and one part of oil meal along with the separated milk. Spray these pigs again with light crude oil and apply over the worst spots of the body a mixture of three parts of unsalted lard and one part of flowers of sulphur.

FEEDING ROUGHAGE TO EWES

Animals Consume Large Quantities of Bulky Feed and Need Comparatively Little Grain.

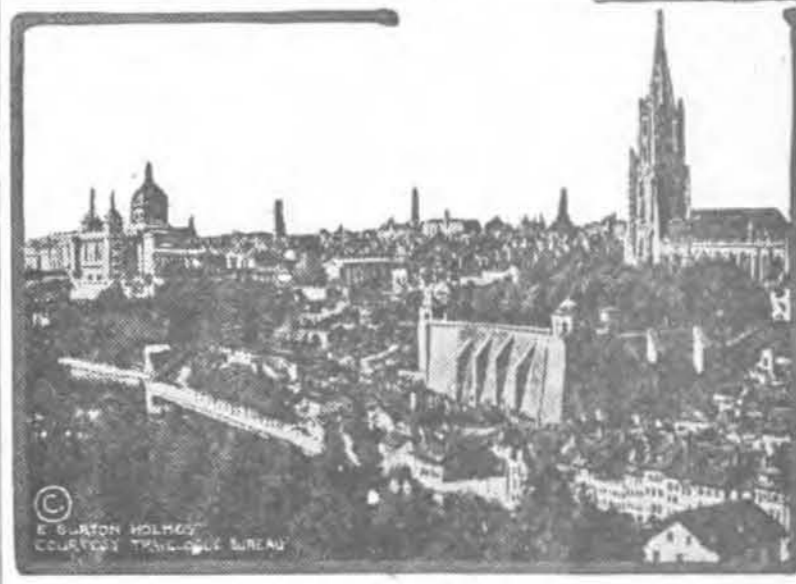
Breeding ewes consume comparatively large quantities of roughage and need but little grain. Of this roughage corn stover and oat straw may well form an important and economical part, but they should be supplemented by other feeds containing more protein. Sheep will eat about 25 to 35 per cent of the total weight of the stover, leaving the stalks. Wheat straw is not so valuable for sheep feeding as oat straw, while rye straw has practically no value in sheep rations.

AFTER A CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Make Liberal Application of Whitewash and Disinfectants About Hog House and Yards.

Whitewash and disinfectants must be used freely about the hog house and yards after an outbreak of cholera. If the cleaning and disinfecting is carefully done we may be able to stock up again within a few weeks after the hogs have stopped dying and suffer no further loss but it is usually best to wait two or three months before we do this, or depend on the hogs that have survived for a fresh start.

The City of the Bear



View of the City of Berne.

THIS is the city of the bear. Bruin is everywhere—on the monuments and "gateposts," in coats of arms and trade marks and most real of all, in the bear garden maintained from time immemorial by the municipality of Berne, a correspondent of the Chicago Herald writes from the Swiss city.

Napoleon took the Berne bears to Paris. When peace came the Bernese clamored loud to have their bears returned and the treaty so provided. These bears of the Berne bear pit are a royal family and can trace their ancestry for centuries.

It is a sort of relief to turn in these war times to a less cruel wild animal than man and fall down in bear worship. Really there is something kind in Bruin's face as he opens his mouth in what might pass for a smile, taking short breaths, with his red tongue hanging over the lower lip. At least there is no such expression as might be on the face of an aforesaid gentle youth as he plunges his bayonet into the breast of an equally gentle youth differently uniformed!

I paid a visit to the bears' den down the river level, and walking from the upper to the middle bridge amid old architecture that appealed as no new architecture does or can. Why is it that just across the river, in the new

ishman the crowd made a great noise, which waked up the bears, and they began to appear in the pit from their sleeping quarters. They gathered around the Englishman with curiosity, but at first without evil design, smelling at him and yawning. The crowd kept on shouting, one suggesting one thing and another something else.

Finally a rope of coat strips was made, the Englishman grasped it, and the crowd began pulling him up. When his feet were dangling a few inches from the bottom one of the bears staggered up to him and struck him with his paw in the small of the back. The rope parted, and he fell, his spine crushed by the bear's blow. The bears fell upon him and literally devoured the dead body. And then the policeman shot the bear that struck the deadly blow!

A model city is this city of the bears, the capital of the mother republic, a republic founded 200 years before Columbus discovered America. A lady of one of the legations raised her hands in despair at the stupidity of the Swiss. You go into a shop, she declared, and ask for something. A man ambles off, comes back empty-handed, stares stupidly into your eyes, goes away, misunderstands again. What is it that gives such a wonderful product from a people individually



The Federal Palace, Berne.

and fashionable quarter where the legations are located, there should be such hideous suburban architecture and landscaping, with the most beautiful models in the world uttering wordless but righteous protest a few hundred yards away?

Fell into the Bears' Pit. When I spoke of my visit to the bear pit this afternoon a lady recited the story that has become a tradition in Berne, but that is historically accurate. She told it well and it was much more stirring than the story of the horrible butchery by which thousands had lost their lives in Flanders only the day before. So cruelly does usage blunt human feelings!

On a night many years ago one of the secretaries of the British legation with a colleague from another legation stopped at the bears' den. It was about midnight. They had been out to dinner and were much under the influence of wine. The Englishman in a sporty spirit vaulted over the iron rail at the top and then back several times. The last time he was tripped by his cane, which he held in his hand, and fell 20 feet to the bottom of the pit. He was not hurt by the fall. The pit was empty; the bears had gone into their sleeping cellars.

Neither diplomat was much alarmed, as it was found that the Englishman wasn't injured by his fall. He was sobered, and cautioned the other not to make too much noise while he explored the place to see if he could climb out. Some time was spent in this hunt, which was without result; but there was still no sign from the sleeping bears.

Devoured by the Animals. The colleague then went off to find a rope or ladder. At the end of an hour he came back empty-handed, but with three or four other men, and ways and means were discussed without coming to any decision.

In spite of warnings from the Eng-

dull, if dull they are? I turned from the lady to the young son of Minister Stovall and asked him the question. "I don't admit that they are dull," he said, as a diplomat's son should. "What they do is well done, because their tasks are limited and definite and they have only to understand to be faithful."

Everything Well Ordered. And then I could see for myself that there was discipline. There are no unruly children running about. From my window, which also commands a view of the Jungfrau and the Oberland, I can see three or four playgrounds on the banks of the Aare. Always in the afternoon these spaces are alive with youngsters. Their play is well ordered. They run, jump, throw the discus, pole vault and swim and dive into the river. It is real play, but is orderly. All are in good earnest about it. The play doesn't degenerate into horse play.

In our America it would be almost impossible to maintain these playgrounds, except under the severest supervision. They would be plucked to pieces, strewn with litter and the earnest work of athletics turned into some sort of buffoonery. Here the play goes on apparently without superintendence right up to dark. The arrangement of this little city, the squares and public buildings, the municipal housekeeping are a model of painstaking and good taste. The wonderful river combines utility and beauty. It twists and turns in its course through the town, making landscape opportunities that have been taken advantage of. After it reaches the outside of the city it pursues its swift course a mile, then bends sharply and comes back to within 300 yards. The thrifty Bernese have made a tunnel from bend to bend with 40 feet of fall, and here the city gets its supply of electric power.

CHIVALRY IN THE SUBWAY

Man Surrendered Seat to Soldier, on Ground His Lady Friend May Not Have Him Long.

Good manners on the subway at any time are at their lowest ebb, which means that it requires the unusual to get a seat-warmer to relinquish his coveted place. The other day it must have been the unusual, reports a New York correspondent. She was a sweet, well-bred matron, and she was ac-

Don't put on the roof until you investigate



It is poor economy to save money by substituting something inferior, but wouldn't you like to save on cost if you could get something better? You can get a better roof for less money if you put on

Certain-teed

Roofing

Before its merits were recognized, roll roofing was regarded as a more or less temporary roof—but now CERTAIN-TEED has demonstrated that it is not only a most durable roof, but also the most efficient roof.

It is economical to buy, inexpensive to lay and costs practically nothing to maintain. It is light weight, clean, sanitary, fire-retardant and weather-tight.

It is now used as the preferable type of roof for office buildings, factories, hotels, stores, warehouses, garages, farm buildings, etc., where durability is demanded. CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply.)

Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes are made for all uses and in all colors. With paint, as with roofing the name CERTAIN-TEED is a guarantee of quality and satisfaction.

Certain-teed Products Corporation
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Seattle, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Memphis, Richmond, Grand Rapids, Nashville, Salt Lake City, Des Moines, Houston, Duluth, London, Sydney, Havana

An Innovation.

"Talking about educational improvements, I would suggest to have school rooms rigged like vessels."

"Why so?"
"Because then they could have what is much needed—a sparker boom."

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

A medicinal preparation like Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, that has real curative value almost sells itself. Like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited to those who are in need of it.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a physician's prescription. It has been tested for years and has brought results to countless numbers who have suffered.

The success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder diseases, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

Do not suffer. Get a bottle of Swamp-Root from any druggist now. Start treatment today.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Characteristic.

She—Did you say something?
He—Nothing.
She—How like you.—The Lamb.

The various hotels and amusement places in Great Britain employ over 81,000 women.

No, Herman, the family tree of the scrub lady isn't necessarily a scrub oak.

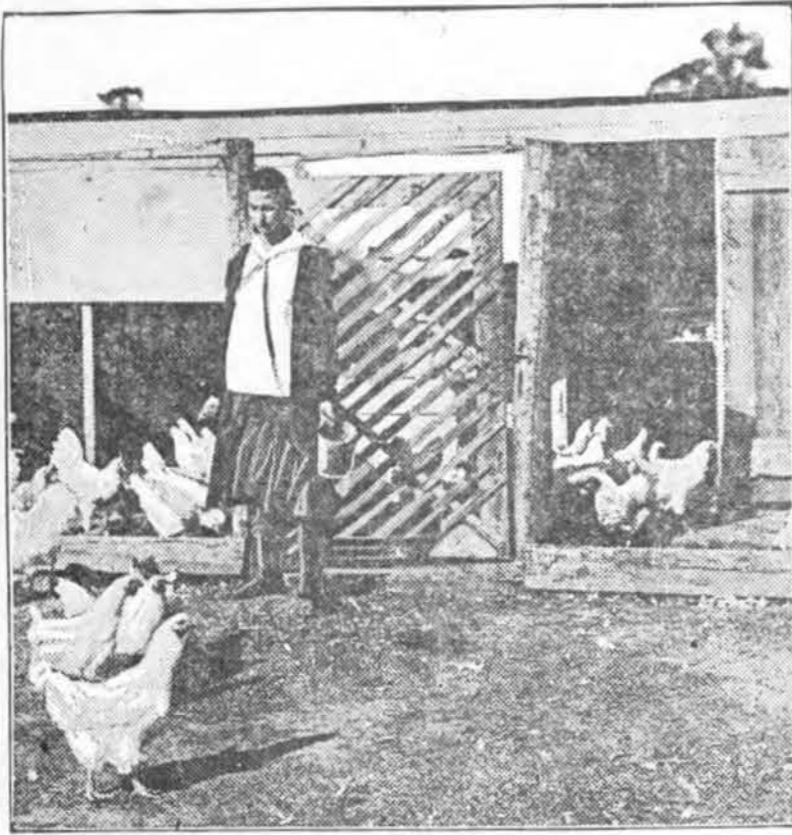


LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTTER'S BLACKING PILLS. 10-dose pkg. Blacking Pills, \$1.00. 50-dose pkg. Blacking Pills, \$4.00.

Write for booklet and testimonials. Use any medicine, but Cutter's Blacking Pills. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in VACCINES AND SERUMS ONLY. VISIT OUR CUTTER'S. If unsatisfactory, under direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California

A BIRD IN THE HAND

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)



GET THE FLOCK WELL ESTABLISHED IN THEIR WINTER QUARTERS BEFORE COLD WEATHER SETS IN.

PREPARE FLOCK NOW FOR WINTER

Fall Months the Time to See to Proper Housing and Health of Fowls.

LOOK TO THE POULTRY HOUSE

Dryness and Proper Ventilation Two Requisites for the Comfort and Health of Birds—How to Pick Winter Layers.

With the arrival of the fall months special attention should be given to the management of the farm poultry flock, especially with regard to the housing and health of the fowls. At this season of the year when the days are growing shorter and the nights longer, the fowls naturally spend more time in their quarters than during the summer, consequently more attention should be given to the cleanliness of the poultry house, and the droppings should be removed more frequently.

Since the fowls now spend more time in the poultry house, care should be taken to see that they are not crowded. Frequently the crowding of chickens has a decided detrimental effect on their health and oftentimes it materializes into an epidemic of roup or some other disease throughout the flock. To prevent such a condition and to add to their comfort, the birds should be thinned out so as to allow them three to four square feet of floor space per bird, depending upon the size of the fowls and on the length of time they are confined to the house, as influenced by the arrival of winter. For example, a home with a floor space of 14 by 20 feet provides sufficient space for about seventy fowls of the general purpose breeds, such as the Barred Plymouth Rocks, or about ninety fowls of the Mediterranean, or smaller breeds, such as the Leghorns.

As a general preventive against disease, such as roup, etc., poultry houses should be well ventilated but free from drafts; that is, the backs and sides should be tight, allowing the ventilation to come from the front of the building. An inspection as to the condition of the roof may lead to the discovery of leaks, which if repaired in time will insure a dry house for the fowls during the winter. Dryness as well as ventilation is very important as influencing the health of the fowls. It is a good policy at this season of the year to remove the dirt from houses having earthen floors to the depth of about six inches and fill in with fresh earth. Such practices as these not only embrace good management but add to the general health and comfort of the fowls.

If the surplus cockerels, not needed for the breeding flock next spring, have not yet been marketed, dispose of them now. Market the old hens as soon as they stop laying.

HOW TO PICK WINTER LAYERS.

Physical Characteristics Enable Poultry Raisers to Eliminate Loafers.

The introduction of the trap nest has completely changed the status of the poultry business in the past few years. Instead of selecting our laying birds at random we now have certain and rather definite external physical characteristics which enable the poultryman to make a rigid selection and to cull out those hens that are not good producers, to eliminate the loafers, and thus, increase his profits and at the same time materially decrease his feed bill.

The following named factors can be utilized by the poultry raiser in culling out his flock of hens that have come through one or more laying seasons:

1. Sell for market purposes all hens

that started to molt before September 15. Usually early molters are poor producers, and birds that molt late require a shorter space of time in which to regain their vitality than the early molters. Late molters produce eggs during the fall when they are high in price, whereas August and early September molters are laying at that season of the year. They both start laying at about the same time the following spring.

2. Heavy producers among breeds having yellow shanks have lost their color pigments by the end of the laying season and the shank has become very pale, whereas those birds that are not heavy producers have maintained a strong yellow color throughout the year. This test can best be applied to the Leghorns and to the lighter varieties, although it is also true to some extent with the heavier varieties.

3. The general expenditure of money is made by the poultry raiser during the spring and summer when he is growing his young stock. It has further been demonstrated that a hen, after reaching maturity, can be maintained at a profit for at least two years and certain breeds can be maintained for an even longer period of time. It is therefore suggested that the owner of the general purpose breeds, such as the Rhode Island Reds and the Plymouth Rocks, should maintain his flock until they are two years old, and the man who keeps the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorns, will find that they will return him a profit through the third laying year.

4. Birds that are four or five years old should be eliminated from the farm flock. These hens have a tendency to become overfat and very sluggish in disposition. The abdominal wall often breaks down and in many cases the feathers appear ruffled and the birds present a very unsatisfactory appearance. The scales on the shank of a pullet or a one-year-old hen are smooth and regular, while those on an older bird are larger and more serrated and much rougher in appearance.

NEED TO GUARD AGAINST ROUP.

Disease Most Frequently Caused by Poorly Ventilated House.

One of the most common diseases of the farm poultry flock during the autumn is roup. This disease is frequently found in damp, poorly ventilated houses and is most often contracted by birds that are poorly clothed and of low vitality. Fowls of this type frequently get roup and are the means of spreading it throughout the flock. Obviously, prevention should consist of eliminating the weaklings from the flock and providing a house that will be dry and free from drafts, but well ventilated. As an additional prevention against this disease as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime should be added to each gallon of drinking water and kept constantly before the fowls. This acts as an antiseptic and will help to keep the birds in good condition. An attempt to cure the individual of roup is not advisable, for, although in the majority of cases, there may be an apparent cure, the danger of reinfection is great and frequently such birds cause the disease to spread throughout the flock. The safest policy is immediately to remove from the flock and kill such birds as show the first symptoms, which are easily recognized by a watery discharge from the nostrils or eyes.

It is advisable at this time of the year to be on the constant lookout for the presence of mites on the fowls, and particularly in the poultry house. These insect pests not only lower the vitality of the birds, and thus render them liable to disease, but their presence has a decidedly bad effect on egg production. Frequent spraying of all cracks and crevices of the house with kerosene or 5 per cent carbolic acid will greatly help to eradicate mites, and thus add to the comfort and general health of the birds.

The United States Government Food Administrator Says:

"Baking Powder Breads of corn and other coarse flours are recommended"

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious muffins, cakes and coarse flour breads.

CORN MEAL MUFFINS

- 1/2 cup corn meal
- 1 1/4 cups flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 level teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 cup milk
- 2 tablespoons shortening

Mix thoroughly dry ingredients; add milk and melted shortening and beat well. Bake in greased muffin tins in hot oven about 20 minutes.

NUT BREAD

- 2 cups graham flour
- 1/2 level teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder
- 1/2 level teaspoons salt
- 1/2 cups milk and water
- 1/2 cup sugar or corn syrup
- 1 cup chopped nuts (not too fine) or 1 cup raisins, washed and floured

Mix together flour, baking powder and salt; add milk and water, sugar or corn syrup and nuts or raisins. Put into greased loaf pan, allow to stand 30 minutes in warm place. Bake in moderate oven 40 to 45 minutes.

Our red, white and blue booklet, "Best War Time Recipes" containing additional similar recipes, sent free on request. Address Dept. W, 1001 Independence Boulevard, Chicago

Has a Job He Can't Quit.

Jim Garry believes that if you don't like a job, quit the job. Jim enlisted in the Sixth regiment and soldiered for 17 days, when he got leave to go home. A few days later the Sixth got back Jim's uniform, and the whole outfit. A note accompanied it. It read:

"I've thought it over and decided I don't want to be a soldier. So I quit now. My outfit is on the way."

But the soldier's job is one job you can't quit when you want to. So Jim is back in the ranks, trying to like it. —Toledo News-Bee.

Smile on wash day. That's when you use Red Cross Bag Blue. Clothes whiter than snow. All grocers. Adv.

More Than A Word.

"Everyone at the club thought my hat was lovely, dear," said Mrs. Holt with a beaming smile. "Of course it was not expensive. I only paid \$22 for it, but it is quite as lovely as Mrs. Ringley's, which cost her nearly \$75." "But the Ringley's are able to own a more conspicuous pew in church than we are," faltered her husband. "Well," she exclaimed, radiant, "they can't come in any later than we can!" —Grit.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, inspiring a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries. Adv.

He Got the Blind.

A tradesman in a certain town put a box outside his shop, labeled "For the Blind." A few weeks later the box disappeared.

"Hallo! What's happened to the box for the blind?" he was asked by a friend.

"Oh, I got enough money," he replied, pointing up to the new canvas blind that sheltered his shop window. "Not bad, is it?"

Porto Rican women may be given the right to hold office, but not to vote.

Answered.

The motorist was looking disconsolately at his car that lay helplessly on its side on the border of a small plowed field. It had obviously skidded off the road.

Presently a passer-by of the genial kind that will ask senseless questions came along.

"Hello! Have you had an accident?"

"No," returned the exasperated motorist. "I've just bought a new car, so I brought the old one out to bury it in this field. Got a pickaxe and shovel in your pocket you could lend me?" —Answers.

Distant.

"Is your wife hard to please?" "I don't know; I have never reached that stage." —Judge.

The wise man goes on a still hunt for opportunity instead of waiting for it to call.

Actively Employed.

"Are you employed at present?" "Yes, sir; lookin' for work." —Boston Transcript.

\$100 Reward, \$100

Cataract is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and makes a nature do its work. \$100.00 for any case of Cataract that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Explained.

"There is merit in everything that advertising man writes." "Then no wonder he comes so high."

Accounted For.

"Did you find Jessie in when you called unexpectedly?" "Yes; that is how I found her out."

ALL MEN AT HOME SHOULD PREPARE FOR WAR

The first test a man is put thru for either war or life insurance is an examination of his water. This is most essential because the kidneys play a most important part in causing premature old age and death. The more injurious the poisons passing thru the kidneys the sooner comes decay—so says Dr. Pierce of Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., who further advise all people who are past thirty to preserve the vitality of the kidneys and free the blood from poisonous elements, such as uric acid—drink plenty of water—sweat some daily and take Anuric, double strength, before meals.

This Anu-ric is a late discovery of Dr. Pierce and is put in tablet form, and can be obtained at almost any drug store. For that backache, lumbago, rheumatism, "rusty" joints, swollen feet or hands, due to uric acid in the blood, Anuric quickly dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. Take a little Anuric before meals and prolong your life. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce for trial package of Anuric. Large package 60 cents.

WHEN IT LOOKS DARK to any weak or ailing woman, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to her help.

"Female complaints," pains, internal inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down sensations, a red chronic weakness and discharges, this is the proven remedy. It's the only medicine put up without alcohol—ingredients on wrapper. Liquid or tablets. All Druggists. Tablets 60c.

An easily procured vegetable pill is made up of Maysapple, the dried juice of the leaves of aloe, and the root of jalap, made into a tiny pellet and coated with sugar. It was first put into ready-to-use form by Dr. Pierce nearly 50 years ago. Almost every drug store in this country sells these vegetable pellets in vials for 25c—simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They have Dr. R. V. Pierce stamp.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price, But Great in Every Other Way

Genuine bears signature

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Make you feel the joy of living. It is impossible to be happy or feel good when you are

CONSTIPATED

This old remedy will set you right over night.

Brewster's Food

YOU CAN RELY UPON

PALLID PEOPLE

Usually Need Iron in the Blood. Try CARTER'S IRON PILLS

Overworked Women

must learn not to neglect their health

How Women are Restored to Health

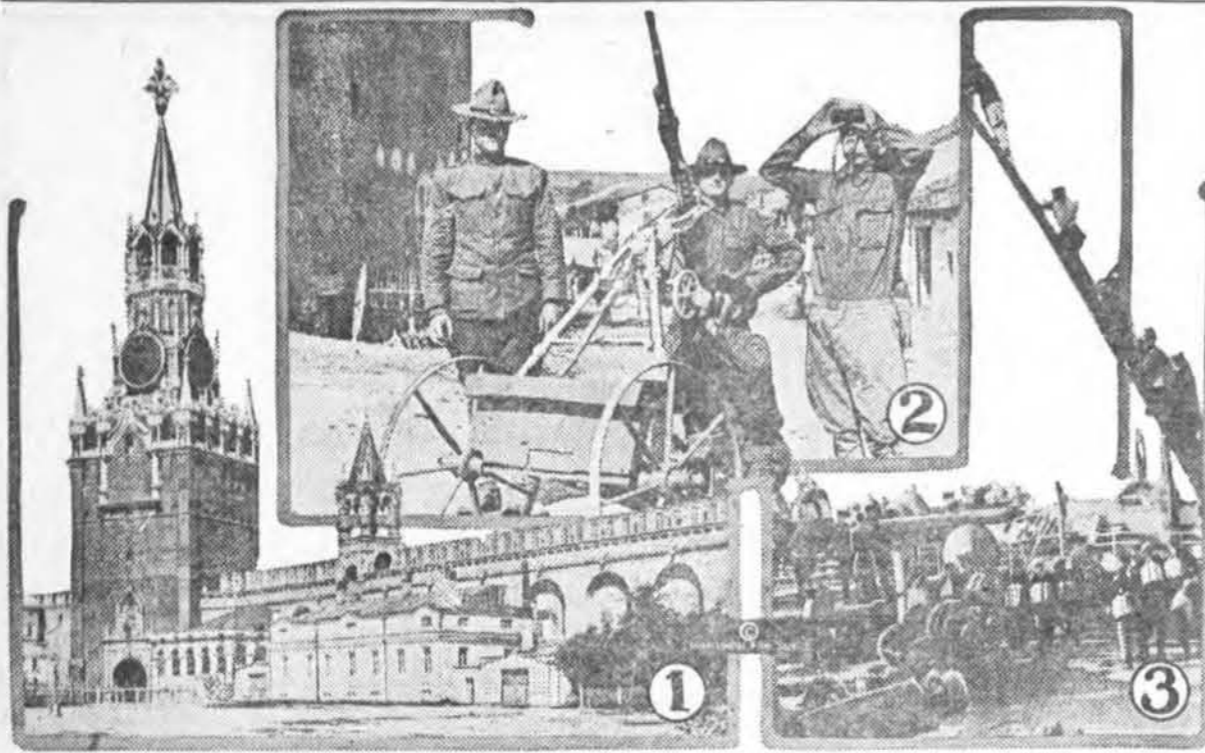
Spartanburg, S. C.—"For nine years I suffered from backache, weakness, and irregularities so I could hardly do my work. I tried many remedies but found no permanent relief. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great change for the better and am now well and strong so I have no trouble in doing my work. I hope every user of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will get as great relief as I did from its use."—Mrs. S. D. McABEE, 122 Dewey Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.

Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 105 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. J. W. O'BRYEN, 1755 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

YOU CAN RELY UPON

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND





1—Holy Gate of the Kremlin in Moscow, the buildings which will be occupied by the Russian government when it moves from Petrograd. 2—American soldiers in France manning an anti-aircraft gun to fight German aviators who are beginning to trouble them. 3—This photograph taken on an American vessel carrying many Y. M. C. A. men to Europe, shows the passengers climbing coolly into the rigging to watch a submarine that had just been sighted.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

French Drive the Germans Back Toward Laon, Taking Many Prisoners and Guns.

SPLENDID WORK BY AVIATORS

Austrians, Re-enforced by German Troops, Open Offensive Against Italians—Teuton Retreat in Riga Region—Liberty Loan a Success—Burlinson Warns the Traitor Press.

By EDWARD PICKARD.

The French army made last week one of the most important advances of the fall campaign on the front north-east of Soissons. After a furious barrage by the artillery, the troops rushed forward for a gain of more than two miles, and when they rested, they were in a position to enfilade the German lines all along the valley of the Ailette. Petain also now directly threatens Laon, the big railroad center that forms the southern extremity of the Hindenburg line, and can enfilade the crown prince's troops that still hold the northern edge of the plateau that parallels the Chemin des Dames. The German line running north to the forest of St. Gobain is in danger, and if this gives way, the enemy would have to give up his present front from Chavignon to St. Quentin.

In this operation the French captured Fort de la Malmaison and other strong positions and routed some of the finest troops in the German army, taking more than 8,000 prisoners and a great number of guns. The French aviators did especially good work during the battle, flying at a very low altitude and breaking up with their machine-gun fire several German attempts to counter-attack.

The first French smash was made on Tuesday, and again on Thursday Petain's forces struck hard, driving the Germans from Monkey mountain and other strong positions and advancing to within eight miles of Laon. The number of prisoners was increased to 12,000.

Another Advance in Flanders.

The British, in Flanders, with the French co-operating, pushed forward about a thousand yards on a front of a mile and a half on Monday, taking some important positions and getting astride the Ypres-Staden road. The Germans made desperate attempts to recover the ground, but succeeded in regaining only one farm at the edge of the Houtholst forest.

All week the allied aviators made destructive raids behind the German lines, dropping many tons of explosives on munition works, lines of communication and other military establishments.

Austro-German Drive on Italians.

Responding to Austria's call for help, the kaiser sent large bodies of his troops to the scene of operations north of Trieste, and the combined forces of the central powers began a big offensive there on Wednesday. The Italians were expecting the move and declared themselves ready. Berlin admitted that the Teutons on the first day gained only some advanced positions of the Italians near Fliche and Tolmino and on the northern part of the Bainsizza plateau, but claimed to have taken 6,000 prisoners. In the matter of terrain General Cadorna has rather the best of it, though the Austrians hold some lofty mountain positions. A British correspondent at the Italian front says the object of the enemy in making this drive is as much political as military, the Germans having the mistaken idea that the Italian people are tired of the war.

Whence came the German forces that are aiding the Austrians has not been revealed, though it is likely they are from the Riga sector of the Russian front. The Germans announced at the beginning of the week that they had retired for a considerable distance there without telling why.

Kerensky Attacked in Russia.

In other respects the week's developments in Russia were unsatisfactory.

Though the fleet succeeded in keeping the German sea forces out of the Gulf of Finland for the time being, the enemy completed the occupation of the islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. The civil population of Reval, Kronstadt and in part of Helingsfors was removed, and the government proceeded with its plans of moving to Moscow. The worst of the news, however, was that the council of soldiers and workmen had adopted a resolution declaring the salvation of the country lay in the conclusion of peace as soon as possible and that all power must pass into its hands, and accusing Kerensky of openly favoring the kaiser and seeking to give Petrograd into his hands. Furthermore, the council has given to its delegate to the coming conference of the allies in Paris instructions that cannot fail to be displeasing to the other allies. They cover the whole ground and would result in a peace in some respects more German than Germany itself dares to hope for.

Another source of anxiety to the allies, Great Britain especially, is Ireland. With the able assistance of German agents, the militant Sinn Feiners are becoming more defiant every day until now the whole west part of the island is said to be on the verge of open rebellion. Several of the conspirators have been arrested in the United States and others in Ireland.

Germany Loses Zeppelin Fleet.

Germany, ridiculously indignant at the promises of reprisals for her murderous air raids, threatened that "for every brick which falls from peaceful German homes whole rows of buildings will be overthrown in Paris." Then she sent a big fleet of Zeppelins over England, their bombs killing 34 persons. From there the monster airships sailed across to France to punish Paris. But the Frenchmen were awake and such an army of aviators and storm of anti-aircraft gunfire met the invaders that four of them were brought down and three others were partly disabled and fled. One of the Zeppelins was captured uninjured and as it is of the latest type it has been an interesting object of study. A mighty roar of exultant laughter rose from France when the result of the kaiser's attempt to carry out his threat became known.

Preparing for Two Years More.

Although America's land forces have not yet begun to participate in the conflict, it becomes more apparent daily that we will take a commanding part in the war. Great Britain and France make it plain that they rely on the United States to clinch the victory, and Uncle Sam is girding up his loins for the mighty task. We are to be well represented in the coming conference in Paris, when it is probable there will be mapped out a more definite and cohesive plan of military operations than has yet been followed. Lloyd-George and other leaders assert that peace is not in sight because no terms have been suggested that all can accept, and the nations are laying their plans for at least two years more of warfare. It is understood, and admitted by captured German officers, that the morale of the German army is weakening and that the food situation in the central empire is bad, but those who know do not claim that Germany's fighting power is nearly exhausted. The political turmoil there continues, and there were unconfirmed reports last week that Michaelis had resigned the chancellorship. But all that disturbance does not help the allies a great deal. The emperor returned to Berlin on Wednesday and began to deal with the political crisis. The first result was the taking of the portfolio of internal affairs from Vice-Chancellor Helfferich.

Secretary of War Baker intimates that the American troops may get into action in France very soon, that they will take part in the winter operations of the allies, and that they will be heavily re-enforced in the spring. He says they are in splendid physical condition and efficient fighting trim. They and their commanders have made themselves well liked there, and General Pershing made himself more popular than ever last week during the French advance north of the Aisne. Accompanying the French commander as an observer, "Black Jack" quietly insisted on being taken to the first German trenches, and then on to the second line, and staid there under fire until he had seen all he wished to see.

The success of the second Liberty loan is a source of immense gratifica-

tion to the government and to the entire nation. During the last week subscriptions came in with a rush, under the urging of thousands of patriotic workers, and even the Philippines, Panama and Cuba responded nobly. Wednesday, by national and state proclamation, was celebrated everywhere as Liberty day. Great parades were held in every city and smaller ones in every town and village, and in the army training camps the boys carried out special programs and handed in their dollars for the cause of freedom. In some places the people dealt in their own way with certain pro-German obstructers of the loan, but nothing was done to Mayor Bill Thompson of Chicago, who took no part whatever in the city's demonstration. His recent half-hearted conversion to open patriotism seems to have suffered a relapse.

Curbing the Traitor Press.

Postmaster General Burlinson has made public his plans for enforcing the espionage law against seditious publications, and gives this outline of what he will consider unailable printed matter:

Advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States.

Conveying false reports or false statements intended to interfere with the operations or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies.

Intended to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States.

Intended to obstruct the recruiting or enlisting services of the United States, or to the injury of the services of United States.

Matter the circulation of which involves the violation of any of the numerous other criminal provisions of the espionage act, but which are not of special interest to publishers.

Any matter printed in a foreign language containing any news item, editorial, or other printed matter respecting the government of the United States or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, internal relations, the state or conduct of war, or any matter relating thereto, unless the publisher or distributors thereof, on or before offering the same for mailing, or in any manner distributing it to the public, has filed with the postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit, a true and complete translation of the entire article containing such matter proposed to be published.

Food Regulation in America.

The food administration last week began the daily publication of wholesale prices of prime commodities so that the housewives might know what the retailer should ask. But the consumers speedily found out they could not buy at the suggested reasonable prices. The retailer said the wholesaler was to blame in that he was not coming down to the figures set by Mr. Hoover and his aids. The licensing of wholesalers goes into effect on November 1, however, and thereafter it will be easy to bring the balking ones to terms. The National Association of Wholesale Grocers met in Chicago and pledged itself to the support of the administration regardless of diminishing profits, so the outlook for the consumer is bright.

Throughout the country generally there is evidenced a desire to conform to the regulation for one wheatless and one meatless day each week. The hotels and restaurants are being watched by the agents of the food administration, but obedience to the rule in the home must depend on the patriotism of the individual.

Relief from the sugar shortage is near, for the beet sugar crop will come in soon, and also the authorities persuaded Southern producers to put on the market a great amount of cane sugar that was in storage. Now Mr. Hoover is turning his attention to fats, and urges that waste in these be eliminated.

The coal situation is beginning to straighten out and the men are going back to work, though supplies of the fuel are still very small.

President John P. White of the United Mine Workers has resigned to become adviser to Fuel Administrator Garfield, and Frank J. Hayes, who succeeded him, says he has no sympathy with local strikes or scoundowns.

COLONEL HOUSE, WILSON'S FRIEND NOT A MYSTERY

Unofficial Counsellor of the President Is a Modest But Well Posted Man.

STUDENT OF WORLD AFFAIRS

Now Gathering Data on Economic and Other Problems Which Must Be Solved at the Peace Table—Has Qualifications That Go to Make a Sound Diplomat.

AUTHOR'S NOTE—Men have made a mystery of the life and the doings of Col. Edward M. House, the friend and adviser of Woodrow Wilson. If there has been mystery, it is none of the Colonel's making. I venture the hope that whatever may have seemed to be hidden is disclosed in this article, the material for which was obtained in the only way in which such material can be obtained, by direct personal contact, inquiry and study.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

Washington.—Who is Col. Edward Mandell House who is to gather war data for the United States government for service on a future day of peace? This is a question that is being asked by a very large proportion of the people of the United States and in fact of all the allied nations.

Colonel House does not wear the record of his deeds on his sleeve. It is probable that if this unofficial counsellor to the president of the United States were to be elected to congress the autobiography which he would prepare for the congressional directory would read like this:

Edward Mandell House, Democrat of Austin, Texas; born 1858; elected to the congress, November.

In this brief, ultra-modest, if you will, would this Texan be prompted to write an autobiography, justified doubtless from the viewpoint of other men in being extended into many chapters.

Who is Col. Edward Mandell House, who, until the day when the final order "Cease Firing" comes, is to study in behalf of the government of the United States the economic, the geographic, the democratic and the humanitarian problems which the American counsellors at the peace table must seek to solve after a manner which the people of a great democracy can approve?

Consulted by President.

In the Washington dispatches something like this is read several times a year: "Colonel House has been in the city for twenty-four hours as the guest of the president. He will leave for New York tomorrow morning."

Beyond this the reader gets nothing from the dispatches except the word that the president and his visitor discussed Mexican matters, or European matters, or it may be, but in this latter case rarely, political matters.

The public has known little more about Colonel House than that he is a man frequently consulted by Woodrow Wilson and a man in whose judgment on political, economic and legislative matters the president puts confidence. There is a sort of a glamour about men and things which are mysterious. It would seem that because of the attraction which mystery has for the people, as shown if you will in their gluttonous reading of detective stories and the like, that writers of the news of the day in part have chosen to treat the goings and comings of the colonel and his conferences with men of affairs as if they were a deliberate attempt to hedge them in and hide them from public knowledge.

Is Just as Modest as to Get at the Truth.

It is just as possible to get at the truth in the case of Colonel House as it is in the case of any other man whose doings are of public interest. It is modesty not mystery which has been the basic difficulty.

Colonel House will not tell you that he is a modest man, as I know from personal contact with him. To claim modesty for one's self is to be immodest. He does go from his present abode in New York city to Washington occasionally or frequently as the requests may come, to give what he can of "the counsel of his views" to the president of the United States. Why should he any more than any other man send a trumpeting herald ahead or a band of cymbal clashers?

He goes to the White House, stays his while and leaves, and because no great noises fill the streets at approach or departure, exclusiveness, seclusiveness and secrecy have been the order of the day's words concerning each visit.

Gives No Word of Work.

It perhaps is not too much to say that if the full record of the results of the conferences which House of Texas has had with Wilson of the United States is to be read it must be sought in some of the accomplished deeds of the present administration. That Woodrow Wilson has been moved to certain courses or strengthened in his purpose to pursue them, by the counsel of Edward M. House is not to be doubted. The impossible task would be to get from the latter a definite word concerning the public work in which his counsel has played a part.

Those who have built up a wall of mystery about the man who is studying matters against the day of peace apparently have not wished to pull down their handiwork. The wall can be demolished by anyone who tries to get at the foundation of the fiction.

Edward M. House lives as open a life as that of any American whose profession or business does not call

him daily into the places where men throng. If one wants to know about him through motives other than those of the idleness of curiosity he can see him and talk with him, and the chances are that he will be told everything concerning the subject of his inquiring curiosity that any man of modest means and inclination naturally would be willing to tell. Colonel House is a genial man who seemingly never has sought to define for personal use the meaning of either of the words, coldness or austerity. He has a sense of humor well developed, and a temperamental warmth.

Secret of His Power.

In Houston, Texas, in the year 1858, Edward M. House was born. He was educated at the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, Conn., and at Cornell university. He has been active all his adult life in Democratic politics, but never has been a candidate for office.

Add to these admittedly meager details one fact and unquestionably you will have the secret of this man's power to attract other men to him for the purpose of consultation on really high public matters. From the day that he was old enough to undertake serious study, Edward M. House has been deep in the books of politics, economics and legislation. He has marshaled in his mind all the greater events which have happened in these three words. Moreover, he has the men, the things and the motives connected with each case constantly in procession before him. He is quick to trace a cause to an effect, or to go the reverse route. He has been a student of human nature as it has shown itself in many of the great problems of human life. This means that he has in him, or at any rate men believe that he has in him, the qualifications which go to make up a sound diplomat.

Through successive administrations in Texas the governors of the state, one after another, consulted Colonel

ingly time enough has gone by and things enough have been proved or disproved to give certainty to the word that Woodrow Wilson has found Edward M. House an advisory asset.

There hardly can be much of real mystery about a man who twice since this great war began has been sent abroad as a special commissioner for the president of the United States. Colonel House has been twice in Berlin, five times in Paris, and frequently in other of the great European capitals. Some day it may be that Woodrow Wilson will write what may be called an autobiographical review of his administration. If he does it is entirely likely that the part taken by Colonel House in the shaping of some of the policies of the president may be given the page place which many men believe that it deserves.

No Mystery There.

While living in New York Colonel House resides in an apartment not very far uptown. It is a homelike place where good books are found and where good friends may come. It is a genial place and no curtain of mystery hangs over the door of any one of its rooms. Men go there and are welcome. They go and they talk. Man learns as much from man as he learns from books and more perhaps if we believe the ancient saying about the proper study of mankind.

I asked Colonel House what his recreations are. He said, "Friends, reading and walking." His library shelves show the kind of books that he has read, still is reading and will continue to read, for those in the book cases are made the companions day by day of the others as they come from the hands of writers worth while.

No man probably can read politics, legislation, economics and history constantly without getting some of Dr. Dry-as-Dust's characteristics. So it is that Colonel House does not read the four formidable constantly. He turns to fiction and here one finds something of possibly more than passing human interest.

George Frisbie Hoar of Massachusetts was one of the scholars in politics. It was said of him that he had read everything from Aristophanes' "Frogs"



Col. Edward M. House.

House on public matters. How deep an impression he has made on Texas legislative history never may be known definitely, but there is enough said to make Texans know that they are right in attributing to him many of their public welfare acts.

Though not accounted wealthy in these days of huge fortunes, Colonel House is quite well fixed financially and is not engaged in business of any kind.

Has Studied Hard.

I have talked to Colonel House and have learned things which make me feel that I shall not go wrong when I try to put an interpretation upon some of his methods of doing things. He is free enough to say that he has studied hard at economic, political and legislative subjects. He probably even would be willing to admit that he thinks the results of these studies continued and their results retained, have enabled him to be of some service when men were seeking information concerning events in the past which have relation to events in the present or events expected in the future.

Therefore, there is here a man who has held what he has studied, who has collated and correlated the happenings of history, who has drawn lessons from them, who takes an interest as deep in the living present as he does in the dead past, and who men believe is able to make his knowledge serviceable, for old as it is let us say it, history repeats itself.

Woodrow Wilson did not meet his friend Colonel House until the days when he was holding office as governor of New Jersey. It is said by friends of Mr. Wilson that almost instantly he came to understand why the Texan had been of service along constructive lines to some of the governors of the state in which he has lived most of his life. For six or seven years Mr. House has been the confidant and the counsellor of the president of the United States, and seem-

to Locke's "Human Understanding" and from this latter book of "disinfectants" to the lighter minded reader, down to everything heavy and semi-heavy which was published to the week of his death. Senator Hoar kept his mental condition balanced by turning not merely from the heavy to the light on occasion, but to the actual featherweights of fiction. He read "Nick Carter."

Woodrow Wilson, it is said, turns away from the studies of states, past and present and in prospective to the reading of what the English call penny dreadfuls, and what the Americans in the old days called yellow backs. It is said that the speaker of the house of representatives, Champ Clark, stops frequently his mental digging into all kinds of history to take up for relief purposes books of the kind which make a boy happy.

Reads Good Fiction.

In the library of Colonel House there is plenty of good fiction. He does not turn to Melk Carter, nor to "The Hidden Hand" of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, nor yet to "Owl Face, The Pinnacle" of Beadle dime novel fame, but he manages to keep the mental balance even by an evening lamp hour or two with the writers of fiction who can lay claim to what the book reviewers call literary merit.

Today Colonel House is entering upon the work of preparing material which one day, perhaps far in the future, will be serviceable to the American commissioners at the great peace conference. Another has written this concerning the choice by the president of Colonel House for this work: "He is peculiarly qualified for it by his diplomatic experience of recent years, by his study of political problems which the war has raised and by his integrity of mind and character."

"Sherlock, will you take on the House Mystery Case?"

"Mystery? my dear Watson, there isn't any."

The HILLMAN

A Story About an Experiment With Life

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

JOHN STRANGEWAY FEELS THE LURE OF LOVELY WOMEN AND IS UNABLE TO BREAK THE SPELL LOUISE HAS WOVEN

Synopsis.—On a trip through the English Cumberland country the breakdown of her automobile forces Louise Maurel, a famous London actress, to spend the night at the farm home of John and Stephen Strangeway. At dinner Louise discovers that the brothers are woman-hating recluses. Next morning she discovers that John, the younger brother, has recently come into a large fortune. In company with him she explores the farm and is disturbed by evidence of his rigid moral principles. He learns she is a friend of the prince of Sayre, a rich and disreputable neighbor. Three months later, unable to shake off the girl's memory, John goes to London.

CHAPTER V—(Continued.)

"You aren't letting your thoughts dwell upon that woman?"

"I have thought about her sometimes," John answered, almost defiantly. "What's the harm? I'm still here, am I not?"

Stephen crossed the room. From the drawer of the old mahogany sideboard he produced an illustrated paper. He turned back the frontispiece fiercely and held it up.

"Do you see that, John?"

"I've seen it already."

Stephen threw the paper upon the table.

"She's going to act in another of those confounded French plays," he said; "translations with all the wit taken out and all the vulgarity left in."

"We knew nothing of her art," John declared coldly. "We shouldn't understand it, even if we saw her act. Therefore it isn't right for us to judge her. The world has found her a great actress. She is not responsible for the plays she acts in."

Stephen turned away and lit his pipe anew. He smoked for a minute or two furiously. His thick eyebrows came closer and closer together. He seemed to be turning some thought over in his mind.

"John," he asked, "is it this cursed money that is making you restless?"

"I never think of it except when someone comes begging. I promised a thousand pounds to the infirmary today."

"Then what's wrong with you?"

John stretched himself out, a splendid figure of healthy manhood. His cheeks were sun-tanned, his eyes clear and bright.

"The matter? There's nothing on earth the matter with me," he declared.

"It isn't your health I mean. There are other things, as you well know. You do your day's work and you take your pleasure, and you go through both as if your feet were on a treadmill."

"Your fancy, Stephen?"

"God grant it! I've had an unwelcome visitor in your absence."

John turned swiftly around.

"A visitor?" he repeated. "Who was it?"

Stephen glowered at him for a moment.

"It was the prince," he said; "the prince of Sayre, as he calls himself, though he has the right to style himself Master of Raynham. It's only his foreign blood which makes him choose what I regard as the lesser title. Yes,

he called to ask you to shoot and stay at the castle, if you would, from the sixteenth to the twentieth of next month."

"What answer did you give him?"

"I told him that you were your own master. You must send word tomorrow."

"He did not mention the names of any of his other guests, I suppose?"

"He mentioned no names at all."

John was silent for a moment. A bewildering thought had taken hold of him. Supposing she were to be there? Stephen, watching him read his

thoughts, and for a moment lost control of himself.

"Were you thinking about that woman?" he asked sternly.

"What woman?"

"The woman whom we sheltered here, the woman whose shameless picture is on the cover of that book."

John swung round on his heel.

"Stop that, Stephen!" he said menacingly.

"Why should I?" the older man retorted. "Take up that paper, if you want to read a sketch of the life of Louise Maurel. See the play she made her name in—'La Gioconda'!"

"What about it?"

Stephen held the paper out to his brother. John read a few lines and dashed it into a corner of the room.

"There's this much about it, John," Stephen continued. "The woman played that part night after night—played it to the life, mind you. She made her reputation in it. That's the woman we unknowingly let sleep beneath this roof! The barn is the place for her and her sort!"

John's clenched fists were held firmly to his sides. His eyes were blazing.

"That's enough, Stephen!" he cried.

"No, it's not enough!" was the fierce reply. "The truth's been burning in my heart long enough. It's better out. You want to find her a guest at Raynham castle, do you?—Raynham castle, where never a decent woman crosses the threshold! If she goes there, she goes—Well?"

An anger that was almost paralyzing, a sense of the utter impotence of words, drove John in silence from the room. He left the house by the back door, passed quickly through the orchard, where the tangled moonlight lay upon the ground in strange, fantastic shadows; across the narrow strip of field, a field now of golden stubble; up the hill which looked down upon the farm buildings and the churchyard.

He sat grimly down upon a great boulder, filled with a hateful sense of unrequited passion, yet with a sheer thankfulness in his heart that he had escaped the miasma of evil thoughts which Stephen's words seemed to have created. The fancy seized him to face these half-veiled suggestions of his brother, so far as they concerned himself and his life during the last few months.

Stephen was right. This woman who had dropped from the clouds for these few brief hours had played strange havoc with John's thoughts and his whole outlook upon life. The coming of harvest, the care of his people, his sports, his cricket, the early days upon the grouse moors, had all suddenly lost their interest for him. Life had become a task. The echo of her half-mocking, half-challenging words was always in his ears.

He sat with his head resting upon his hands, looking steadfastly across the valley below. Almost at his feet lay the little church with its graveyard, the long line of stacks and barns, the laborers' cottages, the ballist's house, the whole little colony around which his life seemed centered. The summer moonlight lay upon the ground almost like snow. He could see the sheaves of wheat standing up in the most distant of the cornfields. Beyond was the dark gorge toward which he had looked so many nights at this hour.

Across the viaduct there came a blaze of streaming light, a serpentine trail, a faintly heard whistle—the Scottish express on its way southward toward London. His eyes followed it out of sight. He found himself thinking of the passengers who would wake the next morning in London. He felt himself suddenly acutely conscious of his isolation. Was there not something almost monastic in the seclusion which had become a passion with Stephen, and which had its grip, too, upon him—a waste of life, a burying of talents?

He rose to his feet. The half-formed purpose of weeks held him now, definite and secure. He knew that this pilgrimage of his to the hilltop, his rapt contemplation of the little panorama which had become so dear to him, was in a sense valedictory.

After all, two more months passed before the end came, and it came then without a moment's warning. It was a little past midday when John drove slowly through the streets of Market Ketton in his high dogcart, exchanging

salutations right and left with the tradespeople, with farmers brought into town by the market, with acquaintances of all sorts and conditions. More than one young woman from the shop windows or the pavements ventured to smile at him, and the few greetings he received from the wives and daughters of his neighbors were as gracious as they could possibly be made. John almost smiled once, in the act of raising his hat, as he realized how completely the whole charm of the world, for him, seemed to lie in one woman's eyes.

At the crossways, where he should have turned to the inn, he paused while a motorcar passed. It contained a woman, who was talking to her host. She was not in the least like Louise, and yet instinctively he knew that she was of the same world. The perfection of her white-serve costume, her



The Whistle Sounded. The Adventure of His Life Had Begun at Last.

hat so smartly worn, the half-insolent smile, the little gesture with which she raised her hand—something about her unlocked the floodgates.

Market Ketton had seemed well enough a few minutes ago. John had felt a healthy appetite for his midday meal, and a certain interest concerning a deal in barley upon which he was about to engage. And now another world had him in its grip. He flicked the mare with his whip, turned away from the inn, and galloped up to the station, keeping pace with the train whose whistle he had heard. Standing outside was a local horse dealer of his acquaintance.

"Take the mare back for me to Peak Hall, will you, Jenkins, or send one of your lads?" he begged. "I want to catch this train."

The man assented with pleasure—it paid to do a kindness for a Strangeway. John passed through the ticket office to the platform, where the train was waiting, threw open the door of a carriage, and flung himself into a corner seat. The whistle sounded. The adventure of his life had begun at last.

CHAPTER VI.

The great French dramatist, dark, pale-faced and corpulent, stood upon the extreme edge of the stage, brandishing his manuscript in his hand. He banged the palm of his left hand with the rolled-up manuscript and looked at them all furiously.

"The only success I care for," he thundered, "is an artistic success!"

"With Miss Maurel playing your leading part, M. Graillet," the actor-manager declared, "not to speak of a company carefully selected to the best of my judgment, I think you may venture to anticipate even that."

The dramatist bowed hurriedly to Louise.

"You recall to me a fact," he said gallantly, "which almost reconciles me to this diabolical travesty of some of my lines. Proceed, then—proceed! I will be as patient as possible."

The stage manager shouted out some directions from his box. A gentleman in faultless morning clothes, who seemed to have been thoroughly enjoying the interlude, suddenly adopted the puppetlike walk of a footman. Other actors, who had been whispering together in the wings, came back to their places. Louise advanced alone, a little languidly, to the front of the stage. At the first sound of her voice M. Graillet, nodding his head vigorously, was soothed.

Her speech was a long one. It appeared that she had been arraigned before a company of her relatives, assembled to comment upon her misdeeds. She wound up with a passionate appeal to her husband, Mr. Miles Faraday, who had made an unexpected appearance. M. Graillet's face, as she concluded, was wreathed in smiles.

"Ah!" he cried. "You have lifted us all up! Now I feel once more the inspiration. Mademoiselle, I kiss your hand," he went on. "It is you who still redeem my play. You bring back the

spirit of it to me. In you I see the embodiment of my Therese."

Louise made no movement. Her eyes were fixed upon a certain shadowy corner of the wings. Overwrought as she had seemed, with the emotional excitement of her long speech, there was now a new and curious expression upon her face. She was looking at a tall, hesitating figure that stood just off the stage. She forgot the existence of the famous dramatist who hung upon her words. Her feet no longer trod the dusty boards of the theater. She was almost painfully conscious of the perfume of apple blossom.

"You!" she exclaimed, stretching out her hands. "Why do you not come and speak to me? I am here!"

John came out upon the stage. The French dramatist, with his hands behind his back, made swift mental notes of an interesting situation. He saw the coming of a man who stood like a giant among them, sunburnt, buoyant with health, his eyes bright with the wonder of his unexpected surroundings; a man in whose presence everyone else seemed to represent an effete and pallid type of humanity.

Those first few sentences, spoken in the midst of a curious little crowd of strangers, seemed to John, when he thought of his long waiting, almost pitifully inadequate. Louise, recognizing the difficulty of the situation, swiftly recovered her composure. She was both tactful and gracious.

"Mr. Faraday," she said appealingly, "Mr. Strangeway comes from the country—he is, in fact, the most complete countryman I have ever met in my life. He comes from Cumberland, and he once—well, very nearly saved my life. He knows nothing about theaters, and he hasn't the least idea of the importance of a rehearsal. You won't mind if we put him somewhere out of the way till we have finished, will you?"

"After such an introduction," Faraday said in a tone of resignation, "Mr. Strangeway would be welcome at any time."

"There's a dear man!" Louise exclaimed. "Let me introduce him quickly. Mr. John Strangeway—Mr. Miles Faraday, M. Graillet, Miss Sophy Gerard, my particular little friend. The prince of Sayre you already know, although you may not recognize him trying to balance himself on that absurd stool."

John bowed in various directions, and Faraday, taking him good-naturedly by the arm, led him to a garden seat at the back of the stage.

"There!" he said. "You are one of the most privileged persons in London. You shall hear the finish of our rehearsal. There isn't a press man in London I'd have near the place."

Twenty-four hours away from his silent hills, John looked out with puzzled eyes from his dusty seat among ropes and pulleys and leaning fragments of scenery. What he saw and heard seemed to him, for the most part, a meaningless jumble of gestures and phrases. The men and women in fashionable clothes, moving about before that gloomy space of empty auditorium, looked more like marionettes than creatures of flesh and blood, drawn this way and that at the bidding of the stout, masterful Frenchman, who was continually muttering exclamations and banging the manuscript upon his hand. It seemed like a dream picture, with unreal men and women moving about aimlessly, saying strange words.

Then there came a moment which brought a tingle into his blood, which plunged his senses into hot confusion. He rose to his feet. It was a play which they were rehearsing, of course! It was a damnable thing to see Louise taken into that cold and obviously unreal embrace, but it was only a play. It was part of her work.

John resumed his seat and folded his arms. With the embrace had fallen an imaginary curtain, and the rehearsal was over. They were all crowded together, talking in the center of the stage. The prince, who had stepped across the footlights, made his way to where John was sitting.

"So you have deserted Cumberland for a time?" he courteously inquired.

"I came up last night," John replied.

"London at this season of the year," the prince observed, "is scarcely at its best."

John smiled.

"I am afraid," he said, "that I am not critical. It is eight years since I was here last. I have not been out of Cumberland during the whole of that time."

The prince, after a moment's incredulous stare, laughed softly to himself.

"You are a very wonderful person, Mr. Strangeway," he declared. "I have heard of your good fortune. If I can be of any service to you during your stay in town," he added politely, "please command me."

"You are very kind," John replied gratefully.

Louise broke away from the little group and came toward them.

"Free at last!" she exclaimed. "Now let us go out and have some tea."

They made their way down the little passage and out into the sudden blaze of the sunlit streets. Louise led John to a small car which was waiting in the rear.

"The Carlton," she told the man, as he arranged the rugs. "And now," she added, turning to John, "why have you come to London? How long are you going to stay? What are you going to do? And—most important of all—in what spirit have you come?"

John breathed a little sigh of contentment. "I came to see you," he confessed bluntly.

"Dear me!" she exclaimed, looking at him with a little smile. "How downright you are!"

"The truth—" he began.

"Has to be handled very carefully," she said, interrupting him. "The truth is either beautiful or crude, and the people who meddle with such a wonderful thing need a great deal of tact. You have come to see me, you say. Very well, then, I will be just as frank. I have been hoping that you would come!"

"You can't imagine how good it is to hear you say that," he declared.

"Mind," she went on, "I have been hoping for more reasons than one. You have come to realize, I hope, that it is your duty to try to see a little more of life than you possibly can, leading a patriarchal existence among your flocks and herds."

They were silent for several moments.

"I thought you would come," Louise said at last; "and I am glad, but even in these first few minutes I want to say something to you. If you wish to really understand the people you meet here and the life they lead, don't be like your brother—too quick to judge. Do not hug your prejudices too tightly. You will come across many problems, many situations which will seem strange to you. Do not make up your mind about anything in a hurry."

"I will remember that," he promised. "You must remember, though, that I don't expect ever to become a convert. I believe I am a countryman, bred and born. Still, there are some things that I want to understand, if I can, and more than anything else—I want to see you!"

She faced his direct speech this time with more deliberation.

"Tell me exactly why."

"If I could tell you that," he replied simply. "I should be able to answer for myself the riddle which has kept me awake at night for weeks and months, which has puzzled me more than anything else in life has ever done."

"You really have thought of me, then?"

"Didn't you always know that I should?"

"Perhaps," she admitted. "Anyhow, I always felt that we should meet again, that you would come to London. The problem is," she added, smiling, "what to do with you now you are here."

"I haven't come to be a nuisance," he assured her. "I just want a little help from you. I want to understand because it is your world. I want to feel myself nearer to you. I want—"

She gripped his arms suddenly. She knew well enough that she had deliberately provoked his words, but there was a look in her face almost of fear.

"Don't let us be too serious all at once," she begged quickly. "If you have one fault, my dear big friend from the country," she went on, with

"I have a table inside," he told them as they approached. "It is better for conversation. The rest of the place is like a bear garden. I am not sure if they will dance here today, but if they do, they will come also into the restaurant!"

"Wise man!" Louise declared. "I, too, hate the babel outside."

"We are faced," said the prince, as he took up the menu, "with our daily problem. What can I order for you?"

"A cup of chocolate," Louise replied.

"And Miss Sophy?"

"Tea, please."

John, too, preferred tea; the prince ordered absinthe.

"A polyglot meal, isn't it, Mr. Strangeway?" said Louise, as the order was executed; "not in the least what that wonderful old butler of yours would understand by tea. Sophy, put your hat on straight if you want to make a good impression on Mr. Strangeway. I am hoping that you two will be great friends."

Sophy turned toward John with a little grimace.

"Louise is so tactless!" she said. "I am sure any idea you might have had of liking me will have gone already. Has it, Mr. Strangeway?"

"On the contrary," he replied, a little stiffly, but without hesitation, "I was thinking that Miss Maurel could scarcely have set me a more pleasant task."

The girl looked reproachfully across at her friend.

"You told me he came from the wilds and was quite unsophisticated!" she exclaimed.

"The truth," John assured them, looking with dismay at his little china cup, "comes very easily to us. We are brought up on it in Cumberland."

"Don't chatter too much, child," Louise said benignly. "I want to hear some more of Mr. Strangeway's impressions. This is—well, if not quite a fashionable crowd, yet very nearly so. What do you think of it—the women, for instance?"

"Well, to me," John confessed candidly, "they all look like dolls or manikins. Their dresses and their hats overshadow their faces. They seem all the time to be wanting to show, not themselves, but what they have on."

"They all laughed. Even the prince's lips were parted by the flicker of a smile. Sophy leaned across the table with a sigh.

"Louise," she pleaded, "you will lend him to me sometimes, won't you? You won't keep him altogether to yourself? There are such a lot of places to take him to!"

"I was never greedy," Louise remarked, with an air of self-satisfaction. "If you succeed in making a favorable impression upon him, I promise you some share."

"Tell us some more of your impressions, Mr. Strangeway," Sophy begged.

"You want to laugh at me," John protested good-humoredly.

"On the contrary," the prince assured him, as he fitted a cigarette into a long amber tube, "they want to laugh with you. You ought to realize your value as a companion in these days. You are the only person who can see the truth. Eyes and tastes blurred with custom perceive so little. You are quite right when you say that these women are like manikins; that their bodies and faces are lost; but one does not notice it until it is pointed out."

"We will revert," Louise decided, "to a more primitive life. You and I will inaugurate a missionary enterprise, Mr. Strangeway. We will judge the world afresh. We will reclothe and rehabilitate it."

The prince flicked the ash from the end of his cigarette.

"Morally as well as sartorially?" he asked.

There was a moment's rather queer silence. The music rose above the hubbub of voices and died away again. Louise rose to her feet. The prince, with a skillful maneuver, made his way to her side as they left the restaurant.

"Tomorrow afternoon, I think you said?" he repeated quietly. "You will be in town then?"

"Yes, I think so."

"You have changed your mind, then, about—"

"M. Graillet will not listen to my leaving London," she interrupted rapidly. "He declares that it is too near the production of the play. My own part may be perfect, but he needs me for the sake of the others. He puts it like a Frenchman, of course."

They had reached the outer door, which was being held open for them by a bowing commissionaire. John and Sophy were waiting upon the pavement. The prince drew a little back.

"I understand," he murmured.

John finds himself in the midst of new city adventures, and he succeeds in captivating more than one handsome woman of the stage world.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Squirrel Dog.

There is no accounting for that uncanny faculty that enables a homely, long-legged, sad-eyed pup to go unerringly to a lofty oak tree in whose higher branches a bit of animated brown fur is secreted. Another dog of the same or more prepossessing appearance and of a better breed might trot unconcernedly past that same oak tree without so much as a casual sniff. But not so with the real "squirrel dog." He'd pick out the right tree in the densest grove a hunter ever penetrated. And if that squirrel started leaping from tree to tree, that dog would follow it over a square mile of timber.

Suffered For Years Back and Kidneys Were in Bad Shape, But Doan's Removed all the Trouble.

"My kidneys were so weak that the least cold I caught would affect them and start my back aching until I could hardly endure the misery," says Mrs. D. C. Ross, 973 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "In the morning when I first got up, my back was so lame, I could hardly bend over and any move sent darts of pain through my kidneys. It was hard for me to walk up stairs or stoop, and to move while lying down sent darts of pain through me.



MRS. ROSS

"The kidney secretions were scanty and distressing and the water remained in my system, making my feet and hands swell. There were dark circles under my eyes and I became so dizzy I could hardly see. I had rheumatic pains in my knees and it was all I could do to get around. For years I was in that shape and I wore plasters and used all kinds of medicine to no avail until I tried Doan's Kidney Pills. They rid me of the trouble and strengthened my back and kidneys. When I have taken Doan's since, they have always benefited me."

Sworn to before me, L. N. VAUGHAN, Notary Public. Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

EDITS FIRST JERUSALEM DAILY

Mar Itamar Ben Avi, editor of the first daily paper ever published in Jerusalem, and properly a Hebrew paper—the Jerusalem Haav—recently visited Boston. It might be well to explain that "Mar" means "Mr."

Think of it. If Mar Itamar Ben Avi's enterprise had flourished 1917 years ago; and if it had kept pace with the current events of that period in Jerusalem, how much of mind speculation, personal and national animosity, fruitless controversy and trouble generally it would have saved the world—providing Herod did not overthrow himself in the use of a ruthless and perverse censorship.

However, as Jerusalem is again passing through a crisis in its history and as it is likely to become of more political importance—of more international importance—than ever after the war, it is well that it should have so comprehensive and capable a journalist as Itamar Ben Avi to chronicle the events and the news. For he believes that Palestine has a new message to give the world, and that it is destined to play a large and important part, not only in the future history of the Jews, but in the future progress of humanity.

He is an ardent Zionist and he believes that out of the success of Zionism will come not only a regenerated Jewish nation, but a force that will react in a fine way on the intellectual world.

He may be a dreamer, as his father, Ben Zehuda, was, and as Herzl was; but as the dreams of both these men were being realized when the war broke out, Itamar Ben Avi believes that their dreams and his own will be fully realized when the war is over—that the war will prove to be the thing necessary to the full fruition of these dreams.



Adrift with Humor



CONSCIENCE SATISFIED.

"Lizzie, will you be mine?" "Not on your life." "Don't you love me?" "No, I don't and never did." "Are you sure?" "Absolutely sure! I would rather be shot than to marry you!" "Thank you for their kind words Lizzie. I had to ask somebody to marry me in order to do my duty, but now that I have been refused I will never have to ask anybody else. Now my conscience will allow me to be a merry bachelor and save money for my old age."

Wanted His Money's Worth.

"Are dese pigs supposed to be fightin'?" asked the low-browed spectator, who occupied a ringside seat. "Oh, yes." "But dey ain't hittin' each other?" "No. They are giving a pretty exhibition of foot work." "Umph! I came here to see some gore spilled. That carnal stuff don't make no hit with me."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Starved.

Blackton—A poor fellow came to me this morning and said he was starving. I sent him to a restaurant, told him to get a good meal and I'd pay for it.

Johnson—Did he get it? Blackton—Yes—six glasses of beer and three cigars.

COMMON ENEMIES.



First Bystander (watching two men fighting)—Can't somebody part them? Second Bystander—Keep back! Don't interfere! One is an leaman and the other is in the coal combine. Maybe they'll both get hurt.

Self-Treated.

The doctors all gave Jenkins up. He cannot live, said they. Then Jenkins gave the doctors up. And he's alive today.

Couldn't Harm the Dog. "Tommy, you shouldn't hug that dog."

"Why not?" "Fleas." "Oh, that's all right. He's got 'em already."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Not True to His Principles.

Bix—No meat for me. I never eat anything that costs the life of a living creature.

Dix—Then drop that potato you're eating. Don't you know that the production of potatoes costs the lives of millions of poor potato bugs?—Boston Transcript.

Undermined.

"She's a woman of determination." "There is one thing she is never able to determine."

"And what is that?" "Her age."

Limitations.

"Here's an article says that though the lion is a member of the cat family, he cannot purr."

"That's not all. Neither can he prowl at night on the back fence."

Getting Acquainted.

"Mr. Biggs says he is going to make a trip around the world."

"Yes; I suppose he feels that he owes the world an opportunity to make his acquaintance."

The Ambitious Bride.

Bill—Hello! Home from your honeymoon trip already?

Gill—Oh, yes. "Rather short, wasn't it?"

"Oh, yes. My new wife seemed rather anxious to get home and try her cooking on me."—Yonkers Statesman.

Sounds Good.

"What's your dog hanging around with that expectant look for?"

"He heard you say something about leaving a bonus."

MRS. LONGWORTH DOING HER "BIT"



Two daughters of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt are showing their colors; they are not allowing all the glory to fall to the share of the three brothers, Theodore, Quentin, and Archie, who are now in France. Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who as Alice Roosevelt was the most popular girl in the White House since Dolly Madison, has turned her home in Cincinnati over to the Red Cross for war relief work. The war has had a sobering effect on the original and darling daughter of Theodore Roosevelt, who, in her reign in the White House, attracted general attention, no less for her independence of manner and scorn of conventional rules as for the charm of her unusual costumes.

In London, where the society of the English capital honored her, she was hailed as the most daringly free young woman who had ever been admitted to the inner circles. She declined to wear a wedding ring, smoked cigarettes, and declared that a cocktail was not necessarily an instrument of evil. Today she is one of the most ardent workers in the Red Cross, giving of her time, her energy, and her money.

Her sister, Mrs. Richard Derby, the former Ethel Roosevelt, has served in France as a Red Cross nurse, going over with her husband, Doctor Derby, at the beginning of the war. Doctor Derby had charge of a Red Cross unit and together the young couple worked in their mission of mercy. Mrs. Derby has been back twice since her first trip over and the pitfalls of the ocean do not seem to daunt the valiant daughter of Colonel Roosevelt.

WAR SECRETARY'S BOYHOOD

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, got his first military experience when he accepted the office President Wilson offered him. He never even played with tin soldiers when he was a boy. He was always peaceable. His own mother, Mrs. Mary D. Baker, says so.

"I hate war," the mother of the war chief said, "but I wouldn't have a son who would hesitate to fight for his country."

Another son, Capt. Frank H. Baker, is on his way back to his post in Paris. Her husband was a noncommissioned officer in the Confederate cavalry, and 13 of her cousins served in the Civil war.

"Nonsense! No!" she said when asked if she thought her son, Newton D., would be the next president. "I don't think he wants it. The only person who is confident he'll be the next president is his old black mammy down in Virginia. Newton has aged in the last year. There are lines in his forehead which were not there before. He always had such a boyish appearance."

"I don't worry about my boys, though. They can all take care of themselves."

Mrs. Baker, though seventy-five, hasn't a gray hair in her head. "That's because my boys are so good," she explained.



COMMANDS REGIMENT IN FRANCE



Col. George D. Duncan, now on active detail, was born in Kentucky, October 10, 1861, and appointed to the Military academy from that state in 1882. In 1888 he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Ninth infantry, and has served continuously in that arm of the service.

Colonel Duncan was recently released from detail to the general staff corps to join one of the infantry regiments to be sent to the French front, and is now on the field at the head of a regiment of regulars.

Colonel Duncan is an exceedingly active officer and maintains a wonderful control of his men. He first distinguished himself in the Philippine islands, where, after serving for two years in the field, he was in 1900 appointed chief of scouts, in which capacity he did creditable work.

General Pershing and Colonel Duncan have long been close friends, the commanding general having recognized the worth of his subordinate when they were serving in the Philippines together.

Abraham Fur Co.



Trappers If you are looking for THE fur season that will give you the most cash money for your traps, write for our traps today and use them on your next shipment of furs. We have no prizes or other fly-by-night promises to offer you—just a plain business proposition to pay you more for your furs than any other dealer in the world. We have almost unlimited capital and will give you Square Grading—Highest Prices and Quick Returns. The three big things that a trapper needs. Furs will be high this season and you can make the most money on the trap line. We need skins, muskrat, mink, fox, and all other furs in unlimited quantities and you can get the best prices by shipping your furs to us.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALM A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Very Nearsighted. "Are you nearsighted, sir?" asked the waiter, as the diner was leaving. "No," replied the man. "Well, you've left a dime on the table, sir."

"That's for you." "Well, if you think I'd take a tip like that, you must be nearsighted, sir."

THE BEST BEAUTY DOCTOR

Is Cuticura for Purifying and Beautifying the Skin—Trial Free.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then afford the most effective preparations at the minimum of cost. No massaging, steaming, creaming, or waste of time.

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

What He's Going to Be. "Yes," said the nice little old lady, "I am much interested in the war. I have two nieces who are going to be Red Cross nurses, and one fine nephew who is now at Ft. Sheridan studying to be an Armenian."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

The Turtle's Choice. The auto had skidded and upset. An Irishman came up and said to another in the crowd: "What's the excitement, Pat?"

"Shure, an automobile has turned turtle." "Turned turtle, is it?" said the newcomer. "Bedad, that must be the reason it chose a mud puddle."

Red Cross Bag Blue, much better, goes farther than liquid blue. Get from any grocer. Adv.

The Elusive Cook. "I see the army is advertising for cooks, with a proviso that they need not enlist for any stipulated time."

"Shows they understand the nature of cooks, all right enough."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

With Reservations. "Do you care for jam?"

"On the supper table, but not in the trolley cars."

Many a man with a perfectly good scheme lacks the nerve to push it through.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Brochure. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Mitchell. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA. Net Contents 15 Fluid Ounces. 900 DROPS. ALCOHOL—3 PER CENT. Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food by Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN. Thereby Promoting Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC. Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL MITCHELL. A helpful Remedy for Constipation and Diarrhoea, and Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP resulting therefrom in Infancy. Facsimile Signature of Dr. H. H. Mitchell. THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK. At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS. Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Fall Run of Distemper "SPOHNS" MAY BE WHOLLY AVOIDED BY USING "SPOHNS" A small outlay of money brings very great results. It is a sure cure and a preventive if you use it as per directions. Simple, safe and sure. The \$1 size is twice the quantity and an ounce more than the 50c size. Get your horses in best condition for late fall and winter. All druggists, harness dealers or manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind.

Bound to Get There. "In spite of the fine war-training the editor has had at home—meaning in his particular household—the army people turned him down three times," says the Adams Enterprise, "but he hasn't lost hope; he's going to get in that war somehow! They shouldn't discriminate against a man who is merely gray-headed from worry."—The Atlanta Constitution.

Of course the good loser makes the best husband.

Denver Directory KODAKS DEVELOPING and PRINTING. Send for Catalogue and a 4 Finishing Price List. The Denver Photo Materials Co., Eastman Kodak Co., 425 16th Street, Denver, Colorado.

The Oxford Hotel DENVER, COLO. 300 Rooms—\$1.00 and up. Modern Garage in connection. JUST HALF BLOCK FROM UNION DEPOT.

Require for the Wilson Never Break Trace SADDLERY CO. Guaranteed DENVER.

The M. J. O'Fallon Supply Co. DENVER, COLO. PLUMBING and HEATING FIXTURES and MATERIAL. Kewanee Water Supply System for the Ranch or Country Home. Farmers' Record and Account Book Free. DEPT. W. N. U.

DIAMONDS and ARTISTIC JEWELRY MANUFACTURING JOS. I. SCHWARTZ 16th & Curtis, Denver, Colo. WRITE OR CALL FOR CATALOG

The Wyatt Live Stock Co. Our Specialties: Range, Stock and Dairy Cattle; Pure Bred Registered Herd; Immunized Stock Hogs. Denver Stock Yards, Bank Room 412 Exchange Bldg., Stock Yards, Denver, Colo.

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

The Platte River Cattle Co. 715 E. & C. Building, Denver, Colo. PURE BRED HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE. One, two and three. See or write us before buying.

SHOE REPAIRING BY PARCEL POST. Finest equipped plant in West. Shoes received and shipped by mail. Men's shoes, \$1.25, women's \$1.00. Write for price list and shipping tags. DENVER SHOE FACTORY, 1645 Champa St., Denver, Col.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 44-1917.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Mitchell. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA. THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ATROCITIES AS THEY EXIST Orphaned Children, Homeless Families, Devastated Towns, Marked Germany's Path in Belgium.

The Germans entered Belgium in August and September, 1914; we began to come in November. Hence we saw none of the atrocities of the invasion—we saw only results of them writes Vernon Kellogg in the Atlantic. Among these results, as soon by us were, I hasten to say, no women without breasts or children without hands. But there were women without husbands and sons and daughters and children without mothers and fathers. There were families without homes, farms without cattle or horses or houses; towns without town halls and churches and most of the other buildings, and even some without any buildings at all, and a few without many citizens. But there were cemeteries with scores and hundreds of new graves—not of soldiers; and little toddling children who came up eagerly to you, saying, "Mon pere est mort; ma mere est mort." They were distinguished from some of their playmates by this, you see!

And we had to hear—and endure—the stories, the myriad stories, of the relicts of Dinant, Visé, Taminé, Andennes and all the rest. Of course, there were stories exaggerated unintentionally, simply by the inevitable inaccuracies that come from excitement and mental stress. But there were stories that were true, all true.

A Suspicious Note. A school teacher felt that she had every right to feel suspicious when a young boy pupil presented her with a note written in a boyish scrawl which read as follows: "Miss Jones please let Johnny out of school this afternoon as I want to go to the ball game. Johnny's mother, Mrs Perkins."

The less a man says the more guessing his wife has to do. One of the worst things under the sun is a shady reputation.

There's Superior Flavor To POSTUM as a table beverage. A package from the grocer is well worth a trial, in place of coffee—especially When Coffee Disagrees!

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

Russian civilian evacuation of Kronstadt commenced. American destroyers and men in European waters are ready for winter.

Gen. Haig repulsed several violent attacks in Flanders and is consolidating the new positions taken. Italian troops repulsed a strong attack by Austrian and German forces in the Cadore region at Monte Pianna.

German withdrawal of troops in region of Riga is so extensive that Russian troops find no enemy when they advance. Germany lost one-half of her total effectual fleet of super-Zeppelins as a result of her air raid of Oct. 20 over England, according to cable dispatches received at Washington.

The London war office announces that 150 persons, in addition to the 135 lost on the two British destroyers, were killed when two German raiders sank eleven ships in the North sea.

French forces are now within eight miles of important city of Laon. Press comment in Berlin indicates that Germany may evacuate Laon.

Austro-German forces continuing drive and Italians are forced back to own border at northern end of line, losing large part of ground which they took in recent offensive against Austrians and 30,000 men.

New raids Thursday drove the Germans out of the Monkey mountain positions and the villages of Pinon and Pargny-Filain were abandoned. French forces are now within sight of the railway junction of Laon.

British and French troops renew drive which, it is believed, is intended to force Germans from submarine bases on Belgian coast. Allies sweep forward north and east of Ypres, taking villages and fortified points.

Retirement of German forces on the western front to a position far in the rear of the present Hindenburg line is expected by war experts following the recent French blows along the Aisne front. The prisoners captured in the Petain drive now number about 12,000 and many more are coming in; 120 guns of the larger type were captured and vast quantities of small caliber pieces were seized.

WESTERN Camp Cody's subscriptions to the second Liberty loan totaled \$1,917,650. Flour dropped 40 cents a barrel at San Francisco last week, it being the second cut within a month.

The big oil companies of Colorado and Wyoming were well represented in the list of those who helped to boost the Liberty loan.

The Federal Industrial Commission, headed by William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, arrived at Clifton, Ariz., from Globe, where they obtained a satisfactory settlement of the strike.

"I'm glad I shot him; if I can't have him, neither can his wife," bystanders declare Mrs. Beattie Fisher cried after killing Lawrence Barrett in a restaurant at Casper, Wyo.

Troops stationed at the government cantonment at Charlotte, N. C., including soldiers from Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, South Dakota, Washington, Oregon and Idaho, have been ordered to move "East."

WASHINGTON Government modified recent drastic embargo on sugar. President urges vote for women in address to New York delegation.

Ships, wheat and hogs are the great needs emphasized by Mr. Hoover to win the war. President Wilson gave full indorsement to woman suffrage as an immediate issue in every state.

Frank A. Scott resigned as chairman of the War Industries Board. He gave ill health as the reason for his resignation.

Men subject to the second national army are to be given an opportunity to study for work in the army signal corps.

Nearly two-thirds of the water surface of the world is about to be policed by the Japanese navy, according to a Japanese press report.

The first day's response to Secretary McAdoo's offering of an indefinite amount of treasury short-time certificates of indebtedness was \$164,797,000.

Another loan of \$20,000,000 was made to France, bringing total credits extended by the United States to allied nations to \$2,826,400,000.

The census cotton report showed that 5,571,624 bales, counting round as half bales, were ginned from the growth of 1917 up to Oct. 18, compared with 7,303,183 for 1916 and 5,708,726 for 1915.

FOREIGN

Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, has been requested by the government to leave Trinidad.

Twenty Villa followers were taken prisoners by Gen. Jose Carlos Murguía south of San Antonio Pass.

The government was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome when a vote of confidence failed by 314 to 96.

The Swiss newspapers express the opinion that the destruction of four Zeppelins in France is a death blow to aircraft of this type.

The newspapers state that Premier Kerensky probably will relinquish the post of commander-in-chief of the Russian armies to General Boukhotin.

Sixty persons were killed and ninety seriously wounded, as the result of an explosion which occurred in the principal barracks at San Jose, Costa Rica.

The Russian preliminary parliament, according to the newspapers, shortly will discuss the fate of the Romanoff family, now imprisoned near Tobolsk, Siberia.

The American congressmen who are making an unofficial tour of the war area held a conference with Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador, at the embassy in London.

Dr. von Kuehlmann in Berlin still is the most talked of candidate for the chancellorship of that country but Amsterdam reports say Kaiser will keep Michaelis in power.

Chancellor of the Exchequer A. Bonar Law said he would move a vote of credit for \$2,000,000,000 in the House of Commons in London. This amount will finance the war until early in December, it is estimated.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, gave a categorical denial to rumors circulated by Germany that the Western powers were contemplating a separate peace at the expense of Russia and Rumania.

The Sinn Fein conference in Dublin decided the members of the organization should be trained in the use of arms, though this will not be compulsory. The conference promised that the provisional government of Ireland should be established without delay.

Roland S. Morris, the new American ambassador to Japan, in succession to the late George W. Guthrie, arrived at Tokio in good health. Mr. Morris was welcomed at Yokohama by the staff of the American embassy and by members of the American association.

Details have reached London of a German plan to obtain ascendancy after the war in Denmark by ceding to Denmark a small strip of former Danish territory in North Schleswig, in return for "a large sum of money" and, presumably also, certain economic and commercial concessions.

SPORTING NEWS Benny Leonard was offered \$25,000 to box Charley White, the Chicago lightweight.

Introduction of a third major league baseball circuit with or without the sanction of organized baseball was the announcement made at Chicago on the authority of Charles W. Murphy, former owner of the Cubs.

Alfredo de Oro, at New York, retained his title as three-cushion billiard champion when he defeated John Daly, the challenger, in the final block of fifty points by a score of 50 to 46. The total for the three nights' play was: De Oro, 150; Daly, 129.

GENERAL Mrs. Vincent Astor is reported to be ill in Paris.

Canadian wheat soon to be moving toward eastern mills.

Returns from the Liberty loan campaign of the Boy Scouts of America showed that bonds in excess of \$21,000,000 were sold.

Secretary McAdoo, in speech at Little Rock, declares that militant America can whip the Kaiser, but that the Kaiser can whip apathetic America.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, on her seventy-third birthday, said: "America will win the war for France," and expressed her profound admiration for America and American women.

Blown down by a high wind, a big oak tree struck an automobile near Dallas, Tex., killing Frank Boyd, deputy sheriff of Rockwall, Tex., and Eugenia Hanby, his sister-in-law. Two others were seriously injured.

A British tank, similar to the giant war machines of this character in active service in France, reached the New York port on a steamship from Europe and was set up as a companion exhibit to the German submarine which recently arrived, to stimulate Liberty bond purchasing.

Benjamin F. Cheney, Boston; Augustus D. Julliard, New York, and T. DeWitt Cuyler, Philadelphia, were re-elected directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway at the annual stockholders' meeting at Topeka, Kan. Acquisition of 107 miles of railroad under construction or already built was confirmed.

John Schroeder, a Dewitt, Neb., farmer, was fleeced out of \$10,000 by two confidence men, Lincoln police announced. Schroeder gave a draft for \$10,000 for a steel box supposed to contain \$30,000 as his share of a lucky stock speculation. The box contained nothing of value.

A fire of mysterious origin destroyed the potato plant of the Mineral Products Corporation at Alvinite, five miles southwest of Marysville, Utah, causing a loss estimated at \$250,000 and the possible loss of one life.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS. Nov. 12-17—Arizona State Fair at Phoenix.

Winslow's new \$3,000 opera house has been opened. Arizona's share of the second Liberty Loan was \$7,000,000.

The rural telephone line out of McNeal now has ten patrons. The State Loan Board met and approved a number of loans.

Three Tucson ministers have been drafted for Y. M. C. A. war work. Assessment work on mining claims has been suspended for two years.

Fire in Clifton caused \$100,000 loss to an electric warehouse and shop. H. F. Kane, R. S. Culver, R. J. Bobba, J. J. Oates and W. H. Lewis, I. S. Bonham, postmaster at Rodeo, attempted suicide with a .32 caliber pistol.

Five exhibits and large crowds are expected at the Arizona state fair, Nov. 12-17. John Schlalo of Glendale received \$10,700 for his potato crop from twenty-two acres.

About 72,000 acres will be put in Egyptian cotton on the Gila river the coming season. Dirt will begin to fly on the Jerome-Prescott road soon, and the Verde bridge will be built.

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall are domiciled in their Scottsdale home near Phoenix. T. K. Marshall of Tucson was elected president of the Arizona Sunday School Association.

Naco has had to add an extra teacher to its public schools on account of the crowded condition. It is understood that the labor committee of the State Council of Defense is to be reorganized.

The young women of all physical training classes in the University of Arizona have been formed into military companies. Another list of thirty registrants has been certified for military service by the Yavapai county exemption board at Prescott.

Jerome Verde is on a substantial producing basis, shipping fifty tons of 15 to 20 per cent ore daily to the Humboldt smelter.

The Old Dominion Copper Company of Globe announced that it would give to each employee remaining with them a year a Liberty bond of \$50.

I. W. W. members arrested at Globe, under the espionage act indictment returned in Chicago, were bound over to the United States District Court.

The appointment of Will L. Clark of Jerome as fuel administrator for the state of Arizona was announced by the national fuel administration.

Herbert McCrutchon, an I. W. W. agitator, was given a preliminary hearing at Phoenix and bound over to the District Court of Illinois, his bond being fixed at \$10,000.

After passing through a bar of hard diorite, the south cresscut being driven toward the Connor group, on the 700-foot level of the Verde Combination at Jerome is in true Yavapai schist well mineralized with chalcopyrite.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of regents of the University of Arizona was held in Phoenix for the purpose of inspecting the date orchard at Tempe and the experiment farm at Mesa. The date crop is unusually large this year and is being marketed all over the United States.

Tapping the second largest coal producing district in Arizona and opening what will be the first producing coal mines in the state, a railroad is now under construction from Holbrook to Cluffs Cienega in the White mountains.

More beans have been raised in the fertile farm country of the Papago Indians, stretching to the east from the Ajo copper district for seventy-five miles, during the present season than in all the past years of Indian farming combined.

Born early Sunday morning on the Southern Pacific train near Red Rock, a perfectly formed boy was hurled out of the window, according to a report from Red Rock. It was found dead on the right of way by a Southern Pacific track walker.

Union labor leaders of the miners now on strike in the Metcalf, Morenci and Clifton districts assured members of the Federal Industrial Commission investigating the Arizona labor situation they would abide by any decision the commission might make in keeping with the agreement effected at Globe and ending the mine strike there.

Dr. Lorenzo Boldo, formerly of Tucson, was held by Justice Wheeler of Phoenix, in \$1,000 cash bond for further appearance to answer to a charge preferred by Dorothy St. Claire, who alleges that Dr. Boldo is the father of her two children, a son born in 1914 and a daughter a year later.

A number of Arizona members of the Scottish Rite were honored at the gathering of the supreme council, thirty-third degree inspectors general of the Scottish Rite at its biennial session at Washington.

ADD MARBLES TO CURRICULUM

Popular Springtime Pastime for Boys to Be Taken on by University of California.

"Fen dubs, there;" "Knuckle down, now Prexy!" "Say, Prof, how many laws will you swap for my moss agate?"

These are the sporting terms in the vernacular which soon may be heard on the campus of the University of California, according to the San Francisco Bulletin. The spectacle of a group of bearded dignified educators squatting down on their "hunkers," while one of their number commands their attention by the exhibition of his skill, may be a common one.

The new course in applied science to be included in the curriculum embraces the ancient problem of the irresistible force and the immovable body. It has to do with the tendency of one spherical object to impart motion by coming in violent contact with another spherical object previously in a state of inertia, when the first object is given a certain velocity and momentum.

This is done by an intricate method of expulsion, in which the sphere, placed in juxtaposition of the first and second joint of the thumb, is propelled through space by a dexterous flip of the member, which previously had been held in a condition of suppressed energy by means of interlocking two or more digits.

In other words, the game of marbles is to be part of the university course. The ancient and honorable pastime, by which the vernal season of the calendar is heralded by the small boy, has been included in the scheme of exercise in the gymnasium, according to the announcement of F. L. Kleeburger, physical director.

Not only the undergraduates, but the instructors and professors of the university intend to take a course. Degrees possibly will be awarded the most skillful. It is held that the activity necessary to play marbles will be beneficial to a high measure.

Colonel Bids Newsw Good-By. He was one of those solitary-looking men. According to the eagle device on his shoulders, he was a colonel in the United States army.

He issued forth from a lunchroom on lower Fifteenth street, and a newsboy not over twelve, stepped up to him with a paper. He seemed to be one of the kid's steady customers.

The unsmiling face of this man who seemed alone in the world lighted up as he saw the boy. "Good-by, old top," he said to the youngster, as he took the paper, "I won't see you any more."

"Are you going to war?" asked the boy, with an anxious note in his voice. "Yeh; in a day or two now. Good-by, old fellow."

The kid looked at him a minute in silence, and said slowly: "Good-by!"

The officer stuck the paper under his arm and turned up Fifteenth street, with a strange mistiness in his eyes. One got the idea that there wasn't anybody else that the officer wanted to bid farewell.—Exchange.

Heavy Work Done With Steel. British and French alike use the heavy grenade for defensive work, where the thrower is sheltered by a trench or shell hole. But when the word comes to "go over" the English give little thought to the grenade. The bombardiers make a few long range throws as the force approaches the other trench, but once in the Briton does his work with the iron. The moppers-up who follow carry grenades for their work, while their comrades tear across country for the next trench.

This appears to be one of the essential differences in French and English grenade practice which the Americans will be called on to decide between. At present the opinion of the American line officers seems to lean to the English idea that the light offensive grenade is of scant worth. No decision will be reached until both plans have been subjected to trial.

Give Cheerfulness a Chance. Cheerfulness is a much rarer quality than is generally supposed, especially among the rich. It was not common even before we learned that, in spite of Browning though God may be in his heaven, nevertheless, all is wrong in the world.

If "most men lead lives of quiet desperation," as Thoreau says they do, it is, I suspect, because they will not allow cheerfulness to break in upon them when it will. A good disposition is worth a fortune. Give cheerfulness a chance and let the professed philosopher go hang.—A. Edward Newton, in the Atlantic.

Japanese Champagne. The Flowery Kingdom has, in the course of the war, been saturated with so much wealth that the government brewery at Takinogawa deemed it a good investment to go into the champagne producing business at 9 yen (yen, 50 cents) per bottle. The effervescent power of the Japanese "Madame Chiquet" is so great that by carelessly uncorking a bottle half of its contents is lost on the floor. This, at least, is the report printed in "The North China Herald." Probably, a combination of trade jealousy and political malice.—Exchange.

No Faith in the Bard. "They still play Shakespeare in Germany." "Good!" exclaimed Mr. Stormington Barnes. "If there is anything I like, it is to see those Germans lose their money."

FIVE BILLION LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

AVALANCHE OF LAST-MINUTE RETURNS POURED IN FROM COAST TO COAST.

COLORADO ABOVE QUOTA

DENVER HAS 25,521 BOND PATRIOTS AND STATE GIVES EXCESS OF \$602,479.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The Liberty loan apparently passed the \$5,000,000, 000 mark. A last-day drive of titanic proportions throughout the nation rounded up more than \$1,000,000,000 and was believed to have carried the total several hundred million dollars beyond the maximum sum treasury officials had hoped for.

Federal reserve banks were struggling Saturday night under an avalanche of last-minute subscriptions to form some idea of the grand total. Indications are that they will not complete their tabulations for several days.

The treasury's early tabulation of returns, based upon estimates received from the reserve banks, showed a total of \$4,555,000,000. This was admitted to be an underestimate of the result. At the hour the tabulation was made subscribers were standing in line in thousands of cities and towns throughout the country and most of the 26,000 banks were swamped with unreported subscriptions.

Saturday's unofficial compilation by districts:

Table with columns for city and amount. Includes Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, San Francisco.

Denver and Colorado gained new laurels in financial and patriotic circles when the final returns showed that the city and counties outside the city had both oversubscribed their quotas of the second Liberty loan bond issue. A subscription of \$1,500,000 by the clearing house banks aided Denver in rolling up its total.

With a tremendously successful finish, the city ran its final total up to \$14,750,000, oversubscribing its quota \$1,575,100, with the unprecedented and totally unexpected total of 25,521 subscribers.

With six counties missing, the state outside of Denver subscribed \$5,348,579 or \$902,479 over the quota.

The total quota for the state, including Denver, was \$17,616,000, and the total amount subscribed, with six counties missing, is \$20,093,900.

Colorado Loan Figures. Quota for Denver \$13,174,500. Amount subscribed 14,750,000. Over-subscribed 1,575,500. Quota for state outside Denver 4,441,500.

Amount subscribed (6 counties missing) 5,248,579. Over-subscribed 902,479. Number of subscribers in Denver 25,521.

Total quota for state including Denver 17,616,000. Total amount subscribed (6 counties missing) 20,093,900.

Denver's subscription to first Liberty loan \$12,950,000. Denver's subscription to second Liberty loan 14,750,000. Total \$27,700,000.

GERMANS TAKE GORIZIA

Hundred Thousand Prisoners Held—Allies Win in Flanders—Sammies on French Firing Line.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The Austrians and Germans have forced their way through the mountains to the plains of northern Italy, capturing the town of Cividale, the war office announces. The city of Gorizia, on the Isonzo, also has been captured. The capture of 100,000 Italians and more than 700 guns is reported in the official communication from general headquarters, which declares that the Italians second and third armies are in retreat.

Paris.—Gen Pershing's troops have taken positions in first line trenches and fired their first shots of the war. Petain forces begin new drive on Ypres-Dixmude road and capture several villages and fortified farms.

British forces have bettered their positions along the Ypres-Roulers railroad, and Gen. Haig says everything is continuing to go as he has planned.

Meatless and Wheatless Days. Washington.—President Wilson enlists with the forces of the food administration to aid in family enrollment food pledge week, which was ushered in at the close of the Liberty Loan campaign. In a statement issued to launch the food pledge campaign, the President declares that in no way can the nation accomplish its object in the war more certainly than through every family and public eating place in the country pledging its support to the food administration and complying with its requests.

Wyoming. The Carmania Oil Company reports a heavy flow of gas in its No. 1 well in the Plunkett field at Lander.

The Tisdale Oil syndicate reports getting leases on a considerable tract in the Tensleep district near Worland.

Merritt well on Section 8 of the Big Muddy, in which the oil was encountered at a depth of 3,170 feet, has been drilled thirty feet into the sand and the column of oil has raised to within 1,000 feet of the top.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Prices for Metals. New York.—Lead—\$5.50. Bar Silver—\$2 1/2. Copper—Casting, \$23.17 1/2. St. Louis.—Spelter—\$7.91 1/2.

Boulder—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$20.00@25.00 per unit; crude ores, 60 per cent, \$20.00@25.00; 25 per cent, \$12.00@12.50; 10 per cent, \$9.40@12.20 per unit.

Arizona. New strikes in the copper mines around Mayer are almost a daily occurrence.

With the water problem finally solved, sinking is going forward steadily in the Dundee-Arizona shaft at Jerome.

The Jerome Verde has fourteen and a half feet of ore averaging better than 20 per cent copper and the foot-wall has not been reached.

The Arizona Binghamton Copper Company broke all its milling records last month. The first six days of October showed an actual recovery of 12,500 pounds of copper daily.

Colorado. Improvements at the Pinnacle mine at Oak Creek will allow a production of 2,500 tons of coal daily.

The old Louis mine in Bridal Veil basin, near Telluride, is to be reopened and unwatered by a group of Telluride business men.

The recent high-grade ore strike in the Portland mine, at over 2,000 feet from surface, again emphasizes the importance of deep mining.

The Golden Fleece on Hotchkiss mountain, near Lake City, is being reopened, provided with a mill, and it, too, is shaping for steady shipments.

Work on the Griffith oil well, east of Colorado Springs, is going forward without interruption. The oil sand is not expected short of 2,000 or 2,500 feet.

The company operating the Ohio Tunnel above Bird's Eye, in the Leadville district, has awarded contracts for driving its main tunnel ahead 1,000 feet.

The San Antonio Tunneling and Mining Company, at Dayfield, has been incorporated with a capital stock of three million dollars. The holdings of the company comprise 200 acres above Emerald lakes.

Light production is resulting from the work in progress at the main shaft of the Elkton Company on Raven hill. Ten groups of leases are active, and the output is limited to three cars per week of milling grade ore.

The Greenback mine in Graham Park, at Leadville, is again operating at full capacity. At the Wolfstone shaft the Western Mining Company is shipping 200 tons per day of zinc carbonate and lead-zinc sulphide.

Montana. George L. James, manager of the Southern Montana Oil Company, that is drilling wells near Meeteetse, has great faith in the oil section about Meeteetse, and believes it will make a good field.

The situation continues to improve at the properties of the Anaconda Mining Company at Butte. About 11,000 tons of ore are being hoisted daily. This is equivalent to a copper production of something like 30,000,000 pounds monthly. The number of men returning to work is increasing daily, and an Anaconda official statement says the company's mines are now being operated at 75 per cent of normal.

New Mexico. Ties for the new narrow gauge railroad to Johnson mine are being cut. Miners are scarce in the Mogollon district and the increasing work offers employment for good men.

The Socorro Mining & Milling Co are increasing mill tonnage. October tonnage being several hundred tons ahead of normal.

There are several silver prospects in the Cerrillos camp that are showing some high grade ore that will soon be on the shipping list.

At Mogollon, the Oaks Co. increased development and ore breaking on the Central group. A considerable tonnage is awaiting shipment to mill.

The Waldo smelter at Cerrillos is running night and day and has been turning out zinc dust ever since last April. This plant will soon enlarge its capacity.

The shaft of the Galena Chief at Cerrillos has been retimbered. The ore is a lead proposition and runs over eighty ounces of silver to the ton and 12 per cent lead.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

STATE OF ARIZONA
Office of the
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION
United States of America,)
State of Arizona,) ss.

The Arizona Corporation Commission does hereby certify that the annexed is a true and complete transcript of the Articles of Incorporation of Evans Mercantile Company which were filed in the office of said Arizona Corporation Commission on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1917, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., as provided by law.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Arizona Corporation Commission, by its chairman, has hereunto set its hand and affixed its official seal. Done at the City of Phoenix, the Capitol, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1917.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION,
F. A. JONES, Chairman.
[SEAL]
Attest:
SAM. W. PROCTOR, Secretary.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF EVANS MERCANTILE COMPANY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, E. H. Evans and T. H. Pattison, whose names are hereto subscribed, have this day associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Arizona, and to that end have adopted and do hereby adopt the following ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, and do hereby certify that:

I. The name of this corporation, and by which it shall be authorized to transact its business is EVANS MERCANTILE COMPANY. The names, residence and postoffice address of the incorporators are E. H. Evans, Patagonia, Arizona; T. H. Pattison, Patagonia, Arizona. The principal office and place of transacting the business of this corporation shall be at Patagonia, Santa Cruz County, Arizona, but branch offices and places of business may be kept and maintained at such other places, either in the United States or foreign countries, as the Board of Directors may by resolution decide, at any of which offices, meetings of the stockholders and directors may be held and corporate business transacted.

II. The capital stock of this corporation shall be Twenty-five Thousand Dollars (\$25,000.00), divided into two hundred and fifty (250) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) per share. The capital stock shall be paid into the treasury of the corporation at such time and under such conditions as the Board of Directors shall determine, either in cash or by the transfer of real or personal property, or by the transfer of any other valuable right or thing, for the uses and purposes of the corporation, in exchange for which shares of the capital stock shall be issued, and

such stock when issued shall be fully paid and forever non-assessable. The judgement of the directors as to the value of any property, right or thing required or service rendered in exchange for shares of the capital stock, when entered on the minutes of the corporation shall, in the absence of actual fraud, be conclusive.

III. The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted by this corporation is to carry on and conduct a general wholesale and retail mercantile business; to buy and sell groceries, provisions, hardware, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, drugs and medicines, hay and grain and all other classes of personal property; to engage in the cattle business in all its branches, including the raising, buying, selling, feeding and handling of hogs, horses and cattle and other domestic animals; to purchase and deal in securities, municipal and other stocks and bonds, including its own and the stocks and bonds of other companies and corporations; to borrow and loan money; and to give security for money borrowed; to buy and sell real estate, including mines and mining claims and properties; to locate, purchase, hold, own, operate, develop and sell mines and mining claims and all kinds of mineral claims, and to carry on and conduct the business of mining, milling and smelting ores and minerals in all its branches; to own, handle and control letters patent and inventions; to act as administrator or executor of the estates of deceased persons and as guardian of minors and incompetent persons, or in any other fiduciary capacity, and generally to do, carry on and transact any and all kinds of business in which natural persons may lawfully engage.

IV. The time of the commencement of this corporation shall be the date of the filing of a copy of these Articles of Incorporation in the office of the Arizona Corporation Commission, and a certified copy thereof in the office of the County Recorder of Santa Cruz County, Arizona, and the termination thereof shall be twenty-five (25) years thereafter, with the right of renewal and perpetual succession as provided by law.

V. The business affairs of this corporation shall be conducted by a Board of Directors consisting of not less than three nor more than five members, each of whom shall be a stockholder, and whenever a director shall cease to be a stockholder he shall thereby at the same time cease to be a director. They shall be elected annually by the stockholders at their regular annual meeting, which shall be held at the office of the company in Patagonia, Arizona, on the second Monday of October of each year, and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The first annual meeting of the stockholders shall be held on the second Monday of October, 1918, and until that time and until their successors are elected and qualified.

VI. The Board of Directors shall be composed of E. H. Evans, T. H. Pattison and C. A. Pierce.

VII. The officers of this corporation shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and such other officers and agents as the Board of Directors may determine. The officers shall be chosen annually by the Directors, either by election or appointment, as may be provided by the By-Laws, and shall hold their office until their successors are chosen and qualified. Any two offices may be held by the same person.

VIII. The Board of Directors shall have power to repair and adopt by-laws for the government of the corporation, and to adopt a seal and to do all other acts necessary to complete the incorporation thereof, and for the management of its business affairs. They may amend the By-Laws at any regular meeting of the Board. Any vacancy in the Board of Directors may be filled by the remaining members of the Board by appointment from among the stockholders.

IX. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability, either direct or contingent, to which this corporation is at any time to subject itself, shall not exceed the amount of two-thirds (2-3) of its capital stock.

X. The private property of the stockholders of this corporation shall be forever exempt from the payment of corporate debts.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 28th day of September, A. D. 1917.

E. H. EVANS, [SEAL]
T. H. PATTISON [SEAL]
State of Arizona,)
Santa Cruz County,) ss.

The above and foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 28th day of September, 1917, by E. H. Evans and T. H. Pattison.

E. R. PURDUM,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires July 13, 1920)

Filed in the office of the Arizona Corporation Commission this 1st day of October, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the request of Frank J. Duffy, whose postoffice address is Nogales, Arizona.
ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION,
By F. A. JONES, Chairman.
Oct. 12 - Nov. 15

NOTICE OF CONTEST

Re: 016442; Contest, 4036
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona, Oct. 11, 1917.
To May A. Maissen, of Elgin, Arizona, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Virgil A. Long, who gives Sonota, Arizona, as his postoffice address, did on June 17th, 1917, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead Entry, Serial No. 016942, made May 15, 1912, for W 1/2 NE 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4, Section 25, Township 20 S., Range 16 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that you have never established residence on said land, have abandoned same and have failed to comply with all the requirements of the law both as to residence and cultivation; furthermore that your absence from said land is not due to your connection with the military or naval service of the United States.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire further notices to be sent to you.

JOHN J. BIRDNO, Receiver.
Date of first publication October 19, 1917.
Date of second publication October 26, 1917.
Date of third publication November 2, 1917.
Date of fourth publication November 9, 1917.

New line "King's Chocolates for American Queens," at Peerless Parlors. - Adv.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is a senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed to my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the mucous membrane of the System. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, etc.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

T. N. STEVENS
Civil Engineer and U. S. Mineral Surveyor.
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Santa Cruz Patagonian

HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner.
Subscription - \$2.00 a year

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

ELGIN

Bootleggers were scarce at the fair this year. Let's try to make them "conspicuous by their absence" next year.

Elgin people are proud of the fact that Glen McFarland and Lester Fern Collie won first and second prizes, respectively, at the "cutter bonus" show at the Santa Cruz County fair.

The county fair is a good thing for bringing old friends together and forming new friendships. We feel that the orators on Saturday's program covered themselves with glory, so very patriotic and earnest were they.

Rev. Trevor Orton was summoned to Nogales by the U. S. government to assist in Y. M. C. A. work with the soldiers stationed there. This is one of the most necessary departments of a military organization, and your flame as well as moral aid is needed. In a few weeks the Rev. Mr. Orton expects to resume religious work in this field, beginning in Patagonia.

ITEMS FOR THE RANCHER

Jim Reagan is drilling a well on the Elgin ranch of Arthur Maynard.

J. D. Rountree is awaiting delivery of casing to complete the well on the San Rafael ranch of Sherman Rhehart. The well is now down 300 feet.

W. J. Russell has purchased Brookdale ranch, formerly owned by Bert Sorrels, for \$4000. It is reported that \$1000 worth of fruit was sold from that place last year.

A ton of pink beans was delivered to the Evans Mercantile Co. from J. D. Rountree's San Rafael valley ranch this week. Mr. Rountree has several tons of beans for future delivery.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(016443-024539)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Oct. 27, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Louis C. Hummel, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on January 17, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 016443, for N 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NE 1/4, Sec. 15, and March 5, 1914, Homestead Entry, No. 024539, for SE 1/4 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 SW 1/4, Sec. 15, Township 20 S., Range 16 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonota, Arizona, on the 4th day of December, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: D. M. E. Young, Chas. O. Putnam, of Elgin, Arizona; Mrs. G. Hummel, of Tucson, Arizona; Ed. Hummel, of Sonota, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication 11-2-17 11-20

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(025746)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Oct. 6, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Guy S. Bryant of Sonota, Arizona, who on October 2, 1914, made homestead entry No. 025746, for NE 1/4, Section 19, Township 20 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 Sonota, Arizona, on the 20th day of November, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: George J. White, Richard T. Fossett, Gabriel P. Woodward, Michael G. Rouse, all of Sonota, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First pub. 10-19-11-29-17

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Sept. 29, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Charles F. Harrison of Duquesne, Ariz., who on March 22, 1913, made Homestead Entry No. 021636 for Lot 4, SW 1/4 SE 1-4, Sec. 8; E 1-2 NW 1-4 NE 1-4, NE 1-4 NE 1-4, N 1-2 SE 1-4 NE 1-4, NE 1-4 SW 1-4 NE 1-4, Section 17, Township 21 S., Range 17 E., G&SRB& Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner at Nogales, Ariz., on the 8th day of November, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: T. P. Thompson, Victor J. Wager, T. G. Chalmers, D. G. Chalmers, all of Nogales, Ariz.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication Oct. 5-11-2-17.



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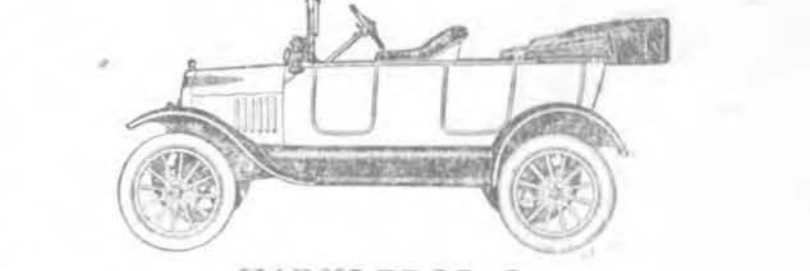
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ALL KINDS IN STOCK:
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Geo. B. Marsh, Inc.

Advertisement for A.S. Henderson, General Hay and Merchandise Grain Patagonia Arizona. Includes text: 'Merchandise of all kinds costs more now than formerly, but we are still selling goods at the lowest possible margin of profit.'

Advertisement for Lee Puncture Proof Tires, The Tires That Put The Sure in Pleasure. Distributors: Roy & Titcomb, Inc. Nogales, Arizona.

Advertisement for Commercial Hotel, Patagonia, Arizona. One of the best hotels in Southern Arizona, with every home appointment for the traveling public.

Advertisement for Assays, Revised Prices. Gold or Silver 75c, Gold and Silver \$1. Lead or Copper (by best methods) \$1. Lead or Copper with Gold and Silver \$1.50. Lead, Copper, Gold and Silver in same sample \$2.00. Hugo W. Miller, Nogales, Arizona.