SHOES

Blankets

Quilts

Children's, Ladies' and Men's Sweaters

Boys' and Men's Mackinaws

Everything in Dry Goods

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

Washington Trading Co.

SURE ???

Are you two young folks sure you won't be poor in your old age? Are you providing for it or just slipping and tripping along with no fear of the years? If you fail to be thrifty old age will be

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

The First National Bank of Nogales,

Nogales, Arizona. ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000.00

J. E. Hopkins.

F. D. Valles.

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

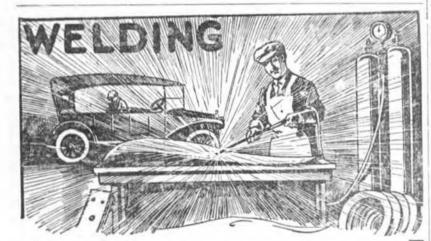
We will gladly quote you prices on storage with full service or part service. Or we can give you service without storage if you prefer.

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

THE AMERICAN GARAGE

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE-

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



Bring Us the Hard Jobs

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

THE PATAGONIA GARAGE PAT PATTERSON, MGR.

Money Needed by Farmers of County

The state of Arizona, with half of the yearly taxes coming from the various counties, now has a cash balance of over \$1,000,000, divided in deposits among more than a score of Arizona banks, with \$65,000 held in New York against bond interest payments, according to a report from Phoenix. These bank deposits bear 2 per cent interest Patagonia Tuesday morning for Dunand would be very much larger were it not for the fact that during the past year 104 farmers have borrowed from the state the gross amount of \$266,291. In this connection it may be interest- day. ing to many to know that about 60 per cent of the money loaned to farmers has been loaned to the farmers of Maricopa been for but \$1600.

Many farmers of this county feel that they have not been treated fairly by the State Land Commission in the matter of making loans on improved farms. Many of them say they have had appli-cations for loans on file since last spring but have been unable to have an appraiser sent to the county to view the security offered, although frequently they have received word that a representative of the department would be its value. here to look the property over, the lat-est report being that he would arrive the week beginning November 18. The last promise has been, like its prede-cessors, unfulfilled, for one reason or

A farm is a business enterprise. Just as much so as a bank or mercantile institution, and requires capital to successfully operate it.

The "homesteader" is a pioneer, and deserves much credit if he has the courage and hardihood to fulfill the requirements of the United States government and secures title to his land, and afterward tries to make a permanent business of farming, thereby adding to the wealth of the community. The land is

the source of all wealth. We hope the State Land Commission the state's food supply, thereby reliev-ing other states of the necessity of sup-plying our needs. "Hooverize."

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 krtchen. We hope to have same open to the public in a short time.

> Watch for our Christmas Specialties in Novelties and Candies.

Peerless Parlors

McIntyre & Ijams, Props.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Neil McDonald, owner of the Hosey mine, was a Patagonia visitor last Tues-

Dave Dowd, interested in the Exposed Reef mine, which embraces 16 claims of promising value in Alum gulch, left Monday morning for Bisbee,

Brock Shannon, a partner of Dave Dowd in the Exposed Reef mine, left

Mr. W. J. Mitchell, in charge of the old Mowry property, was in town Tues-

Mr Patrick O'Connell and son, Albert, who have traveled 3500 miles over the western mining districts in search of a other counties, and that just one soli- good mine lease, arrived in Patagonia tary loan has been made in Santa Cruz Monday afternoon. They say this discounty, and that one is said to have trict is more promising than any they have yet visited.

> It is reported that the Hosey mine, which has been under lease to W. R. Ramsdell of Tucson for some time, has temporarily suspended operations. The property is a promising one, and negotiations are under way for its purchase by mining men of ample means to prove

A report is being circulated that the owners of the Alto mine, located on the Baca Float, are to work it on an extensive scale. It is rumored that those interested in the property are preparing to expend a large amount of money on the mine in the immediate future.

It is reported by Mr. Murray Day, nanager of the Duquesne Mining and Reduction Company, that \$250,000 will immediately be spent on improvements and new machinery for that company. Mr. Day has just returned from a meeting of the company's officials in will see its way clear soon to visit this the east, and says they are enthusiastic community and loan our farmers the money necessary for them to increase and will make every effort to improve and will make every effort to improve

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,

State of Ohlo, City of Toledo,
Lucas County, 58.
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
in my presence, this 6th day of Deceraber, A. D. 1888. A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal)
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken intern-

(Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken Internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimentals, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Patagonia-Nogales AUTO STAGE

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

Miners Ranchers

Complete line of Brunswick-Pathe

ORDERS TO

Phones and Records

International Drug Co.

W. H. LAND

Vice-President

THE NOGALES

NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL, \$50,000,00 Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dullas

Transacting a General Banking Business in Nogales, Santa Cruz County, Arizona. DIRECTORS: W. J. Neuman, S. Leeker, A. F. Kerr, J. E. Wise, J. A. Harrison, W. H. Land.

PATAGONIA

WM. PESSLER, Prop. Hot and Cold Baths Shop Closed on Sunday

AGENT TUCSON STEAM LAUNDRY

Laundry sent on Monday, returned Saturday

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Harry Fryer was a business visitor to Patagonia Tuesday.

alley was in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pepper were in Patagonia last Monday from Red Rock.

Supervisor Coo, W. Parker and brother Duke were Patagonia visitors Mon-

Nick Burgess of Parker Canyon was a business visitor to town early in the

fit on the haul from Duquesne to Pata-Mr. J. C. Mackay has removed from

Canille to the ranch of Mr. E. B. Sorrells, near Nogales. Mrs. L. L. Nevius of the San Rafael

day morning on her way to Negales. J. Kent Fryer went to Nogales Monday to secure a passport, so he can get

cured a position as school teacher. Mrs. A. C. Best and son, Ernest, were in Patagonia on business last Saturday, and took the editor out to the San Rafael valley for a week-end visit

Mr. Ed Hopkins of the American Garage, who has been touring New Mexico in company with George Sanders, a mining man, in search of manganese properties, returned Monday morning.

Jake Johnson, who has been on the sick list for some time, made a trip to Nogales last week to consult a physician. He returned here Monday much improved in health, and hopes soon to be at work on his mining claims.

Mr. E. H. Evans of the Evans Mercantile Company has returned from the coast, where he had gone to purchase new furnishings for the company, The new fixtures include a Delco electric plant, new showcases, etc. A modern front is soon to be built in the store, which will give better light and make possible an attractive window display of merchandise. This enterprising establishment is a credit to Patagonia.

T. Nance of Parker Canyon was in town Wednesday in his new car, having just arrived from a trip to Bisbee, where he had been to close the sale of his steers to William Franklin of El and \$47.50 for 2-year-olds. will begin December 10. Mr. Nance left Wednesday afternoon for Tueson, where he will spend Thanksgiving with his family, who have been spending some time there.

A subscription list is being circulated to raise money for fencing a new plot of ground for a cemetery for Patagonia. A deed has been made out for the land by the Eley Development Company, the richer and better the district shows owners of the Sonoita grant, and is in the possession of Mr. C. L. Northera (t, manager, who will turn it over to the proper parties when a sufficient amount fencing it, it is stated. The work will Wilkey of Nogales last Monday and was scribe liberally when they are ap- gaged in a battle recently with Lou

Wednesday a wheatless one in Arizona der. for the duration of the war, if instructions from Washington are carried out.

WOOD! WHO WANTS WOOD?

14 and 16 inch solid green mesquite wood, \$7 per cord. Order now! Will have to charge \$8 after Jan. 1, 1918. 2-foot lengths, \$11 a cord.

DAVE PUTNAM PATAGONIA



Activity Shown in Local Mineral Belt

The great demand for metals of all Mr. A. L. Kinsley of the San Rafael kinds, and the high prices being obtained, are responsible for the activity in the territory surrounding Patagonia. There have been several sales made in the last few days and several more are under consideration, with favorable indications that they will soon be closed. With the change of ownership of these properties and the appropriation by the large, producing mines of immense sums of money for increasing production, this camp seems to be on the verge of becoming a very busy one, and of proving what it has long been thought by local mining men to be-one of the world's richest mineral belts.

C. B. Wilson has placed a freight out-Among the sales and prospective sales of nearby properties are the following: The Castle Butte, owned by James Keating and E. H. Evans; the Hardshell, owned by Col. R. R. Richardson; the Hosey, owned by Neil McDonald and associates; the Henry Ford, owned by H. H. McCutchan, Ray Blabon and valley passed through Patagonia Mon-'Kid' O'Tool, and the famous World's Fair, belonging to Frank Powers,

The larger properties that are put ting additional capital into their mines include the 3-R, Duquesne, Mansfield, into Nogales, Sonora, where he has se-Viceroy, Trench, Alto, and others.

The old Mowry mine has for some time been preparing to resume operations, and had it not been for the death of two of the principal stockholders that famous old producer would now be running at full blast. The heirs of the deceased stockholders, it is reported, have practically all agreed to arrangements proposed for the commencement of work on the property. The mine has been closed down for so long that there will have to be considerable work of a prelinary nature done before the mine will again become a producer.

This district is rich in mineral deposits, and we predict that the time is not far distant when the growth and development of Patagonia will become more rapid and that the properties now being developed by the pioneer of the mining industry-the prospector-will, in the majority of cases, be producers of ore in quantities that will make the mining world "sit up and take notice," and that will make the name Patagonia a familiar one wherever mining is dis-

The history of nearly all the big producers of the country tells of years of failure to secure real values for them, and they nearly all have changed hands several times before being developed to their present value and becoming sources. of vast wealth to their owners.

The 3-R and the Duquesne, two of the biggest producers of this district, are now shipping more than 200 tons of ore daily, and the World's Fair, Trench, Paso. Mr. Nance received the best Wandering Jew, Viceroy, Mansfield, price for his cattle that has been ob- Hosey, Alto, and other mines are detained here so far, \$36 for yearlings veloping into better properties as time passes. There are numerous others that deserve mention, and we will treat on them at a future time.

Attention of capitalists interested in mining should be called to this district, as it is one of the most promising in the United States. High-grade silver, copper, zinc, lead, manganese and nearly every other known metal, including gold, have been found here, and the more development work that is done

Rito Yanes, charged with grand larceny on two counts of horse stealing. of money has been raised to pay for entered a plea of guilty before Justice require considerable money, and it is bound over to the superior court. He hoped that those able to do so will sub- is one of the band of rustlers that enproached by eirculators of the petition. Stevens and a posse, in which John Steele, one of the rustlers, was killed Tuesday will be a meatless day and and Yanes was shot through the aboul-

> An automobine party from Nogales escaped serious injury and possible death last Sunday on the Patagonia-Nogales road, when their car turned turtle when driven too close to the edge of the road at one of the curves. The earth crumbled and the car turned over damaging it to some extent and badly shaking up the inmates.

Fresh Oysters-Peerless Parlors, adv

The American Garage has a new guarauted spark plug, Benford's Monaren Golden Giant. It is guaranteed for the life of the ear, and costs \$1.00.—Adv.

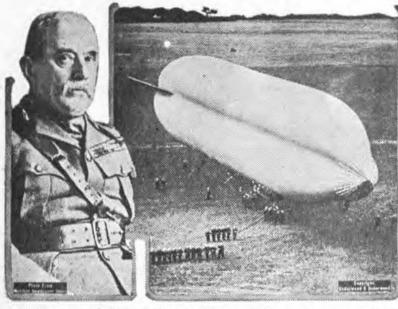
New line "King's Chocolates for American Queens," at Peerless Parlors.

FOR SALE-About 100 rods woven wire stock tencing, various widths, mostly 60-in; also one oval galvanized iron stock trough 3x8 ft., 2 ft. deep; capacity about 10 barrels. Inquire at Patagonian office.

FOR SALE Chevrolet car, practically new: 1917 model, 5-passenger; run but 1800 miles; will be sold at a bar-gain. Inquire at Patagonian office. €

FOR SALE OR RENT-House; 4 rooms, bath, pantry; furnished; will sell or trade for cattle, or rent to responsible parties. Inquire at Patagonian office.

DEFENDING ENGLAND AGAINST RAIDERS



This massive dirigible balloon is but one of the great number of similar craft guarding the coasts of Great Britain from attacks by Zeppelins and German airplanes. At the left is Field Marshal Sir John French, at the head of the British home defense forces.

NEWSPAPER MAN DESCRIBES VISIT TO HEADQUARTERS

Nerve Centers of British and Canadian Armies Peaceful Even in Battle.

LIKE BUSINESS HOUSE

Function Calmly and Efficiently Without Turmoil or Slightest Disorder -Young Staff Officers Complain Because They Must Stay Out of the Show.

London.-During the past three years of warfare there have been daily communications emanating from mysterious place called general headquarters, whose location or surround-Ings have never been mentioned, in fact are not known to the average soldler fighting in France, writes Hal O'Flaherty in the New York Sun.

To the citizen unacquainted with the affairs of giant armies the mention of the term general headquarters brings up a picture of a building in the heart of the great army activities, with mudsplattered couriers dashing up on horse or cycle and with sentries pacing to and fro armed to the teeth, while worried generals sit about great tables within tracing upon their maps the various positions in the front line.

The fact of the matter is that British general headquarters is perhaps the most peaceful and orderly place that one could imagine. The roads approaching the main buildings are not lined with troops and paraphernalia of war, nor is there any of the muchtalked-of dramatics of fighting.

Guards Are Unarmed. It is a business house, conducted on the most advanced systems of efficiency. The traffic coming up to the heart know their business and keep motors and pedestrians going in the right direction.

The soldiers on duty in front of the building visited by the correspondent were unarmed and directed the arriving officers in a manner as courteous as that displayed by the commissionaire at the war office in London, Within there was nothing to indicate the presence of the greatest army chieftains. The furnishings were modest, almost homely, and the atmosphere of the whole place was that of a peaceful and well conducted business establishment.

To secure an interview with one of the men who conduct the affairs of the British armies was simplicity itself. A telephone call sufficed to tell him of our coming and we were ushered into his office immediately upon our arrival.

An officer of the United States army, known as a "liaison officer," had quarters nearby. He has been working as hard as any man of affairs at home could work and his surroundings showed he wasn't in the habit of entertaining visitors.

"Take that rocking chair over in the corner," he said as we entered, and one of the party went over as directed and sat on the wooden box that had held his typewriter. A wooden table, two chairs and a rack for books made up the furnishings of his office.

On his table was a stack of correspondence a foot high, which if it could be read by the German high command would probably give them heart failure. There was something significant in that stack of letters. It was probably the first nucleus of a correspondence between the directing officials of the American army and the British upon whom they are depending for advice and information. Some day that little pile will have grown into an entire library of documents that will fill long ranks of filing cases. It is ploneer correspondence under the new order of things between Britain and the United States.

The following afternoon brought us by a lucky chance to Canadian headquarters, where we had the privilege of spending several hours with other men who are conducting operations. It was more than a lucky chance that brought us to Canadian headquarters almost at the same hour that the Ger-

mans began an a tack-it was an act of providence.

Lighted by Lamps and Candles. It can be set down here without further parley that two newspaper men were never treated more royally than we were by these men who at the moment we entered their quarters were directing a barrage against a strong German attack.

In the midst of ten the door opened and for a few minutes we were under the impression that every general on the western front had been deluged into our presence. It was a party of officers who had dropped in for ten and a chat with the army commanders. Instead they had a rather amusing talk with two American correspondents, who were found interesting because they had been with the American army on the Mexican border and in France and had some idea of what the United States troops could do. Their intense interest in preparations of the United States for war was manifested in every question, and their friendliness toward everything American was more than evident.

In two minutes the formality of introduction was over with and for fully half an hour the Canadian general staff dropped their heavy responsibilities and enjoyed the unique experience of entertaining two Americans. It was the first time that such a gathering had ever assembled in this particular building and all made the most

The staff captain who had introduced us suggested that we get a little exercise, explaining that the staff officers usually spent an hour in the evening playing badminton or some other game just to keep in condition. We went out to a well constructed court similar to a tennis court and taped off in the same manner. For an hour we watched four officers bat the feathof the gigantic chain of fighting units ered shuttlecock across the net with is regulated by military policemen who a display of skill and strategy that was worthy of men who used strategy in a greater and more deadly manner. We took a hand in the game for a time and then watched four others play off the staff championship.

Meet Famous Strategist.

When the game broke up and we reentered the headquarters building we were presented to a man whose name is famous the length and breadth of the British front. His keen stratagems and forceful work have won for him the praise and admiration of every Canadian fighting in France and his record as a fighter would fill several books. We were fortunate in having an opportunity of talking with him, for he, like the late General Funston. is keenly interested in newspaper work and it gave us a good start on the right plane. We explained to him our reasons for coming to headquarters and how the car that was to meet us had broken down.

"Well, I'm glad you're here, boys," "I'll just arrange to have a couple of places set for you at dinner. How are things over in the U. S. A.?"

We had been tulking with him only few minutes when an officer brought to him word that an S. O. S. signal had been received from a certain point indicating that the Germans were preparing to attack. There was no bluster. The information was given in a low, steady voice and the orders for certain counter-measures were given in an equally unruffled manner. An hour later it was learned that the Germans had given up their attempt after being unmercifully flayed by the gruelling fire which our host had turned loose,

From time to time an officer would appear at the door and report the progress of various movements under way, and throughout the evening there was no letup in the handling of business. The whole procedure of this work of directing armies seemed to operate as smoothly as the service at the dinner table to which we were shown.

When the meal was finished and we were comfortably seated in the main room we heard from the lips of one of the officers a story of the thoughts and feekags of a man directing an offen-

For the moment we saw a series of pictures thrown on the screen of our room. A servant calls him in the small hours. He dresses and walks slowly to scorched to a crisp.

his office, where a number of telegraph and telephone operators sit at keys and switchboards. A cup of coffee is steaming at his desk, a broad, flat table, upon which is spread a great detall map with flags marking the line of attack. He drinks the coffee, lights his pipe and turns to greet his brother

Men Go Over the Top.

The hour of the attack is marked by a general glance at watches and then the phone rings. The men are over the top! Several phones ring. A number of objectives have been reached. An S. O. S. signal from "A" section. All reports are marked upon the big map by flags, and as each objective is reached a new flag is ndded. As reports of trouble come from different points certain barrages are instructed to cut loose with everything they have.

A "cut-in" shows the men lying by their guns, which are loaded and trained upon certain points. The S. O. S. signal comes to the gunner nearest the string, who reaches out and gives it a yank while the other gunners Jump Into action. Before the first shell has reached its destination second is on its way and the big show is on in full swing. We see the men bombing the Germans out of dugouts; fighting hand to hand in the open ground with vicious thrusting of

Finally the picture reverts to headquarters, where we see the officer, tired eyed but smiling, reading the ongratulations from all along the line and transmitting them to the victorious men out in the shell holes and trenches.

"I don't believe there's a one of us that wouldn't have given a great deal to be right down there with our men,' he said. "That's the worst of having a staff lob. One must take a distant view of things and stay out of the show, which isn't a pleasant thisk, especially for that young officer who just handed me this report. I'll venture to say that he'd yell with Joy if he got orders to go back to his regiment tonight."

Along toward midnight our disabled car came limping up to headquarters for us and our farewells were said outside the door in the linky blackness of a rainy night. We shook hands there in the darkness with these men who had been our hosts. From the distance came the deep-throated growl of heavy guns.

"We never let up on them," sald a voice from the steps. "It has been just as you hear it now for months, and we'll keep on until we finish the job. We are going to win."

And that is the spirit that pervades not only the headquarters staff but every camp and every dugout on the British front.

PROUD OF HER RECORD.

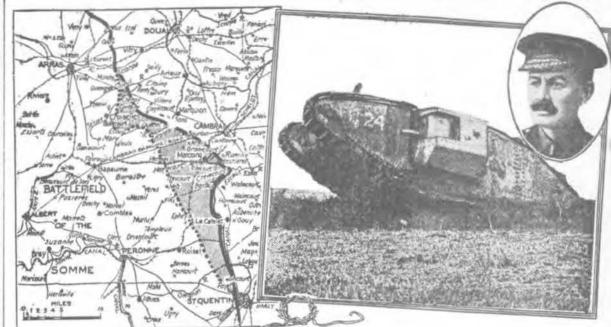


Members of the National party, re House pickets are not as patriotic as were but little more than two miles pointing out the record of Miss Eleanor begun to shell that most important Hill Weed, granddaughter of the late German base and railway center, Representative Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut. Miss Weed, who assisted light railways across the captured secin picketing last spring, was one of tion up to their new lines and also bethe 12 Vassar college girls who spent gan to widen out their salient, which last summer on a farm, accomplishing at first was dangerously sharp. Crown feed 1,500 persons all winter and 20 of troops and took up a strong position head of live stock until next year's in Bourlon wood just north of the crops are ripe. Miss Weed is a sophomore at Vassar this year.

DESCENDS IN BURNING PLANE

British Airman Recovers From Injuries Received After 1,000-Feet Drop.

London.-After one of the most niraculous escapes of the war, Major Bannatyne, D. S. O., is today recovering from his injuries in the Circencester hospital. While flying alone at a height of more than 1,000 feet his engine caught fire. He headed the machine toward the ground. Soon the finnes reached his feet. He climbed out of the seat and crawled along the body of the plane toward the tail while the blazing plane plunged toward the earth. The flames reached him again. He swung himself off the frame and hung by his hands under the machine-now a mass of flames. He fell into a plowed field and was imagination. The officer asleep in his picked up suffering from a broken arm, scores of cuts and with all his hair



Map showing the region where the British have broken a great gap through the Hindenburg line and advanced almost to Cambral. At the right, one of the huge tanks that played an important part in the advance, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Julian Byng, who led the victorious Third army in the attack.

THE PAST WEEK

General Byng Smashes Through Hindenburg Line Toward City of Cambrai.

BOCHES TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Tanks Play a Big Part in the Sensational Victory-Italians Bravely Resisting Powerful Attacks of Austro-Germans-Enemy Aliens in America Under Surveillance.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Lieut, Gen, Sir Julian Byng smashed a great hole in the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. General Diaz and his heroic Italians put a stop for the time being to the Teuton attacks on most of the Plave river line. General Allenby and the British army in Palestine moved steadily on to the envelopment of Jerusalem. The French struck the crown prince's forces a hard blow in the Alsne sector. President Wilson placed the severest restrictions on enemy aliens in the United States.

Altogether it was not a pleasant week for Kalser Wilhelm,

General Byng's sensational advance, which was begun Tuesday and continued through the week, was halled as the greatest British victory since the Somme. Its success was due largely to the element of surprise, for the British had been delivering their preparatory artillery fire much farther north and then suddenly attacked in the Cambral sector, taking the Germans quite unawares. General Byng. who devised the plan and whose army carried it out, first sent out a great number of tanks, and as these cleared away the barbed-wire entanglements and broke through two of the strongest lines in the German defense system in the west, the infantry and cavalry followed with a rush that carried all before it. The Germans were demoralized, and for many hours offered little resistance, surrendering by the thousand, and the British moved rapidly forward, taking village after village, and quickly consolidating the enemy positions, which had not been badly demolished by shell fire.

Almost to Cambrai. On Wednesday the resistance of the enemy stiffened considerably, but to no avail, for the British pushed on until they had put behind them the towns of Mosnieres, Marcoing, Ribecourt, Havrincourt, Graincourt and Flesquieres. The tanks still were leading the way, and co-operating with them were the mounted forces, which have had so little opportunity for real acenting the suggestion that their White tion. By Thursday noon Byng's troops ome of their less militant sisters, are from Cambral, and his big guns had

The British swiftly built roads and sum total of products sufficient to Prince Rupprecht rushed up masses British salient, dominating the immediate region. He also pushed the advance posts of the British out of Fontaine Notre Dame, but they held and consolidated all the rest of the territory they had gained.

The secrecy which enveloped the preparations for this great movement was astounding and speaks volumes for the skill of the British commanders and the efficiency of the aviation corps which prevented the enemy air scouts from discovering the massing of troops and tanks. The Cambral sector had been quiet for a long time, and the Germans considered that part of their defense lines impregnable. They also thought an attack in force on such defenses could not be made successfully without artillery preparation. At tremendous cost they have learned they were mistaken in both instances.

Attack Has Several Objects. Aside from the capture of Cambrai and the possible forcing of a general retreat of the Germans on the west front, the immediate object of this British offensive probably was to relieve the pressure on the Italians and of his speech he said the government scope near Rio Grande do Sul.

to prevent a threatened attack by the | censed to fear the submarine menace Teutonic forces on the Saloniki front. Very large numbers of German troops have been taken from the Russian front, and while many of them were sent to replace the worn-out divisions in Flanders, others probably were turned toward the Greek frontier. Not many could be used in Italy owing to the narrowness of the fighting front

It does not seem reasonable to assume, from the success of Byng's attack, that the allies have any idea of abandoning high explosive artillery preparation for such movements in the future and depending on the use of great masses of infantry, regardless of the consequent heavy casualties Either great droves of tanks such as Byng used, or heavy shelling, is nec essury to open the way for infantry. and it is likely the tanks alone could not have done it if the Germans had not been taken so completely by sur-

The movements of the French last week were not so sensational as those of the British, but they were of great importance. A strong salient of the German line to the south of Juvincourt was attacked and partly straight ened out, and all the positions recently won north of the Chemin des Dames were maintained. It is not unlikely that the Germans will be forced to a line north of Laon, losing that very important city.

Allenby Surrounding Jerusalem. Jerusalem seems the certain prize of General Allenby's expeditionary forces in Palestine, for after taking Jaffa he moved on to the east and northeast until he had the city almost surrounded If the Turks attempt seriously to defend it, it may be Allenby will draw a cordon about it and starve them into surrender, rather than shock the Christian world by bombarding its hollest shrines.

The remarkable tenacity with which the Italians held on to their Plave river line and its continuation in the mountains between the Plave and the Brenta so checked the Austro-German advance that attacks virtually ceased during the first half of the week. On Thursday, however, the enemy began a great mass attack on the upper Piave where it bends to the northeast into the Belluno Alps. The German promise between the Socialist and commander brought into action picked troops of the Prussian guards, some of the best units from the west and Russian fronts and a large body of the notoriously brutal mountaineers from lower Hungary.

American Troops Going Over Fast. It is no breach of confidential infor-

mation to state now that the transportation of American troops to Europe is going forward with increasing rapidity, and that General Pershing probably will have a million men in his command by next summer. The training of a great part of the National army will be curtailed in America and completed quickly on French soil. The British government has now come over to the view of the French war commission that visited us, and Is urging that our troops get into action in as large numbers and as swiftly as is possible. This has been the program of the administration for some time, and the ship-building program has been speeded up accordingly. In fact, President Wilson is insisting on swiftness in all departments, and on Monday he made his requirements in this line clear to various cabinet officers and other officials. At the same time he appointed Daniel Willard chairman of the war industries board to succeed Frank A. Scott, who resigned on account of ill health.

Rear Admiral Capps resigned as general manager of the emergency fleet corporation on Thursday because he does not believe the policy of constructing wooden ships will result satisfactorily, and thinks the shipping board should have extended existing plants to their capacity instead of attempting to build new yards. Chairman Hurley, however, is erndicating many of the causes of complaint and his program promises to be successful if he can get enough labor,

Mr. Wilson is earnestly-even insistently-in favor of the creation of a supreme war council of the allies. and has instructed Colonel House to do all he can to bring it about at the Paris conference. Triumph for Lloyd-George,

When Premier Lloyd-George came

to reply to his critics in parliament concerning his advocacy of the interallied war council, he gained a great personal triumph and quite routed Asguith and his followers. In the course

and that the only other thing that could shatter the allies' hope of victory was lack of unity. That, he as serted, was now to be remedied.

Next day, in the Anglo-American war council, the premier made his call for as many American troops as possible, and said the easing of the posttion of the allies depends entirely on the dates on which the American program of launching six millions of shipping in 1918 comes into practical effect. He asserted that the most drastic food restrictions were about to be placed on the people of the British sles, and said he regarded the tightening of the blockade as of next importance.

Russia Asks an Armistice.

The Russian government-meaning the bolshevik! group in control of Petograd-on Wednesday Instructed General Bukhonin, the commander in chief, to open negotiations for an armistice with the commanders of the enemy armies. Bokhonin refused and was deposed, being succeeded by Ensign N. Krylenko of the Bavy. kalser is reported already to have refused to treat concerning peace with any but the legalized successors to the government of the czar or the constitutional assembly when it meets, but the way in which he has denuced his eastern line of troops shows he has no further fear hostile action by the Russians. Whether or not he is justified in this attitude is uncertain, for there come from Russia stories of violent protests against a separate peace by the peo-

ple, and in some cases by the soldiers. General Kaledines, hetman of the Don Cossacks, was reported to be narching toward Moscow with a large army, and in a very roundabout way came the story that these troops had been turned over to Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin of the former czar, in pursuance of a plan to restore the monarchy with the grand duke as regent. Latest reports of Kerensky were that he was at Luga with two army corps that remained loyal to his faction. The fallen premier, however, seems to be quite out of the reckoning.

The dismemberment of Russia proceeded with the declaration of the independence of the Ukraine, and a com-Bourgeois parties in Finland directed against the Russian soldiery. It is sald 360,000 Ukrainian troops have been recalled from the front,

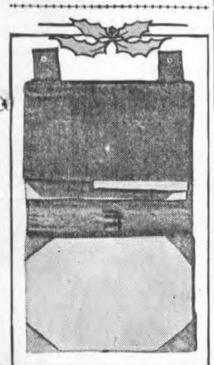
In view of the conditions in Russia. the United States has stopped the shipment of supplies to that country. Restrictions on Enemy Allens.

President Wilson opened the week auspiciously by issuing the long-needed order placing all enemy aliens under strict surveillance and imposing drastic restrictions on them. They are barred from the District of Columbia and Panama, from all shipping centers and all domestic waters except on public ferries, and may not travel or change their place of abode or occupation without permission. All enemy allens are to be required to register. The proclamation applies only to German citizens or subjects at present, but congress may be asked to declare war against Austria-Hungary, so that the thousands of Austrian subjects also may be placed under surveillance.

Squelching the opposition of a few pacifists, the American Federation of Labor, la convention at Buffalo, emphatically indorsed the position of President Gompers, that union labor must work hand in hand with President Wilson and place the needs of the nation above all other considerations in questions involving the workingman's part in the prosecution of the WRT.

As a result of a long conference Thursday afternoon between President Wilson and the presidents of the four brotherhoods of railway employees. the chief executive believed the danger of a general railway strike was greatly lessened if not wholly averted. Mr. Wilson intimated that he thought the men should have higher wages, and the brotherhood heads said that, though they could not promise there would be no strike, they would "co-operate with the government to the utmost extent In arriving at a just and equitable as well as patriotic conclusion."

Germany has been working on a plan for operating submarines along the coast of Brazil with bases in Brazilian waters, according to disclosures resulting from the arrest of a prominent resident of Rio de Janeiro. It may be some of the U-boats already are there, for fishermen and coastwise vessels report having sighted a periSoldier's Portfolio



A small, neat portfolio to carry stationery, pen and pencil for the soldier is one of the gifts that can be made for him at home. It is a simple affair, of substantial brown denim, and requires nothing else but thread and snap fasteners, to make a very complete and handy writing case.

As shown in the picture, the case is about ten inches wide and sixteen inches long. One side of it holds three blotters that make a good support for the writing tablet in cramped quarters where there is no table. On the other side are compartments for paper, envelopes, post cards and stamps, A narrow strap of the denim, is sewed down at the center to curry pen and pencil. Ink can be carried in solid form now. It comes in small sticks that dissolve in water. The case fastens with strong snap fasteners as indicated in the picture.

It is a good iden to embroider the initials on belongings made for the boys in the service because so many kits and portfolios are alike in all details. Besides it is another evidence of thoughtfulness on the part of the

**** Homemade Character Dolls



Carl and Pat along with Gretchen and Hortense, are making eyes at us this Christmas, inviting us to inquire into their merits. They belong to a new order of the beloved rag dolls that have always held the warmest corner of little folks' hearts.

These dolls are made of discarded socks or stockings and stuffed with cotton. White socks are used for the heads and colored ones for the bodies. Fancy stitching with heavy mercerized cotton or yarns, outlines the jackets, makes ties and garters and represents buttons. The eyes, nose and mouth are outlined also in black and red.

Two-toned silk socks, usually in a bright color on the wrong side are much sought after by the makers of these jolly looking character dolls.

*** Wishbone Thimble Case



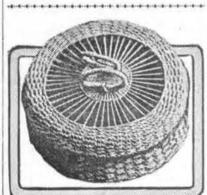
A pretty thimble case, made of a wishbone saved from the wreck of the Thanksgiving turkey, is something new. Heavy silk or mercerized cotton is used for crochet lace to make a wide border about the wishbone. It is crocheted with as beading to carry baby ribbon that is run through it and | in black, ready to paint in any colors made into three little bows as shown in the picture. A tiny bag, to hold a girl in smart riding hat and black the thimble, is suspended between the ends of the bone and the pretty gift is arms of the hanger are to be painted suspended by ribbon hangers.

Bedroom Finery



Every Christmas is greeted with dainty new boudoir caps and jackets, sometimes designed for wear only in the bedroom and sometimes meeting the requirements of the 'reakfast table. Here is a pretty jacket made of wide pink ribbon and lace which may be slipped on over the nightdress or petticoat, for bedroom wear. The cap is merely a band of wide ribbon with frill of lace at each edge headed by a fancy braid.

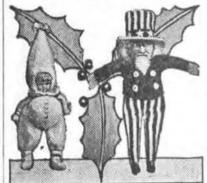
******* Work Basket of Paper Rope



No gifts are quite so much appreciated as those which show the painstaking work of the giver. The pretty work basket, pletured above, is such a token of warm friendship as every woman might wish to give to someone near and dear to her.

It is made of paper rope in gray and lined with rose-colored silk. It is an achievement to be proud of and a gift to cherish. Little pockets, set about the lining of the basket at the sides will carry all the tools for sewing. They are made of the rose-colored silk.

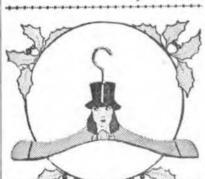
**** Remember the Baby .



Even the baby is to have a patriotic bent given to his affections, by means of toys this year. Uncle Sam appears among the clever, home-made Christmas dolls, that reveal a rubber ball somewhere in their anatomy. They have limp bodies, stuffed with a little cotton and are dressed in cotton fabrics, as cotton flannel, elderdown or percale.

In the Uncle Sam doll the ball is used for the head-but in the other one it makes the body. This doll is lic by the Department of Agriculture. dressed in blue eiderdown and has a row of the tinlest pearl buttons down its rotund tummy. When the ball is punched the doll squeals-much to the surprise and delight of his babyship.

*** Novel Coat Hanger



Another of those pretty novelties made of painted wood appears in the coat hanger shown above. These hangers are shown in the stores, painted white with the figure outlined on them one may choose. This one pictures collar with white stock. The face and according to individual fancy.

GERMAN CREW SCUTTLES U-BOAT

TEUTON SAILORS SINK SUBMA-RINE AS THEY SURRENDER TO U. S. DESTROYERS.

SAILOR DIES OF WOUNDS

FIVE OFFICERS AND THIRTY-FIVE MEN CAPTURED BY U. S. SHIP IN EUROPEAN WATERS,

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, Nov. 26 .- Sinking of a German submarine by an American destroyer with the capture of five officers and about thirty-five men was reported to the Navy Department by Vice Admiral Sims. The submarine itself was all but captured, the Germans sinking it by opening the valves after officers and crew had swarmed to the deck of the U-boat with cries of "Kamerad!" One German member of the crew was killed and another sustained wounds from which he died after being taken aboard one of the destroyers.

The Navy Department in an official statement made no reference to the prisoners taken,

It was subsequently learned that the depth charge smashed the horizontal rudder of the submarine, causing it to rise to the top; that the officers and crew swarmed on deck with cries of surrender after the destroyers had pened fire, but that some of the crew after they had surrendered opened the valves and sank the boat.

The prisoners were taken on board one of the destroyers and taken to & foreign port. One of the dead was given a military funeral at sea.

These are the first naval prisoners taken in an engagement at sea by the United States force.

BOURLON SEIZED BY BRITISH.

French Win Two Teuton Lines and

Italians Repulse Many Attacks. London, Nov. 26 .- The British have won another smashing victory near Cambrai, capturing the village of Bourlon and most of Bourlon wood after sanguinary fighting. Press reports tell of the terror cast over the German artillery ranks as a mass of tanks crawled on toward them. The British airmen aided the infantry in their advance.

Near Verdun the French have captured first and second line trenches from the crown prince's army, and have taken prisoner more than 800 Germans and won several deep dugouts. This success followed several attempts of the crown prince to advance. The Petain forces in large numbers suddenly burst into the German trenches.

The Italians claim to have repulsed many attacks of the Austro-Germans between the Brenta and Piave rivers. Venice reports that the bursting of shells has been heard there.

Berlin claims that attacks on Inchy, Banteux and Moeuvres were repulsed. In Palestine the British are closing in on Jerusalem. The site of the an clent Mizpah, some eight miles west of Jerusalem, was carried by storm.

Kerensky Planning Future Activities, Christlania.-Dr. David Soskie, confidential secretary to A. F. Kerensky, the deposed Russian premier, passed through Christiania on his way to England. He carries a message from Kerensky, who, he declared, is safe and preparing plans for future activitles.

HUGE WORLD CROPS SHOWN.

International Institute of Agriculture

Reports on Year's Production. Wantington.-Bumper world crops of corn, oats, potatoes, rice, rguar beets and tobacco for this year are shown by estimates of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome made pub-The production of wheat in seventeen countries, not including the central powers, will be 1,868,000,000 bushels, 85.6 per cent of the five-year average. Corn raised will amount to 3,312,000,-000 bushels, which is 14.1 per cent greater than the average production for the last five years. Other crops are estimated as follows: Oats, 2,682,000,-000 bushels, 113.9 per cent. Potatoes 719,000,000 bushels, 112.4 per cent. Sugar beets, 10,000,000 short tons, 106.6 per cent. Tobacco, 1,186,000,000 pounds, 120.5 per cent.

Ax Murder Jury Acquits Pastor. Red Oak, Ia.-The Rev. Lyn G. J. Kelly was acquitted of the charge of committing the Villisca ax murders of 1912 by the jury in his second trial to District Court here.

Labor Re-Elects Sameul Gompers, Buffalo, N. Y .- Samuel Gotopers, president of the American Federation of Labor for thirty-five years, was reelected, and with him the other officers, except John B. Lennon, treasurer, who was defeated by Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Teamsters and Chaufteur's Union. The convention adopted unanimously a resplution demanding new trials for Warren K. Billings and Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder resulting from San Francisco bomb explosion.



CONTRACTOR STANDARDS J. H. WILSON Wilson Never Break Trace SADDLERY CO.

SKINNERS

MACARORI

We all want liberty-but the wild colf will amble back to the haystack. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

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

A new broom may sweep clean. After the first round it is new no longer.

WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it,

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symp-toms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmers' Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions. Get a medium or large size bottle im-

mediately from any drug store. 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 research the sure and the sure and the sure of mention this paper.-Adv.

Audacity is stepfather of success.

The average woman's will has too nany codicils.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—as.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is sentor partner of the firm of F. J. Chenay & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State afcresaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhithat cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARIH MEDICINE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

ISCAL A. W. Gleason, Notary Public, HALL'S CATARIH MEDICINE is taken internally und acts through the Riccal on the Mucaus Surfaces of the System.

Druggists, Te. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio,

F. J. Chenvy & Co., Toledo, Ohio,

The length of a woman's foot should be one-seventh of her height.

THE NEW METHOD

(By L. W. Bower, M. D.)

Backache of any kind is often caused

Costs Less

and Kills

That Cold ALLIS

The standard cold cure for 20 yearsin tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates
—cures cold in 24 hours—grip in 3
days. Money back if it fails. Ger the
genuine box with Red top and Mr.
Hill's picture on it.
Costs less, gives
more, saves money.

24 Tableta for 25c.

At Any Drug Store



STRANGLES

Distempor in stallions, broad marca, colts and all others is at destructive. The germ causing the disease must be re-ved from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble warms must be done.

SPOHN'S COMPOUND do both—cure the sick and prevent those "expessed" from ing the disease, be cents and \$1 a bottle; \$5 and \$10 the n. All druggists, harness houses, or manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.



is a healthy, active. industrious liver. Small doses of these pills taken regularly insure that. You may also need a purgative sometimes. Then take one larger dose. Keep that in mind; it will pay you rich dividends in Health and Happiness.

Breuksood

ROSY CHEEKS or HEALTHY COLOR indicates Iron in the Blood. Pale or faces usually show its absence. A condition which will be much helped by



Are Told How to Find Relief from Pain.

Nashua, N. II. - "I am nineteen ye every month for two years I had such pains that I would often faint and have to leave school. I had such pain I did not know what to do with myself and tried so many remedies that were of no use. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and decided to try it, and that is how I found relief from pain and feel so much better than I used to. When I hear of any girl suffering as I did I tell them how Lydia E, Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me." - Delina Martin, 29 Bowers Street, Nashua, N. H.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and is, therefore,



DIA E. PINKH EGETABLE

Accounting for It. "The scenes of this play are laid in Greece." "No wonder it has all fut parts."

FIERY RED PIMPLES

That Itch and Burn Are Usually Eczematous-Cuticura Quickly Heals.

It needs but a single hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to the most distressing, disfiguring eczemas, itchings and burnings to prove their wonderful properties, They are also ideal for every-day tollet use,

Free sample each by mall with Book, Address posteard, Cutleura, Dept. L. Boston. Sold everywhere,-Adv.

A business man takes no note of time-if he can get spot cash.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

It isn't every client who is able to keep his own council.

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

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infauts and children, and see that it Bears the Cart Hilltehors In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

The sweetness of revenge may sour the best disposition,

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomuch.—Adv.

A man may try to make a widow think he could not help loving her, but she invariably knows better.

If you can't lose without carrying a grudge don't compete.



The Cutter Laboratory, Barkeley, California

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 48-1917.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS

PISO'S



AN EPITOME OF LATE LIVE NEWS

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

FROM ALL SOURCES

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

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

ABOUT THE WAR

British continue to make successful

advance in Palestine. British forces force wedge of six

miles into German lines. Recent naval battle proves effect-

iveness of British preparations. A great encircling attack was at-

tempted Friday by the Austro-German forces against Monte Meletta, but the Italians held all the positions.

Gen. Pershing has reported to the War Department that two men were killed in action on Nov. 13. Three were severely wounded and three slightly wounded.

The Germans have been drawing troops from other sectors and rushing them to the Cambrai region. Among them were two companies of cripples and convalencents.

Cap ro of 1,200 Austrians who crossed the Plave river is announced in a message from Gen. Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, to his army, received by cable.

The Bolsheviki Press Agency officially reports from Petrograd that all of Premier Kerensky's troops have surrendered and that the Bolsheviki also have gained a complete victory at Moscow.

According to the Stockholm Tidningen, a Russian diplomat left Stockholm for Petrograd with orders to hand to the Russian revolutionary government proposals for peace by the central powers.

Southeast of Ypres the British have thrown forward their line slightly. On the southern front the Germans have delivered several small attacks in the Aisne region, northwest of Rheims and in Champagne. All of them were repulsed by French artillery.

British troops in the region of Cambrai are consolidating the positions they won. Especially severe has been the fighting around Crevecoeur, Moeuvres and the Bourlon wood, in the latter of which regions the British cavalry was operating brilliantly in an endeavor to capture the wood. All the ground gained by the British had been held up to late Friday, and in addition west of Moeuvres an elevation dominating a large section of the Canal du Nord and the town of Moeuvres had been captured.

WESTERN

German confesses to placing bomb in Chicago theater,

Brotherhood railway chiefs will not tie up transportation.

it was announced in Detroit, Mich., that Henry Ford had subscribed for \$500,000 worth of Canada Victory

One hundred and fourteen horses motor trucks were destroyed in a fire in Chicago.

One hundred head of hogs belonging | tion. to two farmers near Fairbury, Neb., have been poisoned. German agents or pro-Germans are blamed.

President Wilson will be formally assured of the support during the war of the country's newest political organization, the National party.

Leaving an estate of about \$30,000,-000, Grant B. Schley, 72 years old, a banker and stockbroker of New York city, widely known in Denver, died at his country home, Froheim, Far Hills,

WASHINGTON

Washington is stirred by success of British attacks.

List of dead from destroyer disaster gives names of 21 persons.

Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, general manager of the emergency fleet corporation, asked Secretary of the Navy Daniels to be relieved from all duty, on the ground of ill health.

On account of the reduction in ships torpedoed during the past few weeks the war risk bureau lowered the insurance rate on vessels passing through the submarine zone from 5 to 4 per cent.

All state food administrators were instructed by Food Administrator Hoover to ascertain and report the names of manufacturers and dealers subject to federal license who failed to obtain license,

Tanks for the American army are expected to be as effective in every way as those used by the British in their great drive, although no details of construction or as to the number of machines being built are available.

An offer by the British admiralty to decorate certain officers and men of two American destroyers for their services in combating German submarines has been declined, Secretary Daniels announced, because the laws of this country prevent soldiers and sailors from receiving decorations from foreign governments.

FOREIGN

At Rome, the government has is sued a new decree limiting the amount of bread for each person to one-half pound per day.

Two army corps loyal to the committee for the salvation of the revolution, stationed at Luga, report that Premier Kerensky is with them, A Berlin dispatch quotes the Lokal

Anzeiger as saying that the British used from 150 to 200 tanks in their advance on Cambrai. Viscount Reading, lord chief justice,

has been created an earl, and Lord Northcliffe a viscount, according to an official statement issued at London. About 150 pro-German Greeks have

been arrested at Athens, charged with espionage, propaganda and diffusion of false news. They will be expelled.

The government has decided to demonetize certain types of silver coins, says the Paris Matin, to put a stop to the hoarding, which is paralyzing trade.

The House of Commons at London unanimously decided to extend the municipal franchise to women on the same terms as they now have the parliamentary franchise.

A dispatch from Berlin says Em peror William has approved bills for Prussian suffrage reforms and for changes in the composition of the upper house of Parliament.

Ancient Juarez is again a military encampment. The town is filled with soldiers and the overflow have into the class of oil producers, been quartered at the Juarez race track which is not being used this winter.

A new German barred zone, a dispatch from Berlin announces, has eties. been established around the Azores, "which have become in economic and military respects hostile bases of Atlantic navigation.'

Premier Lloyd George told members of the American war mission, meeting with the British cabinet in London, that the collapse of Russia and the reverses of Italy, "made it even more imperative that the United States send as many troops as possible across the Atlantic as early as possible."

Apparently carrying out its plan to cease all fighting under an armistice with the central powers, the Bolsheviki government of Russia announced the 1899 class of the army would be released from service immediately. Other classes will be similarly demobilized, a wireless message received at London asserted.

SPORTING NEWS

Jimmy Maturo, Colorado pocket billiard champion, is now making his home in Colorado Springs.

Bartley Madden of New Jersey knocked out Jim Coffey, the Dublin giant, in the seventh round of a dolph Kuckler, member of the state scheduled 12-round bout at Providence,

Rabbit Maranville, shortstop of the Boston Braves and now a yeoman in the United States navy, came out for football practice with the Boston navy Nogales and thereby recovered a car yards eleven at Cambridge, Mass.

Frank Garcia of the Los Angeles Athletic Club knocked out the national amateur lightweight champion, Jack Tomasula of New York, fighting Gallup went on strike, asking wage under United States navy colors at San Francisco.

GENERAL

Mexican army making move to surround Villa and his bandits.

Unnaturalized Germans begin mov ing away from restricted zones.

Plans for establishing the largest rifle range in the Middle West, north were burned to death and a dozen of Zion City, Ill., were announced by Capt. W. A. Moffett, commander of the Great Lakes naval training sta-

> The safe in the state bank at Francisville. Ind., was blown open by robbers. About \$5,000 in Liberty bonds, \$500 cash of the Y. M. C. A. war fund and \$3,000 of the bank's cash were

> Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will personally cooperate to capture Alar and Peter Trepich, who left a note saving he had killed the three Virginia, Minn.

The secretary of the Finnish I. W. W. propaganda league at Red Lodge, a Montana coal mining camp, cording to information reaching Billstrung up by the neck until they lost

consciousness,

With the aid of the French ambassador, M. Jusserand, a reformation in women's dress styles for 1918, which will have a saving of 25 per cent in the amount of material used, has been effected by the commercial economy board of the council of national defense. Men's clothing styles also have been simplified and to a great extent standardized, with a saving of about 40 per cent in ma-

The efforts of the Y. M. C. A. to raise \$35,000,000 for war relief work exceeded all expectations. It was announced that the to: amount raised Is over \$50,000,000.

Ohio people were requested by Fred C. Crockton, state food administrator, to observe each evening meal as a wheatless meal and to go without meat each Tuesday.

The New York State Woman Suffrage party in convention in New York, adopted a recommendation that as an organization it should remain as a nonpartisan group of voters.

ARIZONA STATE NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Arizona contributed \$7,781,650 to the second Liberty Loan,

The United Verde Extension shipped 8,000 tons of ore from Jerome in October.

Albert Streit of Bowle reports that an unusually large hawk attacked a young calf in his pasture.

Eleven men from all parts of the state completed their examinations for admittance to the bar at Phoenix.

Nineteen persons were arrested at Tucson on a charge of bootlegging, and one as gambling joint operator. Three persons were injured in the

free-for-all ten-mile professional race at the Arizona State fair at Phoenix. The trust companies in Arizona have resources of \$12,504,031.54 a gain of \$1,985,680.35, or 19 per cent over

last year. Actual construction of Verde, the United Verde Extension's smelter town in the valley, will probably be under way by Jan. 1.

Recent discoveries of oil in the Chino valley have aroused great interest and promise to put the state

The State Council of Defense has figures showing that Arizona this year will crop 1,800 acres of beaus, most of them of the pink and brown vari-Shipping from the Arizona Copper

Queen on Copper creek, east of Mayer,

has started, and the first carload mar-

keted 10 per cent copper and \$6 in gold. The highest notch ever known in the Tempe cotton market has been struck by the sale of Pima extra No.

1 long staple Egyptian at 80 cents a Byron Williams, a young miner from Pima, was shot and killed at Globe. Lynn Marksbury an employé of a copper mining company, is under sur-

veillance Minnle Williams, colored, who was arrested by Lieut. Fred J. Wright at Douglas, was found guilty by a federal jury at Tucson on the charge of having sold opiates.

Because of the presence of smallpox in Douglas, Dr. J. M. Leonard, city health physician, advises every one to clean up their premises and to get vaccinated at once.

Northern Arizona is in the throes of an oil excitement, according to Rutax commission, who has returned to Phoenix from a trip to Holbrook. Sheriff Earhart of Santa Cruz coun-

ty and two deputies battled with automobile thieves near the entrance to belonging to Harry Nixon, court reporter at Tucson,

Miners, drivers and trappers in the Diamond Coal Company's mine at increases of ten cents a ton for miners. \$1.40 a day for laborers and 75 cents a day for trappers. Officials of Globe and Gila county

are leaving no stones unturned in an effort to unravel the mystery as to the identity of the assailant of T. W. Pederson, the Smith stage line chauffeur, brutally assaulted at Miami. It was suggested that a guilty love affair caused the assault,

With the apprehension of Mrs. Eva Rafaelovich, a beautiful Servian woman, who is being detained in Tucson, federal officers believe they have uncovered a gigantic opium smuggling conspiracy extending from Nogales to Chicago, New York, and with other ramifications throughout the country,

In 1916 the mining reports from Arizona showed that the production the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Paul of this state, especially in copper, paid over \$200,000,000 in dividends, while the agricultural products of the Salt because they bought Liberty bonds at River and Yuma valleys paid over porated, \$21,000,000. These facts placed Artzona well to the front as an agricul-

tural and mining state. Delphis E. Chaquette, 23 years of bastinadoed and horsewhipped by a age, a private of Battery B, Tenth so-called Liberty committee of citi- Field Artillery, who, it is stated, was zens for alleged anti-war activity, ac shot by L. H. Robertson, a chauffeur, \$150,000, will drill for oil in the neighdied at Douglas. The body of the dead ings. It also is reported that two soldier was taken to the undertaker's Finnish Industrial Workers were parlors, and prepared for burial and poleon Chaquette, at Clyde, Kan., where interment was made,

Weeping as if her heart would break, with her father's arms about her fondly embracing his daughter, while tears trickled down his furrowed face, were incidents of the final scene in the court of Judge C. M. Smith at Yuma in the case of the State of Arizona vs. Robert Gael, in which the defendant was accused of having had illegitimate relations with and silver were sent to mint during his daughter.

A strike of fifty per cent copper glace with carbonate ores of high value has been made by Paul Hinshaw in charge of the work on the Middleton properties in the Black Dil Company, drilling at Iron Creek, Range for C. C. Clark and B. G. Gran- nineteen miles from Casper, have ville, according to a report reaching struck an excellent showing of oil in Tueson.

Applicants for work were more ing the week than at any time since those doing the real work in this terthe early part of last winter. In con- ritory are the Midwest, Employés Pesequence the mines have all made troleum, Young Oll and Ohio comgains of desirable miners to their panies and McCall & Williams of working forces

WESTERN MINING AND OIL **NEWS**

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Prices for Metals,

New York.-Bar silver, 84%c. Copper-Casting, \$23.171/2. Lead, \$6.371/2 bld.

St. Louis.-Spelter, \$7.46. Boulder.-Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$20.00@22.50 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$20.00@25.00; 25 per cent, \$12.00@72.50; 10 per cent, \$9.40 @12.20 per unit.

Arizona.

Henry Johnson and associates have made an excellent strike of ore in the shaft on the Black Eagle mine, at Cerbat.

Shattuck-Arizona is centering immediate attention among Arizona producers with plans underway for expansion of activities,

New Cornella Copper Company, the infant, in point of length of life it has had among the big copper producers of Arizona, made 3,628,800 pounds of copper in October.

The Silver King shaft at Superior has been unwatered to a depth of below 250 feet, and a station has been installed at this level. Much good ore will be taken from the mine at 250

Colorado.

The Roosevelt tunnel of the Cripple Creek Deep Drainage and Tunnel Company was advanced 161 feet during the month of October.

Durango reports that the Columbus mine in the La Platas has opened a great vein of ore which promises extraordinary high values.

Owing to the systematic operations of the American Smelting and Refining Company mining is livelier at Creede than it has been in many years.

A. Osberg, lessee on the Gold Dollar Consolidated Mining Company's Beacon hill estate, is making good production and is loading a car every other day.

The production made by lessees of the Elkton Consolidated Mining and Milling Company for the month of October totaled eighteen cars, closely approximating 600 tons. Near Silverton the Belcher mine,

worked under lease by Ferguson and Marshall, has been having ore packed from the mine to the North Star mill siding ready for shipment.

At Ouray Manager Barnhart of the Mountain Top Mining Company has purchased a 2,300-foot tram for the use of his company between the mine dump and over the dangerous portion of Governor basin,

At the end of last year the Anaconda owned 200,000 shares of Inspiration on which it has received dividends of \$1,600,000.

Wilsonium, the radium active substance which is present in monazite and uranite sand of Montana, has been fully established as a new element, it was said in Billings.

Montana-Bingham Consolidated Mining Company announces that it has completed the purchase of the Fortuna. The capital will remain at 3,000,000 shares, par value \$1 each.

The Tramway mine, one of the largest producers of the Anaconda Copper Company, resumed operations for both day and night shifts. This will increase the tonnage by 600 to 700 tons. Operations now are 88 per cent normal, according to a statement issued by Butte local officers.

New Mexico.

The Southwestern Power and Coal Company, with office at Magdalena, and F. G. Nickel, agent, was incor-

The oil drilling crew on the Anderson ranch at Columbus are now down to 1,200 feet and are getting a good showing of oil.

The Mesa Oil Company, which was recently organized with a capital of borhood of Aztec and Farmington,

Articles of incorporation were filed in the State Corporation Commission's sent to the home of his father, Na- office by the Liberty Bond Mining Company, capitalized at \$500,000, with office at Deming.

> the Stephenson-Bennett Leasing Company with headquarters at the Stephenson-Bennett mine near Organ, Dona Ana county. The Mogollon Mines Company has

Incorporation papers were filed by

been running their mill to full capacity and steadily increasing ore reserves. About 2,000 pounds of gold October.

Wyoming.

The announcement is made that the Curtis Company and the New York a stray sand, encountered at 375 feet.

Activity is displayed in all parts of numerous in the Warren district dur- the Castle Creek section, and among Denver.

LATE MARKET

QUOTATIONS

Cattle.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKETS.

Grass steers, fair to good 10.00 11.0 Heifers, prime 7.75 8.7 Cows, grassers, good to ch. 7.40 8.5 Cows, grassers, fair to good 6.50 9.7.2 Cows, canners and cutters 5.00 9.4 Veal calves 8.00 0 10.0 Bulls 6.00 9.7.2 Feeders, good to choics 10.25 9.1.5 Feeders, fair to good 9.50 9.0 Feeders, common to fair 8.00 9.5 Stockers, good to choics 8.00 9.5 Stockers, good to choics 8.00 9.5 Stockers, good to choics 8.00 9.5 Stockers, fair to good 6.50 9.7
Good hogs
Sheep. Lamba

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

(F. O. B. Denver, Carload Price.)

Hay.

Buying Prices—per Ton. Colo. upland, per ton ... 24.00@26.00
Nebr. upland, per ton ... 18.00@24.00
Prairle hay (new crop),
Colo. and Nebr. per ton . 26.00@22.00
Timothy, per ton ... 26.00@22.00 Grain.

Flour.

DRESSED POULTRY. Less 10 per cent commission Springs 22
Turkeys, fancy d. p. 32
Turkeys, old toms 26
Turkeys, choice 20
Hens, fancy 20
Ducks, young 22
Jacob 8 ************** Live Poultry. (Prices net F.O.B. Denver.)

Springs 16
Hens, fancy, 1b, 13
Roosters, 1b, 24
Regulary 1b, 25 EGGS.

Packing stock (net)30 @31 Pruit.

Butter.

Apples, Colo., new fancy, box. 1.50@2.50 enrs, Colo,1.75@ 2.50 Vegetables.
 Vegetables.

 Beets, Colo., bunches
 20 Ø 30

 Cabbage
 1.50 Ø 2.00

 Carrots, cwt
 1.50 Ø 1.75

 Cauliflower, Ib
 10 Ø 12½

 Celery
 45 Ø 56

 Onions, table, doz.
 49 Ø 50

 Potatoes, cwt.
 25 Ø 2.75

 Tomatoes, H. H. Ib
 06 Ø 08

 Turnips, Colo., doz. bunches
 20 Ø .35

HIDES AND PELTS.

Dry Hides. Green Salted Cured Hides, etc.

17 1/2 17 1/2 12 11 Over 40 ibs., ib.
Under 40 ibs., ib,
Bull and stag
Glue hides and skins Green 2c less than cured, Calf and Kip, Green Snited. 180 22

Green Salted Pelts.

| Lb, | Void | Pelts | 42 | Short wool pelts | 42 | Short wool pelts | 40 | Butcher shearlings | No. 1 | 24 | No. 2 murian shearlings | 19 | Bucks, saddles and pieces at value.

Dry Flint Pelts.

Prices Quoted for Metals, New York.—Lend.—\$6.37½, Bar Silver.—84%c, Copper.—Casting, \$23.17½, London.— Bar Silver.— 48%d per

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

St. Louis - Speice, \$1,45.32.
Boulder, -Tungaten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$29.00 & 22.50 per unit; crude cres, 50 per cent, \$29.00 & 25.00; 25 per cent, \$12.00 & 12.50; 10 per cent, \$9.40 & 12.20 per unit. Chlengo Grain and Provision Prices. Chicago - Corn - No. 4 yellow, white, 69% @ 79% o:

Louis -Spetter, \$7,4334

Flour and Grain in Minneapolis Minneapolis.—Flour—in carload lots fancy patents, \$10.30 wood; first clears, \$9.65 jute; second clears, \$6.00

tte.
Barley - \$1.02 @ 1.31,
Itye - \$1.75 @ 1.76,
Bran - \$34.00 @ 34.50,
Corn - No. 3 yellow, \$2.05 @ 2.10,
Onta - No. 3 white, 67 @ 68c,
Flax - \$3.23 ½ @ 3.26 ½.

thicago Live Stock Quotations, Chicago—Hogs—Bulk, \$17.60@18.00; light, \$17.20@17.50; mixed, \$17.40@ 18.05; heavy, \$17.40@18.05; rough, \$17.40@17.55; pigs, \$15.00@17.90; Cattle—Native stocks, \$7.40@18.00; western stocks, \$5.10@12.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.10@11.25; cows and heiters, \$5.00@11.50; calves, \$7.00@ 13.00; Sheep-Wethers. \$8.75@12.00; ewes, \$7.50@11.40; humbs, \$12.65@17.40.

New York, -Cotton-Middling, 30.10; December, 28.81; January, 28.32; March, 28.01; May, 27.80; July, 27.54. New York. - Sugar - Raw, steady, Centrifugal, 6.90; molasses, 6.92; re-fined, steady; fine granulated, 8.35.

More dangerous than a little knowledge is much knowledge of things that

FOR THE WHEATLESS DAY. For breakfast we will have any kind

of cereals except those containing wheat, for example, the old-fashioned oat meal will go well for this meal, provided it is well cooked, then for luncheon and dinner hot corn bread, rice

muffins, stenmed brown bread, bran bread, rye, and barley will give us a variety from which to choose. When preparing the breakfast oatmeal a larger quantity will cook nearly as soon, and the leftover amount may be put into a wellgreased pan, and when cold cut in neat slices. This if fried nicely in sweet fut makes a most wholesome hot dish which will take the place of meat. We_ all know the value of cornmeal mush, both as a cereal and as a breakfast dish sliced and fried. Nuts, fruit, or bits of meat added to the hot mush make it more paintable and more nourishing.

In most of the breads a little wheat four is essential to keep the materials together and when yeast is used to provide the gluten to hold in the gases so that the bread will rise.

Rice Muffins,-Sift together half a cupful of cornmenl, a cupful of pastry, a half teaspoonful of salt, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Bent one egg and one egg yolk, add a half cupful of milk, and when well mixed with the dry ingredients, add three tablespoonfuls of melted shortening with a cupful of bolled rice. Bake in well buttered muffin pans 25 minutes. The rice should be bolled tender and be quite moist.

When serving rice in various ways care should be taken to see that it is well done, as it is unwholesome un-

Bran Bread .- Scald a cupful of milk, add two tablespoonfuls of shortening, half teaspoonful of salt and three one hour.

wrup the ice in newspapers and keep few folded and laid over the ice, which saves wasting. He who has conferred a kindness

closing the chest will make a great

saving in ice. Some housekeepers

GOOD THINGS FOR STATE OCCA-SIONS.

should be thoroughly chilled. By adding a slice of lemon or a dash of vinegar to the water, the celery is kept white and made crisp.

Apple and Cheese Salad .- Wipe and pare apples and scoop out 24 balls, using a French vegetable cutter. Mar-

lnate with French dressing and chill thoroughly. Mash a cream cheese, and add a tablespoonful of chopped pimentoes, and three-fourths of a tenspoonful of salt. Shape into 12 balls the same size as the apple balls and roll in finely chopped parsley. Arrange a bed of crisp heart leaves of lettuce, sprinkle over it the celery cut in fine strips an inch and a half in length. Arrange the balls on the lettuce and serve with French dressing.

Turnip Cones .- Wash and pare turnips and cut in cone or cube shape, using a vegetable cutter; there should be three cupfuls. Put them into a casserole, add a half tenspoonful of salt, one and a half teaspoonfuls of sugar, one-fourth of a cupful of sweet fat, a dash of pepper, and a half cupful of boiling water. Cover and boll until the turnips are tender, about an hour and a half. Brown Giblet Gravy .- Pour off all the

liquid in the pan in which the turkey has been roasted. From the liquid skim off six tablespoonfuls of fat and return it to the roasting pan, add six tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until well blended, then cook until well browned. Pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, three cupfuls of stock. If you have none, use any vegetable water that vegetables have been cooked in, such as potato water, stir and cook until smooth, season and strain. To obtain stock cover the giblets, neck and wing tips with five cupfuls of cold water and let simmer until reduced to three cupfuls. The giblets are finely chopped and added to the gravy.

Lemon Filling .- One large or two small lemons, cind of juice, one cupful of sugar, a balf cupful of water. one egg, a tablespoonful of butter and three tablespoonfuls of floor mixed with the sugar. Cook all together until smooth and flick. The cake may be frosted with chocolate or simply sprinkled with powdered sugar,

der done.

tablespoonfuls of molasses. When lukewarm add a cake of yeast softened to a quarter of a cupful of water, add one cupful of entire wheat flour and bran to make a soft dough. Do not knead. Let stand well covered until light, cut down and turn into a breadpan. When doubled in bulk, bake Ice is a large item in many house holds; care in quickly apening and

should be silent, he who has received one should speak of it.

Celery to be used for the table,



The HILLMAN A Story About an Experiment With Life

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

THE PRINCE OF SEYRE AND CALAVERA, THE DANCER. **CONSPIRE TO ENTICE JOHN STRANGEWEY FROM HIS** HONORABLE LOVE OF DAINTY LOUISE MAUREL

Synopsis.-Louise Maurel, famous actress, making a motor tour of rural England, was obliged, when her car broke down, to spend the night at the ancestral home of Stephen and John Strangewey, bachelor woman-haters, in the Cumberland district. Before she left the next day she had captivated John. Three months later he went to London and looked her up. She introduced him to her friends, among them Graillot, a playwright, and Sophy Gerard, a light-hearted little actress. John, puritanical in his views, entered the gay bohemian life of the city with enthusiasm. It was soon seen that John and the prince of Seyre were rivals for the heart and hand of Louise. Sophy also loved John ecretly.

CHAPTER XII.

X

Sevre House was one of the few mansions in London which boasted a ban- tical twilight, with long black rays of queting hall as well as a picture gallery. Although the long table was laid There was a little murmur of tense for forty guests, it still seemed, with its shaded lights and its profusion of flowers, like an oasis of color in the middle of the huge, somberly lighted any visible commencement, she seemed apartment. Some of the faces of the suddenly to blend into the waves of guests were well-known to John low, passionate music. The dance itthrough their published photographs; self was without form or definite moveto others he had been presented by ment. She seemed at first like some the prince upon their arrival. He was seated between a young American star there across the dark bars of shadow of musical comedy and a lady who had at the calling of the melody. There only recently dropped from the social firmament through the medium of She was merely a beautiful, unearthly the divorce court, to return to the the- shape. It was like the filtting of a ater of her earlier fame. Both showed every desire to converse with him between the intervals of eating and drinking, but were constantly brought to a pause by John's lack of knowledge glass of champagne, the lady who had recently been a countess announced her intention of taking him under her wing.

"Someone must tell you all about things," she insisted. "What you need is a guide and a chaperon. Won't I

"Perfectly," he agreed. "Fair play!" protested the young lady on his left, whose name was Rosie Sharon. "I spoke to him first!"

"Jolly bad luck!" Lord Amerton drawled from the other side of the table. "Neither of you have an earthly. He's booked. Saw him out with ing senses. He had forgotten, even, her the other evening."

"I sha'n't eat any more supper," Rosie Sharon pouted, pushing away

"You ought to have told us about her at once," the lady who had been a countess declared severely. John preserved his equanimity.

"It is to be presumed," he murmured, "that you ladies are both free from any present attachment?"

"Got you there!" Amerton chuckled. "What about Billy?"

Rosie Sharon sighed. "We don't come to the prince's supper parties to remember our ties," she declared. "Let's all go on talking nonsense, please. Even if my heart is broken, I could never resist the prince's

pate!" Apparently everyone was of the same mind. The hum of laughter steadily grew. Under shelter of the fire of conversation, the prince leaned toward his companion and reopened their

previous discussion. "Do you know," he began, "I am inclined to be somewhat disappointed by your lack of enthusiasm in a certain direction !"

"I have disappointed many men in my time," she replied. "Do you doubt my power, now that I have promised to exercise it?"

"Who could?" he replied courteously. "Yet this young man poses, I believe, as something of a St. Anthony. He

may give you trouble." "He is then, what you call a prig?" "A most complete and perfect specimen, even in this nation of prigs!"

"All that you tell me," she sighed, "makes the enterprise seem easier. It is, after all, rather like the lioness and the mouse, isn't it?"

The prince made no reply, but upon his lips there lingered a faintly incredulous smile. The woman by his side leaned back in her place. She had the air of accepting the challenge.

"After supper," she said, "we will see!"

A single chord of music in a minor key floated across the room, soft at first, swelling later into a volume of sound, then dying away and ceasing altogether. Every light in the place was suddenly extinguished. There remained only the shaded lamps overhanging the pictures.

Not a whisper was heard in the room. John, looking around him in flesh. astonishment, was conscious only of the half-suppressed breathing of the dor, through another door, into a small men and women who lined the walls, or room furnished in plain but comfortawere still standing in little groups at ble fashion.

the door at the farther end of the room came a dimly seen figure in white. The place seemed wrapped in a mysdeeper shadow lying across the floor.

voices, and then again silence. For a few moments the figure in wilte was motionless. Then, without white, limbless spirit, floating here and was no apparent effort of the body. white moth through the blackness of a moonless summer night.

But her motions grew more animated, more human. With feet which seemed never to meet the earth, she of current topics. After her third glided toward the corner where John was standing. He caught the smoldering fire in her eyes as she danced within a few feet of him. He felt a catch in his breath. Some subtle and only halfexpressed emotion shook his whole being, seemed to tear at the locked chamber of his soul.

She had flung her arms forward, so near that they almost touched him. He could have sworn that her lips had called his name. He felt himself bewitched, filled with an insane longing to throw out his arms in response to her passionate, unspoken invitation, in obedience to the clamoring of his seeththat anyone else was in the room.

Then, suddenly, the music stopped. The lights flared out from the ceiling and from every corner of the apartment. Slender and erect, her arms hanging limply at her sides, without a touch of color in her cheeks or a coll a sign of heat or disturbance or passion in her face, John found Aida Calavera standing within a few feet of him, her eyes seeking for his. She laid her fingers upon his arm. The room was ringing with shouts of applause, in which John unconsciously joined. Everyone was trying to press forward toward her. With her left hand she waved them back.

"If I have pleased you," she said, "I am so glad! I go now to rest for a little time."

She tightened her clasp upon her of the picture gallery and down a long



"Go Quickly, and Come Back Quickly. I Wait for You."

corridor. John felt as if he were walking in a dream. Volition seemed to have left him. He only knew that the still, white hand upon his arm seemed like a vise burning into his

She led him to the end of the corri-

the end of the long hall. Again there "We will invade the prince's own came the music, this time merged in sanctum," she murmured. "Before I housekeeping book lay on her knee.

fetch me some, and bring it to me of which had brought a frown to her yourself?"

She sank back upon a divan as she spoke. John turned to leave the room, but she called him back.

"Come here," she invited, "close to my side! I can wait for the champagne. Tell me, why you are so stlent? And my dancing-that pleased you?" He felt the words stick in his throat. "Your dancing was indeed wonderful," he stammered.

"It was for you!" she whispered, her voice growing softer and lower. "It was for you I danced. Did you not feel

Her arms stole toward him. The unnatural calm with which she had finished her dance seemed suddenly to pass. Her bosom was rising and falling more quickly. There was a faint spot of color in her cheek.

"It was wonderful," he told her. "I will get you the champagne," Her lips were parted. She smiled

up at him. "Go quickly," she whispered, "and

ome back quickly! I wait for you." He left the room and passed out again into the picture gallery before he had the least idea where he was, The band was playing a waltz, and one or two couples were dancing. The people seemed suddenly to have become like puppets in some strange, unreal dream. He felt an almost feverish longing for the open air, for a long draft of the fresh sweetness of the night, far away from this overheated atmosphere charged with unnamable things.

As he passed through the farther loorway he came face to face with the prince.

"Where are you going?" the latter

"Mademoiselle Calavera has asked me to get her some champagne," he answered.

The prince smiled.

"I will see that it is sent to her at once," he promised. "You are in my sanctum, are you not? You can pursue your tete-a-tete there without interruption. "You are very much envied."

"Mademoiselle Calavera is there," John replied. As for me, I am afraid shall have to go now," The smile faded from the prince's

lips. His eyebrows came slowly together. "You are leaving?" he repeated.

"I must!" John insisted, "I can't help it. Forgive my behaving like a boor, but I must go. Good night!" The prince stretched out his hand, but he was too late.

John found himself, after a few minutes' hurried walking, in Piccadilly. He turned abruptly down Duke street and made his way to St. James' park. From here he walked slowly eastward. When he reached the of her black hair disarranged, without Strand, however, the storm in his soul was still unabated. He turns from the Milan. The turmoil of his passions drove him to the thoughts of flight. Half an hour later he entered St. Pancras station. "What time is the next train north

to Kendal or Carlisle?" he inquired. The porter stared at him. John's evening clothes were spattered with mud, the raindrops were glistening on his coat and face, and his silk hat was ruined. It was not only his clothes, however, which attracted the man's attention. There was the strained look companion's arm, and they passed out of a fugitive in John's face, a fugitive flying from some threatened fate.

"The newspaper train at five thirty is the earliest, sir," he said. "I don't know whether you can get to Kendal by it, but it stops at Carlisle."

John looked at the clock. There was an hour to wait. He wandered about the station, gloomy, chill, deserted. The place sickened him, and he strolled out into the streets again. By chance he left the station by the same exit as on the day of his arrival in London. He stopped short.

How could he have forgotten, even for a moment? This was not the world which he had come to discover. This was just some plague-spot upon which he had stumbled. Through the murky dawn and across the ugly streets he looked into Louise's drawing-room, She would be there waiting for him on the morrow!

Louise! The thought of her was like a sweet, purifying stimulant. He felt the throbbing of his nerves soothed. He felt himself growing calm. The terror of the last few hours was like a nightmare which had passed. He summoned a taxicab and was driven to the Milan. His wanderings for the night were over.

CHAPTER XIII.

Sophy Gerard sat in the little back room of Louise's house, which the latter called her den, but which she seldom entered. The little actress was looking very trim and neat in a simple blue serge costume which fitted her to perfection, her hair very primly arranged and tied up with a bow. She had a pen in her mouth, there was a sheaf of bills before her, and an open a low but insistent clamor of other in- dance, I drink nothing but water. Now She had been busy for the last half

face.

"There is no doubt about it," she declded. "Louise is extravagant!"

The door opened, and Louise herself, in a gray morning gown of some soft material, with a bunch of deep-red roses at her walst, looked into the

"Why, little girl," she exclaimed, "how long have you been here?"

"All the morning," Sophy replied. "I took the dogs out, and then I started on your housekeeping book and the bills. Your checks will have to be larger than ever this month, Louise, and I don't see how you can possibly draw them unless you go and see your bankers first."

Louise threw herself into an easy chair.

"Dear me!" she sighed. "I thought I had been so careful!"

"How can you talk about being careful?" Sophy protested, tapping the pile of bills with her forefinger. "You seem to be overdrawn already."

"I will see to that," Louise promised. The bank manager is such a charming person. Besides, what are banks for but to oblige their clients? How pale you look, little girl! Were you out late last night?"

Sophy swung around in her place. "I am all right. I spent the evening in my rooms and went to bed at eleven o'clock. Who's lunching with you? I see the table is laid for two."

Louise glanced at the clock upon the mantelpiece. "Mr. Strangewey," she replied. "I

suppose he will be here in a minute or two.' Sophy dropped the housekeeping ook and jumped up.

"I'd better go, then." "Of course not," Louise answered. "You must stay to lunch. Ring the bell and tell them to lay a place for you. Afterward, if you like, you may come in here and finish brooding over these wretched bills while Mr. Strange wey talks to me."

Sophy came suddenly across the room and sank on the floor at Louise's feet. "What are you going to do about Mr.

Strangewey, Louise?" she asked wistfully. "What am I going to do about him?" "He is in love with you," Sophy con-

tinued. "I am sure-I am almost sure Louise's laugh was unconvincing. "You foolish child!" she exclaimed,

"I believe that you have been worrying. Why do you think so much about other people?" "Please tell me," Sophy begged.

want to understand how things really are between you and John Strangewey. Are you in love with him?" Louise's eyes were soft and dreamy. "I wish I knew," she answered. "If

I am, then there are things in life more wonderful than I have ever dreamed of. He doesn't live in our world-and our world, as you know, has its grip. He knows nothing about my art, and you can guess what life would be to me without that. What future could there be for him and for me together? I cannot remake myself."

There was something in Sophy's face that was almost like wonder.

"So this is the meaning of the change in you, Louise! I knew that something had happened. You have seemed so different for the last few

Louise nodded.

"London has never been the same place to me since I first met him in Cumberland," she admitted. "Sometimes I think I am-to use your own words-in love with John. Sometimes I feel it is just a queer, indistinct, but passionate appreciation of the abstract beauty of the life he seems to stand

"Is he really so good, I wonder?" Sophy asked pensively.

"I do not know," Louise sighed. "I only know that when I first talked to him, he seemed different from any man I have ever spoken with in my life. I suppose there are few temptations up there, and they keep nearer to the big things. Sometimes I wonder, Sophy, if it was not very wrong of me to draw him away from it all!"

"Rubbish!" Sophy declared. "If he is good, he can prove it and know it here. He will come to know the truth about himself. Besides, it isn't everything to possess the standard virtues. Louise, he will be here in a minute. You want to be left alone with him. What are you going to say when he asks you what you know he will ask you?"

"Dear," she said, "I wish I could tell you. I do not know, That is the strange, troublesome part of it-1 do not know!"

Louise looked down at her.

"Will you promise me something?" Sophy begged. "Promise me that if I stay in here quietly until after he has gone, you will come and tell me!"

Louise leaned a little downward as if to look into her friend's face. Sophy | Louise leaned back in her chair. She suddenly dropped her eyes, and the struments. Then, suddenly, through I want some champagne. Will you hour making calculations, the result color rose to the roots of her hair, face to face with emotions which she Baby's walkin' on her hind legal

parlor maid entered.

"Mr. Strangewey, madam," she an-

nounced. Louise looked at John curiously as she greeted him. His face showed few signs of the struggle through which he had passed, but the grim setting of his lips reminded her a little of his brother. He had lost, too, something of the boyishness, the simple lightheartedness of the day before. Instinctively she felt that the battle had begun. She asked him nothing about the supper party, and Sophy, quick to follow her lead, also avoided the sub-

and immediately its service was concluded, Sophy rose to her feet with a "I must go and finish my work," she

Luncheon was not a lengthy meal,

declared. "Let me have the den to myself for at least an hour, please, Louise. It will take me longer than that to muddle through your books."

Louise led the way upstairs into the cool, white drawing room, with its flower-perfumed atmosphere and Its delicate, shadowy air of repose. curled herself up in a corner of the divan and gave John his coffee. Then she leaned back and looked at him.

"So you have really come to London, Mr. Countryman!" "I have followed you," he answered.

"I think you knew that I would. I tried not to," he went on, after a moment's pause. "I fought against it as hard as I could; but in the end I had to give in. I came for you."

Louise's capacity for fencing seemed suddenly enfeebled. A frontal attack of such directness was irresistible. "For me!" she repeated weakly.

"Of course," he replied, "None of your arguments would have brought me here. If I have desired to understand this world at all, it is because it



Unresisting, She Felt the Fire of His Klases.

is your world. It is you I want-don't you understand that? I thought you would know it from the first moment you saw me!"

He was suddenly on his feet, leaning over her, a changed man, masterful, passionate. She opened her lips, but said nothing. She felt herself lifted up, clasped for a moment in his There was something which sounded arms. Unresisting, she felt the fire of his kisses. The world seemed to have stopped. Then she tried to push him away, weakly, and against her own will. At her first movement he laid her tenderly back in her place,

"I am sorry!" he said. "And yet I am not," he added, drawing his chair close up to her side. "I am glad! You knew that I loved you, Louise, You knew that it was for you I had come." She was beginning to collect herself. Her brain was at work again; but she was conscious of a new confusion in

She was no longer sure of herself. "Listen," she begged earnestly, "Be reasonable! How could I marry you? Do you think that I could live with you up there in the hills?"

her senses, a new element in her life.

"We will live," he promised, "anywhere you choose in the world."

"Ah, no!" she continued, patting his "You know what your life is, the things you want in life. You don't know mine yet. There is my work. You cannot think how wonderful it is to me. You don't know the things that fill my brain from day to day, the thoughts that direct my life. I cannot marry you just because-because-"

"Because what?" he interrupted ea-

"Because you make me feel-something I don't understand, because you come and you turn the world, for a few minutes, topsy-turvy. But that is all foolishness, isn't it? Life isn't built up of emotions. What I want you to understand, and what you please must understand, is that at present our lives are so far, so very far, apart. I do not feel I could be happy leading yours, and you do not understand mine.

"I have come to find out about yours," John explained. "That is why I am here. Perhaps I ought to have waited a little time before I spoke to you as I did just now. But I will serve my apprenticeship. I will try to get into sympathy with the things that please you. It will not take me long. As soon as you feel that we are drawing closer together, I will ask you again what I have asked you this afternoon. In the meantime, I may be your friend, may I not? You will let me see a great deal of you? You will help me just a little?"

had been carried off her feet, brought said, "Oh, mamma, come here quick!

There was a knock at the door, and the dared not analyze. Perhaps, after all her self-dissection, there were still secret chambers. She thought almost with fear of what they might contain. Her sense of superiority was vanishing. She was, after all, like other

women. "Yes," she promised, "I will help. We will leave it at that. Some day you shall talk to me again, if you like, In the meantime, remember we are both free. You have not known many women, and you may change your mind when you have been longer in London, Perhaps it will be better for you if you do!"

"That is quite impossible," John said firmly, "You see," he went on, looking at her with shining eyes, "I know now what I half believed from the first moment that I saw you. I love you!"

Springing restlessly to her feet, she walked across the room and back again. Action of some sort seemed imperative. A curious hypnotic feeling seemed to be dulling all her powers of resistance. She looked into her life and she was terrified. Everything had grown insignificant. It couldn't really be possible that with her brains, her experience, this man who had dwelt all his life in the simple ways had yet the power to show her the path toward the greater things! She felt like a child again. She trembled a little as she sat down by his side. It was not in this fashion that she had intended to hear what he had to say.

"I don't know what is the matter with me today," she murmured distractedly. "I think I must send you away. You disturb my thoughts. I can't see life clearly. Don't hope for too much from me," she begged. "But don't go away," she added, with a sudden Irresistible impulse of anxiety. "Oh, I wish-I wish you understood me and everything about me, without my having to say a word!"

"I feel what you are," he answered,

"and that is sufficient." Once more she rose to her feet and walked across to the window. An antomobile had stopped in the street below. She looked down upon it with a sudden frozen feeling of apprehen-

sion. John moved to her side, and for him, too, the joy of those few moments was clouded. A little shiver of presentiment took its place. He recognized the footman whom he saw standing upon the pavement.

"It is the prince of Seyre," Louise

faltered. "Send him away," John begged. "We haven't finished yet. I won't say anything more to upset you. What I want now is some practical guidance." "I cannot send him away!"

John glanced toward her and hated himself for his flerce jenlousy. She was looking very white and very pathetic. The light had gone from her eyes. He felt suddenly dominant, and, with that feeling, there came all the generosity of the conqueror.

"Good-by!" he said. "Perhaps I can see you sometime tomorrow.

He raised her hand to his lips and kissed her fingers, one by one. Then he left the room. She listened to his footsteps descending the stairs, firm, resolute, deliberate. They paused, there was the sound of voices-the prince and he were exchanging greetings; then she heard other footsteps ascending, lighter, smoother, yet just as deliberate.

Her face grew paler as she listened. to her almost like the beating of fate in the slow, inevitable this unseen visitor.

CHAPTER XIV.

Henri Graillot had made himself thoroughly comfortable. He was ensconced in the largest of John's easy chairs, his pipe in his mouth; a recently refilled teacup-Gralliot was English in nothing except his predilection for tea-on the small table by his side. Through a little cloud of tobacco smoke he was studying his host.

"So you call yourself a Londoner now, my young friend, I suppose," he remarked, taking pensive note of John's fashionable clothes. "It is a transformation, beyond a doubt! Is it, I wonder, upon the surface only, or have you indeed become heart and soul a son of this corrupt city?"

"Whatever I may have become," John grumbled, "It's meant three months of the hardest work Tve ever

Graillot held out his pipe in front of him and blew away a dense cloud of

"Explain yourself," he insisted. John stood on the hearth-rug, with his hands in his pockets. His morning clothes were exceedingly well cut, his tle and collar unexceptionable, his hair closely cropped according to the fashion of the moment. He had an extremely civilized air.

"Look here, Graillot," Le said, "Til tell you what I've done, although I don't suppose you would understand what it means to me, I've visited practically every theater in London." "Alone?"

Louise comes to have a secret horror of the prince. Graillot gives John some very sensible advice. The next installment brings Important developments.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Baby Was Developing. Johnny was a small boy of about five years, and he had a baby slater who was just learning to walk. One day Johnny saw his little sister stand alone and take a few steps for the first time, Johnny ran hurriedly to his mother and

AMERICAN SECTOR IS CLOSE TO METZ

PERSHING'S BOYS GETTING THE PRELIMINARY TRIALS NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER.

HARDLY A "QUIET" REGION

Artillery Fighting Is Almost Continuous There-Sammies, It Is Hoped, Will Take Part in Actual Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington,-An amlable censorship has allowed the American people to know the section of the French front in which their troops are engaged in the preliminary trials of warfare, "A quiet sector" is the way in which the first dispatches described that section of the line from which the Sammies made their first foray into No Man's Land.

This "quiet sector" really is about as noisy a one as can be found from Flanders to the Vosges mountains, but the uproar for two years has been that of artillery, with few rattlings of rifles and machine guns to "staccato" the performance. Washington believes today that the part of the front in France where the Americans now are fighting and where duliness has reigned soon will be a scene of violent battle action.

From one high point of vantage near are camping and trenching they can them already are in Germany. The trenches. bellef is strong in Washington that an extraordinary effort will be made double the score against the Germans.

France knew that our boys were close Nancy, and not far from Pont-a-Mousson, the city of a thousand bombard-

Scene of Continuous Bombardment.

The Moselle river runs northward through Pont-a-Mousson and thence on fifteen miles to Metz, the capital of German Lorraine. In this general sector are the woods of Champenoux and the "Wood of the Priest." In these two little segments of the front to which notwithstanding that the millary word "quiet" is applied, the fighting has been almost continuous since August, 1914, and in many cases it has been hand-to-hand.

Pretre), the French and the German won the Victoria Cross, and the Militrenches are so close together that a tary Cross, and twice has been given good throwing arm can send a light the decoration of the Distinguished homb from the one into the other. The Service Order. The French, it is said, wood has been peaceful on one day are arranging to give him the Cross and an inferno the next. The Ameri- of War. It is probable that no other cans getting into this place are as- man in the warfare of all time has

of the case" in the valley of the Mo- he is only twenty-three years old. selle, a valley in which today the dis- This youthful Canadian is an aviapatches more than intimate many of For a long time the French have placed in this sector. An order given projectiles weighing a ton into the city of Metz.

This city of German Lorraine, once the property of France and which is certain once more to be the property of France, is guarded by 14 huge fortifications which probably cannot be taken by frontal assault. The eyes of the French, however, are fixed on Metz. They do not want to destroy it, but they want to take it, and if some of the strategists are right, one day it will be taken intact unless the Germans destroy it themselves.

Our Best Strategist Shelved.

lowing the ablest American strategist to remain in the semiobscurity of Princeton university in this day when the need of a man and a plan is a matter of world concern?

Army officers of high rank must have been asking themselves this question ever since the war broke out and it is known definitely that civilians with some knowledge of military matters have been curious concerning the reasons for the seeming isolation of this tried student of warfare.

United States army, retired, is today tenching the student body at Princeton, while, according to expressed thought on the matter in Washington, he ought to be either in the War college as an advisory chief or in the field as a major general.

The war department does not discourse that Sargent has not been overlooked in the search for men who may have within them the qualities of great planning.

scheme of "coalesced campaigning." in his case have been neglected.

Officers of foreign governments who are here with their brothers of the American service feel as of course all the soldiers feel that ultimately some all-embracing strategic plan of campaigning must be adopted by the allies to force the war to an end quickly. No officer of any army can talk for publication upon military subjects, but enough has been learned from high army headquarters here and abroad to let the American people know that a grand plan of campaign is the thing which today is being sought.

No one of the visiting officers and no one of our own officers who are In conference with them is in Ignorance of the exhaustive studies which Major Surgent has made of strategy, and of the high standing which his Official Statement Issued by Post works on military operations have attained in the war offices of the world.

Pointedly, the thing which something more than interests civilians here is why has not he war department taken a chance, if one may so put it, and selected the one American soldier whose strategic studies have been endorsed by the world, to bear n hand in the active constructive work of the headquarters' planning in the city of Washington?

It may be, of course, that the war department has done this, but again the suspicion is that it has not. There is probably not an officer in the United States army who, if consulted by the civilian military authorities, would not suggest that Major Sargent be brought forth from his cloister to the scene of active duty, if not in the field at least at the great council table which soon will be surrounded by the students of strategy of all nations.

Veterans Here to Help.

At the various American cantonments today there are British army the sector where the American troops officers on special missions who have just taken up the work of advising look on Metz. They are close to Ger- their American brethren in the matter many and some unfortunate few of of training of new troops for the

It has been learned that a mistake was made when it early was asserted by the Americans shortly to take a that these seasoned veterans of the trench on their own account and to front line trenches in France were to act directly as instructors to the Amer-When the first unanswered word lean forces now in training in this came that the Americans were at a country. Of course they will be inquiet point of the line everybody at all structors in a high sense, but their infamiliar with the battle conditions in structions will be given through the mediumship of American line officers. to the Moselle river near the city of The authorities have thought it best that the duty should be done in this

> These veterans of the British line are splendid men physically, and unquestionably so mentally and morally or otherwise they would not have been sent to America. They are soldierlike in appearance, as they have been soldierlike in service. Nearly every one of them has been wounded in battle, and all of them repeatedly have been through the hell of the fighting at the British front.

Major Bishop's Great Record.

I spent a couple of hours with these officers of the British service. One of In the Wood of the Priest (Bois le them, Maj. William Avery Bishop, has won such recognition for high gal-Military strategists for three years lantry. He is a Canadian from Owen

tor, and only one man in all the armthe American troops are now under les of Europe has surpassed his record, and that man is dead, Guynemer, had the heaviest kind of guns em- the Frenchman, brought down 52 German airplanes. Guynemer held the from a place of high command would record, but he is gone. Bishop has result any minute in a hurling of brought down 47 German airplanes, and has engaged single handed in 110 fights. He is the marvel of the British air service. In his 110 battles he never has received a scratch,

It is not likely that Aviator Bishop will remain long in the United States. He has won a rest, but he does not look as if he needs it. He went straight to his canadian home on his arrival at an Atlantic port, and soon thereafter married "the girl he left behind him" when he went flying to the front two years ago. Bishop never sat in the seat of a flying machine until after he had reached England, Fly-

Why is the war department al- ing seems to be an instinct with him. Other Distinguished Men Here.

Among other British officers here whom I have met and talked with at length are Major Day, and Captains Hall, Greene and Heinmann. Major forces. It is perfectly proper to send Day has been a British regular for years. He went to France with the first British army and fought with it is because there seems to have been back to the Marne, and then from the Marne forward. He was engaged in the fight in which the Germans first used poisonous gases. Major Day and one comrade officer are the only ones Maj. Herbert Howland Sargent, still attached to the regiment with which they entered the war.

This British major went to the Philippines and fellowshiped with American regulars for a while. He is seemingly somewhat proud of the fact that he can roll, after American teaching, a certain brand of tobacco into a wellmade, compact cigarette, and smoke close its secrets and it may be of it with the enjoyment which he does not get from the readymades.

Major Day will stay in Washlagton for a time, while Captains Hall, Greene and Helnmann will go to the Today the acknowledged need of American cantonments. Two of these the ailied services is a grand strategy officers are Irishmen, one from the South and the other from the North of Sargent's ability along strategic lines | the island, and the third from the Midis known. Therefore it is possible lands of England. The three have that in the seclusion of the student's been at the front from the very start closet at Princeton he is acting his of the war. They have served and part in the war, but if so the country have been wounded, and are now in knows nothing about it, and in fact this country still to work at war, but suspicion in the case seems to be that to undertake a service in American this retired major and the possibilities camps which to the battle-tried ones must seem to be a recreation.

STILL TIME TO FORWARD GIFTS

War Department Will Transport Christmas Packages for Boys in France.

LAST SAILING DATE DEC. 5

Office Department to Eliminate Confusion Regarding Regulations.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington,-From all over the United States queries come to Wash-Ington concerning the exact rules governing the sending of parcels to the members of the expeditionary forces in France, Confusion seems to prevail everywhere. It is due to a number of causes, the principal one of which seems to be that the instructions were sent out piecemeal and that some of the first rules were amended.

Here is the official statement on the subject which I have just secured from the post office department:

Western Newspaper Union. Gentlemen: In answer to your inquiry with reference to parcel post packages for the American Expeditionary Forces.

I beg to advise you as follows:

Parcel post for soldiers and civilians connected with the American Epeditionary Forces in France, when carefully packed and properly addressed, will be accepted by all postmasters for direct transmission through the mails. Such parcels may weigh up to solve the solve. transmission through the mails. Such parcels may weigh up to seven pounds. Parcels for the soldiers and civilians connected with the American Expeditionary Forces may contain anything that is admissible to the domestic parcel post except perishables which may spoil on the long journey to Europe. Parcel post for the American Expeditionary Forces need not be packed in wooden bases, but should be carefully maked in the strongest kind of maste. packed in the strongest kind of paste board box to assure its safe arrival at

the front.
In addition to this parcel post service In addition to this parcel post service to the troops, the war department will undertake to carry Christmas parcels for the American Expeditionary Forces provided such parcels are sent "care the Commanding General, Port of Embarkation, Pier 1, Hoboken, New Jersey," and are packed in wooden boxes not more than two cubic feet in volume, well strapped, and with a hinged or screw top. Such Christmas boxes may be sent to the Commanding Officer, Port of Embarkation, either by express or of Embarkation, either by express of through the mails, and must not exceed 20 pounds in weight. The army will inspect the contents of each box and un-dertake its delivery from Hoboken to the addressee. The war department will receive Christmas packages up to De-

Yours very truly. OTTO PRAEGER. Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Parcel Post Limit Seven Pounds. It will be noted that parcels weigh-

ing seven pounds but no more can be sent through the post office department all the way to France.

The twenty-pound parcels which are intended for Christmas gifts and which are to be delivered on Christmas day are sent by the war department from its port of embarkation at Hoboken, N. J. These parcels, which must not exceed twenty pounds in weight, can be sent to the address given in Hobohave been studying the "possibilities Sound, in the Lake Huron country, and ken in any way that the sender chooses.

Of course the post office department been handling the smaller Christ mas packages all the way through to France, but in order to insure their delivery on Christmas morning It was necessary to mail them by November 15. However, the fact that the mailing was too late for delivery on Christmas day does not mean that packages cannot still be sent by parcel post, They can be sent any day in the year at the rate of 12 cents for each pound sent, and this rate holds from whatever point in the United States the package is sent.

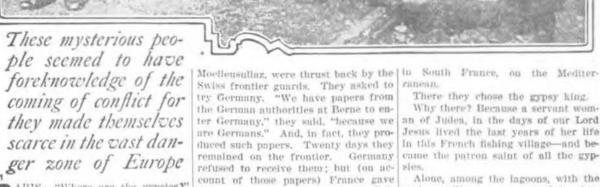
How Packages Must Be Addressed.

Packages for the soldiers must be addressed to the Individual, with his company and his regiment and then must be added the words "American Expeditionary Forces." It is not necessary to add the name of the country.

It will be noted that in the instructions given above and prepared in the second assistant postmaster general's office nothing is said specifically concerning the kind of things which may be sent to the soldiers and civilians connected with the expeditionary sugar, provided it is properly wrapped. The reason sugar is spoken of here some misunderstanding about it,

Matches must not be sent in any circumstances. Neither must anything inflammable, except, of course, ordinary packing material, be included, nor must there be any chemical or fresh fruit in the packages. Candy can go if properly protected from mashing up and ruining other things in the mail. Jars of fruit properly sealed and protected against breakage can be sent. Nothing of an explosive nature must be put into the parcels.

It is necessary that the parcel post packages weighing up to seven pounds shall be wrapped so that the post office authorities may examine their contents. The rules for the A packages which the war department sends are given explicitly in the above official communication. It is desired to accentuate the fact that parcels up to seven pounds in weight can be sent the year, but that Christmas boxes which are to go by the way of the war department at the address given above will not be forwarded if they are received at Hoboken later than Decem-



How the Gypsies of Europe Escaped the War

families. They had as many names

and nationalities as you please, and pa-

pers, too (at need), more than you

would imagine. Their old gypsy queen,

eighty-five years old, called the Boule,

Mother Kakarasca, seemed to pre-

hernots, Meyers, etc. Emile Scher-

de over ten familles of other names,

the Reinhardts, Heints, Gorman, Laga,

in the name of Kralovitch, a Bohemian!

tier, eight German gendarmes with pointed rifles said: "You cannot en-

rest." Later they sojourned at Suarce

(still at the expense of France), where

to break up and get through," wagon

And, now, look-in spite of German

frontier organization, they all actually

Before mobilization there was so

much complaint against them that a

special law had to be made to regulate

hem. The law of 1912 had scarcely

and all complaints against the gyp-

where they stopped-and a number.

blank) was repeated in white enamel

must be attached to the tailboard of

horses which gave complete satisfac-

well done. They gave amusing shows,

with trained bears and great apes and

dancing girls. Their women, telling

fortunes, bamboozled country wives.

Yet the same band, in another com-

threats of fires; and small municipali-

able sums, to take themselves else-

Then the war broke out-and it all

"None arrived at the Salutes-Maries,

It is, perhaps, the strangest detail of

the story. Every five years (though

fore the war. Together with the gyp-

police official. "A striking indication."

got through into Germany!

How? Why?

At Petit-Croix, on the Alsatian fron-

ARIS.—"Where are the gypsies?" "They have disappeared since the war."

"How could they disappear from France, all frontiers being guarded?" "They did," replied the French

official, smiling. Such was the result of my first inquiry, and such is the final word of a curious story. Editors in America asked me to discover "what has become of the gypsles." The French foreign office sent me to the prefecture of police, where I met M. Aifred Harduin, chief of the second bureau of the first di-

"Are the gypsies in concentration camps?" I asked.

"Those belonging to enemy countries, yes," he answered, "but almost none of ter-go!" For three weeks they campthem have any nationality; that is to ed outside Belfort, supported by the say, their nationality could never be French government—"being under arestablished. Such was the cause of the law of 1912."

But M. Harduin knows, officially, they claimed to know by-roads to enonly Paris and environs, so he sent me ter Germany, and "asked to be allowed to the ministry of the interior, department of the surete general, where I by wagon. The French let them go. met the great Sebille, controleur-general of the judicial investigations services, whose eyes see over all France.

"The facts are the more curious," he admitted, "because France was literally overrun with gypsies immediately before the war. Of forty thousand 'nomades' on the lists of the interior got to working when the war broke out twenty-six thousand were Romanichels (Romanys or gypsles), and things had sles ceased! reached a point, in 1912, that France was obliged to make a special law to

Two rich and populous tribes, in paricular, the Gorgans and the Yankos, of each gypsy family a formidable find seem to have made a considerable stir | booklet, full of blanks to be filled up In the countryside with their the by mayors of each town or commune had been seeking for three hundred horses, gorgeous house wagons, women, girls, bears, apes and a raft of children, This family number (printed on each dressing loud and living like princes.

"At Roisel, in the Somme," ran a on handsome black sheet-iron plates, report, "a tribe of so-called Russian as many as each band had wagons. gypsies (South Russia and Bohemia) Gift of the French government. They molested the populations."

They were rich and haughty. They each wagon, so that countryside genwore brilliant clothing and ornaments darmes might jot them down, running, and had fine horses. Yet when a though the band he in flight! It was to the crypt, of which the Romanich-French peasant would buy one of those a beautiful system. It will make a horses his tail would come out, his good foundation, again, after the pens is not known. . . . There is glossy coat go ringwormed, his plump- war . . . ness sink in, and even "some teeth Often (it is repeated) they were came out (says Farmer Cardon), being grand, in their way. They would sell made of hardened bread crumb.

As for gold (strange detail), they found a massive gold chain of ancient tion. The Coesre, or prince, would orworkmanship around the waist of the der their copper utensils and kitchen prince of the Gorgans, under his em- | wear to be repaired by his artisans for broidered clothes, locked with a gold | a trifling sum; and the work would be padlock of which nobody had the key! On it were engraved, "T. I. L.-B. P .-1512," and no explanation could be obtained. The prince said simply, "It's a family heirloom." He carried a rich, cruel whip of rawhide, supple oiled mune, would obtain all they needed by leather and small lead thongs, more like a weapon than a whip, jeweled in ties would buy them off, in considerits handle to the tune of some \$6,000, estimated. Finally, among his personal belongings were sixty-seven Amerlean gold dollars of 1853!

"How could the gypsies get away when the war broke out?" I insisted, when all frontier authorities were on the lookout for enemy subjects and

Instead of making a discourse the you did not know it) the chief gypsies controlleur-general told me a case of of America sailed back to Europe-besome time before the mobilization.

A strong band of gypsies (Kakarussles of Syria, the Danube, Germany, a-Kralovitch families) had penetrated Italy, Spain and all the world, they as- Most people will tell you they went to from France to Switzerland and, at sembled outside a long fishing village Spain.

Stopped by Mud.

Louisiana Gusher Which Has the wasteful flow of gas has failed Wasted Millions of Feet Is Finally

where.

censed.

Some weeks ago another well was driven 150 feet from "wild" well Air New Orleans - The famous "wild" was forced into this well with power- er forty years as man and wife, Wilgas well in the Caddo oil field of ful pumps. It opened a fissure in the liam H. Walton and Margaret Miller, by ordinary parcel post at any time of Louisiana, which for six years has loose earth formation and it was dis- of this city, applied for a marriage caused a daily waste from 15 to 20 covered that the air was being forced license saying they wished to be legalmillion cubic feet of gas, was stop up into the "wild" well. Then mud ly married. Walton said that forty ed, according to reports, received was forced into the new well. It followers ago the only marriage coremony by M ... Mexinder president lowed the air and finally the presi performed was jumping over a broomif the Louisiana conservation commis- sure of gas in the "wild" well de- stick, an old southern custom

Alone, among the lagoons, with the antique village grown round it, rises them permission to try again, via Belfort and certain roads of the Doubs. "At Salins we photographed and Christianity, Good old King Rene of measured them," said M. Sebille, "and we tried to learn something of their

the venerable edifice which has existed. In some form, since the dawn of Provence gave it its present aspect in History and legend tell how two of

There they chose the gypsy king.

Why there? Because a servant wom

an of Judea, in the days of our Lord

Jesus lived the last years of her life

came the patron saint of all the gyp-

the Marys of the Gospels were cust on this shore by a tempest. The Gentiles of Antioch had put them in a boat without sail or oars. They were women who had wept at the foot of the cross and visited the tomb and found the Lord had risen. Mary Salome and nots had a German workingman's book Mary the mother of James lived on this spot with their Egyptian servant, who was wrecked with them and whose name was Sarah. Here they built the church, died and were buried in it. And because of Sarah (she who became the gypsies' patron), these sands, each year, and greatly every fifth year, were strangely peopled.

Over the roads came processions of bizarre vehicles, prehistoric stage coaches, prairie schooners, gypsy vans and rich house wagons mounted and surrounded by a dusky people. Some had dragged for months, and some for years!

"Three times May has slipped round since the war," said a minor official, and no gypsies have appeared at the Sts. Maries. In May, 1914, there were three thousand in the German-Austrian-Danubian camp, white the Itallan-Spanish-Greek Gltanos were less numerous but richer. Without quarreling they met in not very good friendship, the Germanos being jealous of "The complaints stopped. That is the Gitanos' newer, finer wagons."

"Was there may truth in the rumor," The law of 1912 gave to the head I asked, "that the Gitanos had made a of some great freasure about eight years ago, which all the gypsies years?"

The French official professed ignorance.

Did they really elect a king?

"They elect a queen," said M. Sebille. "Local opinion judges the election to be a kind of play, as on Holy Innocents' Day or Twelfth Night . . . but as no order was given to penetrate els are very jenious, exactly what hapno complaint. The pligrimage amuses the peasants and brings sightseers and money. The crypt is turned over to fine horses to French peasants, cheap, the gypsies on the night of May 24-25."

What can we know? When the chiefs go down the winding stairs to the subterranean arched hall, what signs from Memphis and Thebes do they mark on the wall? What sudden gleam of light (perhaps) Joins the scattered descendants of the magnificent, accursed race which pretends to know the future of the world? "Not so united as all that . .

murmured an official.

I do not bring the controleur-general into this romantic part of it. But I have come across queer mentions of 'The Song of Pharaob," which they sing down in the crypt, the reading of the gypsy gospel, and the "oldest magcian" who, each time, "foretells the on May 25 last," volunteered a minor future of the world for the next five years,"

"Did he foretell it in May, 1914?" I suggested. One of the French officials equivo-

cared politely.

"They got away from the war," he said. "The gypsies disuppeared!"

PLUGGED A "WILD" GAS WELL | sion. This well has been a puzzle to | creased. The operators continued to the foremost geologists in the coun- force the mud into the new well until try and several plans for stopping the flow of gas ceased.

Married After 40 Years.

Paterson, N J .- After living togeth-

ROCKEFELLER, JR., WINS HEARTS OF **COLORADO MINERS**

Proves to Men and Families That He Is Human and Interested in Them.

FIRM AND KNOWS NO FEAR

How Son of America's Money Magnate Brought to an End One of Country's Greatest Labor Wars.

By CHARLES N. WHEELER. Mr. Wheeler is a reporter on the Chi-cago Tribune staff, and was sent to Colorado to report Mr. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, visit during the coal miners strike. He gives an interesting impression of the world's' richest man's son and only made heir.—

A rather mediocre literary person once advised all young and mediocre reporters-one of whom I am, both young and medlocre-to pick the biggest subject in the world if he would get away with it. He mentioned two subjects as the "biggest"-money and the Bible. He put the Bible first.

Both subjects, somehow, fit into the story of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., but of the two subjects the Bible end, or the man himself, is the one worth bothering about. Fortunes change. Character usually is fixed.

To write about a million dollars is easy. To write about a hundred milimate size of the Rockefeller pot-is and unafraid man. easiest. But to write about the man, entirely disassociated from his money withal, not unpleasant, if one happens to know his man.

Believing every wallop ever aimed at the Rockefellers, and it was congenial believing, I hurried off to hobnob with the very rich man's very rich son, gloating in my soul at the opporsupposedly soulless hide-and, also, to for the night-alone. He rolled up in

ordinary fedora hat and ordinary widely separated poles, like a flash of heavy shoes. He wasn't half as showy lightning. as the newspaper men who were with him, not at his invitation but unbeknown to him until they burst in on the landscape and discovered himcalm, pleasant and unafraid.

We went into Fremont county one day. The miners had been in an ugly mood. Rockefeller couldn't be distinguished, by them, from the others, for they had never seen a Rockefeller. He inquired for one of the miners. This fellow had the reputation of being a bad actor. Rockefeller found him at the mine mouth. They chatted a few minutes and then stepped on the cage and down they went, several hundred feet into the earth.

At the first level the rich man's son through the dimly lit streets of the underneath. Then he said:

"Men, I am John D. Rockefeller, Jr. What seems to be the trouble out here?"

They were dumfounded, helpless. Then he walked with his men into the dark places with his face taking on a goodly veneer of black dust. He looked his men straight in the eye, firmly but kindly, and asked them what they thought could be done or should be done to better conditions. He didn't patronize, apologize, strut or talk loudly.

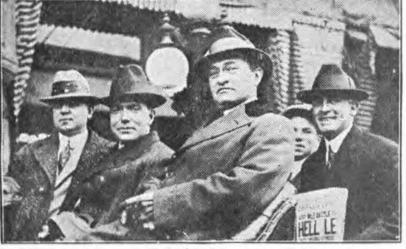
So he walked, in the earth, with his men who had hated his name.

When he came up to the top of the world again he walked down the mining town street to the Golden Bow saloon. This was the only town in the Rockefeller group that had a saloon. He inquired for Tony, the barkeep.

Rockefeller shook hands with Tony, while Tony's eyes all but jumped out of his head. Tony was disappointed. There was no plug hat, no policeman, no proud and haughty person before lion dollars is easier. To write about, him, no sour face, no overlording bussay, a half billion dollars-the approx- iness-just a pleasant, mild-mannered

John D., Jr., said he had heard Tony was interested in him and he had -that is a horse of another color, but, taken the trouble, which was no trouble at all, to come and say hello and wish him well, although doubtless wishing to himself Tony would get into some other business.

Down south of Trinidad, up high in the hills where the fourflusher lasts about a second, Rockefeller sent tunity to break another lance on his everybody back to Trinidad. He stayed



First Row, Left to Right: C. N.Wheeler, Chicago Tribune; John D. Rockefeller Jr.; William Hoster, New York American. Second Row: A. C. McGregor, Secretary to McKenzie King; C. O. Heydt, Secretary to John D Rocke-

D., Jr.!

distance lends enchantment to the view it also begets a dimness fatal to it truly was a noble country. our purpose.

camouflage-well, it was a violent dis-Illusionment!

I make bold now to assert, mindful of inherent prejudices, that this is the man:

Take all his money from him, set him down on the top of the mountain or in the midst of the interminable desert and he would be all therejust a man, the rightest of the rightest merely as man-to-man stuff goes. He'd do his part-without a whimper. He'd be the last man to give up.

He went up against a sure-enough proposition in Colorado. He won over to him-as a man-hundreds of unafraid men in the mountains who judge fellow humans by a stern standardnerve. They might hate the power of his money, probably still do in a way. but they liked this human being, That's the acid test in the high hills and on the desert. He went through unscathed.

There wasn't a man among us after two weeks who wasn't ready to agree: "Well, what do you know about

that? He's human!" At the hearing by the federal trades commission in New York, after he had surprised the members with his apparent grasp of industrial and sociological problems, Mother Jones, angel of the miners everywhere, laid her hand on his shoulder and asked him to come to Colorado.

"I believe in your sincerity," she said, substantially. "I believe you mean to do what is right, but you don't know. Come and see for yourself, John,"

He said simply: "I'll come."

Some one asked him if he didn't fear such a trip. He said: "No."

Common Everyday Man.

He would not permit a detective or policeman to accompany him. He wore the kind of clothes he wears in New York-fabrics of ordinary texture, probably costing about \$40 a suit. He wore an ordinary overcoat that prob-

be perfectly fair about it. But it sure | a miner's blanket. The next morning was to be "spurlos versenkt" for John | when we found him he was washing his face in a tin basin. Then he looked An old philosopher said that while out over the receding slopes of the lower plateau and observed earnestly that

We came into Walsenberg finally. In Hand to hand, elbow to elbow, soul the civil war some of the Bulgarian to soul, right up close where men can't | miners placed a cannon on the mountain top and fired into the militia. Just how many were killed was never

stated. They were surly, Rockefeller had been informed. He was advised to watch himself.

Well, wonder of wonders, he had a 'society" evening at the big camp some miles from the town. They had merely the investment. an orchestra-trombone, accordion, fiddle and organ. They played selections from most of the Italian operas, and then Rockefeller suggested a dance. Not such another dance was ever held in the eternal hills of Colorado. Rockefeller is some dancer, too. He danced with the miners' wives and daughters, and before they knew it he was the one normal person there. They forgot he was the son of John D. Rockefeller, after a while, and had the time of their lives.

Again he fired us all back to town. "Come up in the morning," he said. He was alone that night again with his men-his partners, as he called them.

We came back in the morning. He had explored the mines with his men. He had inquired about the school facilities, how they would like to have a bandstand, provision for small gardens, a Y. M. C. A. and a lot of things

We found him, as down beyond Trinidad, standing on the high bluff, looking out over the foothills, wrapped in the flooded gold of the sunrise,

"I'd like to live here a part of the year." he said. And so from mine camp to mine

camp, always insisting that he go alone to see his partners.

The Big Meeting Called.

At one mine camp he went alone to so affable, so mild-mannered, so apparently sincere, that the half-billionand they felt somehow-these human ably didn't cost as much. He wore an They were coming together from the priceless heritage.

After weeks spent in living their lives, the big meeting was called at Pueblo. It was attended by delegates from all the mines. The delegates were selected by the men themselves, in secret meeting and by secret ballot. No company influence was exerted.

He laid before them his industrial scheme, since adopted by all the mining towns in the district and officially approved by the Colorado industrial

The thing was going along smoothly when a delegate from up Fremont way arose and said that the boys back in the mine were skeptical. Some had told him the man who came to them was an impostor, that they didn't think stepped off the cage and peered it was Rockefeller at all, for a Rockefeller wouldn't have dared to come there.

Rockefeller's face broke into smile.

"Well," he said pleasantly, "You think I am the man I represent myself to be, don't you? You remind me of the story of the man who entered a passenger coach and sat down on another man's hat. He quickly got up and said to the owner of the crushed hat: 'I think I sat down on your hat.' 'You think you did?' the other yelled at him. "You know mighty well you did !"

The delegates returned to their camps and reported that the rich ticles. man's son was no fourflusher, and that he seemed to want to do the right thing by them.

The younger Rockefeller possesses a rare degree of the saving grace of seriously, nor seem to think the weight of the world rests on his ample shoulders. He enjoys a good joke, a wholesome joke. Perhaps no excessively rich man in the world gathers more smiles and optimism out of the day's work than he.

One day the son of one of his superintendents asked if he might take his picture.

"I want a good one," said the boy. Just then a donkey, feeding in the yard, walked up to give the Rockefeller person the "once over."

"Get on the donkey," laughed the John D, threw himself astride the

surprised donkey. The boy's camera snapped, and he ran into the house, rejoicing.

His father was afraid he would offend the mighty Rockefeller if he permitted the newspaper men to use the picture.

We entertained no such solicitous notions. We put it up to John D. "Go ahead," he said with a smile, 'I'll help you out. When you write your caption for it just say: 'Two of

We had some tire trouble between Rouse and Lester mines. We newspaper men were trying to be smart and show how indifferent we were to him by ignoring him. He butted into our we had seen the "Follies of 1915." The Western men were still in the wageearner class.

Rockefeller expressed an expert opinion to the effect he thought Ht great. This was "good stuff" for usfeature stuff for which the managing editor constantly is yelling in his waking hours and dreaming about in his sleeping hours. We gathered around.

He thought the hit of the show was the stunt in which appeared impersonations of Bryan, Billy Sunday and Rip Van Winkle. "Bryan inquires of Rip who he may

be," Mr. Rockefeller explained, 'Why,' says Rip, 'I voted for you every time you ran.' Whereupon Bryan exclaims: 'Are you the man?'

Day after day we journeyed through the foothills, forgetting about Rockefeller's money, enjoying the companlonship of a man, and day after day he ever was finding something that was bright, smiling and hopeful. At times, too, he was very serious. We were ready to agree that he was thinking of the men most of the time, and not

Eulogizes Father and Mother.

Then came the final meeting at Denver, where the men with the money invested in the institution sat around the tables. John D. delivered his farewell address for that trip. It was not different from the other talks to the miners-his partners, as he persisted in terming them. But in closing he paid a tribute to his father and mother. It was simple and eloquent.

It explains the younger Rockefeller, in a way. Perhaps, it is worth preserving. Here it is, word for word:

"The word 'fear' is not found in my father's vocabulary, nor does he know what that sensation is, though seventyeight years of age, and yet he has the gentleness of a woman. Although he has been accustomed to think in world terms in the development of the business and philanthropic enterprises to which his life has been devoted, there Is no person in his household too humble to receive his frequent, kindly personal thought. Criticized, maligned and condemned these many years, not only for his business success achieved through his ability to gain the co-operation and confidence of men, to bring all parties into harmony and to effect economies in every possible way, but also because of his philanthropic endeavors, there is still not the slightest trace of bitterness in his characthe homes of the miners to talk with ter, and he holds nothing in his heart the wives and the children. He was but good will toward every man. And if, in the kindness of the people of Colorado, there has been found anydollar business soon was lost sight of thing in me that may have seemed admirable, that, and whatever else I beings with only a wretched chance at am or may be, I owe to my sainted the best but with a soul and a love of | mother and my honored father, whose life like his-they found a friend, training and example I regard as a

GREAT BRITAIN FIXES PRICES OF FOOD

Rules Less Drastic Than Germany's, But Less Lax Than Ours.

EXPLAINED BY LORD RHONDDA

Chief Aim Is to Safeguard the Interest of Cansumers First of All-Imposes Little Compulsory Rationing.

Washington.-Three general policies n food saving are now being maintained by three great nations, the United States, Great Britain and Ger-

The German idea is strict rationing of the consumer, and recently the United States food administration issued ration, which is meager as to variety and far below average dietetic requirements.

to secure voluntary co-operation, as far tem of each consuming householder or the producer and handlers of food ar-

The British idea lies between the two. As little compulsory rationing as retailer will keep a record of his delivpossible is imposed upon the general public. But there is a farrenching and rigid supervision of all food articles than the proper allowance. Arrangehumor. He doesn't take himself too by regulating the manufacturers and ments for the issue of these cards are maximum prices, and after December groundwork should it become neces-30 rationing cards are to be issued for

What Lord Rhondda Says. A statement just Issued by Lord Rhondda, the British food controller,

describing the British system of food control gives a succinct and a clear picture for comparison of the food-caving measures which are now being followed in the United States.

Lord Rhondda says: "My alm is to safeguard the interests of the consumer, to do away with profiteering altogether, and to prevent excessive profits of any kind. The framework of our machinery is formed on the civil service. They are the administrators, but in all cases we secure the best available business men to advise them, as well as a number of expert committees dealing with almost every food commodity. The policy is to limit profits at every step from the producer to the consumer, and at the

same time to regulate supply, "A costings department under the direction of chartered accountants has been set up, through which the profits made by any manufacturer or retailer of food can be ascertained. The country has been divided into separate areas, in each of which a leading firm of accountants has been appointed by conversation gracefully, and asked if this department to do the necessary work. Reasonable profit based on pre-New York highbrows had, but we war rates is added to the present cost, the price limits agreed on that basis, after consultation with the representatives of the trades concerned.

Sixteen Food Divisions. "Decentralization is obtained by dividing Great Britain into 16 food divisions, consisting of so many coun-Each division is under the superintendence of a commissioner apreadquarters.

tions and orders he may be struck off way rate.

the register and prevented from further trading. The various orders fixing or amending the maximum prices of meat, milk, potatoes, bread, etc., are communicated to the local committees, and the trades and public are informed through the daily and trades press. A staff of Inspectors is kept at headquarters, and a number of sentences have been imposed by magistrates throughout the country for contravention of the regulations. The general penalty is a fine not exceeding \$100, or a term of six months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or both. This punishment may be inflicted for every several offense. I purpose to make the penalties more severe.

"While the prices of practically all essential toods are now under control, no compulsory rationing is imposed on the general public, although all public enting places are rationed as to the imount of meat, flour, bread and sugar figures showing the present German which may be used in every week on the basis of an average for each meal. After December 30 only half a pound of sugar per capita will be permitted. The American idea in food saving is This will be obtainable through a sysas possible, from both the public and consumer registering with a specified retailer, and securing from the local food committee a card entitling his household or himself to the ration. The eries to insure his not supplying any one customer in one week with more merchants, by the establishment of in progress, and they will form the sary later on to ration other foodstuffs

Restrictions in Manufacturing.

"There are many restrictions in manufacturing. Flour made from wheat must be straight-run flour, milled to 81 per cent extraction, and it is computsory to mix in 20 per cent of flour from other cereals and pulse, and permissible to mix in up to 50 per cent, while no bread may be sold unless 12 hours old. Following on restrictions of 50 per cent and 40 per cent, manufacturers are now restricted to the use of only 25 per cent of the amount of sugar they used in 1915. Speaking generally, the use of foodstuffs for industrial purposes and for the feeding of animals has been either restricted or prohibited. Waste of brend is a criminal offense.

"Appeals for economy in consumption have been made, and a new campaign is being organized to this end. The maximum price of the quartern lonf has been reduced to ninepence for cash over the counter. It was found possible to do this by subsidizing flour. I find it necessary to control practically all essential commodities. The danger that in reducing prices we may restrict supplies and Increase consumption is obvious, but I think it can be largely overcome.

"It has been suggested that our recent fixing of meat prices will lend to excessive slaughtering. If it does, we are in a position to control the transport of ment, and we are taking steps to license the slaughter house. A condition of the license will be that ao more than a certain number of cattle are slaughtered per week. We also propose to control the sales through pointed by the food controller. In quantity there. In the course of a each of these divisions the borough, month or two we hope to be able to the Hotel La Salle here. urban or rural district councils, or determine approximately what quanother local authorities, appoint local lity of meat ought to go to each indusfood committees, with limited powers trial area and to limit the quantity if country are between the ages of fifand certain discretion, to carry out necessary, Maximum wholesale meat teen and twenty-four years and 80 per such regulations as regards price and prices for the whole kingdom have cent of them suffer from physical disdistribution as may be issued from been fixed independently of the cost of ability," said Judge Bridgeman. "In transport, but we hope to meet the most of these cases this disability is "Local tradesmen are registered with danger that producing areas, because responsible for mental disability, manitheir local committees, and if any of this, might get more than their fair fested in crime, and it is capable of tradesman does not carry out regula- share of supplies by fixing a flat rail-

graph and telephone wires, and their artillery had also wrecked a lot of our wireless.

Had Narrow Escapes.

"I had several close shaves in crossing out in the open, with the German snipers potting at me from 1,000 meters away. A couple of big shells dropped pretty near me, too, but then you get used to shells, whereas machine guns and rifles niways annoy

"Pretty soon I hope to be in the aviation service and after I get brevetted as a pilot and have some experience of flying at the front, I'm going to apply to be sent to America as an instructor for United States army aviators." The wife and family of Saint Yves

are now at Dieppe. Contrary to general belief, Saint Yves was never a walter in a Paris cafe. Born in Rouen, he lived and worked there as a bleycle repair man prior to going to the United States eight years ago as a long-distance runner.

LIKE MOTHER USED TO MAKE.



Satisfying the large appetites of our oys in France is a tremendous undertaking and hundreds of men are detailed to this duty alone. Sammy is without doubt the best fed of anyone in France. White bread, a luxury unknown to the French for a long time, is served to him daily. Thousands of loaves are baked and thousands of sacks of flour are consumed in supplying his daily needs. All the flour transported from the United States as well as most of the other foodstuffs he uses Enlisted men detailed to the field bakerles which accompany the army look after Sammy's wants as far as the staff of life is concerned. The picture shows a big hunk of the kind mother used to make, and a hungry soldier.

SURGERY CAN CURE CROOKS

Michigan Judge Declares Half the Criminals in the U. S. Might Be Saved.

Chicago,-"Fifty per cent of the criminals in this country under thirty years of age can be restored to good citizenship under proper surgical attention,"

Judge George W. Bridgeman of Benton Harbor, Mich., made that statethe auctions, and we can limit the ment at the dinner of the American Association of Orificial Surgeons in

"Seventy-five per cent of the criminels brought into the courts of this correction."

MARATHON RUNNER DISPATCH BEARER

Henri St. Yves, Famous Sprinter, in charge and made his way to the Now Carries Messages for French Army.

HAS MANY NARROW ESCAPES

Spotted by Germans While Carrying Orders, He Remains in Water-Filled Shell-Hole for Five Hours-Wants to Fly.

Paris.-Henri Saint Yves, the former marathon runner and now a dispatch bearer in the French army, has life, returned to Paris for a special 24hour furlough, granted him because of a particularly perilous mission which he carried out in the course of his duties in the trenches in front of Saint Quentin.

the advanced French trench line to in single-sented machines. French machine gun crew which in the middle of "No Man's Land" half-way between the opposing lines, Saint Yves was "spotted" by two German machine-gun crews, also holding shell holes.

They opened a cross-fire on the former long-distance runner and dropped into the nearest shell hole, posed to be quiet all the time, but we which was almost full of rain water. Saint Yves remained in the water, ago that was pretty lively. I was aswith just his head above the surface to enable him to breathe, for five messages from the colonel up to hours, or until after darkness. Then the line, because the German bomhe crept out and made his way to bardment had plowed up all the the French machine-gun position, delivered the orders to the lieutenant line of trenches and torn up the tele- a deficiency of sodium chloride.

trenches again.

Sent to the Hospital.

Saint Lyes had to go to a hospital for ten days, however, as the shell hole water in which he had been immersed so long was "gassy," having asimilated the poisonous properties of the gas shells from both sides which had been rained down in "No Man's Land." Several hours after Saint Yves emerged from the shell hole the polsonous water got in its effect.

Saint Yves was wounded in the leg iast May, but has entirely recovered from that and asserts he will be able to run as well as ever if the war ever ends and he gets back into civilian

The marathon runner has applied for a transfer to the aviation, and his superior officers have indersed his request. He expects to be called to an aviation school to begin his training at any time. Saint Yves will try to be While trying to carry orders from brevetted as a fighting pilot for flying

"I hear that poor old Tom Longboat had established itself in a shell hole has been killed with the Canadians up near Lens," said Saint Yves, "Well, Tom was a wonderful runner, but no man ever lived that can run as fast as the Bocke bullets.

"Our sector at the front-opposite Saint Quentin, where the Germans rehe treated to the Hindenburg line-is suphad a little fight up there a few weeks | having proven successful. signed as dispatch-bearer, carrying ground behind our first and second the blood of afflicted persons showing

U. S. FORCES WILL BE ARMIES OF SPECIALISTS

Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky. -General Pershing's injunction to make the American army an army of specialists is being carried out among the 30,000 Kentucky, Indiana and southern Illinois men in the National nemy in this camp.

A board of examiners quizzes each drafted man as to his buidness in civil life. It is the aim of the officers to assign every man to the post for which he is most fitted.

Chauffeurs have been assigned to the motor truck division, telegraphers to the signal corps, clerks and business men to the quartermaster's corps and athletes to bomb-throwing platoons. A board of nine psychologists is investigating mental fitness of all men.

TO CURE DEMENTIA PRAECOX

Form of Insanity Hitherto Regarded as Incurable Conquered by Physician.

Huntington, W. Vo.-Two patients formerly afflicted by dementia praccox. s form of insanity bitherto regarded as incurable, have been discharged from the Huntington State hospital as cured. Experiments devised by Dr. L. V. Guthrie, the superintendent

The cures were effected by the use of an intravenous infusion of normal salt solution. Other cases similarly treated are showing improvement. The trentment is based on an analysis of



BIG THANKSGIVING WEEK CARNIVAL THE SANTA FE TRAIL SHOWS

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EC L ADVERTISING

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Nov. 17,

1917.
Notice is hereby given that Elmore J.
Lowe, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on December 18, 1912, made homest adentry,
No. 020479, for NW 4, Section 25, Township 19 S., Range 16 E., G. & S. R. B. & Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to estal lish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, t. S. Commissioner, at So ...ta, Arizona, on the 26th day of December, 1-17. Claimant names as witnesses: Alonzo

T. Lowe, Irvin Douglas, Leonard Wood, George Crayne, all of Sonoita, Arizona. J. 1 RVIN, Register. 1st pub. Nov. 23—1sec. 21

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(020311) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Nov. 17,

Notice is hereby given that Alonzo T. Lowe, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on De-cember 16, 1912, made homestead entry, No. 020311, for SW14, Section 25, Township 19 S., Range 16 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 26th

lay of December, 1917. Claimant names as witnesses: E. J. Lowe, Irvin Douglas, Leonard Wood, George Crayne, all of Sonoita, Arizona, J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Nov. 23—Dec. 21

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(028440)
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land
Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Nov. 17,

Notice is hereby given that Melvin W. Jones, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on W. Jones, of Elgin, Arizona, who, on Oct. 1, 1915, made homestead entry, No. 028440, for S½ NE½, Section 13, Township 21 S., Range 17 E.; and Lot 4, SE½ SW¼, Section 18, Township 21 S., Range 18 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 27th day of December, 1917. ember, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: Mrs. lames F. Cunningham, Frank Jolly, both of Elgin, Arizona: Arcus Reddoch, Allen T. Bird, both of Nogales, Arizona. J. L. IRVIN, Register. 1st pub. Nov. 23—Dec. 21

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

(024891) Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Nov. 17,

Notice is hereby given that George W. Crayne, of Sonoita, Arizona, who, on April 16, 1914, made homestead entry, No. 024891. for W 5 NW 4, NW 4 SW 4. Section 21; and SE 4 NE 4, E 5 SE 4, SW 1-4 SE 1 4. Section 20. 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, be-fore W. A. O'Connor, U. S. Commis-sioner, a Nogales, Arizona, on the 28th day of December, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: John Colyer, Frank Fischler, Alonzo Lowe, George White, all of Sonoita, Arizona.

J. L. IRVIN, Register.
1st pub. Nov. 23—Dec. 21.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. (016443-024539)

Office at Phoenix, Arizona, Oct. the front.

Notice is hereby given that Louis C. January 17, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 016443, for Ny NW 4, SW 4, SW 4, NW 4, NW 4 NE 4, Sec. 15, and March 5, 1914, Homestead Entry, No. 024539, for SE 4 NW 4, NJ NW 4, SW 4, SW 4, Sec. 15, Township 20 S., Range 17 E., G. & S. R. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year Proof, to establish adminstration to the lund above described to the state of the state tablish claim to the land above described, before W. F. Christmann, U. S. Commissioner, at Sonoita, Arizona, on the 4th day of December, 1917.

Claimant names as witnesses: D. M. E. Young, Chas. O. Putnam, of Elgin, Arizona; Louis G. Hummel, of Tucson. Arizona; Ed. Hummel, of Sonoita, Ari-

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

SUMMONS

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, STATE OF ARIZONA.

Mariana V. Stokoe, Plaintiff, vs.

Harry Stokoe, Defendant. Action brought in the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, and the complaint filed in said County of Santa Cruz in the office of the Clerk

of said Super or Court, In the name of the State of Arizona to Harry Stokee, Defendant, Greeting: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of Santa Croz County, State of Arizona, and answer the Complaint therein filed with the Clerk of this said Court, at Nogalea in said County, within twenty days after the service mon you of this days after the service upon you of this Summons, if served in said County, or in all o her cases within thirty days

thereafter, the times above mentioned being exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you.

Given under my hand and seal of the Superior Court of Santa Cruz County, State of Arizona, this 27th day of November, 1917.

EDW. L. MIX, Clerk of said Superior Court. By LONA C. MIX.

Deputy Clerk. 1st pub. Nov. 20; 4th, Dec. 21, '17 T. N. STEVENS

Civil Engineer and U. S. Mineral

Surveyor. TUCFON- - - - ARIZONA,

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

PATAGONIA, ARIZONA

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Howann Keener - Editor and Owner.

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

LOCHIEL

Mrs. John M. Richardson of Parker Canyon is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

There will be a dans at W shington Camp tonight. Everdbody come and have an evening of pleasure.

Mrs. August. Marion and Mr. Schiller arrived from Kansas Co. as week to pay an extended visit to their brother, Paul Schiller, and their mother.

Mr. L. P. Jones and family have moved to the Charles Harrison ranch, vacated by Mr. and Mrs. James Hathaway, who have removed to their home-

Mrs. Cordelia Carey of Tueson has been spending several days at the home of her mother, Mrs. De la Ossa, visiting and looking after her business interests in Lochiel.

Mr. Thos. E. Heady has resumed his duties as manager of the San Rafaer ranch of the Cananea Cattle Company, and Mr. H. M. Cochran, who temporarily filled that position, has returned to his old station at Cananea, Sonora-

Judge and Mrs. William Heady, very charming people, who are still young in spite of Father Time, spent a very enjoyable day with various friends last Sunday. Early in the morning Mr. Thomas Gillespie, manager of the Duquesne company's store, took them in his new auto to his home, where Mrs. Gitlespie served an appetizing course dinner. In the afternoon the party drove to Mowry, where they were joined by Mrs. Orton Phelps. They then proseeded to the San Rafael valley ranch home of Miss Grace Van Ostiale, where an enjoyable visit was paid. On the return trip Mrs. Phelps brought forth hidden delicacies and another feast was indulged in. Mr. and Mrs. Heady express themselves as having passed the most enjoyable day of any since their arrival in Arizona.

ELGIN

Mrs. Lida Turner has returned to her home at Pantana after a month's visit with her mother, Mrs. Hattle Beaty.

The Red Cross dance at Floral Hall last Saturday night was well attended and greatly enjoyed by all.

P. D. Mowrey accompanied a carload of calves to Phoenix, where A. S. Hawkins will pasture them on his alfalfa

Ladies of the Elgin Red Cross chapter will spend tomorrow at the school-Department of the Interior, U.S. Land house sewing for wounded soldiers at

Mrs. Lizzie Hinson and daughter of Hummel, of Eigin, Arizona, who, on January 17, 1912, made Homestead Enon their way hon

Mr. A. S. Hawkins of Phoenix was in Elgin Saturday and Sunday visiting the

Mowreys. He sold his cows to Paul Sprecker of Elgin. Miss Margaret Orton, sister of Rev.

Trevor Orton, will soon leave for San Francisco where she will reside with a sister and brother-in-law.

Glenn Durall left Wednesday for his home in Texas to spend Thanksgiving with his parents. He will return with 11-30 a large shipment of cattle.

> To while away your leisure hours these pleasant fall days and long evenings, come to

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ason's latest style dress and patterns have reached we can now supply all me dressmaking needs in nat is sure to delight you.

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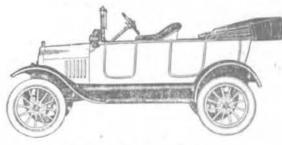
It will pay you to make a special trip here before the new goods are all picked

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