

**BE SURE TO GO
TO THE
Santa Cruz County
FAIR
to be held at
Sonoita, Thursday, Friday and
Saturday of Next Week**

You will miss a good time if you fail to attend. Thursday will be mainly taken up with entering and arranging exhibits, and other preparations. Friday and Saturday are the big days; something interesting will be going on all the time. There will be a thrilling program of sports each day under the direction of Harry Saxon of Nogales. The amount of the prizes up on the races and other cowboy stunts is bound to bring out good performers. You are assured good eats this year by local people. Plenty of refreshments also.

**Dancing Friday and Saturday Nights
COME AND HAVE A GOOD TIME**

SURE ???

Are you two young folks sure you won't be poor in your old age? Are you providing for it or just shipping and tripping along with no fear of the years? If you fail to be thrifty old age will be shifty. This bank makes special provisions for young married folks. Husband and wife can open a "joint account" which permits either to draw out and deposit funds. It makes them SURE they won't be POOR in the evening of life.

**The First National
Bank of Nogales,
Nogales, Arizona.
ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00**

J. E. Hopkins.

F. D. Valles.

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

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

THE AMERICAN GARAGE

**Miners Complete line of
Ranchers Brunswick-Pathe**
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
International Drug Co.
H. L. SCHERB, Prop. WE PAY POSTAGE ON
NOGALES, ARIZ. OVER \$2

A. F. KERR, President. R. E. 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. Lueker, A. F. Kerr, J. E. Wise, J. A. Harrison, W. H. Land.

A Wave of Crime; Possible Remedies

An epidemic of crime seems to be sweeping over this county. The last few days nearly every crime, from petit larceny to murder, has been committed and but one person has been apprehended, and that one merely on circumstantial evidence.

We are not making a complaint against Sheriff Earhart nor his deputies for neglect of duty, but merely calling attention to a condition that exists. It is a fact that there are not enough officers of the law on the payroll to cover the county-as it should be policed, and we are too close to the Mexican boundary to use dilatory tactics in the pursuit of criminals. We believe that there would be less crime if offenders, upon conviction, are given more severe sentences and an example made, where possible, of criminals that would compel respect for the laws and authority of the land.

In Patagonia we need street lights of some kind, preferably electric lights, which could easily be secured by tapping the power line that runs within three miles of town; also a night watchman is a necessity as a deterring influence over the thief that prowls in the night and the small (or large) boys that have little respect for property rights.

The Patagonian is willing to assist in any manner possible in bringing about these safeguards, and any movement in that direction will have our hearty cooperation.

ITEMS FOR THE RANCHER

T. G. Dunham of the San Rafael valley was in town Tuesday with a load of beans, grown on his ranch there.

Mr. O. F. Ashburn's Pennsylvania ranch house has been plastered on the outside with Douglas cement and now presents a beautiful picture.

The well being drilled on the San Rafael valley ranch of Sherman Rinehart is down 260 feet with no water being struck. Water in that valley is like gold-it's where one finds it.

Reports during the past five years indicate that 75 per cent of the spoilage of food products in home canning is due to use of poor rubbers, old jar tops and defective joints, springs and caps.

Jack Moore, the popular superintendent of the State Consolidated Publishing Company of Tucson, J. W. Miller, manager of the Patagonia Lumber Company, and the editor enjoyed a delectable Sunday dinner at the San Rafael valley ranch of Miss Grace Van Osdale.

Pete Bergier will shortly ship some cattle to his new feeding ground near Gila Bend, Ariz., and will begin, about November 1, the construction of large concrete water tanks on the new ranch so the thirsty animals may have plenty of water at all times. Mr. Bergier is associated with Jim Gatlin in this business venture.

Fresh Oysters—Peerless Parlors, adv

**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 mares, 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.



R. T. FOSSETT and W. D. CORSON
Will Operate a
DINING HALL
at the
Santa Cruz County Fair
Sonoita, Oct. 25-27
Lunch and Regular Meals Will Be Served

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Our Mexican friends held two dances this week, which were enjoyed by the attendants.

Mrs. Henry Kane, who has been seriously ill for several days, is much improved in health.

The appointment of W. Caballeros as deputy sheriff has been revoked by Sheriff Ray Earhart.

Deputy Sheriff Frank Cox and Sherman Rinehart of Duquesne were Patagonia visitors this week.

Jack Deegan, day jailor at the courthouse, has been appointed deputy inspector of customs at Ajo.

Mrs. O. F. Ashburn, who has been seriously ill for several days, is much better, and we hope soon to hear of her complete recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. B. Schultz, former Patagonia residents, are spending a few days here en route from Denver, Colo., to Tucson.

Mrs. James Kane celebrated the 54th anniversary of her birth last Monday. She was the happy recipient of many handsome gifts sent by admirers.

Supervisor Geo. W. Parker passed through here Monday on his way to Nogales to attend the adjourned meeting of the county board, returning Tuesday afternoon to his San Rafael valley ranch, accompanied by his family.

George White and Mr. Larimore returned Friday to their home in Elgin after an unsuccessful pursuit of horse-thieves who had stolen about 30 animals from residents of that neighborhood.

Supervisor Gatlin returned from Albuquerque, N. M., in time to attend the board meeting Monday. He found his brother, to whose bedside he was called, much improved in health.

The residence of Hugh Young narrowly escaped destruction last week, when a fire that had been started with the evident purpose of burning the building was discovered under the structure and put out before damage was done.

The tarpaulin cover was stolen from S. P. Agent F. A. Stone's auto Sunday night. What next? Last week two tires were taken from the same machine, but were recovered later.

Wm. Fessler, who for some time has been sick in a hospital in Nogales, is again back in Patagonia much improved in health, and will reopen his barber shop next Monday.

The new highway board recently appointed by the supervisors met Monday in Nogales and organized for business. E. Titcomb was elected chairman and Miss Laura Parsons was chosen to act as secretary. The members of the commission are G. S. Bryant, J. P. Garrett, O. F. Ashburn, E. Titcomb and Chris Wilson.

Painters are at work repainting the S. P. Ry. buildings in Patagonia, and when finished will be an example for our property owners to follow. Colonel R. R. Richardson beat the railroad company's men by having the Commercial hotel refinished. The colonel is to have other painting done when the hotel job is completed.

The third annual Santa Cruz County Fair, to be held at Sonoita, Oct. 25-27, promises to surpass its predecessors in every way, if the program as arranged is carried out. Everyone should boost this exhibition of the county's resources to the extent of their ability. Good entertainment features are assured.

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 & Hays, Props.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Mrs. A. S. Henderson has filed mine location notices on Pasadena Nos. 1 and 2, in the Wrightson district.

C. H. Schultz, owner of the Bell Mare Extension group of claims of the Ajax mining property was in town this week and reported work going on in a satisfactory manner. This property is doing considerable development work at present.

L. T. Cranmer of Lake City, Minn., is here in connection with development work on the property of the Viceroy Mining Company, of which he is secretary. One claim of this company is on the Baca Float, and arrangements will have to be made with the Baca heirs to continue operations, it is said. Howard Banek has been looking after the interests of the Viceroy company's development operations.

The Duquesne Mining and Reduction Company is shipping about 200 tons of ore a day. It is possible that, owing to a shortage of cars at Zorrilla, more of the ore than has been shipped from Patagonia by this company will be diverted this way. The Duquesne concern has sold the steam power plants both at Duquesne and Washington Camp to an El Paso, Texas, wrecking company, which in turn has sold the powerful engines to Texas ice factories. The machinery was shipped this week from Patagonia. Electric power has been used in the Duquesne company's reduction plant, as it is more economical in many ways.

Application blanks for Liberty Bonds may be filled out at the Patagonian.

A. S. Way Is Released

The arraignment and preliminary hearing of A. S. Way, charged with the murder of F. J. Miller of Mowry, was held yesterday morning before Justice Farrell at Harshaw. Judge Frank J. Duffy acted as council for the defense, the prosecution being handled by County Attorney Chas. L. Hardy.

Mr. Way was released from custody on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

Fred J. Miller Is Buried at Nogales

Fred Miller of Mowry was shot and killed last Friday afternoon by an unknown person, who fired from ambush as Miller was working in a field adjoining his home. Mr. Miller had been in this neighborhood for about 16 years and had been employed as miner, farmer and cattle raiser. He had just reached the point in his career when he was talking of retiring from the strenuous duties of life and enjoying the fruits of his labor. Mr. Miller is survived by his widow and a stepson, Charles, whom he legally adopted a few years ago. The funeral was held Sunday at the Geo. B. Marsh mortuary chapel and interment was made in the Nogales City cemetery, the Rev. G. C. Golden officiating.

Al. S. Way, a rancher living about two miles from the Miller place, is in the county jail accused of the shooting of Miller. The only evidence connecting Way with the crime is circumstantial, tracks made by a horse, beginning within 250 yards of the spot where the victim fell, being followed by the sheriff's posse to the man's home. Dogs were brought from Tucson to take up the chase but were unable to follow the trail, there being nothing from which they could take up the scent.

County Attorney Charles L. Hardy has filed a complaint charging Way with murder.

Soldier's Letter From Camp

The following communication was recently received by the Patagonian from Camp Funston:

"Boys all arrived O. K. and are feeling fine and dandy. We have good quarters and have started in to be real soldiers. Clothing is scarce; all that has been issued is coveralls, and we miss our frijole beans. Thanks to the Patagonia people for the cigarettes, for we can't buy any in Kansas. Will write from time to time. We had a fine trip. Our captain was the best ever.

"DR. B. BANNING,
"35th Co., 104th Depot Brigade,
Camp Funston, Kansas."



A Complete Line—Lowest Prices

Don't send away for a single article you need for your automobile until you find out what we can do for you.

THE PATAGONIA GARAGE
PAT PATTERSON, MGR.

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.

Fruit will be scarce this year--and SUGAR HIGH

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

Children's Koveralls

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

Men's Wear

Men's Genuine Panama Hats, All wool cream color Trousers, All wool Beach Cloth Trousers, B.V.D. Underwear, all sizes, Union suits in lisle, and also two-piece underwear.

Washington Trading Co.
PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

RATHER DIFFICULT POSITION TO MAINTAIN



When it comes to maintaining difficult positions, the armies at the front must take off their hats to this British munition worker. He is the well-known juggler, 40-H-P Zarna, who at present is confining his efforts principally to making munitions for the Germans, though to the great regret of the Boches they won't receive the munitions except through the muzzles of British guns. However, between times Zarna finds opportunity to exhibit his skill for the amusement of his fellow workers. The photograph shows him at one of his clever tricks, standing on his head on a bottle and juggling several balls at the same time.

BULLSNAKE IS MASCOT OF PORTLAND TROOPS

Portland, Ore.—Company G, Second Washington state infantry, of Aberdeen, if allowed to do so will take a mascot to France that will raise the hair on the heads of the allied troops as well as those of the Teutons. The mascot is a bullsnake. The snake has been a pet with the company outposts in the Cascade mountains. One soldier discovered the snake in deadly battle with a large rattler. It killed the rattler and a few minutes later when attacked killed a second rattler. The soldiers thought its fighting ability should be recognized and captured it.

and by grafters collecting money. No such abuse of the American Red Cross nurses' uniform is possible. The woman who has organized this great service and trained it to a morale every bit as perfect as that of the army or navy is Jane A. Delano, herself a trained nurse. Miss Delano was formerly a superintendent of the nurses training schools at Bellevue hospital, New York, and the hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and is now chairman of the national committee on Red Cross nursing service.

BLISTER BEETLE'S LIFE DUAL

Both Blessing and Pest, Is Classification of Indiana State Entomologist.

Indianapolis.—A "pest and a blessing all in one," is the classification of the blister beetle by Frank N. Wallace, state entomologist. The beetle is now numerous in the fields of Indiana and is becoming a pest to a certain degree. It is an aid to the farmer because of its appetite for grasshoppers, however. Discussing the insect Mr. Wallace said:

"During the season of 1916 the comparative scarcity of blister beetles was often commented on in this office, and as grasshoppers were quite numerous, a pest of the grasshoppers was predicted for the season of 1917. This prediction came true and more damage has been done this season than for many seasons past.

"However, the blister beetles are found in such numbers over the state that they are becoming a pest in many fields, but also a blessing as they are the greatest means of controlling grasshoppers."

USE FOR HORSE CHESTNUTS

British School Children Gather Them to Supplant Grain for Munitions.

London.—School children all over England will devote their leisure time during the next six weeks in gathering horse chestnuts, which the government is able to use in unlimited quantities in the manufacture of munitions. Researches last year by the Royal Society led to the discovery that horse chestnuts provide a satisfactory substitute for the grain used in certain processes of munition making. Every ton of horse chestnuts harvested will save half a ton of grain for human consumption. Plans made by the school authorities indicate that more than 300,000 tons of these chestnuts will be turned over to the government by school children this fall.

QUEER STORIES OF NEW RUSSIA

Elementary Mentality of the Masses Demonstrated by Amusing Examples.

FISH MADE FREE BY TROOPS

How Pretty Woman, With Dogs and Red Ribbon, Turned Hostility to Enthusiasm—Man With Red Umbrella Becomes Personage.

Paris.—Political happenings have succeeded one another so rapidly in Russia that French correspondents there have had little time to do more than occupy themselves with them, and descriptive articles from those journalists have been few regarding the effect of the revolution on the mass of the people and its results in the provinces and among the peasants. One or two articles, however, have appeared which throw some light on the mentality of the Russians, regarded as so different from that of other Europeans.

Robert de Flers, associate editor of the Figaro and now attached to the headquarters staff of the Roumanian army, has had months of study of the Russian troops serving in conjunction with those of Roumania. Here are some anecdotes from his latest article: There is a fine lake somewhere in the south of Russia which is connected by a channel with a smaller lake, where huge carp are raised. The channel was barred by nets to prevent the carp from passing into the larger lake, and, as food does not reach the troops in the district too plentifully nor in great variety, the officers were glad to vary their mess with the fish.

One day some hundreds of soldiers were gathered in a meeting—one of those meetings which have become a regular institution in the Russian army this year—plunged in deep discussion. Suddenly there was a rush toward the lakes and, with cries of "Sloboda!" "Sloboda!" ("Liberty!" "Liberty!"), the men began to pull out the barriers and nets and destroy them. The officers wished to prevent the destruction, but the soldiers took little notice of their reprimands beyond crying "Sloboda! Sloboda for the fish!"

A noncommissioned officer explained the matter. "Fish are God's creatures as men are. Like them, they have the right to liberty. But men can talk and so have made the revolution, while fish are dumb and can never make theirs. It is, therefore, our duty to aid them because it is contrary to nature to pen them up in order to capture them and easily kill them."

A Personage and Didn't Know It. A middle class functionary, a man who occupied a modest position in one of the tax-collecting offices and who was imbued with the narrow, bureaucratic, reactionary spirit generally found in that class, chanced to go out one day with a red umbrella under his arm. A group of manifestants going to a meeting begged him to open his umbrella. He willingly complied, and at

once found that his bright umbrella—red being the revolution's color—made him a personage. Women threw him flowers, children were lifted up for him to kiss, and he was at once made president of the meeting.

When that was over he was conducted in triumph to a banquet, and there, too, he made an eloquent speech, having discovered himself an orator without having ever suspected it. Finally he was conducted to his home at a late hour by several thousands of his free if not enlightened fellow-citizens. From that day, after inscribing his name on the revolutionary committee, he has never gone out without his red umbrella, always open.

For months every material, from silk to the commonest cloth, colored red, has been sought for and made into cockades, flags, streamers, etc. The smallest fragment of red serves as an excuse for a manifestation. Here is a story of a squad of Russian soldiers, a pretty woman, a pet dog, and a bow-knot of red ribbon.

The pretty woman was walking up and down the platform of a little station crowded with soldiers. The men, whose opportunities of seeing a pretty woman had been limited for many a month, gazed in admiration and were prepared to make a manifestation in her honor. But suddenly their feelings showed a change and cries of discontent began to be heard. A group of soldiers went up to the woman and severely upbraided her because a bow of red ribbon was fastened over the ear of her Pomeranian dog. Such a use of the symbol of revolution was shocking, they said, as it showed a wish to ridicule the great movement. The soldiers shouted, shrieked, and jumped about excitedly, to the utter astonishment of the pretty woman and of the Pom.

But the woman extricated herself from an embarrassing position with the guile of a true daughter of Eve. She took the ribbon from her dog's head and placed it in her own hair. Once more the crowd changed its tone, and it was amid enthusiastic cheering that she, and the dog, took the train a little later.

A certain general was suspected by his men of being only lukewarm toward the new movement, so a delegation of soldiers waited on him to ask him his real opinions.

"I'll tell you just what I am," he said to them, "and you can tell it to every one. I look upon my men as my children and so have no reason not to tell them the whole truth. I am a Maximalist anarchist. After that I am sure you won't want any further details."

The men went away delighted. They declared to the regiment that had sent them: "The general is absolutely all right. He is so tremendously revolutionary that we couldn't even remember the name that he said."

Logic of Freedom.

Two soldiers had happened to speak to a general and one had used the term, "your excellency," as was the custom before the revolution. The other soldier afterward rebuked his companion for such a lapse from new principles.

"You said 'excellency'!" "Well, of course I said 'excellency.'" "But don't you know that now you mustn't say 'excellency'?" "And why mustn't we say 'excellency' and more?" "What? Why? Because we have made the revolution, and now we are all free."

The first soldier was silent for a minutes, and then remarked: "But since we are all free, we are free to say 'excellency' if we like to." The other soldier, in turn, reflected for a minute, and then declared: "That's true, after all. The moment we are free we can do what we like. It's that, you see that's so difficult to understand. But as that's really so, I am going to say 'excellency' myself." Then he added: "But, all the same, it won't be the same thing as before."

Ludovic Nadeau has found time to send to the Temps some anecdotes about events in Petrograd after the great revolution:

In the early days of the revolution a strange-looking street-sell made his appearance on the Nevsky Prospect. As he wore a scarlet cap, a crowd soon gathered. He was offering pamphlets at 50 kopecks apiece, and could hardly hand them out quick enough. The natural inference would be that the work treated of the revolution, but, as a matter of fact, it was a "History of Buddhism," bought, doubtless, for a nominal sum as a publisher's remainder. One soldier, as he carried away his bargains, was heard to say: "I can't read, but lots of comrades in the barracks can."

Before the revolution, people bathed naked in the Neva, but outside the town. Now they are bathing, entirely stripped, within the town, and walk about on the bridges and quays between the French and British embassies. The men of 1793 were christened "sans culotte," (without trousers), the men of 1917 are "sans calecon," (without drawers).

The Petrograd soldiers, anxious to instruct themselves and occupy the leisure that the revolution has given them, are great visitors to the museums. Their anxiety to investigate everything leads them to pass their hands over the pictures and caress the statuary, (often marking it with their nails). Notices have been put up begging comrades to touch nothing.

The founder and curator of the "Ethnographic" Museum recounts that his staff, (caretakers, cleaners, etc.), has petitioned the government for the suppression of his office, on the ground that a curator is useless in a museum, that he does nothing, costs money, and is of no service, as they who carry the keys, wield the feather brooms, and clean the floors are the real curators.

How to Be a Civil Engineer. In a manufactory the workmen in a body waited on the civil engineers to tell them that, "the old order having passed away, there must be no more slavery. Everyone must work in turn. So you will kindly come of you go down into the mines, and others fire the engines."

"And who will do our work?" asked the engineers. "Some of us will take turns in your offices."

"But what will you do there?" "The same as you—sit around, sharpen pencils, and smoke cigarettes."

On Sunday, July 8, M. Naudeau saw a crowd moving along the Nevsky Prospect, carrying banners, half blue, half yellow. "That's all right," said a middle-class citizen to him. "Revolutionary red seems to be going out of date." When the column had approached, it proved to be composed almost entirely of soldiers, enough to form two or three regiments. Their banners for the inscription "Long Live the Government!" which seemed to show that it was a patriotic manifestation, but others had "Long Live the Ukraine!" "Long Live Independent Little Russia!" "Long Live the Independent Ukraine!"

The soldiers belonged to the Petrograd garrison and were natives of Little Russia, manifesting their desire to be enrolled as soon as possible in the purely Ukrainian army that is being formed in the south. No one interfered with their separatist demonstration.

Some soldiers whose bearing was anything but martial, were taking up too much room in a tramway to please the female conductor, who rated them vigorously with all the extraordinary authority of women in Russia always display toward men. "You, soldiers! Go on! You only have soldiers' clothes, that's all!"

"It's a shame to treat a poor wounded man like this," murmured one of them.

"You wounded?" retorted the conductor. "If you are wounded it must be in the left nostril and by a cork from a bottle!"

These illustrations of Russian temperament are declared to indicate the difficult task Kerensky confronts, to direct such a people and to keep them steadily in the path that he would have them follow.

COW GETS ARMY RECOGNITION

Soldiers Permitted to Own Animal Paying Upkeep From Ration Savings.

Washington.—Soldiers in the army not only may keep a cow, but they can feed it at government expense, provided they consume the milk, says a ruling of the Judge advocate general. The decision was rendered on the question of whether feed for a cow kept by a detachment of soldiers for the production of milk for the detachment mess could legally be purchased from the ration savings, in view of the regulation that "such savings shall be used solely for the purchases of articles of food."

ACTIVE RED CROSS WORKER



Mrs. Funston, widow of the late General Frederick Funston, is one of the leading workers in Red Cross work.

The widow of one of the country's greatest soldiers is doing more than her share in urging practical aid for the soldiers and sailors.

NURSING SERVICE TO BE VERY BEST

Sick and Wounded Soldiers to Get as Good Care as in Any Hospital.

RED CROSS MOST EFFICIENT

Best Surgeons and Best Nurses in United States Sent With Army to France—Only Graduate Nurses May Serve.

Washington.—The greatest advance made by the American Red Cross in the science of looking after an army's welfare is in its nursing service. The United States is the only nation which entered the present war with a fully enrolled and organized service of trained nurses. The most rigid rule of the Red Cross is that none but graduate nurses shall be permitted to serve as nurses in American war hospitals.

For the first time in history the United States has sent to the front with its forces a modern hospital equipment. The sick and wounded will receive as good care as they could get in any hospital in the United States. Fine buildings do not make a fine hospital—it is the surgical and nursing attention which the patient receives, and this attention can be given in a tent as well as in a million-dollar hospital building. The American Red Cross is sending with the army the best surgeons and the best nurses in the United States—the best in the world.

Only Trained Nurses Serve.

When the new Red Cross was organized in 1905 the principle was adopted at once that not only trained nurses but nurses of character and experience vouched for by recognized hospitals could be enrolled in the nursing service. Also it was recognized that unless such a service were gradually built up in time of peace, unsatisfactory nurses would be bound to get into it in time of war. And so, although it seemed then that our country could never again be drawn into war, the work of organizing a war-nursing service was started, with the result that today the Red Cross has enrolled nearly 12,000 nurses—the pick of the trained nurses of the United States. It is the one branch in which the United States is thoroughly prepared for war—better prepared, in fact, than any nation which ever went to war.

These are the qualifications of a Red Cross nurse: She must have had at least a two years' course of training in a general hospital with a daily average of at least 50 patients; she must be registered in states where registration is required; she must be at least twenty-five and not over forty years of age; she must be approved in a personal interview with a member of the local Red Cross committee; she must show her intelligence by writing an essay on some subject of nursing; she must be endorsed by the executive committee of an approved nurses' organization, by the superintendent of the training school from which she graduated, and by two members of the local committee on Red Cross nursing

service; and finally she must pass a physical examination. Such requirements mean that only the best nurses can be enrolled in the Red Cross service.

Takes Soldier's Oath. When the enrolled Red Cross nurse is called upon to go to the war she takes an oath to support the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic—the oath of the soldier. She receives an appointment card and badge bearing the same number. Congress has placed a penalty upon the unauthorized wearing of the Red Cross nurses' badge.

Her uniform was white, but has been changed to gray on account of the limited laundry facilities in Europe, with a white cap and an arm brassard bearing the Red Cross insignia. She is also furnished a blue cape marked with a red cross. This uniform is more carefully protected against unauthorized use than that of a soldier in the army. In Europe, the Red Cross societies were not so strict in the protection of uniforms at first, and they had cause to regret it. The Red Cross uniform there was used by spies, by women of bad reputation,

NEED MILLIONS OF FEET OF LUMBER

Military Camps in Course of Construction Will Use Up Vast Quantities.

SAWMILLS TO BE KEPT BUSY

Camp Hospitals and Reconstruction Hospitals Will Use About 300,000,000 Feet—More Millions for Camps in France.

Wilmington, N. C.—With government construction of 19 "reconstruction" hospitals in all parts of the United States, and 32 local hospitals at each of the army cantonments and National Guard camps, nine officers' training camps in this part of the country, and as many more aviation camps down on the boards for immediate construction, it is given out in unmistakable language that the sawmills of this country will have all they can do to take care of government contracts during the balance of the year and for a good portion of the time during the first half of next year.

Makes Big Lumber Demand. Reviewing the situation at short range, the Southern Lumber Journal of this city says:

"The announcement from Washington of the decision of the war department to build at once 32 hospitals, one at each of the army cantonments and National Guard camps, spells many additional lumber contracts, running into the millions of feet, that will have to come from the South, as the great majority of these training camps are located in the South and southern mills are therefore the logical sources of

supply for this material, in addition to all this comes the further announcement that the government has decided upon building immediately 19 'reconstruction' hospitals in as many different cities, to wit: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Richmond, Va., Atlanta and New Orleans.

"By some it is contended that it will require 4,000,000 feet of lumber for each of the training camp hospitals, while another report fixes the amount at 7,500,000 feet. For the 'reconstruction' hospitals 6,000,000 feet of lumber will be required in each case and possibly more.

Lumber for Camps in France.

"On this basis it is easy to see that the lumber companies will be called on for at least 150,000,000 feet of lumber for the training camp hospitals and 120,000,000 feet for the 'reconstruction' hospitals, or a grand total of 270,000,000 feet for these combined purposes. Should these orders overrun as much as the training camp orders did, the amount of lumber and timbers for these hospitals will be nearer 300,000,000 feet than less. In the meantime lumber for the American troop camps in France will call for many more millions of feet of lumber in the near future.

"There are besides all this work of future construction several officers' training camps yet to be built in different parts of the country, for which the contracts will soon be let, aviation camps of different kinds that the government will have to build, the exact type of which has not as yet been fully agreed upon, all of which are under consideration by the proper heads however."

MRS. WM. ASTOR CHANLER



One of the American women who have kept green the memory of the Marquis de Lafayette and the great service he rendered this country in its early struggle for life is Mrs. William Astor Chanler, who has devoted much of her time and energy since the war began to aiding the French in their great struggle.

Mrs. Chanler has been interested in hospital and relief work in Paris, but her special charities have been the Lafayette fund, which provides comfort kits to French soldiers, and the French heroes' fund. It was the latter fund, of which Mrs. Chanler was president, that purchased the birthplace of Lafayette in France to be preserved as a museum.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccines, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PREVIOUSLY VACCINE & SERUMS UNDER U. S. PAT. LICENSE

A Unique Specimen.
We once knew a man 28 or 27 years ago who read the Congressional Record closely every day and he is still alive. Indeed, he afterward went to congress and settled there. Has anyone heard of another reader of the Congressional Record?—Columbia (S. C.) State.

If you wish beautiful, clear white clothes, use Red Cross Bag Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

Whale Possibilities.
Since one whale yielded 14,000 pounds of meat to an American whaler, says the Portland Oregonian, the man who owns a small pond ought to look into the industry. There might be money in whale veal.

Youngstown, O., is to have a monument to David Tod, Civil war governor of Ohio.

GERMANS TAKE KEY TO PETROGRAD

FORCE LANDED NORTH OF OESSEL ISLAND TO CONTROL GULF OF RIGA.

HAIG HOLDS TO GAINS

HOLLAND, IN DEFIANCE OF BRITAIN'S REQUEST, STOPS ALL SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND.

Washington, Oct. 15.—Official Washington was keenly interested in reports from London and elsewhere that German troops recently were paraded before Emperor William of Germany without their rifles, presumably through fear that violence might be attempted against the kaiser. Nothing official was known regarding the incident, however, nor the report that German soldiers on the eastern front "boo-ed" Field Marshal von Hindenburg during a recent visit.

Amsterdam, Holland.—The Maasbott says it learns that all Dutch shipping to England has been stopped on account of the pending differences between Great Britain and Holland.

Petrograd.—The German forces which landed on Oessel island, in the Gulf of Riga, under cover of ninety war vessels, had occupied up to 10 o'clock Saturday morning the whole northern and eastern part of the island were within twelve versts of Arensburg, on the southern shore, according to an announcement made by the general staff. The Russians still occupy Serel Point and the Svorb peninsula on the southwestern coast.

With the armies in Flanders halted by rains which have made the battle front a sea of mud, interest centers on Russia. The Germans have taken the Island of Oessel at the Gulf of Riga, and Russians expect an immediate move on Petrograd.

Nothing has been announced to show that the enemy has attempted to attack the mainland of western Esthonia, nor has there been any indication that the Russian front in this region has been moved.

The French repelled several attempted raids by the Crown Prince's troops around Verdun.

The morale of the German troops on the Flanders front is being shattered rapidly by the constant assaults of Gen. Haig, who clings to all gains made.

The Slay war office has announced that the weakening of the Kronstadt garrison has menaced Petrograd, and a plea has been sent out for all Russians to forget their political difficulties and unite to meet the expected drive.

Billions Needed to Supply Army.

Washington.—In a proclamation designating Oct. 24 as Liberty day, on which patriotic meetings shall be held and the savings of the people roused forth for the support of their country, President Wilson uttered an inspiring appeal for a tremendous oversubscription of the second Liberty loan. Billions of dollars are needed, says the President, because the "might of the United States is being mobilized and organized to strike a mortal blow at autocracy in defense of outraged American rights and of the cause of liberty."

Town Burns; 1,000 Sheep Poisoned.

Fairplay, Colo.—Five hundred of a flock of 5,000 sheep belonging to Harold Chambers of Hartzell were dead in the pens Saturday morning when the herdsters entered to care for them. During the day about 500 more died, and the evidence is that the animals were poisoned. Saturday night, after working all day, the flock masters believed they had overcome the epidemic and will be able to save the others. Mr. Chambers believes that the sheep were poisoned. This is the third loss of the last two weeks, and has caused considerable uneasiness. Friday night Alma, a small mining town near here, was almost destroyed by fire. Two weeks ago the haystacks at a ranch near this city were burned by fire from a cigarette, and the owner believes the fire was started with intent to destroy his hay and farm buildings.

Eleven Per Cent of Wheat for Allies.

Of this year's wheat crop only 77,696,000 bushels, or about 11.8 per cent, will be left for export to the allies and neutrals after the requirements of the United States are filled.

Sox Defeat Giants in Fifth Game.

Chicago.—The White Sox Saturday defeated the New York Giants, 8 to 5, after the Giants had won the two games played in New York, 2 to 0, and 5 to 0. The Sox won the first two games played in Chicago, 2 to 1 and 7 to 2.

\$1,461,798 is Exported.

Mexico City.—In May, June and July of this year silver and gold to the value of \$1,461,798.85 was exported from Mexico.

Wireless Air Raid Warning.

The London Daily Chronicle reports that Mr. Thorp Hucks has devised apparatus for giving warning of impending air raids. It is claimed to be especially applicable to factories and public buildings. An electric resonator is placed on the roof, and on the sound of a given pitch being produced, the resonator causes a bell to ring in the building until it is stopped. It is said that large areas, such for instance as the whole of a city, can be simultaneously and instantaneously warned.—Scientific American.

RED FACES AND RED HANDS

Soothed and Healed by Cuticura—Sample Each Free by Mail.

Treatment for the face: On rising and retiring smear affected parts with Cuticura Ointment. Then wash off with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For the hands: Soak them in a hot lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry, and rub in Cuticura Ointment.

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

She Studied Byron.

Mrs. Hawkins, who posed as a literary woman and professed a great admiration for Byron's works, had recently purchased a little dog and was showing him to a caller.

"What have you named him?" asked the caller.

"Perchance," was the reply.

"What a singular name for an animal!" commented the caller.

"I named him after Byron's dog," she explained. "Don't you remember the line in 'Child Harold,' where the poet says, 'Perchance my dog?'"

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of cataract that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

A Woman Teaches Seamanship.

When one of the instructors in the government navigation school at Charleston, S. C., was compelled to leave, a woman, Mrs. Charlotte S. Patten of Maine, took the helm, and is now teaching beginners in nautical science. Mrs. Patten is the widow of a sea captain, and for fifteen years lived on board a ship. After the death of her husband she continued her life on the sea on board a ship captained by her son-in-law.

More Trouble for Censors.

New Thought leaders who are instructing the followers on how to "teletype" messages to soldiers in France are creating new difficulties for the censors.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Loving Wives.

A man loves his wife because he must, and loves his neighbor because he mustn't.

M. D. Spitzer asks \$10,000 because he ate a tack with some soup served him in a New York restaurant.

Many a truthful man breaks his word because he stutters.

WRIGLEYS

S. O. S. Send Over Some WRIGLEYS

Keep your soldier or sailor boy supplied. Give him the lasting refreshment, the protection against thirst, the help to appetite and digestion afforded by Wrigley's.

It's an outstanding feature of the war—**"All the British Army is chewing it."**

After Every Meal The Flavor Lasts

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM MINT LEAF FLAVOR
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOR LASTS

Labor Scarce in Coal Region.

So scarce is labor in the coal region that when Jacob Schoen of Pottsville, Pa., superintendent of highways, advertised for men for work on the streets, the only reply he got was from a man eighty-two years of age.

The British Rifle.

The British rifle is the outcome of the South African war. It holds ten cartridges and is sighted from 200 to 2,800 yards.

E. M. Deemer, 12 years bedfast in Philadelphia, makes money as a magazine agent. He advertises.

Ducks Poisoned.

The biological survey has found that a number of ducks around Great Salt Lake, Utah, were suffering from lead poisoning as a result of swallowing the shot present in large quantities about the shooting stations and blinds.

Red Cross Bag Blue makes the laundress happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers. Adv.

Somewhat the majority of our good habits never get found out.

Poverty is the one luxury the rich can't afford.

A Medicine for Women

For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has Relieved the Sufferings of Women.

It hardly seems possible that there is a woman in this country who continues to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial after all the evidence that is continually being published, proving beyond contradiction that this grand old medicine has relieved more suffering among women than any other medicine in the world.

Mrs. Kieso Cured After Seven Month's Illness.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my house work, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for herself how good it is."—Mrs. KARL A. KIESO, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

Could Hardly Get Off Her Bed.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—"I want you to know the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was in such bad health from female troubles that I could hardly get off my bed. I had been doctoring for a long time and my mother said, 'I want you to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.' So I did, and it has certainly made me a well woman. I am able to do my house work and am so happy as I never expected to go around the way I do again, and I want others to know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. JOSIE CORNER, 1668 Harrison Ave., Fairmount, Cincinnati, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Puts a ... Stop to all Distemper CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. 50 cents and \$1 bottle, \$5 and \$10 a dozen bottles. All good druggists and turt goods houses.

Spohn Medical Co., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

What's the Use.
"I have been reflecting," said an old-timer, "upon the case of the average man, as his neighbors see him."
"If he is poor, he is a bad manager. If he is prosperous, everyone wants to do him a favor."
"If he is in politics, it's for pork. If he is not in politics, one can't place him, and he's no good for his country."
"If he gives not to charity, then he's a stingy dog. If he does give, it's for show."
"If he is active in religion, he is a hypocrite. If he evinces no interest in matters spiritual, he's a hardened sinner."
"If he shows affection, he's a soft sentimentalist. If he seems to care for no one, he's cold-blooded."
"If he does young, there was a great future ahead of him. If he attains old age, he has missed his calling."

Onesided.
He—I suppose we are to consider the engagement broken?
She—You are; not me. I'm still engaged to some one else.

Despite the Price.
"Revenge is sweet."
"All I know about revenge is this. There's less of it actually had than almost any commodity you can name."

Ever notice how narrow-minded some people are who argue with you?
Boasting of their strong points is a weakness with some people.

YOU BET I'M HELPING SAVE THE WHEAT says Bobby

Post Toasties For me 3 times a day

Don't Neglect Kidneys

Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Prescription, Overcomes Kidney Trouble

It is now conceded by physicians that the kidneys should have more attention as they control the other organs to a remarkable degree and do a tremendous amount of work in removing the poisons and waste matter from the system by filtering the blood.

The kidneys should receive some assistance when needed. We take less exercise, drink less water and often eat more rich, heavy food, thereby forcing the kidneys to do more work than nature intended. Evidence of kidney trouble, such as lame back, annoying bladder troubles, smarting or burning, brick-dust or sediment, sallow complexion, rheumatism, maybe weak or irregular heart action, warns you that your kidneys require help immediately to avoid more serious trouble.

An ideal herbal compound that has had most remarkable success as a kidney and bladder remedy is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. There is nothing else like it. It is Dr. Kilmer's prescription used in private practice and it is sure to benefit you. Get a bottle from your druggist.

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.

Can't Live on \$25,000 a Year.

The somewhat irritating story of the woman who cannot support herself on a large income bobs up again. Mrs. Olga Kohler Florman of New York has been drawing \$25,000 annually from the state of her father, but she asks an increase because she has gone into debt. She alleged that her husband earned only \$80 a week and that she had to contribute to the support of an infant son. The court allowed her a bonus of \$120,000.

It pays better to appreciate fools than to be appreciated by fools.

A Letter From Washington

The Food Administrator Writes Us:
"The use of baking powder breads made of corn and other coarse flours instead of patent wheat flour is recommended by the Conservation Division of the Food Administration. The wheat needed for export is thus conserved, and at the same time healthful food for our own people is provided. The circulation of recipes providing for these uses would be of assistance in carrying out our plans."

The following recipes for Corn Bread and Rye Rolls save wheat flour and make attractive and wholesome food for every day when made with

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

CORN BREAD
1 1/2 cups corn meal
1/2 cup flour
4 level teaspoons Dr. Price's Baking Powder
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 cups milk
2 tablespoons shortening
Mix thoroughly dry ingredients; add milk and melted shortening; beat well; pour into well greased pan and bake in hot oven about 25 minutes.

RYE ROLLS
2 cups rye flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 level teaspoon Dr. Price's Baking Powder
1/2 cup milk
1/2 tablespoon shortening
Mix dry ingredients together; add milk and melted shortening. Knead on floured board; shape into rolls. Put into greased pans and allow to stand in warm place 20 to 25 minutes. Bake in moderate oven 25 to 30 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

An Expensive Incumbrance.

"Old Bostely says he has a million dollar brain," observed the man who was always picking up information.
"He's quite right," answered the other; "it would cost him fully that much to find out what the matter with it."

Making Sure.

"Why didn't you call for help when he kissed you?"
"It was afraid some one would hear me."

Push and Pull.

The way the boss looks at it: "Develop the push and the pull will take care of itself."

It is a tranquil people who accomplish much.—Thoreau.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Bye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Nashville, Tenn., Commercial club has opened new headquarters building.

GREAT BIG MONEY OIL Producing and Refining

Oil prices booming. Stocks soaring. Thousands drawing dividends from small investments in ground-floor shares of reliable oil and refining companies. Write at once for **BIG FREE BOOK OF PHOTOS AND OIL FACTS** about big, substantial, share-and-share-alike oil and refining company (governed by board of 12 conservative bankers) owning 45,000 acres of valuable oil leases deposited in bank, all paid for and certified by law, in Oklahoma and Texas, the world's richest oil region. Big well now drilling. Deeps wells to be drilled soon. Modern Oil Refinery to be erected. Positively your fair and square quick opportunity free from humbug or fakir's methods! to buy \$1 par shares NOW in honestly-managed, fast-growing company. OSAO OIL & REFINING CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Dr.

\$200.00 PER MONTH

If you are making less, let us tell you how you can increase your income selling American Lightning Flares, Portable Lamps, Lanterns, etc. Old well known product. Easily sold, work all or spare time. No competition. Experience not necessary. Only small capital required. Exclusive territory to be had.

AMERICAN GAS MACHINE CO., Box A, 4001 Oak, Wash.

Denver Directory

Enquire for the **Wilson Never Break Trace** J. H. WILSON SADDLERY CO. DENVER

SHOE REPAIRING BY PARCEL POST

Finest equipped plants in West. Shoes received and shipped by mail. Men's, women's, \$1.50, women's \$1.00. Write for price list and shipping tags. DENVER SHOE REPAIRY, 1645 Champa St., Denver, Col.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 42-1917.

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.

ABOUT THE WAR

Mutiny occurred on board German battleships. Fourteen British vessels sunk in a week by mines and submarines. Germany's war strength is breaking, according to statement of French high commission.

Vice Admiral von Capelle, the German minister of marine, has resigned, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The Brazilian government proposes to utilize seized German steamers for the organization of international steamship lines.

One hundred thousand Uruguayans held a street demonstration in Montevideo, cheering the break with Germany and commending the part of the allies in the war.

The number of men in America's new National army, either actually under training or ordered to the sixteen cantonments throughout the country totals 431,180.

Official dispatches report Austrian troops gathering in great force on the southern boundary in anticipation of the renewal of the Italian drive over the Bainsizza plateau.

The Socialists have declared war on the German government and made a demand that Michaelis be ousted as chancellor. His part in the naval plot story was followed by determined action in the Reichstag. The Reichstag has adjourned until the first part of December.

Heavy rains in Flanders Friday halted the British army in its new drive through the German lines after a gain of 800 yards had been made. War office dispatches say that the advance was general all along the six-mile front and that Haig's repeated blows have shattered the morale of the German soldiers. Considerable artillery activity still prevails between the Chemin-des-dames, in Champagne, and on the Ypres sector. Likewise the big guns are doing the principal work along the Austro-Italian front. Along the Pskoff road the Russians again have been forced to give ground to the enemy under heavy artillery fire. Further south the Russians in counter attacks regained trenches lost in Thursday's fight.

WESTERN

Sales for the five days of the International fur auction, which closed at St. Louis, totalled \$3,353,429.

The vault of the Farmers' bank at Santa Rosa, Mo., was blown open by robbers who obtained \$3,000 and escaped.

James A. Russell, 104 years old, of Lampasas, Texas, has taken for his second wife Mrs. Mary Bowers, aged 59 years.

Because of a shortage of coal, the Columbus, Ohio, street-car system was tied up and thousands of people were forced to walk to work.

Fire totally destroyed the west barracks of Company A, First Provisional regiment, One Hundred and Sixty-third depot brigade, at Camp Dodge cantonment at Des Moines, Iowa.

WASHINGTON

Washington was highly gratified with report of mutiny on board German battleships.

Notice to the public to make its tax returns to the government under the new war revenue law was issued by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper.

The official call was issued for the forty-ninth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, to be held in Washington, Dec. 12th to 15th.

Demand for wage increase, probably 25 per cent, is contemplated by the four big railway brotherhoods. Vice President W. N. Doak of the trainmen admitted. Increased living costs without any wage advance will be the basis of the demand.

A country-wide speaking campaign by well known orators, including former President Taft, William J. Bryan, members of the cabinet, and scores of other men prominent in public life, featured the second week of the \$5,000,000,000 drive for the second Liberty loan.

Limitation of the price of flour at the mill and over the grocery counter is not unlikely to be the eventual result of an investigation of the milling industry by government experts, whose preliminary report is now in the hands of Food Administrator Hoover.

Proof of his statements that President Wilson was warned by William J. Bryan before the sailing of the Lusitania that the ship carried explosives contrary to law will be demanded of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin by the Pomerene Investigation Committee.

FOREIGN

Official list of Russian cabinet given out by Premier Kerenky. Marshal Joffre congratulated Gen. Pershing upon Pershing's promotion to the rank of general.

The London Daily Telegraph says it learns that the Sultan of Egypt is dead.

Sir Wallace Graham, chief justice of Nova Scotia, died at Halifax at the age of 69.

Armed Mexicans crossed border and seized two American soldiers who were out hunting ducks, who later escaped.

Dec. 1st has been fixed for calling the first increment of men to the colors, under the Canadian selective conscription act.

A cold wave is moving over eastern France. Snow has made its first appearance of the season on the frontier heights of the Vosges.

The Kaiser has issued a proclamation to the German fleet, warning sailors of dire penalties in case of any further mutinous outbreaks. It states that the leaders will be "summarily dealt with."

Austro-German troops are renewing their attempts to fraternize with the Russians, but so far every effort has met with failure, according to a statement issued by the Russian war office, based on reports from the front.

Nicholas Romanoff, the former emperor of Russia, and his family, have been transferred from Tobolsk, Siberia, to the Abolok monastery, fourteen miles from Tobolsk. The transfer was made at the request of the former emperor.

The suggestion that President Wilson visit Europe is made by the Paris Information in a leading editorial. It says the allies need the President's counsel, that his influence would be powerful in establishing unity in regard to democratic ideals and that such a visit would be of advantage also to America.

A revolutionary outbreak on German warships at Wilhelmshaven about six weeks ago is reported in a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. The uprising is said to have had all the elements of a widespread revolt and to have been suppressed only with the greatest difficulty. Several mutinous outbreaks also are reported to have occurred among soldiers at the front.

SPORTING NEWS

Nearly 35,000 soldiers at Camp Funston are baseball fans.

Jack Wolfe, bantam, won from Mickey Byrne in the first scrap of the fight season at Cleveland, Ohio. Mickey was disqualified in round three by Referee Dunn for butting.

The Giants defeated the White Sox 5 to 0, in the fourth game of the championship series. They won the third game, 2 to 0, after the White Sox had taken the two games in Chicago, 2 to 1 and 7 to 2.

Lexington's Grand Circuit meeting came to a close with a card of four purse races, three of which were won in straight heats. Measles, the winner of the 2:20 trot, became the first and only triple winner of the Kentucky meeting.

GENERAL

A total of \$75,000 has been subscribed in St. Louis for the Knights of Columbus army fund.

Two military organizations at Fort Bliss subscribed a combined total of \$100,000 to the second Liberty loan.

Henry Jerolaman, who received the title of "strawberry king" from Queen Victoria of England, died at his home at Hilton, N. J., at the age of 82 years.

Documents having an important bearing on German plots to influence China's sympathies toward the Teutonic empire in the world's war are on their way to Washington, federal officials admitted.

Unless pilots, marine engineers, mates, cooks, deck hands and every sort of ship employes are granted an increase in wages and at least six days off each year there may be a strike in New York, Nov. 1st.

The National Council of Congregational Churches in session at Columbus, Ohio, adopted by a large majority, a resolution favoring woman suffrage. The suffrage question was unlooked for and developed hot debate.

Don M. Dickinson, postmaster general under President Cleveland, is seriously ill at his home in Trenton, Mich., and his physicians hold out little hope for his recovery. Mr. Dickinson has been confined to his bed for two years.

Herbert Wood and Leo Keane were found guilty at Belleville, Ill., of the murder of Scott Clark, a negro, who died as the result of injuries received in the recent race riots in East St. Louis, and the penalty was fixed at fourteen years' imprisonment.

Capt. Franz von Papen, former attaché of the German embassy in Washington, who is now in Europe, and seventeen other men were indicted by a federal grand jury in New York. They are charged with placing bombs in the Lusitania and many other ships in 1915.

After an estrangement of five years, Alice Karlson, 24, shot and killed her father, Werner Karlson, 50 at his farm home at Scotts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. The killing was premeditated and at the county jail the girl declared that she had no regret for what she had done, and that she was happy to have liberated her mother and brothers from her father's tyranny.

As the result of a conference between Ambassador General Alfred L. Becker of New York State, held in Washington, a new Bolo Pasha inquiry has been started in France.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

COMING EVENTS

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

A customs smelter may be built at Patagonia.

The cooks and waiters' strike in Tucson is still on.

Business conditions in Miami are daily improving.

Arizona's quota of Liberty bonds will be \$8,000,000.

Assessment work on mining claims has been suspended for two years.

The President's commission has paved the way for peace at the copper mines.

Mauser rifles have been ordered for the arming of the Flagstaff home guards.

John Schialo, of Glendale, received \$10,700 for his potato crop from twenty-two acres.

A woman named Maud Hill is reported to have shot Ed Curtis at a Douglas hotel.

Plans and specifications are being drawn for the Snowflake electric light and power plant.

Miss Louise Cleveland has been appointed assistant attorney general of the state of Arizona.

More than one-third of a million dollars of state money has been loaned to farmers of Arizona.

A fall of 110 feet down an ore chute in the Miami mine resulted in the instant death of a Mexican miner.

The truckers of the Southern Pacific freight yards struck at Tucson, demanding \$3 a day and eight hours' work.

Work of rebuilding the mills of the Union Basin Mining Company at Golconda, which were destroyed by fire will begin immediately.

J. R. Baskett, organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World for Yavapai county, is held in jail at Jerome for federal authorities.

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the mill of the Union Basin Mining Company at Golconda, with a loss estimated at \$100,000.

The Mohave County chapter of the Red Cross has received \$1,600 as its share of the fund of \$5,200 raised last summer for the national society.

The boys of the high school at Douglas who are taking military drill have decided to wear the regulation army service uniform of olive drab.

Seventeen carloads of machinery are expected in Kingman to be hauled out and installed on the property of the Frisco Gold Mines Company.

Aurelia Morales, consort of Carlos Guirribel, killed by Deputy Sheriff Sid Simpson, was found guilty of bootlegging by a jury in the Superior Court at Tucson.

"Grandpa" Albert Minnerly, one of the first white settlers of the Snowflake section, died at his home in Taylor of old age. He was in his eighty-first year.

Blasbe Globe and Miami mines have added steadily to their forces since resumption of operations and during the present month will make material gains in output.

Mrs. Frank Lyman, wife of the judge of the Superior Court of Phoenix, tendered her services to the War Department as an ambulance driver for active service in France.

In the progress of routine business transacted by the Gila county supervisors, in session at Globe, the money in the treasury was counted and it was found that \$918,735.82 is on hand.

Five hundred and thirty-six enlisted men of a detachment of 691 negro cavalrymen of the regular army stationed at Fort Huachuca, near Blasbee, subscribed to \$47,400 worth of Liberty bonds.

Phoenix has been named as the central accounting office for all the third and fourth class postoffices in Maricopa county; this including every office except the ones at Tempe and Mesa.

Transferred from the Second division now stationed at Douglas, with the significant notation, "For immediate service abroad" appended to their orders, 100 men from the Seventeenth cavalry have left Miami.

Notable among recently announced steps taken toward increased output is work begun by United Verde at its Clarkdale smelter which will increase its capacity from 6,000,000 pounds of copper the month to 12,000,000.

From 44,000 dairy cows in Arizona at the end of 1913, the number increased to 81,000 at the end of 1916, and it is estimated that the number will be increased to 90,000 by the end of 1917, an increase of more than 100 per cent in four years.

The body of Judge John McBride, United States conciliator for Arizona, accidentally killed at Globe by a runaway horse, were shipped to Phoenix. Services were conducted there and the widow and son, Francis Joseph McBride, accompanied the body to Columbus, Ohio, where interment took place.

The determined efforts of operators and operatives in Arizona to restore the output of copper to normal for the munitions division of the country is gaining ground day by day.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION NEWS SERVICE. DENVER MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Grass steers, good to ch), Price (e.g., 11.50@12.00).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Good hogs), Price (e.g., 19.00@19.75).

HAY AND GRAIN MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Colorado upland), Price (e.g., 20.00@20.00).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Wheat, new, ch. mill), Price (e.g., 1.97).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Hungarian patent), Price (e.g., 6.15).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Springs), Price (e.g., .26 @ 25).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Eggs, graded No. 1), Price (e.g., .23 @ 33).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Creameries), Price (e.g., 45 @ 45).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Apples), Price (e.g., .75 @ 2.50).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Beets), Price (e.g., 1.50 @ 2.00).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Cabbages), Price (e.g., 1.25 @ 1.50).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Celery), Price (e.g., .25 @ .60).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Onions), Price (e.g., 2.00 @ 2.25).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Hides), Price (e.g., 30 @ 30).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Wool pelts), Price (e.g., 39 @ 39).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Lamb and sheep), Price (e.g., 1.00 @ 2.00).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Deacons), Price (e.g., 1.00 @ 1.25).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Hides), Price (e.g., 15 @ 15).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Spelter), Price (e.g., 38.15).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Chicago Grain), Price (e.g., 1.90).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Minneapolis Flour), Price (e.g., 55.75).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Chicago Live Stock), Price (e.g., 17.70 @ 18.00).

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., Kansas City Produce), Price (e.g., 41 1/2 @ 40).

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Metal Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity (e.g., New York—Lead), Price (e.g., \$8.00).

The Swansea is shipping 300 tons of ore per day. The Broken Hill mine at Ray has a shaft down 120 feet, and in ore that assays \$21.60 in gold.

The Keystone Copper Company of Johnson has the main shaft on the Hagerman claim sunk to a depth of 635 feet.

Miami Copper Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share of its stock, payable Nov. 15th to holders of record Nov. 1st. Three months ago \$1 extra was paid.

Colorado.

Wichman & Co. sent out a car of ore from Santa Cruz mine at Ophir.

The ore shipments in the Silverton district for September amounted to 255 cars.

At Rico plans are being matured for extensive development of the Cadiz company's properties.

Robert Innes has let a contract on the Gold King Extension group of properties near Silverton.

Construction work has been started on a fifty-ton mill for the Pittsburg mine, owned and operated by the Cashier company at Central City.

At mid-year fourteen zinc plants had become idle, their capacity being 35,000 retorts with probable yield of about 120,000 tons of spelter per annum.

Telluride reports that there are more properties working in San Miguel county this year than last and good results are being attained in many of them.

In Silverton district Roy Crawford and S. W. F. Anderson have secured a lease on the Idaho mine, on Kendall mountain, which has been idle for the last ten years or more.

A rich tungsten deposit has been opened in the McLennan group of claims located opposite the Mother Cline, on the eastern slope of Mount Hayden in the Ouray district.

Steven Carfield has uncovered a rich vein of silver ore in the Conger Chief mine at Caribou in Boulder county. High-grade taken from the claim assays 41 per cent lead and carries over 200 ounces in silver.

Montana.

Anaconda Copper Company has closed the Paraiso, Diamond and Alice mines until sufficient men can be obtained to operate them.

East Butte Copper Mining Company September earnings made the largest total for any single month in the history of the company. Copper output was 2,203,300 pounds, compared with 1,676,360 in August and 1,760,100 in September a year ago.

Canadian Oil Company, Ltd., stockholders have voted to turn over their stock to Vice President C. F. Kelley of the Anaconda Copper Company, who will organize a corporation with \$15,000,000 capital to develop the Sweet Grass oil fields in northern Montana and to pipe gas to Great Falls, Helena, Butte and Anaconda and to furnish gas to the Anaconda smelters at Great Falls and Anaconda.

New Mexico.

The Socorro Mining and Milling Company ordered supplies for a narrow gauge road to run between the Johnson mine and Fanny mill.

All of the principal mines in the Mogollon district are now on an eight-hour basis. While men are scarce working conditions remain normal.

The Oaks company have opened up a new ore body in the Maud S. mine. This is being developed from two sides and daily samples are running as high as \$30.00 per ton.

The Continental Oil Company of Denver filed an amendment to its charter with the State Corporation Commission, increasing its capitalization from \$3,000,000 to \$12,000,000. It cost the company \$990 to record this increase.

An important discovery has been made in the east 300-foot level of the Mogollon Mines Company property. While the management has not given out the details it is understood that there is now eight feet of ore in the breast of the drift that will average between \$39 and \$40 per ton.

Wyoming.

The Big Horn Petroleum Company will erect a refinery at Glenrock.

Half a dozen deep wells are reported next to the Wall Creek sand in the Big Muddy field.

Emigrant dome, located some distance west of Casper, is the scene of much prospective activity. The Powder River dome has the distinction of having the greatest number of drills working of any unproven field in Wyoming.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Let me tonight look back across the span. 'Tis dawn and dark, and to my conscience say—Because of some good act to beast or man—The world is better that I lived today.

OCCASIONAL DISHES.

For the family which has toast daily and often have the slices trimmed and crumbs that are left from preparing sandwiches as well as crusts, the problem of wasting none needs careful thought. The crumbs should be well dried, ground through the meat chopper, then made into bread. Take four cupsful of hot water, a half cupful of molasses, one yeast cake, two cupsful of Graham flour, and three cupsful of bread crumbs, mix and add enough white flour to make a stiff dough, let rise, work down, place at once in tins, let rise again, and bake.

Four Quarts of Grapefruit Sherbet.

Sometimes when entertaining it may be convenient to use the following: Two and a half cupsful of water, five cupsful each of sugar and grape juice, three teaspoonfuls of gelatin, one and a fourth cupful of lemon juice. Soften the gelatin in an additional fourth of a cupful of water, boil the sugar and water 15 minutes, cool, add fruit juice and freeze as usual.

Chilli Con Carne.

Take two pods of fresh or dried chilli peppers, two pounds of round steak, one-fourth of a cupful of pork fat or drippings, one clove of garlic, a teaspoonful of salt, a cupful of dried beans, four tablespoonfuls of flour. Soak the beans overnight and let simmer in fresh water until tender. Discard the seeds in the peppers or if the dried ones are used soak them until soft in warm water, then scrape the pulp into the water and discard the skin. Cut the steak in small pieces and cook in fat until well browned, add the flour to the fat in the pan and stir until well browned; add the chilli peppers and water and stir until boiling. Cut two gashes in a clove of garlic and add it with the other things to the meat. Cover and let simmer two hours, adding water as needed, add salt. Meanwhile the beans should have become tender, season with salt and pepper, and mix all together.

Deviled Ham.

Cut cold boiled or baked ham in uniform slices. Mix together two tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of mustard, half a teaspoonful each of salt and paprika, then add Worcestershire sauce to stir to a paste. Spread a little of this on both sides of the ham and broil about two minutes on each side. Serve hot as a luncheon dish.

This is the truth as I hear it. The clouds are rolling away, And spirit will talk with spirit. In the swift-approaching day, War from the world shall be driven. From evil shall come forth good, And men shall make ready for heaven. Through living in brotherhood. —E. W. Wilson.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE TABLE.

Prepare strips of stale bread about an inch and a half wide and four inches long, spread with butter on both sides and set into the oven until delicately browned on both sides. When ready to use, spread with mayonnaise dressing, press chopped white of egg in a narrow row all around the pieces of bread, then a row of the yolk of egg, in the center place a tip of tender cooked asparagus and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley. Serve a single cannape as one service.

Hamburg Roast on Surprise.

Remove all the skin from a pound and a half of round steak, put the meat through a food chopper; add one egg, beaten light, one tablespoonful of fine chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of onion juice, a teaspoonful of salt, one fourth of a teaspoonful of paprika, and a third of a cupful of soft bread crumbs. Mix and shape into a loaf longer than wide and set into a baking dish; take out some of the mixture in the center to leave an open space equally distant from each end; into this break two eggs, cover with the meat and sprinkle the top with crumbs mixed with melted butter. Bake a half hour, basting five or six times with pork or bacon fat. Parboil a pint of potato balls, cut with a French cutter, fifteen minutes and place them around the meat when it goes into the oven. Baste the potatoes as the meat is basted. Serve around the meat. Make a sauce after the meat is removed from the gravy in the pan, adding flour, catsup, Worcestershire sauce, salt and pepper for seasoning. If water is needed to add to the gravy save the water the potato balls were cooked in as it is rich in mineral salts.

Rice With Raisins.—Drop a cupful of rice into a kettle of salted water and keep it at a fast boil so that the grains do not stick together. When tender, drain and add a cupful of seeded raisins and pack into a buttered mold. Steam for 10 minutes, turn out and serve with plenty of butter and scraped maple sugar.

Nellie Maxwell

THE HILLMAN

An Unusual Love Story

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

ALL the world loves a lover, and all the world chortles with delight when a charming girl fascinates an avowed woman-hater and trains him to eat quietly out of her hand. In the story which we offer here, the charming heroine does nothing so commonplace as to fascinate one man; she fascinates dozens. And in the end she has not one woman-hater eating out of her hand, but three of the crustiest bachelors you ever saw following her around like faithful dogs. "The Hillman" is altogether delightful, and we feel sure our readers will enjoy the serial thoroughly.

THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I.

Louise was leaning back among the cushions of the motionless car. The moon had not yet risen, but a faint and luminous glow, spreading like a halo about the topmost peak of the ragged line of hills, heralded its approach. Her eyes swept the hillside, vainly yet without curiosity, for any sign of a human dwelling. Her chauffeur and her maid stood talking heatedly together near the radiator.

Louise leaned forward and called to the chauffeur.

"Charles," she asked, "what has happened? Are we really stranded here?"

The man's head emerged from the bonnet. He came round to the side of the car.

"I am very sorry, madam," he reported, "but something has gone wrong with the magneto. I shall have to take it to pieces before I can tell exactly what is wrong. It will take several hours and it ought to be done by daylight. Perhaps I had better go and see whether there isn't a farm somewhere near."

"And leave us here alone?" Aline exclaimed indignantly.

Her mistress smiled at her reassuringly.

"What have we to fear, you foolish girl? For myself, I would like better than anything to remain here until the moon comes over the top of that round hill. But listen! There is no necessity for Charles to leave us."

They all turned their heads. From some distance behind them came, faintly at first, but more distinctly every moment, the sound of horse's hoofs. Louder and louder came the sound. Louise gave a little cry as a man on horseback appeared in sight at the crest of the hill. The narrow strip of road seemed suddenly dwarfed, an unreasonable portion of the horizon blotted out. In the half light there was something almost awesome in the unusual size of the horse and of the man who rode it.

"It is a world of goblins, this, Aline!" her mistress exclaimed softly. "What is it that comes?"

"It is a human being, Dieu merci!" the maid replied, with a matter-of-fact little sigh of content.

A few moments later horse and rider were beside the car.

"Has anything happened?" the newcomer asked, dismounting and raising his whip to his cap.

"I have broken down," Louise said. "Please tell us what you would advise us to do. Is there a village near, or an inn, or even a barn? Or shall we have to spend the night in the car?"

"The nearest village," he replied, "is twelve miles away. Fortunately, my own home is close by. I shall be very



"You are indeed a good Samaritan."

pleased—I and my brother—if you will honor us. I am afraid I cannot offer you very much in the way of entertainment—"

She rose briskly to her feet and beamed upon him.

"You are indeed a good Samaritan!" she exclaimed. "A roof is more than we had dared to hope for, although when one looks up at this wonderful sky and breathes this air, one wonders, perhaps, whether a roof, after all, is such a blessing."

"It gets very cold toward morning," the young man said practically.

"Of course," she assented. "Aline, you will bring my dressing-bag and follow us. This gentleman is kind enough to offer us shelter for the night. Dear

me, you really are almost as tall as you appeared!" she added, as she stood by his side. "For the first time in my life you make me feel undersized."

He looked down at her, a little more at his ease now by reason of the friendliness of her manner, although he had still the air of one embarked upon an adventure, the outcome of which was to be regarded with some qualms. She was of little more than medium height, and his first impressions of her were that she was thin, and too pale to be good-looking; that her eyes were large and soft, with eyebrows more clearly defined than is usual among Englishwomen; and that she moved without seeming to walk.

"I suppose I am tall," he admitted, as they started off along the road. "One doesn't notice it around here. My name is John Strangewey, and our house is just behind that clump of trees there, on the top of the hill. We will do our best to make you comfortable," he added a little doubtfully; "but there are only my brother and myself, and we have no women servants in the house."

"A roof of any sort will be a luxury," she assured him. "I only hope that we shall not be a trouble to you in any way."

"And your name, please?" he asked. She was a little amazed at his directness, but she answered him without hesitation.

"My name," she told him, "is Louise."

He leaned down toward her, a little puzzled.

"Louise. But your surname?"

She laughed softly. It occurred to him that nothing like her laugh had ever been heard on that gray-walled stretch of mountain road.

"Never mind! I am traveling incognito. Who I am, or where I am going—well, what does that matter to anybody? Perhaps I do not know myself. You can imagine, if you like, that we came from the heart of your hills, and that tomorrow they will open again and welcome us back."

"I don't think there are any motor-cars in fairyland," he objected.

"We represent a new edition of fairy lore," she told him. "Modern romance, you know, includes motor-cars and even French maids."

"All the same," he protested, with masculine bluntness, "I really don't see how I can introduce you to my brother as 'Louise from fairyland.'"

She evaded the point.

"Tell me about your brother. Is he as tall as you, and is he younger or older?"

"He is nearly twenty years older," her companion replied. "He is about my height, but he stoops more than I do, and his hair is gray. I am afraid that you may find him a little peculiar."

Her escort paused and swung open a white gate on their left-hand side. Before them was an ascent which seemed to her, in the dim light, to be absolutely precipitous.

"It isn't so bad as it looks," he assured her, "and I am afraid it's the only way up. The house is at the bend there, barely fifty yards away. You can see a light through the trees."

"You must help me, then, please," she begged.

He stooped down toward her. She linked her fingers together through his left arm and, leaning a little heavily upon him, began the ascent. He was conscious of some subtle fragrance from her clothes, a perfume strangely different from the odor of the ghost-like flowers that bordered the steep path up which they were climbing. Her arms, slight, warm things though they were, and great though his own strength, felt suddenly like a yoke. At every step he seemed to feel their weight more insistent—a weight not physical, solely due to this rush of unexpected emotions.

She looked around her almost in wonder as her companion paused with his hand upon a little iron gate. From behind that jagged stretch of hills in the distance the moon had now appeared. Before her was a garden, austere-looking with its prim flowerbeds, the trees all bent in the same direction, fashioned after one pattern by the winds. Beyond was the house—a long, low building, part of it covered with some kind of creeper.

As they stepped across the last few yards of lawn, the black oak door which they were approaching suddenly opened. A tall, elderly man stood looking inquiringly out. He shaded his eyes with his hands.

"Is that you, brother?" he asked doubtfully.

John Strangewey ushered his companion into the square, oak-paneled hall, hung with many trophies of the chase, a few oil-paintings, here and there some sporting prints. It was lighted only with a single lamp which stood upon a round, polished table in the center of the white-flagged floor.

"This lady's motor-car has broken down, Stephen," John explained, turning a little nervously toward his brother. "I found them in the road, just at the bottom of the hill. She and her servants will spend the night here. I have explained that there is no village or inn for a good many miles."

Louise turned gracefully toward the elder man, who was standing grimly apart. Even in those few seconds, her quick sensibilities warned her of the



His Bow Was Stiff and Uncordial.

hostility which lurked behind the tightly closed lips and steel-gray eyes. His bow was stiff and uncordial, and he made no movement to offer his hand.

"We are not used to welcoming ladies at Peak Hall, madam," he said. "I am afraid that you will find us somewhat unprepared for guests."

"I ask for nothing more than a roof," Louise assured him.

John threw his hat and whip upon the round table and stood in the center of the stone floor. She caught a glance which flashed between the two men—of appeal from the one, of icy resentment from the other.

"We can at least add to the roof a bed and some supper—and a welcome," John declared. "Is that not so, Stephen?"

The older man turned deliberately away. It was as if he had not heard his brother's words.

"I will go and find Jennings," he said. "He must be told about the servants."

Louise watched the disappearing figure until it was out of sight. Then she looked up into the face of the younger man, who was standing by her side.

"I am sorry," she murmured apologetically. "I am afraid that your brother is not pleased at this sudden intrusion. Really, we shall give you very little trouble."

He answered her with a sudden eager enthusiasm. He seemed far more natural than at any time since he had ridden up from out of the shadows to take his place in her life.

"I won't apologize for Stephen," he said. "He is a little crotchety. You must please be kind and not notice. You must let me, if I can, offer you welcome enough for us both."

CHAPTER II.

Louise, with a heavy, silver-plated candlestick in her hand, stood upon the uneven floor of the bedroom to which she had been conducted, looking up at the oak-framed family tree which hung above the broad chimney-piece. She examined the coat of arms emblazoned in the last neatly printed addition, which indicated Stephen and John Strangewey as the sole survivors of a diminishing line. When at last she turned away, she found the name upon her lips.

"Strangewey!" she murmured. "John Strangewey! It is really curious how that name brings with it a sense of familiarity. It is so unusual, too. And what an unusual-looking person! Do you think, Aline, that you ever saw anyone so superbly handsome?"

The maid's little grimace was expressive.

"Never, madam," she replied. "And yet to think of it—a gentleman, a person of intelligence, who lives here always, outside the world, with just a terrible old man servant, the only domestic in the house! Nearly all the cooking is done at the baillif's, a quarter of a mile away."

Louise nodded thoughtfully.

"It is very strange," she admitted. "I should like to understand it. Perhaps," she added, half to herself, "some day I shall."

She passed across the room, and on

her way paused before an old cheval-glass, before which were suspended two silver candlesticks containing lighted wax candles. She looked steadfastly at her own reflection. A little smile parted her lips. In the bedroom of this quaint farmhouse she was looking upon a face and a figure which the illustrated papers and the enterprise of the modern photographer had combined to make familiar to the world—the figure of a girl, it seemed, notwithstanding her twenty-seven years. Her soft, white blouse was open at the neck, displaying a beautifully rounded throat. Her eyes dwelt upon the oval face, with its strong, yet mobile features; its lips a little full, perhaps, but soft and sensitive; at the masses of brown hair drawn low over her ears.

This was herself, then. How would she seem to these two men downstairs, she asked herself—the dour, grim master of the house, and her more youthful rescuer, whose coming had somehow touched her fancy? They saw so little of her sex. They seemed, in a sense, to be in league against it. Would they find out that they were entertaining an angel unaware?

She thought with a gratified smile of her incognito. It was a real trial of her strength, this! When she turned away from the mirror the smile still lingered upon her lips, a soft light of anticipation was shining in her eyes.

John met her at the foot of the stairs. She noticed with some surprise that he was wearing the dinner-jacket and black tie of civilization.

"Will you come this way, please?" he begged. "Supper is quite ready."

He held open the door of one of the rooms on the other side of the hall, and she passed into a low dining room, dimly lit with shaded lamps. The elder brother rose from his chair as they entered, although his salutation was even grimmer than his first welcome. He was wearing a dress-coat of old-fashioned cut, and a black stock, and he remained standing, without any smile or word of greeting, until she had taken her seat. Behind his chair stood a very ancient manservant in a gray pepper-and-salt suit, with a white tie, whose expression, at the entrance of this unexpected guest, seemed curiously to reflect the inhospitable instincts of his master.

The table was laid with all manner of cold dishes, supplemented by others upon the sideboard. There were pots of jam and honey, a silver teapot and silver spoons and forks of quaint design, strangely cut glass, and a great Dresden bowl filled with flowers.

"I am afraid," John remarked, "that you are not used to dining at this hour. My brother and I are old-fashioned in our customs. If we had had a little longer notice—"

"I never in my life saw anything that looked so delicious as your cold chicken," Louise declared. "May I have some—and some ham? I believe that you must farm some land yourselves. Everything looks as if it were homemade or homegrown."

"We are certainly farmers," John admitted, with a smile, "and I don't think there is much here that isn't of our own production. The farm buildings are at some distance away from the house. There is quite a little colony at the back, and the woman who superintends the dairy lives there. In the house we are entirely independent of your sex. We manage, somehow or other, with Jennings here and two boys."

"You are not both woman-haters, I hope?"

Her younger host flashed a warning glance at Louise, but it was too late. Stephen had laid down his knife and fork and was leaning in her direction.

"Madam," he intervened, "since you have asked the question, I will confess that I have never known any good come to a man of our family from the friendship or service of women. Our family history, if ever you should come to know it, would amply justify my brother and myself for our attitude toward your sex."

"Stephen!" John remonstrated, a slight frown upon his face. "Need you weary our guest with your peculiar views? It is scarcely polite, to say the least of it."

The older man sat, for a moment, grim and silent.

"Perhaps you are right, brother," he admitted. "This lady did not seek our company, but it may interest her to know that she is the first woman who has crossed the threshold of Peak Hall for a matter of six years."

Louise looked from one to the other, half incredulously.

"Do you really mean it? Is that literally true?" she asked John.

"Absolutely," the young man assured her; "but please remember that you are none the less heartily welcome here. We have few women neighbors, and intercourse with them seems to have slipped out of our lives. Tell me, how far have you come today, and where did you hope to sleep tonight?"

Louise hesitated for a moment. For some reason or other, the question seemed to bring with it some disturbing thought.

"I was motoring from Edinburgh.

As regards tonight, I had not made up my mind. I rather hoped to reach Kendal. My journey is not at all an interesting matter to talk about," she went on. "Tell me about your life here. It sounds most delightfully pastoral. Do you live here all the year round?"

"My brother," John told her, "has not been farther away than the nearest market town for nearly twenty years."

Her eyes grew round with astonishment.

"But you go to London sometimes?"

"I was there eight years ago. Since then I have not been farther away than Carlisle or Kendal. I go into camp near Kendal for three weeks every year—territorial training, you know."

"But how do you pass your time? What do you do with yourself?" she asked.

"Farm," he answered. "Farming is our daily occupation. Then for amusement we hunt, shoot and fish. The seasons pass before we know it."

She looked appraisingly at John Strangewey. Notwithstanding his sun-tanned cheeks and the splendid vigor of his form, there was nothing in the least agricultural about his manner or his appearance. There was humor as well as intelligence in his clear, gray eyes. She opined that the books which lined one side of the room were at once his property and his hobby.

"It is a very healthy life, no doubt," she said; "but somehow it seems incomprehensible to think of a man like yourself living always in such an out-of-the-way corner."

John's lips were open to reply, but Stephen once more intervened.

"Life means a different thing to each of us, madam," he said sternly. "There are many born with the lust for cities and the crowded places in their hearts, born with the desire to mingle with their fellows, to absorb the conventional vices and virtues, to become one of the multitude. It has been different with us Strangeweys."

Jennings, at a sign from his master, removed the tea equipage, evidently produced in honor of their visitor. Three tall-stemmed glasses were placed upon the table, and a decanter of port reverently produced.

Louise had fallen for a moment or two into a fit of abstraction. Her eyes were fixed upon the opposite wall, from which, out of their faded frames, a row of grim-looking men and women, startlingly like her two hosts, seemed to frown down upon her.

"Is that your father?" she asked, moving her head toward one of the portraits.

"My grandfather, John Strangewey," Stephen told her.

"Was he one of the wanderers?"

"He left Cumberland only twice during his life. He was master of hounds, magistrate, colonel in the yeomanry of that period, and three times refused to stand for parliament."

"John Strangewey!" Louise repeated softly to herself. "I was looking at your family tree upstairs," she went on. "It is curious how both my maid and myself were struck with a sense of familiarity about the name, as if we had heard or read something about it quite lately."

Her words were almost carelessly spoken, but she was conscious of the somewhat ominous silence which ensued. She glanced up wonderingly and intercepted a rapid look passing between the two men. More puzzled than ever, she turned toward John as if for an explanation. He had risen somewhat abruptly to his feet, and his hand was upon the back of her chair.

"Will it be disagreeable to you if my brother smokes a pipe?" he asked. "I tried to have our little drawing room prepared for you, but the fire has not been lit for so long that the room, I am afraid, is quite impossible."

"Do let me stay here with you," she begged, "and I hope that both of you will smoke. I am quite used to it."

John wheeled up an easy chair for her. Stephen, stiff and upright, sat on the other side of the hearth. He took the tobacco jar and pipe that his brother had brought him, and slowly filled the bowl.

"With your permission, then, madam," he said, as he struck a match.

Louise smiled graciously. Some instinct prompted her to stifle her own craving for a cigarette and keep her little gold case hidden in her pocket. All the time her eyes were wandering round the room. Suddenly she rose and, moving round the table, stood once more facing the row of gloomy-looking portraits.

"So that is your grandfather?" she remarked to John, who had followed her. "Is your father not here?"

He shook his head.

"My father's portrait was never painted."

"Tell the truth, John," Stephen enjoined, rising in his place and setting down his pipe. "We Strangeweys were hillfolk and farmers, by descent and destiny, for more than four hundred years. Our place is here upon the land, almost among the clouds, and those of us who have realized it have led the lives God meant us to lead.

There have been some of our race who have been tempted into the lowlands and the cities. Not one of them brought honor upon our name. Their pictures are not here. They are not worthy to be here."

Stephen set down the candlesticks and returned to his place. Louise, with her hands clasped behind her back, glanced toward John, who still stood by her side.

"Tell me," she asked him, "have none of your people who went out into the world done well for themselves?"

"Scarcely one," he admitted.

"Not one," Stephen interrupted. "Madam," he went on, turning toward Louise, "lest my welcome to you this evening should have seemed inhospitable, let me tell you this: Every Strangewey who has left our county, and trodden the downward path of failure, has done so at the instance of one of your sex. That is why those of us who inherit the family spirit look askance upon all strange women. That is why no woman is ever welcome within this house."

Louise resumed her seat in the easy chair.

"I am so sorry," she murmured, looking down at her slipper. "I could not help breaking down here, could I?"

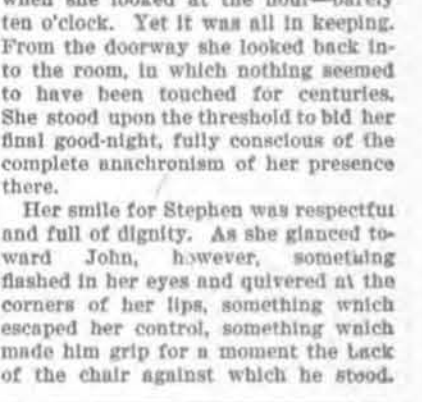
"Nor could my brother fall to offer you the hospitality of this roof," Stephen admitted. "The incident was unfortunate but inevitable. It is a matter for regret that we have so little to offer you in the way of entertainment."

He rose to his feet. The door had opened. Jennings was standing there with a candlestick upon a massive silver salver. Behind him was Aline.

"You are doubtless fatigued by your journey, madam," Stephen concluded.

Louise made a little grimace, but she rose at once to her feet. She understood quite well that she was being sent to bed, and she shivered a little when she looked at the hour—barely ten o'clock. Yet it was all in keeping. From the doorway she looked back into the room, in which nothing seemed to have been touched for centuries. She stood upon the threshold to bid her final good-night, fully conscious of the complete anachronism of her presence there.

Her smile for Stephen was respectful and full of dignity. As she glanced toward John, however, something flashed in her eyes and quivered at the corners of her lips, something which escaped her control, something which made him grip for a moment the back of the chair against which he stood.



"Those of us who inherit the family spirit look askance upon all strange women."

Then, between the old manservant, who insisted upon carrying her candle to her room, and her maid, who walked behind, she crossed the white stone hall and stepped slowly up the broad flight of stairs.

Louise has quite an interesting little chat with John before she resumes her journey, and in his mind is awakened something that hasn't been stirred for a very long time.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Her Memory Faulty.

She was middle-aged, stylishly gowned and apparently sane. And she was looking at the paintings in the Corcoran Gallery of Art through a gold-framed lorgnette, that dangled from a jeweled gold chain.

Another woman was standing before a canvas, and in a desire for information, or, perhaps, for the sake of social interchange, the lady of the lorgnette inquired, affably:

"Is that a picture of the death of the Lord?"

"No, madam; it represents the martyrdom of St. Sebastian."

"Ah, I see. I have the poorest memory. I knew that they killed the Lord, of course, but I disremembered just how."—Washington Star.

MAY SEE FRANCE IN A FEW MONTHS

MEN FROM ONE NATIONAL ARMY CAMP LIKELY TO BE SENT OVER BEFORE LONG.

GREET REPORT WITH CHEERS

Pershing's Regulars, Trained to Highest Pitch, Probably Will Get Into Action Soon, but in What Sector Has Not Been Revealed.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington.—Military censorship has not forbidden the publication of a story from one of Uncle Sam's great training camps established for selective service men, to the effect that the chances are the thousands of young men gathered together for the first time in this particular cantonment will be sent to France before the winter is half over.

This story, which reaches the public with the tacit approval of the war department, makes it seem certain that the prospects have brightened for the thorough equipment of all our young soldiers at a much earlier date than it was supposed would be the case.

The camp concerning which the story of comparatively early departure to France was written is located in Maryland, but there is no reason to suppose that its personnel will be further advanced in their training than will be the case with the young men in the other training places scattered throughout the country. Therefore it would seem that the logical military conclusion is that Uncle Sam's men of the new national army are to go to France much earlier than it was thought would be the case.

It is said that when the story of only four months' training on this side instead of the expected six months was spread through the camp, the young soldiers who had been in the service only a few days at best hailed the report with cheers. It still seems true that the spirit of the men of the new army apparently is just as high as that of the regulars and the National Guardsmen.

Regulars May Be Fighting Soon.
In this connection it can be said that there is a feeling in Washington today that Uncle Sam's regulars now in France probably will be found on the fighting line before the snow begins to bank up about the trenches. It was late in June when report was received on this side of the landing in France of the first large armed body of American troops.

Our men in France under Generals Pershing and Sibert started their intensive training back of the lines about July 1. Therefore they now have had three months of seasoning, of bayonet exercises, of trench digging, of bomb throwing and of general instruction along all the lines which the methods of modern warfare travel. The men today are at the highest pitch of their speed and some military men here believe they soon must get action or, like athletes, they will "grow stale."

It is the hard military logic of the thing which leads one to say that our soldiers probably will get active fighting service more quickly than most people thought would be the case. No military secret is disclosed when this is written, because the Germans have known that our troops are in France and they, being wise as other nations in a military sense, know that men cannot be kept going at top speed forever in a training way. They must be allowed to see some of the results of their work and so it is believed in Washington that before long we will read a story of an engagement in France in which our troops took part.

Their Sector Not Revealed.
Nobody on this side knows, and if he did he would not tell, on just what part of the line the American troops now in France will be given their first baptism of fire. The Germans unquestionably would like to know because if they were given an advance notice it is to be taken for granted they would be met by a check if not by actual defeat. The Germans would work for the moral effect as well as for the military effect of the thing.

Army officers seemingly wish to have the American people understand that it is a terrible ordeal for troops who never have been under fire to plunge into a battlefield where the fire is certain to be terrific. It takes all the reserve forces that a man has to keep him steady under the conditions. Later when he is seasoned he reckes little, so army officers say, of danger and of the noise and tumult of the battle, but as the old saying goes in the American army, "it takes six months' training and two fights to make a regular."

Effects of Lansing's Disclosures.
The letters and telegrams in bunches of scores and hundreds which have been coming in to the various departments in Washington attest, so the recipients say, the belief of the people that the disclosures of the secretary of state concerning German intrigue within the borders of this country are bearing fruit in making the American people understand thoroughly that the war must be carried to the end of Hohenzollernism.

In fact there are words in these letters and dispatches which make it seem that the country is aroused as never before to the necessity of driving the war to a conclusive end. The administration unquestionably is pleased over the determination which seems to have come to the people to take its view that this really is a war to make the world safe for democracy.

The uproar in congress because of the charges made that some of the members were not above suspicion of having profited through their pro-German activities, has not yet died away. It was and probably always will be impossible to prove that any member of congress received money to pay him for what has been called an unpatriotic attitude, but it is easy enough to see as one goes over the record of the past what it was that led one congressman to give voice to his suspicions in the house.

Their Former Attitude Blamed.
Since the United States declared war on Germany the overwhelming majority of senate and house have been staunch in their expressions of anti-Germanism, but the activities of many of the members prior to the entry of the United States into the conflict made it appear that at that time they were sympathetic with Germany in its fight against the nations now the allies of the United States, and therefore it has been hard for some men to believe that those who stood for the German methods in this war can be whole-hearted in their conversion.

Senators and representatives are human and a good many of them of course cannot by any kindness be called statesmen. The desire of nearly all of them certainly is to be entirely patriotic, but when patriotism in its pure essence seems to involve the possibility of defeat at the polls at the next election there are senators and representatives who yield to the temptation to hedge in their expressed opinions so that they can be certain to secure the votes in their districts of men of whatever opinion on the war.

There are senators and representatives who have been straight for Americanism in the face of seeming danger of defeat when they stand for re-election, and as things have developed in Washington, it now appears that the man who thought of his country first and recked little or nothing of the voting that was to come is more certain to be re-elected than are the men who, as the language of the street hath it, "tried to play both ends against the middle."

May Tell Their Names.
There is a belief in Washington which amounts almost to conviction that in forthcoming additional disclosures concerning German intrigue in this country Secretary Lansing will give the names of persons in the capital against whom proof of activity in behalf of a foreign power has been secured.

The recent publication of the details of plots hatched in the United States before this country declared war against Germany, and before Count von Bernstorff had received his dismissal papers, carried with it the names of some persons and organizations directly connected with the plotting. It has been believed in Washington, however, for a long time that Mr. Lansing has in his possession the names of persons in this city who are more than suspected of being carriers of tales and information to Count von Bernstorff at his residence on the Terrace overlooking Massachusetts avenue.

One day the secretary of state went so far as to say to a group of men that among those to whom he was talking were several who he knew were acting as instant carriers of information concerning his daily conversations to the German embassy.

Washington correspondents knew Secretary Lansing well enough to understand that, cautious as he is under all circumstances, he would not have said what he did unless he had good proof of the truth of his words. It was somewhat later than this that the secretary gave an intimation of the possession of material which, if made public, would convince the American people beyond any kind of a doubt that German agents were seeking to divide this country against itself to the advantage of the kaiser's cause.

Disclosures Well Timed.
It is nothing new for Washington to realize that suspicion is directed against certain persons in this capital. There is realization today that a wise thing in spreading out his disclosures concerning German intrigue. He has timed each disclosure so that it would come coincidentally with some attempt on the part of Germany to belaud the issues or to secure peace virtually on its own terms. The Von Bernstorff message with its request for a \$50,000 fund to influence congress and the Von Igle disclosures came almost simultaneously with the answers of Germany and Austria to the pope's peace proposals. In the days that have elapsed since the disclosure was made there have come additional reasons to make it seem certain that the Von Bernstorff material was given publicity then because the moment was thought to be the right one in which to strike.

The Von Bernstorff influences were felt in all ranks of Washington society. After his juniors had been sent away because of their discovered plottings against the good of this country, the ambassador remained here and so far as officialdom was concerned was in good standing because he had not been caught as his juniors had been in the active work of trouble making. During all this time there were men and women in Washington who kept up their intimacy with the German ambassador and who were openly and pronouncedly pro-German in their sentiments.

Mental Endurance.
"Do you think Bliggins has great intellectual strength?"
"He must have," replied Miss Cayenne. "He has himself on his mind all the time; and that is a great burden."

TO BOOST SECOND LIBERTY BOND SALE

Food Administration Forces Will Help Raise New Loan for War Purposes.

SAVE FOOD AND LEND MONEY

Big Drive Throughout Nation Coming Week of October 21-28—How All Mueet Unite to Whip Kaiser and Bring Peace Again.

Washington.—The food pledge campaign is projected upon broad lines, but it is very simple and very plain.

The food administration will marshal its whole force of half a million campaigners organized for food-pledge week, to promote the second Liberty loan. The week of October 21 to 28 has been set for the big drive the food administration has planned to enroll all American families for food conservation. The Liberty loan campaign will be at its height at the same time. Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, in a message to the federal food administrators, and campaign managers of the food enrollment campaign, instructing them to exert every effort to promote the Liberty loan, called this a fortunate coincidence, since both are aimed at the same end and each will supplement the other. The Liberty loan, he says, will enable the government to lend money to the allies, and the food pledge campaign is designed to make certain that there shall be food available to purchase.

So simple and so plain that they have been stated in the compass of a card—a card that it is proposed to hang in every home of the land—a card that is the "war creed of the kitchen," because, so closely are the people in this country linked to the world war, that one of the phases of the struggle must be fought out in the American kitchen.

If soldiers are to fight, they must be fed. For the past three years, one by one, our allies across the sea have been taking the men from the farm and from the factory and sending them to the firing line. Each man sent to the firing line meant one less who could be relied upon to help produce the food that "will win the war."

If the laborer is worthy of his hire, surely the fighter is worthy of his food. That is a principle universally accepted by the American public. However, it is not every product that can be sent across the sea. Corn will not serve the need; our allies have never used it as a food; they have no mills to grind it; turn it into meal in this country and it would spoil before it could reach a European port. There are just four classes of products, the experts say, that we must send to our allies if our duty to them is to be discharged; they need meat, wheat, sugar and dairy products. We can conserve our wheat by increasing our consumption of other grains. We can conserve our meat by making a greater demand upon the resources of the fish market. All of these are expedients known to the American housewife.

If the United States were an autocratic country there would be no popular appeal for the conservation of food. There would be an autocratic food control. The mailed fist would rule in the kitchen. Imperial food decrees would be enforced at the point of the bayonet. But ours is not an autocratic country. Food control is in the hands of the people themselves, and it is to the people that the food administration has appealed in the food pledge card campaign.

Herbert Hoover has termed this appeal an "unprecedented adventure in democracy"—an adventure that will determine whether or not a democratic form of government is, after all, fitted to engage in a death grapple with autocracy.

The food pledge week campaign resolves itself into an effort to secure as a result of voluntary agreement pledges insuring the general support for the well defined program of food conservation. The food pledge campaign represents an effort to induce as many of the American homes as possible to unite in a common policy. Our wheat reserves can be conserved if everybody helps. Our meat reserves can be conserved if the whole public co-operates.

The American people are asked to join together in a common conservation policy. As evidence that they are supporting this policy they are asked to hang a card denoting membership in the United States food administration in their window. In order that the conservation policy may be understood, the reason for it made plain and the manner of observing it rendered certain, instruction cards—"The War Creed of the Kitchen"—are to be hung in the home.

And that is what the national food pledge week campaign is all about.

He Struck.

A mud-bedraggled Tommy was plodding wearily toward the base when a subaltern stopped him.

"Do you know that your regiment is in the front line now? Why aren't you there?" he asked.

"Well, sir," Tommy explained, "we were just going over the top when the officer shouted: 'Strike for home and glory, lads!' All the others struck for glory, but I struck for home."

NEWS and GOSSIP of WASHINGTON



Representatives Frequently Derelict in Duty

WASHINGTON.—"Papa, the man down there said they were in committee of the whole, but that isn't all of them, is it?" "No, son. There are only forty-nine present, and there are 435 members." "Then why do they call it committee of the whole house?"

Right here papa, not being a parliamentarian, was stumped and had to admit it to the boy. Others in the house of representatives gallery wondered with the boy, who unconsciously had displayed a bit of delicious irony at the expense of the nation's lawmakers. No house session in the last month has seen more than one-fourth of the total membership present, and "committee of the whole" is rather more of a joke than anything else.

In a short time the house of representatives has passed on at least three tremendously important pieces of legislation:

The five-billion-dollar urgent deficiencies appropriation.

The \$176,000,000 war risk insurance bill.

The \$11,538,000,000 bond and certificate measure.

At no time during discussion of the last-named bill were there more than 75 members on the floor of the house. Rarely during the insurance discussion did more than 60 show themselves.

Washington, accustomed to anything in the way of congressional behavior, or misbehavior, has hardly raised an eyebrow at this queer, not to say naive, way of handling important national business. But the casual visitors with nothing better to do than to visit the house have frequently remarked on the situation.

A faithful handful of representatives have been fairly regular in attendance, but by far the great majority have not shown themselves at the capitol in weeks. "Illness in the family" and "necessary business" must be responsible, as alleged, for absences, because it is an off-year for elections.

Notable Gift to United States National Museum

THE United States National museum at Washington has recently received and put on exhibition a notable collection of swords, uniforms and miscellaneous relics of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan. These mementos were a gift to the museum from George B. McClellan of Princeton university.

The swords, of which there are nine, are perhaps the most interesting feature of the collection. The most striking of these is a gold-mounted sword set with pearls presented to McClellan by a number of citizens of Boston in 1863, in recognition of his services during the Civil war. The scabbard is inscribed, "To Major General George B. McClellan, from many citizens of Boston, Feb. 5, 1863."

Another of the swords carried in the Mexican war is a service saber with a small piece of the hilt broken away. The donor of the collection writes: "A piece of the hilt of this sword was carried away by a bullet which slightly wounded General McClellan in the hand."

Among the other relics of this great American general are several uniforms, spurs, field glasses, revolvers, powder flasks, and a number of more personal relics.

Many Clerks Needed to Handle President's Mail

PRESIDENT WILSON'S mail bag is the largest in the world. Thousands of letters arrive daily, and every one of any importance must have the individual attention of America's first citizen. Of course, the president is not able to read all his correspondence himself. This difficulty is overcome by a carefully developed system by which the contents of the White House mail bag of any importance are laid before Mr. Wilson each day.

The work of selection falls upon a corps of confidential clerks, who open the letters and give them a first reading. Then they are carefully sorted. Many of them are simply recommendations for office. These, after courteous acknowledgment, are referred to the proper departments and placed on file until the matter can be taken up for consideration. Hundreds of the missives are purely formal, or contain impossible requests. These are immediately answered by the staff and signed by one of the president's assistant secretaries.

Such communications as the president ought to see are clearly briefed—that is, a slip is pinned at the top of each letter, and on this is a typewritten synopsis of its contents, telling who the writer is and what he has to present. Frequently the president is sufficiently interested by the brief to cause him to read the whole letter. Sometimes the communication is referred to a cabinet officer, in which case the slip is retained at the White House and filed.

Washington Watches Daring Military Aviators

DARING Italian military aviators, in two battle planes of lightning speed, and a giant bombing plane carrying ten passengers, gave official Washington a marvelous example of what the American aviation corps must do to strike Germany through the air. All three airplanes flew without accident from Langley field, near Newport News, Va., to Washington in less than two hours. The distance was approximately 120 miles, and the average height maintained was 7,000 feet.

In the great Caproni bombing machine, which has a wing spread of 85 feet and 525 horse-power engines, there were several government officials, who enjoyed the trip immensely, suffering no inconvenience whatever. After arriving here two of the airplanes thrilled thousands of spectators with feats of the air, which filled the highest officers of the signal corps of the army with undisguised admiration.

The exhibition ended with the flight of the great Caproni machine over the city, carrying a party of persons, and the "bombing" of the White House by one of the smaller machines with bouquets of flowers, dropped from a great height.

Officers of the army and navy who witnessed the landing of the three machines and the wonderful aerial feats which they later indulged in, did not hesitate to say that the United States has yet a long way to go before it can equal the aviation corps of Europe.

Many members of the house and senate were present, and they were visibly impressed with the efficiency of the Italian machines and the skill of their pilots.

WAS ALL RUN DOWN

Family Kidneys Caused Acute Suffering. Completely Recovered Since Using Doan's.

Mrs. Harry A. Lyon, 5 St. William St., S. Boston, Mass., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have surely done me wonderful good. About two months prior to the birth of my baby, I had two convulsions and was taken to a hospital. Doctors said the convulsions were due to my kidneys not working properly. 'I had swelling of the feet and ankles so that I had to wear large-sized slippers. My back ached intensely, I was nervous and unable to sleep. I also suffered from awful headaches and felt weak, tired, languid, and run down. 'After I came home a friend suggested that I try Doan's Kidney Pills, and I got some. I soon noticed improvement; my back became stronger and I felt better, in every way. I kept on taking Doan's and was cured. They are surely reliable.' Mrs. Lyon gave the above statement in May, 1915, and on March 12, 1917, she said:

"My cure has lasted. I take Doan's occasionally, however, as a strengthener for my kidneys."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night.
Purely Vegetable
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

Carter's Iron Pills
Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Mental Preparedness.

"Children trained from the very start to self-expression enter school with invaluable mental preparedness for the work to be done there. They have a poise that keeps them from being diffident in class. They are not afraid to ask questions," declares a prominent educator. "They know how to tell what is in their mind. In associating with other children they get more joy from it because they know how to make themselves understood. Older people find them more charming and interesting."

"Effective training toward self-expression in the young child means that characteristic of life, and there is no training more effective than telling him stories and teaching him how to tell them."

"Asking about a child's doings will encourage him to tell you about them. For instance, when your little boy comes home from a walk get him to tell you all that he has seen while out. When he comes in from play get him to tell you all about the fun he has been having."

"Always make him feel your vital interest in his thoughts and actions."

Where Nerve is Needed.
He—If he marries now, won't he be called a coward?
She—Not if he marries her.—Judge

Correction.
"Is your wife a good plain cook?"
"No, she isn't; she's a good pretty one."



THERE'S NO DOUBT ABOUT POSTUM AS A HEALTH IMPROVEMENT OVER COFFEE

ACHIEVEMENTS OF "WAR SESSION" OF CONGRESS

Leaders Declare Work Done Is Most Remarkable in Parliamentary History.

HARMONY MADE A FEATURE

Lack of Dissension Was Noticeable—Administration Was Defeated on Only One Important Bill During the Six Months.

IMPORTANT BILLS PASSED IN SESSION

Here are the most important measures passed by congress at the special war session:

- Declaration of war against Germany on April 6.
- War bond issues aggregating \$15,538,000,000.
- War appropriations and contract authorizations totalling \$14,390,000,000.
- War loans aggregating \$7,000,000,000 to the allies.
- The selective draft bill, making 10,000,000 men liable to military service.
- The espionage bill, including the embargo provision.
- The \$2,235,000,000 war revenue bill.
- The food control bill.
- The trading with the enemy act.
- The soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill.

Washington.—"The most remarkable session in the parliamentary history of the world," was the way Democratic and Republican leaders characterized the first war session of the Sixty-fifth congress, which came to a close at three o'clock in the afternoon of October 6, exactly six months after the declaration of war against Germany.

The record of legislation enacted and money appropriated has no parallel anywhere in the annals of all time.

Beginning with the declaration of war against Germany in April, congress has passed bill after bill of the most revolutionary character, including such measures as the draft bill and the food control bill. Appropriations and contract authorizations for the present fiscal year, totalling \$21,890,000,000, including \$7,000,000,000 in loans to the allies, were voted without a single dissenting voice, a record equaled nowhere, not even in the kaiser-dominated German reichstag.

How Money Is Expended.

The following table shows how the money is to be spent:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Army | \$2,911,000,000 |
| Navy | 1,875,000,000 |
| Merchant shipping fleet | 1,838,000,000 |
| Loans to the allies | 7,000,000,000 |
| Defense fund for | |
| President | 100,000,000 |
| Food and fuel control | 175,000,000 |
| Soldiers' and sailors' insurance | 175,000,000 |
| Interest on bonds and certificates | 200,000,000 |
| Civil establishment of government | 855,000,000 |
| All other expenses | 102,000,000 |

As a part of the scheme of meeting these enormous expenditures congress passed the \$2,235,000,000 war revenue bill, the largest taxation bill in American history, levying directly or indirectly upon every man, woman and child in the United States. Something more than a billion dollars of this amount will be taken from war profits. All incomes more than \$1,000 for single men and more than \$2,000 for married men are made subject to taxation.

Where New Taxes Fall.

Here are some things upon which the average citizen will pay taxes under the new war tax bill:

- Approximately 2 per cent increase on incomes of \$5,000 or less.
- Letter postage, except local letters, increased to 3 cents and postcards to 2 cents, beginning November 3.
- One cent for each 10 cents paid for admissions to amusements.
- Five-cent shows and 10-cent outdoor amusement parks exempted.
- Ten per cent on all club dues of \$12 a year or more.
- One cent for each 25 cents paid for parcel post.
- One cent on each 25 cents express package charge.
- Three per cent of all freight charges.
- Eight per cent of passenger fares by rail or water, except trips of less than 30 miles.
- Ten per cent of charges for seats, berth and staterooms on parlor cars or vessels.
- Five cents on each telegraph, telephone or radio message costing 15 cents or more.
- Three per cent on jewelry.
- Eight cents on each \$100 of life insurance. The tax on whisky is increased from \$1.10 a gallon to \$3.20. The tax on beer is increased from \$1 a barrel to \$2.75.
- Increased tax on cigars, cigarettes and manufactured tobacco and snuff.

Little Dissension During Session.

Despite pacifist activities, the session was marked with comparatively little dissension, the fighting centering about questions mainly affecting policy. The most stubborn contests were staged over the revenue bill, the draft

bill and the food control bill. In every case, except censorship of the newspapers and speech, the administration has received everything it asked of congress for the conduct of the war.

Congress was in session 188 days. During that time more than 10,000 army, navy and marine corps nominations sent to the senate were confirmed, among them the advancement of Major General Pershing, commander in chief of the armies in France, and Major General Bliss, chief of staff, to the rank of full general, held only four times previously in American history. The only important appointment held up was that of Col. Carl Reichmann, to be a brigadier general. Action was blocked until the December session because it was charged he uttered pro-German sentiments.

An unprecedented feature of the session was the reception of the special missions sent to the United States by the allied governments, and the special representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Russia and Japan addressed both houses. Invitations of the British and French governments to have the United States send a congressional mission across the Atlantic to see war conditions and co-operate with the interparliamentary congress were rejected.

Important Measures Passed.

Following is a list of the most important measures passed by congress: Resolution declaring a state of war exists between the imperial German government and the government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

On April 2 the resolution for war against Germany was introduced in the house and on April 6, or four days after the assembling of congress, the president attached his signature to the measure. No delay was involved in the passage of this resolution, perhaps the most important ever offered either in this or any other congress.

General deficiency appropriation act, appropriating \$163,841,400.52, of which \$100,000,000 was for the national security and defense and for each and every purpose connected with the war.

Act authorizing an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war and to extend credit to foreign governments and for other purposes. This act appropriated \$3,007,068,945.46 for establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments by purchase of bonds of our allies and expenses incident to preparation and issue of bonds and certificates; authorizes the issue of bonds amounting to \$5,063,945,460, of which \$3,000,000,000 is for meeting the loans authorized to foreign governments, \$2,000,000,000 to meet domestic expenditures, and \$63,945,460 to redeem the three per cent loan and also authorizes \$2,000,000,000 of one year certificates of an indebtedness temporarily to provide revenue.

Huge Military Expansion.

Act authorizing one additional midshipman for each senator, representative and delegate in congress.

Act appropriating \$273,046,332.50 for the support of the army for the fiscal year 1918.

Act authorizing the president to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States. This act authorized a selective draft of 1,000,000 men and contains other important legislative features pertaining to the army.

Resolution authorizing the president to take over for the United States any vessel owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war.

Act to increase temporarily the commissioned and warrant and enlisted strength of the navy and Marine corps from 87,000 to 150,000 men, in the first instance, and from 17,400 to 30,000, in the second.

Act appropriating \$1,344,896.18 for the support of the military academy for the fiscal year 1918 and for other purposes.

Largest Single Grant in History.

Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," as amended, in respect of car service, and for other purposes.

Act amending the war risk insurance act and appropriating \$45,150,000 to insure vessels and their cargoes and expenses connected therewith.

Act appropriating \$147,368,928.77 for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year 1918.

Act authorizing the issue to states and territories and the District of Columbia of rifles and other property for the equipment of organization of home guards.

Act appropriating \$3,281,094,541.80 for the military and naval establishments on account of the war expenses. Up to time this was the largest appropriation act known to this or any other country. Among other things it appropriated \$405,000,000 for an emergency shipping fund with which to begin construction of the greatest merchant fleet the world has ever known.

Act to punish acts of interference with foreign relations, the neutrality and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage and better enforce the criminal laws of the United States.

Conservation Bills Passed.

Act authorizing condemnation proceedings of lands for military purposes.

Act appropriating \$640,000,000 to increase temporarily the signal corps of the army and to purchase, manufacture, maintain, repair and operate airships.

Act authorizing the United States to take possession of a site for use for

permanent aviation stations of the army and navy for school purposes.

Acts enlarging the membership of the interstate commerce commission and amending the act to regulate commerce by authorizing priority shipments by any common carrier, etc.

Act appropriating \$11,846,000 to provide further for the national security and defence by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products.

Act appropriating \$162,500,000 to provide further for the national security and defence by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel.

Act to authorize an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense and, for the purpose of authorizing in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes. This act makes an additional appropriation of \$4,021,377,890.92 to extend credit in the United States for foreign governments by purchase of bonds of our allies and expenses incident to preparation of an issue of bonds and certificates; authorizes an additional issue of \$4,000,000,000 of bonds to meet loans to foreign governments; authorizes an additional issue of one year certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$2,000,000,000 and an issue of five year war saving certificates amounting to \$2,000,000,000.

New Mark Again Set.

Act appropriating \$5,856,696,018.98 to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 and prior years on account of war expenses and for other purposes, and authorizes contract obligations to be met by future congresses amounting to \$2,401,458,393.50. This is the largest appropriation act passed by this or any other country. This act makes further appropriations of \$635,000,000 for the emergency shipping fund and raises the limit of cost to carry out the purposes of the shipping act to \$1,734,000,000.

Act to define, regulate and punish trading with the enemy and for other purposes, and appropriates \$450,000 to enforce the provisions thereof.

Act to provide revenue to defray war expenses. This measure provides approximately \$2,500,000,000 of revenue with which to pay the expenses of the government.

Act to provide a military and naval family allowance, compensation and insurance fund for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and their families, and makes an appropriation thereof of \$178,250,000.

50,000 BELGIAN HOUSES GONE

Germany's Record of Destruction Is Shown by New Gray Book Issued by Government.

Havre, Oct. 8.—The Belgium government has issued a gray book to refute allegations against Belgium civilians contained in the German white book of May, 1915, in which it was said Belgian civilians savagely attacked German troops in the early days of the war and that the measures adopted by the Germans were necessary in the interest of preservation of the German army. According to the gray book, between 40,000 and 50,000 houses were destroyed by the Germans.

JACKIE KILLS FRIEND; IS HELD

Queenstown Magistrate Says Fatal Blow Constitutes Manslaughter—To Get Bail.

London, Oct. 8.—Machinists Mate Perente of an American naval vessel will be liberated on bail on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of a dock yard laborer named Plummer, who died from the effect of a blow on the jaw inflicted by the sailor on September 8. He was held by a Queenstown magistrate. Perente pleaded not guilty and added: "I did not mean to injure my friend."

PERU BREAKS WITH KAISER

German Minister Handed Passports by Government—Uruguay to Take Similar Action.

Lima, Peru, Oct. 8.—Peru formally broke relations with Germany. In accordance with an overwhelming vote in congress for such a rupture the government handed passports to the German minister.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 8.—From Montevideo, Uruguay, came word that congress was momentarily expected to vote an overwhelming majority in favor of an immediate rupture in diplomatic relations with Germany.

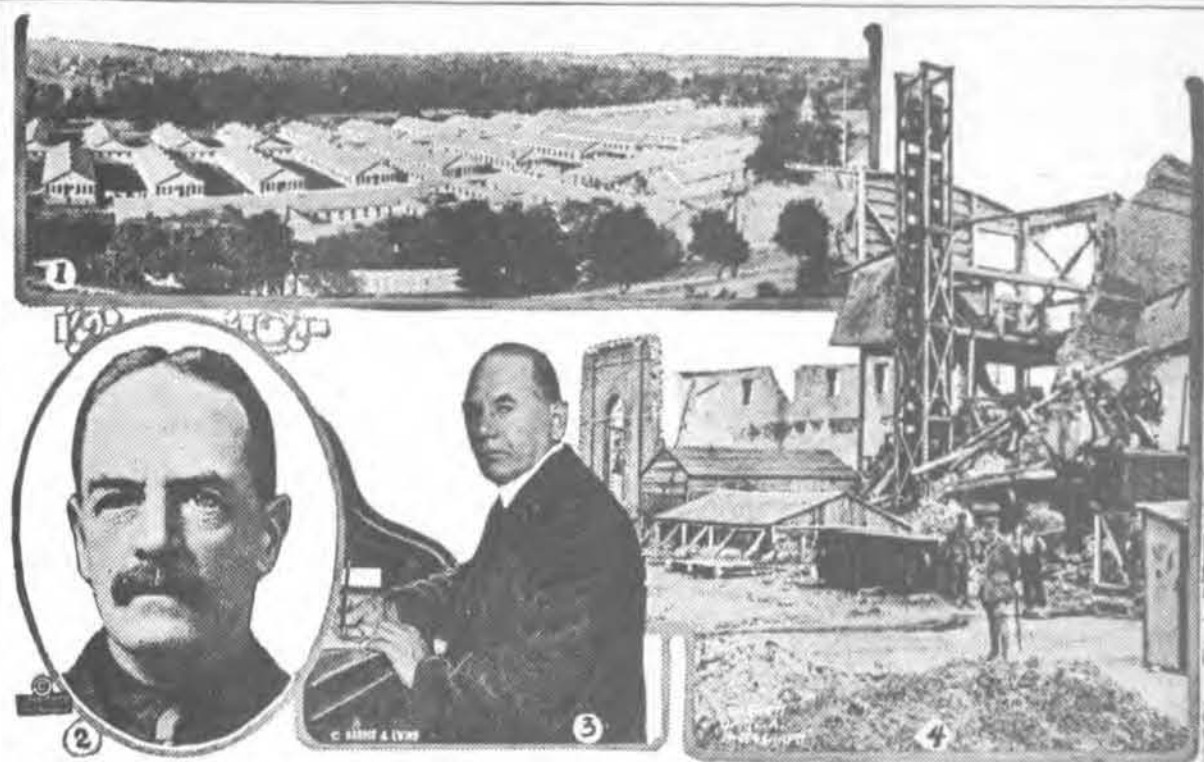
C. P. TAFT WEDS MISS CHASE

Son of Former President Marries Daughter of Irving H. Chase of Waterbury, Conn.

Waterbury, Conn., Oct. 8.—Miss Eleanor, the daughter of Irving H. Chase, was married here to Sergt. Maj. Charles Phelps Taft II, U. S. A., son of William H. Taft and Mrs. Taft of New Haven. The ceremony was at Rose Hill, the home of the Chase family. Flurs predominated in the decorations. Rev. Robert E. Brown, pastor of the Second church, officiated. The bride was given away by her father, Irving H. Chase.

Urges Federation Oust I. W. W.

Sacramento, Cal., Oct. 8.—The California State Federation of Labor went on record here against the I. W. W., adopting a resolution recommending expulsion of all members of that organization from unions of the American Federation of Labor.



1—Columbia university war hospital just formally taken over by the government as a receiving and evacuating medical center. 2—Maj. Gen. Sir J. E. Capper, director general of the British tank corps which is doing such efficient work on the battlefields. 3—G. T. K. Giragosian, a Boston Armenian, who has offered the government a "free energy generator," which will be tested by authority of congress. 4—Ruins of a French manufactory, typical of the way in which the Germans destroy everything in the districts from which they retreat.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

German Peace Offered by the Kaiser Slowly Losing Its German Features.

MICHAELIS PROVES A FAILURE

Lloyd George Says England Will Fight Until France Regains Alsace-Lorraine—Allies Make Another Successful Drive in Flanders—More of Bernstorff's Perfidy Is Revealed by Lansing.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Kaiser Wilhelm reminds one of the old-fashioned peddler of notions who would keep adding packages of needles, watches, and even silver coins, to his little bundles of bargains until a sale was effected. With northern France and no indemnities already in his bargain offering, the emperor has added Belgium—with conditions—and now it is reported he and Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary are prepared to throw in Alsace, the price being peace and the return of Germany's colonies. In a word, the German peace for which the kaiser shows so consuming a desire is becoming less German every day, and if the allies just say nothing and saw wood—as they probably will—it may finally take on an appearance that will warrant their consideration.

To be sure, Chancellor Michaelis says that peace is impossible so long as Germany's enemies demand any German soil or try to drive a wedge between the German emperor and his people, but the chancellor is hard pressed to save his political fortunes. He and Vice Chancellor Helfferich are being bitterly attacked because of the policy of fostering pan-Germanism in the country and the army and at the same time making promises of mildness in return for peace. Michaelis was compelled to tell the reichstag that he did not stand for the extreme demands of the pan-Germanists, and for the time being his opponents were satisfied; but his failure as chancellor is pronounced.

Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann is more yielding than the chancellor, for he told the reichstag that there now exists "no impediment to peace, no questions that could not be settled by negotiations, except for the French demand for Alsace-Lorraine." He added that Germany could make no concessions with regard to those provinces.

Premier Lloyd George was quick to take up this challenge of Von Kuehlmann's. "I do not think that any statement is more calculated to prolong the war," he said. "However long the war may last, England intends to stand by France until she has redeemed her oppressed children from their foreign yoke."

Reasons Many and Plain.

The reasons for the kaiser's increasing moderation in demands are not far to seek. They are found in the daily dispatches recording the repeated successful thrusts of the allies in Flanders; the advances of the British in Mesopotamia and Africa; the shortage of German shells; the growing unrest in the armed forces of Germany, reaching the stage of mutiny in the fleet; the scarcity of food in the central nations, and perhaps most potent of all, the steady, irresistible progress of the United States toward full preparation for war to a victorious conclusion.

Then, too, the kaiser sees added to the list of his enemies more of the fast dwindling number of those not hitherto on that roll of honor. Though President Irigoyen managed to stave off warlike action by Argentina, Peru and Uruguay last week broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and sent away its ministers.

The European nations that remain neutral are suffering more and more. Holland pleads with America for feed especially, with the open threat that if it is not sent, she will have to slaughter at least half her cattle and, having no means of preserving the meat,

must sell it to Germany. Already Holland has been put on tea and coffee rations. Switzerland is in better case for the allies seem willing that she shall continue her trade with the central powers in order to obtain coal and iron. For Sweden and Denmark and even for Norway there is no great sympathy in the allied countries. Their neutrality has been mostly a sham.

Mutiny on German Fleet.

The revolt on the German high seas fleet at Wilhelmshaven took place several weeks ago, but the facts have just come out. At least four battleships were involved and the crew of one threw their captain overboard, drowning him. The mutineers landed, but were forced to surrender to soldiers. The crew of the Nurnberg seized the vessel and started for Norway, but were taken by destroyers. The kaiser ordered one out of every seven mutineers shot, but the chancellor protested and only three were executed. Minister of Marine von Capelle, informing the reichstag of the occurrence, accused three independent socialist deputies of foreknowledge and approval of the plot of the rebels, and said the plan of the latter was to refuse to obey orders, paralyze the fleet and force peace upon the country. The accused deputies denied any guilt, but Von Capelle said he had documentary proof.

The fact that Von Capelle did not ask the reichstag to authorize the prosecution of the deputies he named leads to the suspicion that he was trying to use the incident to weaken the political power of the independent socialists, but the affair had the opposite effect and some of the majority socialists joined the independents.

The mutiny on the fleet explains the delay in the long expected naval movement against Petrograd.

In the allied countries the story of the revolt was hailed as one of the most encouraging signs of the year and it was held that if such dissatisfaction exists in the German naval forces, which have not been subjected to very severe hammering, the morale of the army must be breaking down.

New Government For Russia.

Premier Kerensky, having virtually defied the democratic congress, appointed a new coalition cabinet pledged to restore order in the republic and suppress anarchy and to renew the fighting power of the army. Kerensky and several of his colleagues went to the front to lay their plans before the soldiers, and seemed hopeful of gaining their support despite the opposition of the council of soldiers and workmen. The rail workers went on strike, but promised not to tie up the operation of the military railroads, and later were partly appeased by an offer of increased wages.

The new government is determined to work hard for a universal peace, but shows no intention of abandoning its alliances with the foes of Germany. It issued a declaration to that effect on Wednesday, saying it "will extend its whole strength in support of the common cause of the allies, to defend the country, to oppose every attempt at the conquest of territory of other nations and every attempt to impose the will of others on Russia."

Allies' New Drive in Flanders.

Another sledge hammer blow at the Germans in Belgium was struck on Tuesday by the British and French acting in conjunction. In the midst of a furious rainstorm Haig's men advanced on a wide front east and northeast of Ypres, capturing Poelcapelle and the Gravenstafel ridge and other elevations that command the generally flat country and are invaluable as observation ground. Crown Prince Rupprecht counter-attacked in desperate attempts to regain these dominating heights, but only south of the Ypres-Floeters road was he able to push back the British for a slight distance, and that at great cost.

At the same time the French on the left flank of the British line made a most remarkable dash forward across the flooded bog land south of the forest of Houtholst, piercing the German line to a depth of one and one-quarter miles and regaining land which the foe had held for three years. While the French guns set up a terrific barrage fire, the engineers rapidly spread great islands of cork over the water, and erected miles of trestle work and innumerable bridges, and over these the troops rushed with such irresist-

ible spirit that they swept everything before them. So swift was the attack that an entire German division which was just relieving another at the front was caught by surprise and decimated. The entire ground over which the British and French advanced was thickly littered with dead Germans and heaps of equipment.

A few more such drives in Flanders and the Germans will be compelled to retire to the east and south, abandoning the submarines on the Belgian coast. This would mean the almost utter collapse of the U-boat campaign, which already has been greatly weakened.

There are strong indications that the allies are preparing for vigorous offensive movements in the near future in both Roumania and Macedonia. The positions of the central powers on both those fronts have been subjected of late to heavy bombardments. It was announced last week that the armies of Greece were about ready to take an active part in the warfare.

More of Bernstorff's Perfidy.

Secretary Lansing reached into the upper left-hand pigeon-hole of his desk last week and pulled out another neat little expose of German methods. This one hit Von Bernstorff again, rounding out the revelations of the count's perfidy while this country and Germany were still technically on friendly terms. Three telegrams were made public, two from the German foreign office to Von Bernstorff instructing him to start a big program of sabotage in American munitions factories and to finance plans for the destruction of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the third from the then ambassador to the foreign office at Berlin last September stating that the American embargo conference needed the further support of the German government for the purpose of conducting a campaign to win a majority of congress favorable to Germany in the approaching congressional and presidential elections.

The heavy hand of the federal government fell on Daniel H. Wallace, blatant organizer and head of a pacifist society, last Thursday when a judge in Iowa sentenced him to 20 years in prison for seditious speaking. The committee named to investigate the charges of disloyalty against Senator La Follette and pass on the demands for his expulsion from the senate had no time to perform its duties before congress adjourned and so will report at the next session. It will not go beyond or outside of the senator's speech in St. Paul before the Non-Partisan league and there are predictions that the inquiry will be a fizzle.

Food Control Extended.

In order to prevent the taking of excessive profits and to stop hoarding, the government's control of foodstuffs will be extended on November 1 to include about all the essential articles of diet. By order of the president, the manufacture, importation, storage and distribution of some twenty prime commodities will be licensed by the food administration. Farmers, gardeners and many of the smaller dealers and manufacturers will be exempt.

The baking industry was left out of this arrangement, but Mr. Hoover will be ready to regulate it as soon as he has standardized baking flour, baking ingredients and either the size or the price of the loaf.

Secretary Baker issued a statement praising highly the work of the many manufacturing plants that are making clothing and other supplies for the cantonment camps. Since the construction of those camps began nearly thirteen million articles have been shipped to them. In other quarters there is much talk of the great shortage of workers in such war plants as airplane and munition factories, steel mills, navy yards and mines, and it is said that conscription of millions of workmen is being seriously considered by the administration. Industrial expansion and the withdrawal of about 1,500,000 men from their occupations for the armed services are held responsible for the conditions. In the aircraft factories thousands of women are to be given employment.

Owing to the present demand for gasoline, the Standard Oil company has decided to permit unrestricted use of its Burton process of refining, by which almost twice as much gasoline is obtained from crude oil as by other processes.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

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

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.
Attest:
SAM. W. PROCTON, 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-essensible. The judgment of the directors as to the value of any property, right or thing acquired 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.

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

VI. 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.

VII. The Board of Directors shall have power to prepare 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.

VIII. 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.

IX. 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, } ss.
Santa Cruz County, }

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 request of Frank J. Duffy, whose postoffice address is Nogales, Arizona.

ARIZONA CORPORATION COMMISSION,
By F. A. JONES, Chairman.
Oct. 12 - Nov. 16

NOTICE OF CONTEST

Hd., 016942; Contest, 4038
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office, Phoenix, Arizona, Oct. 11, 1917.
To May A. Madden, of Elgin, Arizona, Contestee:
You are hereby notified that Virgil A. Long, who gives Sonoita, 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 NW 1/4, E 1/2 NW 1/4, Section 28, 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, Register.
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 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. 1888. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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



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or seltzer when your stomach is not in good condition and you want a drink to take the bad taste from your mouth. They are excellent for a disordered stomach, no matter what its cause may be. They make a fine drink as well. Either alone or with lemon or milk, they are splendidly refreshing. Shall we send you a case?
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Santa Cruz Patagonian

HOWARD KEENER - Editor and Owner.

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Warning to the Public

Timothy A. Riordan, U. S. food administrator for Arizona, calls attention to the fact that persons wearing food administration buttons are attempting to discourage the signing of cards pledging the conservation of food, and warns the people of Arizona against them and the seditious propaganda which they are using. He says, further, there is no intention on the part of the government to confiscate any portion of the fruits and vegetables which are being canned by households, nor is there any intention on the part of the government except to enlist every person in the serious work of increasing food supplies and eliminating all waste to the end that the home supply of foodstuffs may be increased sufficiently to allow the release of other foods for our soldiers and our allies in Europe.

LEGAL ADVERTISING

(025746)

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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

Notice is hereby given that Guy S. Bryant of Sonoita, 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 Sonoita, Arizona, on the 20th day of November, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: George J. White, Richard T. Bassett, Gabriel P. Woodward, Michael G. Kouse, all of Sonoita, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First pub. 10-19-11-23-17

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. 021646 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 24 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'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.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Sept. 15, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Lyman Stoddard of Elgin, Arizona, who on Oct. 19, 1915, made Homestead Entry No. 028611 for W 1/2 NW 1/4, Sec. 24; E 1/2 NE 1/4, Section 23, Township 21 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Ariz., on the 25th day of October, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Willard T. Roath, Thomas Yenny, Thaddeus B. Titus, all (3) of Elgin, Ariz.; S. M. Wills of Canille, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication Sept. 21 - 10-19-17

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Sept. 27, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Herman F. Sprung of Elgin, Arizona, who on April 1, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 017102 for W 1/2 SE 1/4, E 1/2 SW 1/4, and on Nov. 4, 1914, made Add. Entry No. 025809 for SW 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 5, 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 Sonoita, Ariz., on the 1st day of November, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Edward W. Hummel, Cornelius Ferris, Frank Berry, Edward Black, all (4) of Sonoita, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication 9-28-10-26-17

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Ariz., September 22, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Albert Miller of Mowry, Ariz., who on May 20, 1913, made Homestead Entry No. 022489, for NW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, NW 1/4 NE 1/4, NE 1/4 NW 1/4, Sec. 19, T. 23 S., R. 17 E., and also a tract of land in Sec. 24, T. 23 S., R. 16 E., described by metes and bounds as follows: Beginning at Cor. No. 1, whence the northwest corner of Sec. 19, T. 23 S., R. 17 E., bears N. 10 chains, thence W. 20 chains, thence S. 40 chains, thence E. 10 chains, thence N. 10 chains, thence E. 10 chains, thence S. 30 chains to place of beginning, except a strip 30 ft. wide off the north side of NW 1-4, Sec. 19, G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commissioner, at Nogales, Arizona, on the 30th day of October, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Perry Wilson, George Parker, Duke Parker, Arthur Wilson, all (4) of San Rafael, Arizona.
J. L. IRVIN, Register.
First publication 9-28-10-26-17.

Crockery and Glassware

Our entire stock of dinnerware, fancy china and glassware comes from the best potteries and glass factories in the world.

We can furnish you a complete dinner set in either plain white or beautiful designs of various colors. Or we can supply a sugar and cream set, tea set, salt and pepper shakers or any small sets or single pieces that you might need.

Our imitation cut glassware has the richness and beauty of genuine cut glass and we have the complete water sets, berry sets, etc., in unusually attractive designs.

Toiletsets, cookingsets, kitchen outfits—all at prices that will interest you.



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