

The Miami Chief.

Vol. 20

MIAMI, Roberts County, TEXAS, Thursday, Sept., 26

1918.

No. 9.

Liberty Loan Quota \$76,400.

County Chairman Cunningham received a telegram late this morning from the Federal Reserve Bank, placing our quota at \$76,400. This is almost three times our quota on the loans. Gosh, Yes, it's big, but must get it. The boys never falter when they face the big 75 Ger-guns. We must not hesitate to our Liberty Loan quota, even if it is large. It is going to take hands and the cook to raise this, it is up to every individual in the county to go the limit. GET BUSY.

Liberty Loan Campaign

JUDGE HUFF WILL SPEAK SATURDAY.

Judge S. P. Huff of Amarillo will speak here Saturday opening the Liberty Loan Campaign. The meeting will be held on the streets at 3 p. m. and it is the desire of the Loan Committee that everybody come out to the speaker and let start the loan off with a bang and keep it rolling to the day of the campaign.

The committee has also suggested all stores put out their flags Friday morning and everybody for the afternoon meeting. The organization with Mrs. W. R. Ewing Chairman will take a very active part in the work Saturday and part of the program will be very interesting.

LADY SPEAKER TO SPEAK.

Lulu Fitch Ewing has received certificate conferring her appointment as County Chairman of the Women's Committee for the Liberty Loan. The Certificate is very official looking with its signatures of higher officers including that of Wm. G. McAdoo Secretary of the Treasury. Uncle insists that she shall be definitely organized in behalf and he spares no efforts to do it done properly. The sales committee met at the picture show Tuesday afternoon and perfected their plan for a vigorous Liberty Loan campaign.

Ladies are enthusiastic and are Roberts County will go over top with their quota at a very early date. Everybody in town is to have the Stars and Stripes flying at their homes on Sept 28th at every business house put on some festive air that it does on the 4th of July. With the patriotic and the big Street rally Saturday afternoon, September should be a real gala day in the city of Miami. Let every patriot, man, who can, be out on Saturday help the cause in every way possible.

Complete Sales Committee for Women is as follows:

James Stocker, J. L. Seiber, C. L. C. Heare, Kelley, J. W. N. S. Locke, Burks, T. M. Polk Osborne, Gunn, Morris Thomas, Miss Richardson, Miss Simmons and Miss George. In charge of a unit of workers are of lady teachers and Senior Citizens. This Committee will canvas part of Roberts County during the week for floating the loan. W. R. Ewing, Chairman of the County Committee received acceptance this morning of her invitation to R. R. Hazelwood of Amarillo to speak here Saturday. Mrs. Hazelwood is a very prominent woman and her speech will be very interesting. Following is the outline of the program for Saturday afternoon: 3 p. m. starting at the Methodist church. Song, Hymn of the Republic. Hymn of Children Parade starting subscription to the Liberty Loan.

CORPORAL HENRY WORTHINGTON DIED IN FRANCE.

Mrs. Maxie Lawson Worthington received the very sad message Saturday of the death of her husband, Corporal Henry Worthington which occurred in France Aug. 30th from an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Worthington enlisted in the Veterinary service for the Army the 1st of June this year at his home in Wyoming and was sent from there to Camp Lee, Va., and was soon transferred over seas. His father and mother live at Mobetie, which place he lived at up to seven years ago when he moved to Wyoming.

Mr. Worthington returned to Miami last fall and he and Miss Maxie Lawson were married here Dec 30th 1917 and she has been living here with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Everly since he joined the army. Mr. Worthington was a splendid young man and had many friends at Miami as well as Mobetie. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Worthington who live near Mobetie. He was 30 years of age.

RED CROSS COLUMN

Having just returned from the Conference with the manager and his staff who were in Dallas Wednesday and Thursday of last week the County Chairman undertakes to give to all the people of the county some of the information which gathered there.

The manager Mr. George W. Simmons and his entire staff were there and we spent two full days in the study of Red Cross work. Every phase of the work was thoroughly discussed and the knotty problems of the chapters were ironed out. We had our share in these. It will, however, be gratifying to all I am sure to know that in not a single instance did we come in for adverse criticism upon our managing of the business of our chapter.

There are in the S. W. Division seven hundred and five chapters and ours was able to make a creditable showing compared with the best. The most interesting thing in the world conference was the fact that the American Red Cross is now the most tremendous business institution on the earth. It has in its employ ten million workers at nothing per year whose output is greater than all the factories of whatever kind in the entire U. S.

The distribution of its wares is so methodical that there is no nook or corner of the world where there are American or allied soldiers either on the field or in prison camps who are not abundantly supplied with whatever they may need. Stores in abundance are piled up against the day of need as fast as these are used they are replenished and kept full.

We are instructed to clean house and send every thing we have and be ready for the next quota which will be forth coming. Special instructions will be given us from time to time as to the particular work in hand. We are expected to do only the work assigned us and all the Division Office. More later.

WILL SHIP REFUGEE GARMENTS SATURDAY.

Mrs. A. M. Jones, has received instructions to ship all Refugee garments Saturday of this week. All who have clothes to give, please give them to Mrs. Jones by Saturday morning.

from the school house.

Song, "For your Boy and My Boy"

Speaking.

Judge S. P. Huff.

Mrs. R. R. Hazelwood.

Song, "The Star Spangled Banner"

Before you go home, make your subscription to the Liberty Loan.

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

This is the second in a series of four letters prepared by the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, of which Mrs. William G. McAdoo is Chairman. The first appeared in last week's issue and dealt with Government appropriations for the fiscal year, 1918. The letter, published below, explains the cost attached to the selective draft system. National Headquarters urges that all possible publicity be given this information.

Letter No. 2.

Early in the summer Secretary Baker announced that there were 1,200,000 troops in Europe. Immediately a German war official proclaimed to the German people that this statement of Mr. Baker's was not true, because it could not be true. He said we didn't have an army of that size, and that if we had it would have been impossible for us to have sent the men to Europe because of our lack of ships, and that even had we boats enough to carry them, the German submarines would have sent them to the bottom before they reached their ports of destination. He concluded this remarkable house-talk-Jack-built statement with the assurance that German soldiers would never have anything to fear from American soldiers. Our enemy looked on with sneers and jeers and contempt followed by fear and panic, while Democracy built an army. Our Allies watched with hope and with doubt, while a democracy turned its citizens into soldiers and sent the finished product to the battle fronts of Europe. You will remember the 5th of June a year ago, when between dawn and dark ten million men—to be exact, 9,586,503 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, were enrolled for military service, how within forty-eight hours practically all registration returns were assembled by telegraph here at Washington. The same process was repeated last June, and again in August, when something like 850,000 men, the new twenty-one year olds, were enrolled; and now the fourth registration which Congress has just authorized includes 13,000,000 more, up to forty-five years of age and down to eighteen. That will leave in the country only about five million able-bodied men; the rest will be boys and gray-heads. At first glance the biggest thing about the draft appears to be its size, but great as that is, the numbers are hardly as remarkable and as significant as the fact that the people raised their own army. Every town, city and county nominated its best men, and they were put in cahnges. No mighty federal war machine composed or army officers was sent from Washington and intruded everywhere into the frame work of local government. At the Capital Provost Marshal General Crowder with a force of forty officers perfected the plans and directed the work assisted by five hundred clerks, mostly women. The selective draft was put into effect by thirty thousand civilian officers and was administered by home town people, friends and neighbors. It was the finest demonstration ever made of local self-government. As to the cost, it is to be noted that the bill for the draft is far less per man than for volunteering. In 1914 it cost \$24.48 for recruiting a man into the volunteer system; in 1915 it was \$19.14, and for the nine months just before we went to war it was \$28.95. During the first year of war down to the seventh of April, 1918, official reports show that the cost for registering each man was 54 cents. The cost for each man called was \$1.69, and the cost for each man accepted for service came to \$4.93. The appropriations for the Provost Marshal General's office were \$13,054,634.44 and included among its largest items the salaries of local and district draft boards \$4,210,000; salaries of clerical assistants to district and local boards \$3,900,000 and \$2,548,413 was spent for printing and other expenses. Our army is, every American believes, the finest body of human beings the sun ever shone on. It is fit to fight that the world may be made safe for democracy, and it is built strictly on the lines of democracy. The millionaire and the humblest laborer march side by side. Officers are drawn from every walk of life. No man is exempted because he is rich. None are drafted because they are poor. Men are measured by their willingness or their capacity. Past, or caste, or creeds are not taken into account. Thus the selective draft has become a badge of honorable service.

WATCH YOUR CHIEF SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

Every newspaper in the United States has received orders from the Government to cut the use of news print paper at least 15 per cent. To do this practically every subscriber who is three months or more in arrears will have to be chopped off the list. It is not a question of "does the publisher think I won't pay" but a strictly government order. You may be worth a million dollars, but your credit isn't worth a cent when you trade with the government. That is what the newspaper must follow.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The above rule must be put in force next week, Oct. 1st. You may save the missing a copy of the Chief by looking at address label and ascertaining what time your subscription expires. The first figure tells the month, the second the day of month and the last the year in which your subscription expires. For example if the label says, "John Jones, 8-1-18" the subscription expired August 1st, 1918. It is expensive and lots of hard work to mail out statements on subscription and we will thank the Chief subscribers if they will note the address label, and if in arrears, please pay the subscription at once. Out of every 100 names, we must cut off 15.

TO THE MIAMI CHIEF.

The boys that were sent to Georgia were assigned to companies as follows: Otis Webster, Company H, 124 Infantry Regiment.

William C. Hightower Co. I, 122 Infantry Regiment and John C. Williams, Co. C, 122 Infantry Regiment of the 31 Division. Known as the Dixie Division, and we were in Camp Wheeler only a short time, though we were in training all the time. The companies to which we were assigned were men who already had seven months training. That caused the Texas boys lots of hard training to catch up with them. We were given only one week on rifle range, but most of the Texas boys were already good shots, so they did not need much practice.

R. B. Dial and Jarvis Dees of Miami, were sent to Camp Wheeler a few days ago, but don't know what Companies they were assigned to. On Sept. 4th we were again called for transfer, leaving Camp Wheeler, Ga. on Sept. 15th, about 11: o'clock. We went east to the Atlantic coast, and then headed north, passing through South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, and we passed through Washington D. C. eating breakfast there on Sept. 18th, from there we traveled northeast crossing many little rivers and passing lots of large cities, through Delaware, New Jersey and about 10: o'clock Wednesday night Sept 18th we passed the beautiful city of New York. From Baltimore Md. to New York is almost a solid city including many mines and manufactories. We passed several shipyards and they were all busy building ships for Uncle Sam.

We passed close enough to the coast to see a few ships and a lot of steam boats. Most section hands on the railroad in this country are negro women. There are some few white women section hands, most of the depot express agents are women and women have took the place of nearly all men in the factories. All the factory girls wear unionalls and seem to be proud that they have that much to wear. All the men and boys have left their happy homes and gone to fight for the freedom of the world. The people in this part of the U. S. are doing all they can to win the war, so let's help them. Those who are strong men can help by giving their service, while others can help by buying Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps. It will make any man want to fight to see these women and children all working to earn bread to eat while the boys and men are fighting for their cause. After we passed New York we traveled only a short time, then unloaded and marched to our little teepee homes, arranged our cots and lay down for a nights rest. When we awoke in the morning the bugle was sounding for reveille, and we found that we were in Camp Mills New York.

I will close by giving Dixie Division song, entitled "It Shall Be Done." Drop your work, drop your play Haste away don't delay Grab a gun on the run There's a task to be done When they teach us to salute And they show us how to shoot I'd hate to be in the boots of Any sun-of-a-gun-of-a-Hun

ANTONETTE FUNK.

Tall Aches from little toe corn grow
Large screams from little children flow
Watch Us Grow
We sell for less

REMEMBER also that we are always in the market for Poultry, Eggs and hides
Highest market prices paid.

MIAMI PRODUCE CO.
J. H. DIAL, PROP.

Down in Dixie.
In Dear Old Dixie
Where the blue and gray are one
We've got to go across the sea
And whip the hell out of Germany
And take it from us
It shall be done.
J. C. Williams,
Camp Mills, New York.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS MEET

The Stockholders of the First State Bank held their regular annual meeting Monday of this week and the past years business tabulated. The following directors were elected, B. F. Talley, President, W. L. Mathers, Vice-Pres., W. I. Whitsel, Vice-Pres., J. R. Henry, O. C. Elliott, J. L. Seiber, H. E. Baird, Cashier, and H. A. Talley not a director, but elected Assistant Cashier.

The bank has been organized eleven years and has declared an annual 10 per cent dividend besides laying aside a nice little "undivided profit pot." This bank has possibly made the best showing of any State Bank in the Panhandle since its organization. Stockholders who own stock in dozens of Panhandle banks say their Miami stock has been handled to the limit of efficiency, and much of this credit is due to the faithful service of Cashier Baird who has held this position with the First State Bank since its beginning. Needless to say the Stockholders are more than pleased with the past years business.

FITCH HOTEL ROBBED.

Some time during the night last Saturday some one "louched" the Fitch hotel for some of the change in its cash drawer and that of the guests. C. B. Price of Kansas City was sleeping with his door unlocked and the thief got between \$25 and \$30 from his clothes and a gold watch, valued at \$40. Mrs. Bebee was awakened during the night when her door opened and she inquired who it was, the man asked what time it was and closed the door. The cash drawer was robbed of 61 buffalo nickles that had been left in it. Only three guests were sleeping up stairs and none of them had the door locked.

This is the first instance of a hotel robbery that has occurred in Miami in a long time. No arrests have been made or any clue gathered as to who the thief might have been.

WILL ASSESS COUNTY FOR LIBERTY LOAN QUOTA

Chairman Cunningham this morning appointed a committee to make assessments against every individual in the county according to their taxable value in order to raise our next quota. This Committee will say what they judge each man should pay, and an honor roll will be made out for the ones taking their assigned quota, and there will also be a roll made of the ones who refuse to take their allotment that we may raise the quota assigned.

The Local Red Cross Chapter received notice this morning that no more work was to be done in the rooms until they received their quota which is expected Monday.

All the women who are making Triangular bandages please send them in Monday to the Court House.

IT IS NOT HOW OFTEN YOU FACE THE PAYMASTER THAT YOU SAVE THAT COUNTS



IT IS NOT HOW OFTEN YOU FACE THE PAYMASTER IT'S WHAT YOU SAVE THAT COUNTS
WE LIVE, WE GROW OLD, AND THE LAST YEARS SHOULD BE FREE FROM CARE, INSTEAD OF BURDENED WITH THE WEIGHT OF HAVING TO PROVIDE. THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN DONE IN YOUTH BY THE PRACTICE OF FRUGALITY AND A LIVE BANK ACCOUNT.

THE FIRST STATE BANK




VACATION TIME IS HERE

Have you any vacation money put aside or will you be forced to take a vacation on HALF RATIONS?
WHY NOT OPEN AN ACCOUNT WITH US?

Add a little to it each week and when the time comes you can enjoy a real vacation.

SETTLE THAT VACATION PROBLEM AND IN THE MEANTIME FORM A GOOD HABIT—THAT OF SAVING.



THE BANK OF MIAMI
(unincorporated)
Roberts County Depository

Health Was Shattered

South Boston Woman Tells How She Suffered Before Doan's Cured Her.

"I was in awful shape from kidney disease," says Mrs. W. F. Storratt, 107 Dorchester Ave., South Boston, Mass. "My health was shattered and I would often fall in a heap. Had someone stabbed me in the back with a knife, the pain could not have been worse."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggrasin, or Cutter's Blacking Pills.

The Cutter Laboratory Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill. "The Laboratory That Knows How"

Ship Your Cream Direct Accurate Returns WHEN YOU HAVE CREAM TO SELL

Paper of Double Worth. A man in Texas has invented a process for making paper pulp from the stalks of cotton, and intends to make practical use of his discovery by establishing a mill somewhere in his state.

No Worms in a Healthy Child. All children troubled with worms have as a result, more or less stomach disturbance.

THAT FINE GERMAN SYSTEM

Story of the Awarding of an Iron Cross That is Not Altogether Satirical.

In speaking of the apparent lack of justice in the awarding of decorations, the anonymous English author of a General Letter to His Son (Houghton Mifflin) quotes the following delightful extract from the diary of a German soldier.

The Main Reason. Socialist Orator—We are here tonight because it is a free country. Voice in the Rear—And a free show.

Stockholm is built upon islands, and for several months of the year it is closed by ice.

POST TOASTIES (MADE OF CORN) Taste twice as good now 'cause I know they help Save the Wheat Bobby

GUNNER DEPEW

By ALBERT N. DEPEW Ex-Gunner and Chief Petty Officer, U.S. Navy Member of the Foreign Legion of France Captain Gun Turret, French Battleship Cassard Winner of the Croix de Guerre

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FOREWORD.

"Gunner Depew" is not a work of fiction, but it is more thrilling than any fiction you ever read. It is the true story of the experiences of an American boy who had a fighting career that is unique in the annals of the great war.

CHAPTER I.

In the American Navy. My father was a seaman, so, naturally, all my life I heard a great deal about ships and the sea. Even when I was a little boy, in Walston, Pa., I thought about them a whole lot and wanted to be a sailor—especially a sailor in the U. S. navy.

When I was twelve years old I went to sea as cabin boy on the whaler Therifus, out of Boston. She was an old square-rigged sailing ship, built more for work than for speed. We were out four months on my first cruise, and got knocked around a lot, especially in a storm on the Newfoundland Banks, where we lost our instruments, and had a hard time navigating the ship.

Then I shipped as first-class helmsman on the British tramp Southerndown, a twin-screw steamer out of Liverpool. Many people are surprised that a fourteen-year-old boy should be helmsman on an ocean-going craft, but all over the world you will see young lads doing their trick at the wheel. I was on the Southerndown two years and in that time visited most of the important ports of Europe.

Although I liked visiting the foreign ports, I got tired of the Southerndown after a while and at the end of a voyage which landed me in New York I decided to get into the United States navy. After laying around for a week or two I enlisted and was assigned to duty as a second-class fireman.

People have said they thought I was pretty small to be a fireman; they have the idea that firemen must be big men. Well, I am 5 feet 7 1/2 inches in height, and when I was sixteen I was just as tall as I am now and weighed 168 pounds. I was a whole lot huskier then, too, for that was before my introduction to kultur in German prison camps, and life there is not exactly fattening—not exactly. I do not know why it is, but if you will notice the navy firemen—the lads with the red stripes around their left shoulders—you will find that almost all of them are small men. But they are a husky lot.

came down from the bridge and shook hands with me! After this they did not haze me much. This was the beginning of a certain reputation that I had in the navy for fast-work. Later on I had a reputation for swimming, too. That first day they began calling me "Chink," though I don't know why, and it has been my nickname in the navy ever since.

It is a curious thing, and I never could understand it, but garbles and marines never mix. The marines are good men and great fighters, aboard and ashore, but we garbles never have a word for them, nor they for us. On shore leave abroad we pal up with foreign garbles, even, but hardly ever with a marine. Of course they are with us strong in case we have a scrap with a liberty party of some foreign ship—they cannot keep out of a fight any more than we can—but after it is over they are on their way at once and we on ours.

There are lots of things like that in the navy that you cannot figure out the reason for, and I think it is because sailors change their ways so little. They do a great many things in the navy because the navy always has done them.

I kept strictly on the job as a fireman, but I wanted to get into the gun turrets. It was slow work for a long time. I had to serve as second-class fireman for four months, first-class for eight months and in the engine room as water-tender for a year.

Then, after serving on the U. S. S. Des Moines as a gun-loader, I was transferred to the Iowa and finally worked up to a gun-pointer. After a time I got my C. P. O. rating—chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

The various navies differ in many ways, but most of the differences would not be noticed by any one but a sailor. Every sailor has a great deal of respect for the Swedes and Norwegians and Danes; they are born sailors and are very daring, but, of course, their navies are small. The Germans were always known as clean

sailors; that is, as in our navy and the British, their vessels were ship-shape all the time, and were run as sweet as a clock.

There is no use comparing the various navies as to which is best; some are better at one thing and some at another. The British navy, of course, is the largest, and nobody will deny that at most things they are top-notch—least of all themselves; they admit it. But there is one place where the navy of the United States has it all over every other navy on the seven seas, and that is gunnery. The American navy has the best gunners in the world. And do not let anybody tell you different.

CHAPTER II.

The War Breaks.

After serving four years and three months in the U. S. navy, I received an honorable discharge on April 14, 1914. I held the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner. It is not uncommon for garbles to lie around a while between enlistments—they like a vacation as much as anyone—and it was my intention to loaf for a few months before joining the navy again.

mixed up in such dirty work as they said there was in Belgium. I figured the soldiers were like the sailors. But I found out I was wrong about both. One thing that opened my eyes a bit was the trouble my mother had in getting out of Hanover, where she was when the war started, and back to France. She always wore a little American flag and this both saved and endangered her. Without it, the Germans would have interned her as a Frenchwoman, and with it, she was sneered at and insulted time and again before she finally managed to get over the border. She died about two months after she reached St. Nazaire.

Moreover, I heard the fate of my older brother, who had made his home in France with my grandmother. He had gone to the front at the outbreak of the war with the infantry from St. Nazaire and had been killed two or three weeks afterwards. This made me a sort of personal matter.

But what put the finishing touches to me were the stories a wounded Canadian lieutenant told me some months later in New York. He had been there and he knew. You could not help believing him; you can always tell it when a man has been there and knows.

There was not much racket around New York, so I made up my mind all of a sudden to go over and get some for myself. Believe me, I got enough racket before I was through. Most of the really important things I have done have happened like that; I did them on the jump. You might say, "Many other Americans wanted a look, too; there were five thousand Americans in the Canadian army at one time they say."

I would not claim that I went over there to save democracy, or anything like that. I never did like Germans, and I never met a Frenchman who was not kind to me, and what I heard about the way the Hunns treated the Belgians made me sick. I used to get out of bed to go to an all-night picture show, I thought about it so much. But there was not much excitement about New York, and I figured the U. S. would not get into it for a while, anyway, so I just wanted to go over and see what it was like. That is why lots of us went, I think.

There were five of us who went to Boston to ship for the other side: Sam Murray, Ed Brown, Tim Flynn, Mitchell and myself. Murray was an ex-garby—two hitchhikes (enlistments), gun-pointer rating, and about thirty-five years old. Brown was a Pennsylvania man about twenty-six years old, who had served two enlistments in the U. S. army and had quit with the rank of sergeant. Flynn and Mitchell were both ex-navy men. Mitchell was a noted boxer. Of the five of us, I am the only one who went in, got through and came out. Flynn and Mitchell did not go in; Murray and Brown never came back.

The five of us shipped on the steamship Virginian of the American-British line, under American flag and registry, but chartered by the French government. I signed on as water-tender—an engine room job—but the others were on deck—that is, seamen.

We left Boston for St. Nazaire with a cargo of ammunition, bully beef, etc., and made the first trip without anything of interest happening.

As we were tying to the dock at St. Nazaire, I saw a German prisoner sitting on a pile of lumber. I thought probably he would be hungry, so I went down into the officers' mess and got two slices of bread with a thick piece of beefsteak between them and handed it to Fritz. He would not take it. At first I thought he was afraid to, but by using several languages and signs he managed to make me understand that he was not hungry—had too much to eat, in fact.

the same rations and equipment as the regular French army before it went to the front. Their food consisted of bread, soup, and wine, as wine is culled almost everywhere in the world. In the morning they received half a loaf of Vienna bread and coffee. At noon they each had a large dixie of thick soup, and at three in the afternoon more bread and a bottle of wine. The soup was more like a stew—very thick with meat and vegetables. At one of the officers' barracks there was a cook who had been chef in the largest hotel in Paris before the war.

All the prisoners were well clothed. Once a week, socks, underwear, soap, towels and blankets were issued to them, and every week the barracks and equipment were fumigated. They were given the best of medical attention.

Besides all this, they were allowed to work at their trades, if they had any. All the carpenters, cobblers, tailors and painters were kept busy, and some of them picked up more change there than they ever did in Germany, they told me. The musicians formed bands and played almost every night at restaurants and theaters in the town. Those who had no trade were allowed to work on the roads, parks, docks and at residences about the town.

Talk about dear old jail! You could not have driven the average prisoner away from there with a 14-inch gun. I used to think about them in Brandenburg, when our boys were rushing the sentries in the hope of being bayoneted out of their misery.

While our cargo was being unloaded I spent most of my time with my grandmother. I had heard still more about the cruelty of the Hunns, and made up my mind to get into the service. Murray and Brown had already enlisted in the Foreign Legion, Brown being assigned to the infantry and Murray to the French man-of-war Cassard. But when I spoke of my intention, my grandmother cried so much that I promised her I would not enlist—that time, anyway—and made the return voyage in the Virginian. We were no sooner loaded in Boston than back to St. Nazaire we went.

Gunner Depew, on board the French dreadnaught Cassard, gives the Pollux a sample of the marksmanship for which the American gunners are famous. Then he leaves his ship and goes into the trenches. Don't miss the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Something to "Greet" About.

Persons casting about for something to worry about may take pleasure in recalling from "The Little Minister" the manner in which self-styled simple folk in Scotland regard the northern lights—"the devil's rainbow." Waster Lunny called it. "I saw it six times in July month," he said, "and it made me shut my een. You was out admiring it, domblie, but I can never forget that it was seen in the year '12 just afore the great storm. I was only a laddie then, but I mind how that awful wind stripped 't the standing corn in the glen in less time than we've been here at the water's edge. It was called the dell's bosom. My father's himmost words to me was, 'It's time eneuch to greet, laddie, when you see the aurora borealis.'" Waster Lunny was "greeting" o'er the drought then, but twelve hours later the Quahary was out of its banks, washing out the corn and with a year's store of wool on its crest was dashing out to sea.

Moon by "Earthlight."

When the crescent of the new moon appears in the west the phenomenon called "the old moon in the young one's arms" is often observed. Partially embraced by the horns of the crescent is seen the whole round orb of the moon. The cause of this appearance is that the "earthlight" upon that part of the moon not reached by the sunshine is sufficiently brilliant to render it faintly visible to our eyes.

Harnesses Sun's Rays.

An experimenter in the Royal College of Science in Toronto claims that he has found a way to harness the sun's heat to industrial tasks of almost any nature. For instance, by his experiments with mirror combinations he has focused reflected rays so as to melt a bar of lead at a temperature below freezing to a depth of one and a half inches in 48 seconds.

Intended No Harm.

Lucy was playing up on the lawn with her little puppy when the dog next door came up wagging his tail in a most friendly way. The little pup stuck his tail between his legs and started for the house. Lucy caught him, saying: "Don't be afraid, pup; he won't hurt you; he just come over to introduce himself."

Necessity.

A national exhibition was recently held in Berlin to popularize the use of paper clothing.



Gunner Depew.

Renewal and Repair COLO-V... Sewall Paint & Glass Co., KANSAS CITY

SWAMP-ROOT Is not every... he found just the medicine... Address: Dr. Kinner & Co., N. Y., and enclose...

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Only men with blue... are accepted for the... make better fighters... eyed fellows. Will the... eye men please confirm... Philadelphia Public Ledger

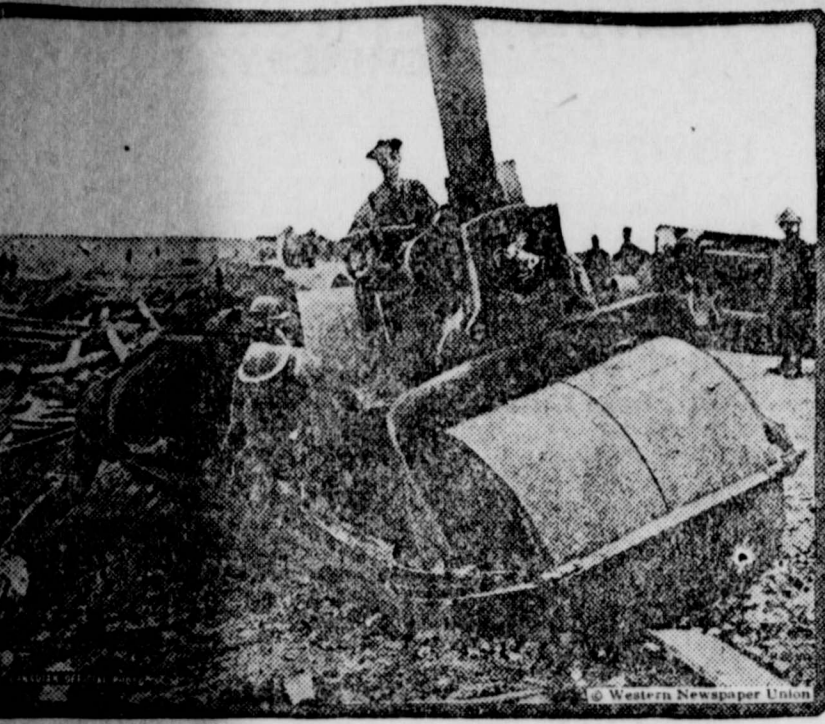
State of Ohio, City of... County of... Frank J. Cheney makes... & Co., doing business in... said firm will pay the sum... DRED DOLLARS for any... that cannot be cured by... HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE... Sworn to before me and... my presence, this 23rd day... A. D. 1918.

The Way of R... "The man who backed... found his riches took... wings." "Yes; so to sport... wings."

War Horse Still... Despite the vast numbers... vehicles used on the... fronts, the horse is still... an engine of war. The... field has already used 4,000,000... and our new army will... 600 more.

Your Grandmother's Eyes... Our office... quickly... Eye... Just Eye... Your Druggists or by mail... For Book of the Eye free... Murline Eye Remedy Co.

TROUBLES OF THE ENGINEERS IN FRANCE



The engineers across the water are constantly busy making roads and reconstructing those that have been torn up by shells. Here is a roller that has got stuck in a ditch, and it takes husky Canadians like those you see to pry it back into place.

GOOD OLD "PEP" NEVER LEAVES YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL'S FIGHTER

In the Battle Line or Lying Wounded in a Hospital His Chief Characteristic Is His Indomitable Spirit—If There Is Yet an American Who Does Not Hate the Hun He Should Hear the Tales of the Herces of Chateau-Thierry.

Paris.—The indomitable and unquenchable spirit of the soldiers from the United States is one of the outstanding characteristics that excite the admiration of all who come in contact with them. They make the American proud of his nationality and arouse the envy of those who, by circumstances over which they have no control, are denied the privilege to be one of them.

If there is yet an American who does not hate the Hun, he or she should have seen the first trainload of American wounded that arrived here from Chateau-Thierry. As these heroes modestly related their experiences, one had a mingled feeling of worship for them and intense hatred for the blood-maddened beasts who are responsible for the awful agony which the world is now suffering.

In a compartment with a number of French wounded was a nineteen-year-old boy from Chicago. He was all alone and surrounded by men who could not speak his language. He was in the most terrific pain, but managed to keep down the slightest groan. Nothing could have drawn a whisper from him before his French comrades

A Red Cross doctor asked him if there was anything he wanted. "Just a drink of water, please," was his low answer. He got it. The doctor asked if there was anything else he wanted. The boy wanted to be turned on his side. With a machine-gun bullet through his leg and a wound that had scorched his way across his hips, to say nothing of an injured arm, he was perfectly incapable of helping himself.

The doctor turned him on his side and then discovered the lad had nothing to eat for 32 hours. Unfortunately he was only one of many in the same fix. The Red Cross did its best and soon had what emergency food it had in the hands of those who were still able to use them. The more seriously injured, of course, were the first to be removed by the long line of waiting ambulances.

Indomitable Spirit. Before the train pulled in the ambulances were drawn up and waiting. As the first ambulance pulled up, the station crowd started to cheer. There was a doughy smile on the front seat with the driver, and this day after day the other stuff sandwich in his mouth. He waved and acknowledged in acknowledgment, and a contented look came over his face.

The crowd increased as the ambulances formed almost a continuous line. Words of sympathy were heard on all sides not unmingled with tears as the flower of Young America that marched forth so valiantly a few months before was painstakingly transferred to base hospitals.

At the end of the procession came a cortege that the crowd grasped the meaning of in a moment. They were ambulances, but their destination was a cemetery and not the hospital. The women wept openly and crossed themselves, while the hat of every man in the crowd came off in a respectful salute to the dead.

The sight was one to wring the heart, but the indomitable spirit of America bobbed up whenever a man in the wounds were found. Where they were not really dead, the possessors told the tale of what they had been through. It was five o'clock in the morning of the 15th before the platoon to which the Cooke of Rayville, La., belonged the Germans approaching.

Our officer just yelled, "Let's get 'em, boys!" and we started after them," said Cook. "The Heinies were coming up on the south bank of the

bridges. There was a terrific report followed by an inferno. Both bridges crumbled in the middle. Both were crowded beyond their limits. Bits of Germans came raining down for almost three minutes, according to the spectator, while from the rivers the wild cries of the injured and drowning made a picture Sturtz will always carry with him.

For a few minutes the river was literally choked with bodies. The Germans were at last moving on Paris, but in a way they had hardly reckoned.

Between puffs of a cigarette, the first he'd had in a day, Frank Hoan of Galveston, Tex., confirmed Sturtz's story of the wholesale drowning of the enemy. The Texan was working a Stokes gun a hundred feet from the southern bank of the river when the first waves of field-green began to cross.

"You can't say enough for those artillery guys," he said, as he tried to twist into as comfortable a position as a wounded thigh permits. "Ten minutes after the orders had been telephoned to the batteries they had a perfect range on that river. While we were pouring bullets into the Heinies the guns got their numbers with both small and large shells. At the spot where we were stationed I reckon there must have been about 3,000 of the Fritzies got across the river. They didn't all go back. In fact, I don't think that'll go back to Germany. We captured over 1,500 ourselves and killed easily 500. The rest were trying to beat it back to the other side when our shells hit their bridges."

Some Sharpshooter. A Pittsburgher, N. G. Rameno, who was injured in the arm by a piece of shrapnel, says there's one American sharpshooter that made a record anyone might be proud of during the first of the mixup. While the German engineers were trying to throw their first pontoon bridges over he picked off twenty-eight of them with his rifle. I couldn't get his name, but he already wears a sharpshooter's medal. He deserves another.

Lots of soldiers believe in "hunches." James L. Paul of No. 730 Spruce street, Philadelphia, does, and it's a fortunate thing for him that he played his. With a comrade Paul was in a dugout during a barrage. Shells were landing all around. Finally one blew in the entrance, so Paul decided their dugout was becoming a little too warm. He waited for a short lull in the terrific firing and then darted for another shelter. He had not gotten fifteen feet away from the dugout when a big one scored a direct hit on it. His companion was killed, but Paul escaped with a wound from a splinter that will keep him out of action for several weeks.

JACKIES CAPTIVATE KIDDIES



Some of the French refugees and orphans who have been adopted by American sailors. Here their tall guardians are taking the tots on an outing, and Mignonette, Lulu and others are very happy. Our American sailors and soldiers have made a hit with the French kiddies and they are a familiar sight in the villages of France.

TURKS QUIT WORK ON UNHOLY GROUND

Antigo, Wis.—A series of misfortunes, including the drowning of one of their number and the murder of another, caused a crowd of Turkish railway laborers employed at Monico to demand that they be transferred to some other place, as they considered the scene of their troubles "unholy ground." Their request was granted.

Pronounce by Sneezing. Bellaire, O.—The judge did not address the complaining witness or the defendant by name when Walter Zarkosovskiy had Salunnas Voiceichovonishvskiy arrested on a charge of provoking him. He tried the names several times and then took the case under advisement.

Strike Big Gas Pocket. Fairmont, W. Va.—A 13,000,000-foot gas well was brought in on the Gump farm five miles southwest of Mannington. It is the largest gas well to be drilled in this section for five years.

BAGDAD ASTONISHED BY FIRE ENGINE



The natives of Bagdad, which some time ago was wrested from the Turks by the British forces, are roused out of their morning's sleep by the clanging of a London fire engine, and view the machine with astonishment.

YANK AVIATORS WINNING FAME

Progress So Rapidly in Italian Camps They Amaze Instructors.

MANY GUARD ITALY'S COASTS

Their Watchful Eagerness Is of Great Help in Spotting Sneaky Submarines—All Are Anxious for Action.

American Navy Aviation Camp. Somewhere in Italy.—Back there at home you have all heard by this time of the thrilling exploits of American aviators on the Piave river—the army aviators who dropped their bombs on the frail Austrian pontoon bridges and helped turn the enemy invasion into a disastrous retreat. It is now permitted to announce that American naval aviators are also aiding the Italian defense.

For more than three months now these bronzed boys of ours, skimming the air in their flying boats, have kept their constant vigil of coast patrol along the Italian seashore, watching for the stealthy moving blur beneath the waves that means one of the foe's submarines, scanning the horizon for the specks which might be overbold Austrian destroyers, or rising beyond the clouds that screen the enemy's seaplanes.

As a matter of fact, American naval flyers are co-operating with the navies of all the great allies in Europe. Numberless "eyes" are required down the long coasts from the North sea to the Mediterranean, and the United States is furnishing its share as fast as possible. This work, of course, is all under Admiral Sims, but there is special headquarters for American naval aviation, under Capt. H. I. Cone, in Paris.

This system of American co-operation has been developing since last August, and naturally will extend in the future as our naval forces grow. In France naval aviators were the first to fly beneath our flag. But in Italy the effort of the American navy is comparatively new. The number of our men now there is a matter of military information—therefore a secret. But there are enough to have done plenty of useful work.

Our Flyers Relieve Italians.

The work falls into two branches—the taking over of the actual operation of coastal air patrols from the Italians and thus relieving Italian flyers of their duties, and the training of our own men for further endeavor in the same direction. Of course, the men who are actually operating above Italian waters are finished aviators, most of whom learned the game in the naval flying schools which have sprung up since the war along our own Atlantic coast. But the chaps who are getting their instruction in Italy are rapidly "watching on."

The American training school lies on the shores of a charming Italian lake circled by picturesque hills. Right beside it is another training camp for Italian naval flyers, and the candidates in both camps have developed a ready camaraderie. Our camp ends in

MARINE APPLICANT IS LED TO WRITE SONG

St. Louis.—Harold Holland of this city went down to marine recruiting headquarters here and applied for enlistment. He was accepted, but his draft board refused to release him. While at the recruiting station he was so impressed with the marines that he wrote words and music of a song entitled, "You Great Big Handsome Marine." The song has been printed and now is sung daily at the marine recruiting rallies.

motors and planes, of "spirals," or "peaking her over," or "straightening her out," and it falls more familiarly from their lips than even the home-grown patter of the baseball fiend.

The instructors are all Americans and they are certainly on the job. This shows in the spirit of endeavor and swift progress among the men. Many of these students have seen service in France in other branches. No wonder their hearts are now in this bigger opportunity.

They are well cared for. They sleep in comfortable new barracks and have their meals at an officers' club, though you often see a man with his coffee and bread clear down on the beach so he won't miss the chance of a "hop." Inside the barracks they have fixed it up as much like home as they could, with bits of pictures and mementos tacked up on the walls, and on days when the skies are tangled with storm the college flavor comes out more than ever. For then all the young heads are bent studiously over books, "crumming on N. and A."—navigation and aviation.

WOULD SAVE IRISH FARMS

Reconstruction Committee Plans to Get Land Into the Hands of Skilled Cultivators.

Dublin.—Irish farmers have been startled by a proposal made by the reconstruction committee that the government purchase some of the Irish farms which are not being cultivated and sell them to competent cultivators or employ skillful and progressive farmers to cultivate them. Sir Horace Plunkett, a member of a subcommittee, has reported that some Irish farms are occupied by incompetent or incapable men, who will not improve their methods under instructions or if punished by penalties. The land deteriorates and is wasted for several years, while the occupant grows poorer and poorer and generally is crushed by his creditors.

BROTHERS UNKNOWING, ON BOAT 9 MONTHS

Cumberland, Md.—Benjamin L. Martin, Jr., of the United States marine corps, and his brother, Edward V. Martin, water tender, both of the Arkansas, traveled on the ocean for nine months on the same ship, neither knowing that the other was aboard. The boys met recently when they were leaving at the same time for a furlough.

British Navy Is Bigger Than Ever

Has Grown 160 Per Cent Despite the Hun Submarine Warfare.

LOSSES ARE FALLING BEHIND

Official Figures Show Convoy System is Beating U-Boats—New Tonnage Exceeds Destruction by 100,000 Tons Monthly.

London.—Upon the fourth anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war the secretary of the admiralty made public figures and facts which throw an encouraging light upon the naval situation of the allies. The British navy, apart from the American forces which now form an integral part of its fighting strength consists at the present time of warships and auxiliary craft whose total displacement reaches 6,500,000 tons, against 2,500,000 in August, 1914. During that period about three-quarters of a million tons have been lost, but at the present day the growth of the fleet shows an increase of 100 per cent.

Similarly with the personnel. The original 146,000 officers and men have grown to 394,000.

U-Boats Losing Power.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, speaking in the house of commons on March 5, 1918, was able to express the opinion that the British and American naval forces in the North sea, the north Atlantic and the English channel were sinking submarines as fast as they were built, and on July 30, says the statement, he made the welcome announcement that during the last three months of the first half of 1918 the world output of tonnage exceeded the output's losses from all causes by no less than 100,000 tons a month.

As to the means of defense against submarines, figures are now available which show that the convoy system has played a large part in overcoming the submarine menace to the ocean communications of the allies. Whereas in the period from April to June of last year, before the convoy system was established, British steamers sailing to and from the United Kingdom in the main overseas trades suffered losses through enemy action of 5.41 per cent of their total number. The figures since then have steadily diminished, until in the period from March to June of this year, during which 93.8 per cent of the ships were convoyed, the losses have dropped to 1.23 per

cent of the total number of sailings in these trades.

Million Americans Reached. American troops who reached Europe by July 27 of this year totaled well over 1,000,000. Nearly half of these were carried by American ships, and the United States furnished for them 40 ocean transports and 335 escorts of destroyers.

The total tonnage of ships of all nationalities conveyed in all trades since the introduction of the convoy system is 61,691,000, of which 373,000, or approximately 61 per cent, has been lost while in convoy.

Since August 4, 1914, the British navy has transported nearly 20,000,000 men to different destinations, 2,000,000 animals and 110,000,000 tons of naval and military stores.

The men lost through enemy action during the transportation bear the proportion of 1 to every 6,000 carried.

SMOKES FOR WOUNDED



A few wounded American soldiers in a United States hospital in France are receiving their "smokes" from an American Red Cross worker. The soothing taste of tobacco helps the boys to forget their pain and all their troubles go up in smoke. Tobacco is the greatest essential for the comfort of our soldiers both on the line and behind. From letters received from boys "over there" it appears that the Yankee cannot smoke "the detestable stuff" that the French smoke and American tobacco is received with open arms.

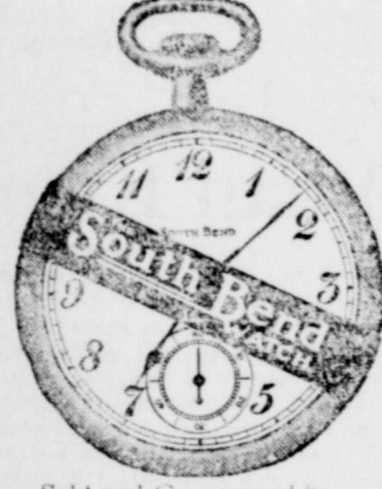
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 the kind equal to them," writes G. A.
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 L. G. Waggoner, Editor and Owner.
 Miami Texas.
 Thursday, September 29, 1918.

CAMP PUBLICITY OFFICE
 Camp Travis, Texas, Sept. 14, 1918
 Men about to leave their home for
 Camp Travis who have any desire to
 become officers can increase their
 chances materially by a few days re-
 view of some of the subjects they have
 studied in grammar and high schools.
 All candidates for Officer's Training
 Schools are now compelled to
 take an examination in History, Geo-
 graphy and Arithmetic for the In-
 fantry Branch of the service, and to
 this is added Algebra, Geometry and
 Trigonometry for the Artillery of the
 service.

The questions are not such that
 would necessitate a thorough know-
 ledge of any of the subjects for the
 officers in charge of the examina-
 tions are well aware of the fact that
 many men entering the camp have
 been out of schools for some years,
 and it would take months of review
 to thoroughly grasp these subjects.
 For instance, it is advisable, since the
 United States, and her allies are
 fighting the great world's war in
 France that the candidate know some-
 thing of the country on which all
 eyes are centered, its geographical
 location, the location of principal
 cities, historic rivers, of the adjoining
 countries, prominent ports, etc.

This extends also into Italy and in-
 to Serberia. Ability to draw a rough
 map, locating principal rivers, cities,
 etc., is something that every success-
 ful soldier of today and more espe-
 cially an officer should have.

Then the history of that country,
 its former rulers or warriors of promi-
 nence, such as Napoleon, or the
 Duke of Wellington. The former
 great battles of the world's history
 that have been fought, many in the
 same spots over which our own men
 are fighting today are valuable to
 remember. Also some of the history
 of our own United States and of the
 great conflicts in which this country
 has taken part are facts and matters
 that every person should well know
 whether examined upon or not.

In geography, only general ques-

tions are asked, such as draw a gen-
 eral outline of the course of the Mis-
 sissippi River and its principal tri-
 butaries and name several cities of
 prominence on its banks; what is the
 principal wheat producing state or
 the principal corn producing state, or
 the biggest lake or the deepest ocean,
 etc.

The arithmetic problems are of
 the simplest, but a knowledge of con-
 version tables from gallons to pecks
 and ounces to pounds and bushels to
 quarts is invaluable at all times. A
 knowledge of fractions and decimals
 and a clear head will pass any of the
 arithmetic examinations. For those
 who contemplate artillery camps, a
 knowledge of the fundamentals of
 plane and solid geometry as well as
 trigonometry and algebra is required.

These entering training camps
 have the prospect, if they remain, of
 being made officers in the army of
 the United States in four or five
 months time. Those whose ambitions
 are to become an officer can do
 nothing better than to brush up on
 some of these formerly despised and
 forgotten subjects and grasp the op-
 portunity and the timely offer-
 ing. It would be well for all those who
 have any books they care to study of
 the text book nature to bring them
 with them to camp. There are some
 books available, but not nearly
 enough for the demand and when you

have completed the study of them
 they can be turned into the camp or
 Y. M. C. A. library and may help
 some other fellow get a commission.

So the men who are soon to enter
 training camps, especially Camp Tra-
 vis, can take time by the forelock and
 prepare themselves. They can do
 more. They can pat themselves on
 the shoulders and congratulate them-
 selves upon the opportunity Uncle
 Sam is giving them to become offi-
 cers. Nor need those who have had
 little schooling previously, despair.
 There are night schools conducted at
 Camp Travis where any may attend
 and a man with no education can in a
 short time master the fundamentals
 and by application acquire an educa-
 tion while he is wearing the uniform
 of the United States Army.

Hundreds of men have gone to
 training camps and returned as of-
 ficers. Hundreds of others will go.
 You may be one of them if you pre-
 pare yourself.
 Corporal Roy Sewell was going
 good until last Saturday night when
 he went to town wearing a borrowed
 coat with a Cavalry insignia on it and
 his hat having a doughboy card. Poor
 Roy was very much hurt when
 M. P.'s stopped him on the streets of
 San Antonio and made him change
 his ornaments. This was especially
 embarrassing on the young lady fri-
 end.

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HOW?
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 plements. Uncle Sam needs all the ma-
 terial and labor for airplanes and subma-
 rine chasers and other war machinery.
 Don't add to the load by letting your ma-
 chinery GO TO THE BAD for lack of
 paint and shelter.

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	Dearborn & Assem.	Miami &
	Mich. bling Chg.	Pampa
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No. 7 Turning Plow	\$140.00	\$165.00
No. 43 3 Disc Plow	\$220.00	\$250.00
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Tandu mDisc Harrow	\$124.00	\$142.00

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Keep Yourself Up to Scratch

Fortify Your System Before it is Weakened by Ills

Don't wait until you are actually sick to take a laxative, you know "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If you will just take LIVER-LAX regularly, it will keep you continually in the best possible shape, bright, energetic and happy. It is made of harmless vegetable matter, and by acting gently but effectively keeps the system cleared of poisons and ready to perform its best work.

Central Drug Store.

Jimmie Kivlehen left last week for Austin to enter school, and after arriving there decided that he would join Uncle Sas Navy boys. He wired home this morning that he had been accepted.

Miss Jessie Hffer left Tuesday for Dallas where she will take a three months course in "First Aid" at the Dallas Sanitarium.

John Stump left last week for Houston, Galveston and other coast points on a few days trip.

H. G. Tolbert was here yesterday from Littlefield.

Milus Gunn came in last week from Louisville where he has been studying for a physician. He will return this week and finish getting his M. D. a year from now. The school is now under government control and they are pushing the students as fast as possible as they are all needed in Uncle Sams Army.

Grandpa J. L. Davis has been real sick the past few days, having been closely confined to his room.

Jno. Webster was down from Pampa yesterday with a full grown case of the toothache.

There has been some confusion about how relatives and friends of soldiers over seas can sent to them article which they may need or desire from home. This is to put every one on notice that there is posted in the Post Office a bulletin which gives full and complete directions as to this particular mater. May I suggest that all who have friends or relatives in France will go to the Post Office and read carefully the instructions given there. Chas. E. Pitts.

Mission Society met with Mrs. Jno. Newman and Mrs. Hicks for their social meeting. Thirteen members and four visitors present. Opened by singing. One contest of drawing an animal and to see who could guess what it was, was very interesting.

Solo—By Mrs. Dennis Reynolds. Dainty refreshments were served by the hostesses. Meeting next Wednesday at the church at 3 o'clock.

County Line Counts

H. P. Chisum visited at the home of Mrs. Le Cunningham this week.

Hayden Ledy has been absent from school this week on account of sickness.

Miss Mary Gill spent Sunday with Miss Lois Gorden.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Watson, Mother and Fay Robertson visited the Cunningham home Saturday.

Amelia Ehman and neice Susie, visited the Robertson home this week.

Master Chester Gill helped W. C. Christopher drive cattle last week.

Mrs. R. H. Anderson and daughter, Miss Dale are visiting at the T. I. Fuller home.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Springer and son, Burt spent Sunday evening with H. Russell's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Chisum visited Arch Chisums this week.

FEDERAL MONEY LOAN ON RANCHES.

Harry A. Nelson, Secty for the N. F. L. A., received the information this week that loans could be made on ranch land, provided the land is actually used for ranch purposes, fenced separately and provided with sufficient water for stock and domestic purposes. A land inspector is expected to be here between Oct. 1st and 15th for the purpose of inspecting several loans.

UNCLE SAM WANTS you to take care of feed, Livestock and Machinery. They are needed to help win the war. We want our business to help win the war, and for that reason will take particular pains to help you plan any small buildings to protect your livestock and machinery from the weather.

Yours very truly,
Panhandle Lbr. Company.

FOR SALE.

One McCorkie roe binder on the Bebee place 7 miles south of Miami. Will take \$50.00 for it. See Roy Hollis on the place.

PEARS ARE RIPE.

Many have ask me when pears would be ripe. Will say that they are now ripening and I have a few for sale.

Mark Huselby, Mobeetie, Texas.

HORSES FOR SALE.

I am going to reduce my Horse Stock. I have some good Percheron Fillies from suckers to 2 year olds, that I am going to sell also one pair of good work mares, and one extra good work horse 7 years old, if you want anything like this stuff come at once, I will price them right.

8. 4tc. F. P. Reid.
Mobeetie, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. A roe binder in good condition.

Edgar Coble.

I am prepared to do cleaning and pressing in short time. Phone 131. Will send for the clothes and deliver them.

M.: A. Wilde.

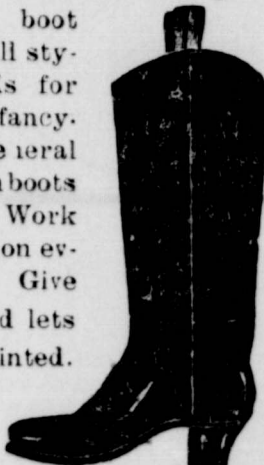
Has a High Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I have a high opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets for biliousness and as a laxative," writes Mrs. C. A. Barnes, Charleston, Ill. "I have never found anything so mild and pleasant to use. My brother has also used these tablets with satisfactory results."

"Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy was used by my father about a year ago when he had diarrhoea. It relieved him immediately and by taking three doses he was absolutely cured. He has great faith in this remedy," writes Mrs. W. H. Williams, Stanley N. Y.

Boot & Shoe Maker.

I am now prepared to give you the very best in a genuine good Shopmade boot or shoe. All styles and kinds for your own fancy. Also do general repairing on boots and shoes. Work guaranteed on everything. Give me a call and lets get acquainted.



MAIL ORDERS

Given prompt and careful attention. Shop across street from Wagon yard. Come In.

ALBERT WILDE
Miami, Texas

FOR RENT. Rooms for light housekeeping. Mrs. M. L. Gunn.



NOTICE

SCHOOL PATRONS.

I have a nice line of school supplies Fountain pens, pencils, tablets, inks etc. I handle a high grade of goods and my prices are absolutely right. I will ask parents to make satisfactory arrangements before sending your children to have school supplies charged. My terms are cash. Yours respectfully,

A. M. Jones Drug Co.
THE CAREFUL DRUGGIST

RED PEP'S PHILOSOPHY



"Some fellows never poisoned a well, scuttled a ship, or strangled a baby, but they do love easy money."

Ah, Mr. Farmer.—Listen. If you live in the rural districts want anything this season for your farm in our line, lumber, lime, cement, wire, posts, etc.—you can't do better than call on us. Our experience is at your service to help you. Our honest treatment of customers has been long established. You are not taking any chances by buying from us.



J. W. VOYLES, Local Mgr.
WE HANDLE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING AND POSTS

Attention! Cattlemen

From the undersigned you may obtain the genuine KANSAS GERM FREE VACCINE for Blackleg directly from the laboratory of DDr Franklin, the dis-



coverer You cannot afford to use the cheaper imitation Purity of product is not only guaranteed, but the life of your animal is positively insured against death from blackleg Let Us Show you

R. K. Elkins. Phone 125

FULL LINE

NEW FALL SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, HATS, CAPS, AND SHOES PRICES RIGHT. CALL AND SEE THEM.

STYLES AND PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT

W. E. STOCKER

Prayermeeting every Wednesday evening at 7.

THE TELEPHONE Speaks for Itself

Time-saver
Errand-runner
Letter-writer
Efficient helper
Protection of Home and business
Order-bringer
Night and day worker
Easy way to travel

MIAMI COMPANY
Kate Lard
Chief Operator

DENTIST
DR. R. C. BAIRD
GENERAL PRACTICE
Christopher Bldg. Phone 132
Miami, Texas.

Anyone knowing themselves indebted to us for over thirty days please call at once and settle by paying the cash or a note. We are closing our books and positively will not sell on longer than thirty days time. By special arrangements we will accept good notes. This means you if you owe us.

We will also accept Liberty Bonds in payment of accounts, or for goods.
LOCKE BROS.

FLEMING'S TRANSFER LINE

YOUR WORK SOLICITED
All work Promptly Done and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

PHONE NO. 119
Miami, Texas.

DR. J. M. HYDEN, OPT.
Smith Building
Amarillo, Texas
Established 1911.
Eyes tested and glasses fitted without the use of drugs.
Any lens duplicated, send me your broken glasses for repair
Will make regular visits to Miami, watch for announcement of date.

MIAMI-WHEELER MAIL LINE.

Via Mobeetie
Schedule Except Sunday.
Leaves Miami 7:30 a. m.
Arrives Mobeetie 9:30 a. m.
Arrive Wheeler 11:30 a. m.
Leave Wheeler 1: p. m.
Arrive Mobeetie 2: p. m.
Arrive Miami 5: p. m.
Carry Passengers and Packages.
Make connection with the Daily mail line from Canadian.
J. R. Crocker, Carrier.

MIAMI CHAUTAUQUA
SEPT. 10-11-12.

DO YOU OWE US?
WE NEED OUR MONEY.
DUNIVEN. BROS.

GOOD COOL REFRESHING ICE.

Delivered to your refrigerator daily. The wagon is now running every day except Sunday. Economize with your foods by keeping them on ice, it is cheaper and healthier than letting your eggs spoil or your butter melt and spoil. No orders excepted for less 10 cent Sunday hours 9: to 11: a. m. SEE OR PHONE

THE CITY ICE COMPANY

J. R. PATTON PHONE 67. G.G. ROBY.

HOME TOWN HELPS

IDEAL GARDEN FOR SCHOOL

Louisville Authorities Show What Can Be Done by Systematic Planning and Proper Care.

A school in a garden! That is the ideal of many an educator—a place for children which in some slight degree shall give them a chance to see and enjoy natural beauty and to develop their faculties through the exercise of sense perceptions amid beautiful surroundings. It is an ideal that too often seems far from realization, yet here and there it may be found. On a recent trip through southern cities I ran across one such school which is of interest not only for what it is but for the way it came into existence. For it is a striking example of what may be done by one devoted woman, with loyal friends, working for an immediate and practical end.

It is unfortunate that too many school authorities find the recognized needs of the schools so pressing and so difficult to get that they fail to see the necessity of providing the gardens and grounds that give the schools an effective environment. As in so many other phases of school work the initiative in this has to be taken by outside individuals or organizations who supplement the efforts of principals and teachers by buying additional land or providing garden facilities for land already acquired. An admirable example of what can be done in this respect is found in the Albert S. Brandeis school of Louisville. This is a city grammar school with ample playground space, along one end of which there runs a lovely garden with small greenhouse, an attractive shelter house and tool shed, and a permanent planting of roses and other flowering shrubs as well as of small fruits and perennial flowers. There are spaces set aside for children's gardens and for little community tree gardens.—Ellsworth, in House Beautiful.

FOR UNIFORMITY IN BUILDING

Wise Regulations Would Add Immensely to General Appearance of the Town.

The time is coming when restrictions on property will be even more rigid than at present, but this will be much to the advantage of a community. It is not sufficient merely to specify the class or cost of a building that may be erected on any one lot, nor to designate how far away from the street line it must be set.

Restrictions should also govern the height and architecture of the buildings on each street. Then it would be impossible to build a towering residence of elephantine proportions beside of a beautiful little bungalow, and it would be impossible to build a house of strictly Dutch architecture. Our leading architects have developed many pleasing styles of architecture, but their whole work is frequently spoiled through the construction of a home on a street where the prevailing architecture is entirely different.

There are streets in the newer sections of the city where many of the houses in a row are of the same architecture, though slightly varied in construction. This is the most satisfactory plan, but of course cannot be followed out to the letter when a number of different architects and builders are working on houses on the same street.—Boston Transcript.

Make Most of Garden.

Live in the garden, if you like, but by all means live out of the garden.

Every time you take a meal out of your own garden you save the equivalent in other foods to be used in winning the war.

That is one side of it.

Every time you take a meal out of your own garden you save money—good, hard money that can be used for any one of a score of things that would make the family more comfortable—or for investment in Liberty bonds, Thrift Stamps and Safety.

That's the other side.

And the bed-rock bottom of it is that you have a better, more wholesome summer meal than if you had gone to market and bought a lot of meat and stuff.

Make the most of the home garden. Study it.

Maybe you already know all of the delicious ways in which all sorts of garden truck can be prepared for the table. If you do, be a philanthropist. Impart some of your knowledge to your neighbor.

If you do not get the information that the United States department of agriculture has gathered on that subject—and apply it.

Wooden Shingles.

To eliminate the wooden shingle, even only in certain localities, would be about as wise a step as the elimination of bread and potatoes from our daily diet. Is the opinion of R. S. Whitling, architectural engineer of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, and H. R. Isherwood, trade representative of the association, who have jointly published a treatise on "Why and How Wooden Shingles Should Be Used."

Lace and Satin Dinner Gown



It always takes exceptions to prove the rule and to keep certain accepted styles from becoming monotonous. The handsome dinner gown which presents its brilliant accomplishment in black and white with such assurance here is an exception to the straight-line silhouette. It belongs to a small and exclusive company of exceptions to its feature of the styles for fall, for the straight-line figure grows more popular all the time and is destined to dominate in the styles of the coming season.

Allover lace and black satin join forces in the tunic skirt and bodice. There is an underskirt of white satin bordered with black. The tunic is set onto a body of black satin that forms a short yoke extending a few inches below the waistline, and has a border of black satin about its lower edge. The lace bodice is very simply draped over its satin foundation, and the sleeves are of lace—rather full above the elbow and shaped to the arm below.

They extend a little way over the hand and are finished with a narrow binding of satin. A bit of white georgette suggests an underbodice of this lovely fabric where it shows through the lace at the shoulders and above the satin at the square neck. If this gown started out with a declaration of independence as to its outlines, it makes amends by making the most of the vogue for long silk tassels. There is a very long girdele of the satin that is wrapped about the waist, crossed at the back and looped over at the left side. The ends, finished with long, handsome silk tassels, fall to the bottom of the tunic and a little below the bottom of the skirt.

This gown is becoming to almost any type of figure. It is dignified and quiet, but it is also brilliant. In the picture a big black satin poppy adds its fine silken sheen to the finish of an exquisite frock. It is in black also, but might be in some brilliant color if occasion seemed to demand it.

Simple, Elegant Afternoon Gown



Magnificence is not a characteristic of any of the dressier gowns for afternoon and evening these days, but they rejoice in simplicity and elegance. These are the indispensable things in war time and the most satisfactory in any time. Ingenuity in the management of simple trimming takes the place of lavish work in elaborate embroideries. About all the chance left for millinery to be splendid in sumptuous clothes lies in the direction of furs. Among these there are some superb pieces, but they are bought for a lifetime and so their case and that of gowns are not parallel. They are allowable even when good taste forbids other extravagance.

An afternoon frock as presented in the picture seems almost too simple to need a description. It is of blue georgette over an underskirt of satin and is made with a bodice and tunic skirt. The tunic is plaited onto the plain crepe bodice at the waistline, which is a little higher than the normal waistline of the underskirt. Straight bands of satin are applied to the bodice. One of them at each side extends over the shoulder and down the back. The three bands on the

front and back of the bodice between those at the sides, are pointed at the top. They all hang several inches below the waist and the end of each band is threaded through a bead. Two of these narrow silk bands are tacked about the waist and the bands that are applied to the bodice are threaded over and under them and then tacked to them. The ends hang free.

The same bands in five over-lapping rows are stitched about the tunic just above its hem. This is all there is to tell of a pretty afternoon gown which one must acknowledge achieves distinction by the simplest means. The round neck has a picot edge and so have the sleeves at the wrist. They could not be plainer and they fit the arm from shoulder to hand.

Julie Bottinelly

Camouflaging Moth Holes.

Moth holes in garments can be disguised by scraping the fuzz or lint from the material, filling the hole with this and backing it with a piece of rubber cement.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

FAIRY QUEEN'S STORY.

"Dear Fairy Queen," said the little Fairies, "dear Fairy Queen," they repeated. "You haven't told us a story in so long a time."

"That is so, I haven't told you a story in ages," Fairy Queen said. "You will tell us one today, won't you?" the little Fairies asked.

"Certainly," the Fairy Queen said. "Let us ask the other friends."

Dear Fairy Queen, the little Fairies suggested. "We would like to have the Elves, Brownies, Gnomes, old Witty Witch, and Mr. Giant, the Oaf and Bogey families and the Goblins."

"Let's have them all," said the Fairy Queen. "And I'll prepare a supper for them after the story-telling."

"Oh, wondrous! Wondrous!" shouted the little Fairies. "It will be a real party."

So they started off to invite the others. And the Fairy Queen waved her wand so that all her messengers came to her and said as they bowed low, "What would you have, Madame?"

And some of them said, "What would you have, Royal Highness?"

"I would have every friend of Fairyland invited to a story-telling party this afternoon," said the Fairy Queen.

And the messengers bowed low again and said, "Your wish will be granted. We will obey your command."

Off they went in all directions, and when afternoon had come Fairyland was gay with fairies and their friends, laughing, chatting, playing.

The Fairy Queen had not arrived, but soon she came dressed in a beautiful robe made of goldenrods. On her head was a crown made of wild asters.

"Once, not so very long ago, way off in the deep woods, there were many beautiful wild flowers. They were flowers that grew where it was shady and wondrous shrubs which blossomed. In the springtime the woods in these parts were so beautiful."

And the Fairy Queen smiled as she thought of them.

"An old lady had a little cabin home just off these woods. Her only companion was a cat. The cat was black and two paws were white, and the old lady thought they were very wonderful."

"Now and again the old lady had to go into the village to buy food. Sometimes the cat would follow, wearing a little jingling bell, for the old lady wanted to be sure that the cat had lots to eat, but that he would never get a bird."

"That was why she had him wear the collar with the little bell. The bell warned the birds he was coming, so they could get away. He could be heard coming along by the sound of the jingling bell."

"But this time, when the old lady went into the village the cat was sleepy and sat on the porch in the sunshine."

"Will you come, pussy?" she asked. But the pussy blinked his eyes as though to say, "I am sleepy." So she went off.

"When she came back she found to her horror that the cottage had been burned down. Some one had left a match lighted in the woods, and a fire had started which had spread. But even though the house had burned down the cat sat in front of where the house should be trying to say, 'I am sorry, but at least I am here to welcome you.' And the old lady hugged her cat and said:

"You are always glad to welcome me, and with you here I do not feel so badly about the house."

"But," said the Fairy Queen, "I used my magic wand, and in three minutes and four seconds and two quarter seconds the house was up again—and the old lady had both her home and her cat."

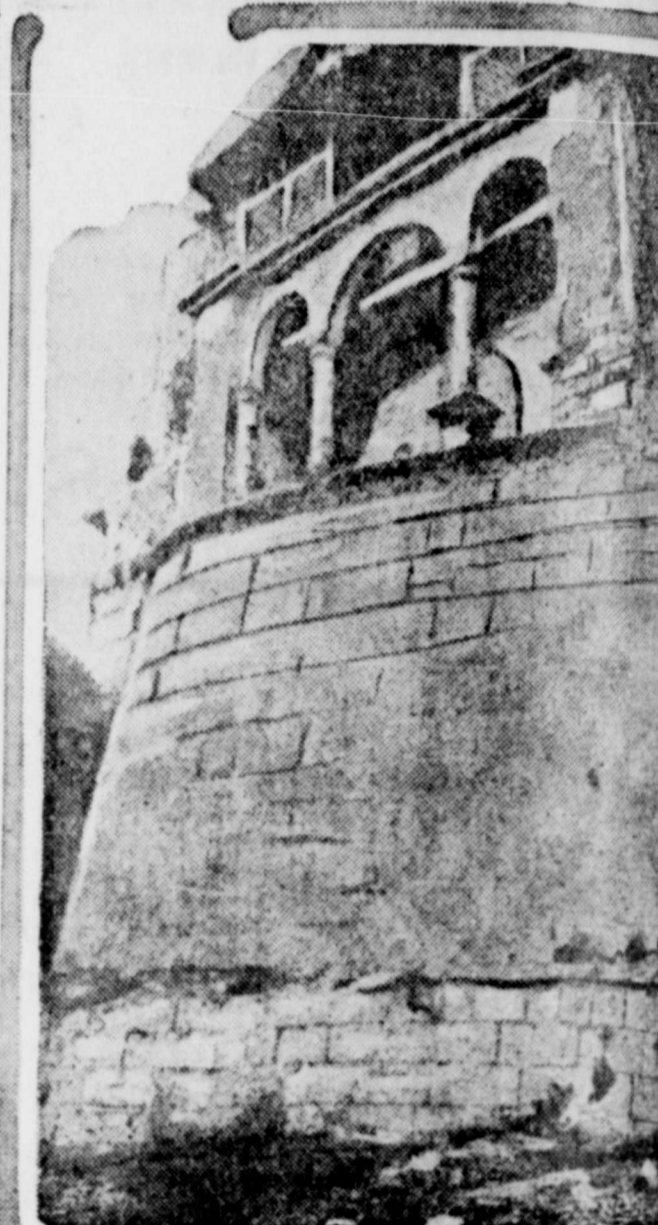
"That was a real fairy tale," the fairies and their friends all said.

"It was indeed," said the Fairy Queen. "It was about make-believe characters for a make-believe story, but that makes it a real Fairy Tale, eh?" And then they all enjoyed the Fairy Queen's fine banquet.

Mushrooms Thrive, Too.

A queer place is Wall street. Who would ever imagine they could see flowers blooming in this busiest of financial districts? Yet there is one firm in the financial district who evidently likes to have a touch of nature about its place of business. On the broad window sill of a Wall street skyscraper are window boxes from which blooming flowers rise. No one else in Wall street or for that matter in any of the New York downtown districts, thinks of flowers, of color, of charm in business life. Flowers are for country greenhouses or Fifth avenue show windows. Out with them, says Wall street.

The City of The Sun



Part of the Old Inca Wall and the Temple of the Sun

THE traveler who is able to endure high altitudes will look about the world today before finding a more picturesque or interesting historic spot than the region of the Peruvian Andes, the original home of the Incas. Cuzco, the City of the Sun, was their capital and the seat of the old dynasty that ruled an empire extending from Quito in Ecuador to the southern coast of Chile.

Here on the west coast of South America there existed a civilization in the early part of the sixteenth century when the Spanish conquerors arrived which was more advanced and productive of agricultural results, especially, than that which has been seen since under the rule of the Peruvians of Spanish stock, writes Clayton Sedgewick Cooper in Christian Herald.

Although these Incas remain as found throughout the Andean sections of Peru, the capital city of these races of men, who lived and worked and carried on an ordered civilization long before our fair North American lands were discovered or settled, continues to be the great center of interest to those who find in these early ruling characters of South America subjects of fascinating study. Every part of Cuzco is reminiscent of the past. It is one of the most antique and spectacular of cities. It is too remote to have been very thoroughly modernized as yet, though a railway recently built and owned by an English company, connects it with the west coast at Mollendo, after a two days' train ride. "Sorochee," or mountain sickness, is common to travelers visiting these lofty regions where one reaches over 14,000 feet above sea-level. Yet the proximity to the equator affords a climate capable of permitting many kinds of agriculture on the rolling plains and in the rich valleys of this mountain world. White men are comparatively few. Mixed breeds abound. The Indians do virtually all the work, and under conditions that resemble slavery very much too closely.

Strange Scenes in the City. As one enters Cuzco through a wide green valley studded frequently with Indian villages, he finds this old and famous seat of power lying in a hollow of the hills, with green mountains all about and an air of remoteness and age afforded by the decaying buildings and great Inca walls and temples. It is at once evident that the city with its wide plazas was built for a much larger population than that which is found there today. The sanitary condition of the town reminds one of Seoul, Korea, before the Japanese arrived. The medieval air of ecclesiasticism is felt in the old churches, the cathedral, and in the monasteries filled with Spanish priests. The Indians whose famous capital here at Cuzco ruled the land, now sell their trinkets and vegetables in the market places under picturesque booths and clad in their even more picturesque ponchos and flat round hats; or bend double

On another side of the ancient cathedral, told of the famous legend, the brother of the Spanish conqueror's son. On the doors of the Inca, adjoining the road, the legend sculpture of St. James, with lance in rest, of battle in favor of the Inca empire.

On still another side you can study the old of the old Jesuit student University of the sixteenth century, are said to be constant ground passage, as an historic intrigue, are dead.

These great piles of dry look straight away to the great megalithic human, that cyclopean called the Inca city, and where one of the rock remains of aboriginal Inca empire.

Plunge up and down water, using a pipe in several clear water through a wringer, to dry. Brush to do iron.

Lower half of the general trend toward a lower line.

Terra cotta and combination.

Cleaning of water, using a pipe in several clear water through a wringer, to dry. Brush to do iron.

Lower half of the general trend toward a lower line.

Terra cotta and combination.

ASTHMADOR
 PREVENTS - RELIEVES
HAY FEVER
 ASTHMA
 Best Treatment NOW
 All Druggists Guarantee

Necessity.
 Berry Wall, accompanied by his retinue, was walking on the Blarney promenade when a young lady in one of the new 1918 blouses passed. The blouse was cut very low in the neck, the short sleeves did not reach the elbow, and the material embroidered was of the finest, sheerest silk.
 "There goes the young countess de Tour," said Mr. Wall's companion, "but alas she puts on it!"
 "Well," said Mr. Wall, "with a blouse like that it's necessary to put something, isn't it?"

Wichita Falls, S. D., prohibits use of man language over telephones.

Wichita Directory

TO REPAIRING WELDING
 AND GENERAL MACHINE WORK
 HOES MACHINE CO., Corner Lewis & S. W. Wichita, Kansas. Bill Metzger, Expert. Welding outfits and machines for sale.

Smyser's Dentists
 WICHITA & HUTCHINSON
 Gold Crowns Gold Crowns
 \$2.50 Plates \$4.00
 in your broken plates with \$1.00—Get sized and RETURNED BY NEXT MAIL

WICHITA AND PRAIRIE HAY
 BOUGHT AND SOLD
 BALE TIES
 M. H. TURNER, WICHITA, KANS.

FURS, HIDES
 Pelts, Wool, Etc.
 at top prices—Send prompt cash returns.
 J. R. JOHNSON 224 W. Douglas, Wichita, Kansas

Wichita Champion School
 will train you for the best at no higher cost. Write for circular "C" which will surprise you. WICHITA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, "The Oldest School in the West", WICHITA, KANSAS

Wichita Line Trucks, Tractors, Trailers, AUTOMOBILES and ACCESSORIES
 We carry our inventory more than 1000 ft. investment. Write for our proposition. KANSAS TRUCK & TRACTOR CO. Formerly the C. H. Dezer Auto Co. WICHITA, KANSAS

Wichita Auto Wrecking Co.
 Cheapest place to buy your Auto Parts and Supplies
 Phone Market 1043
 907 W. Douglas Avenue Wichita, Kansas

Agents Wanted
 in every town to represent the Mutual Commission. Illustrated, which will surprise you. Write or call for information. Send your old tire and tubes. Wichita Double Tire Co., Dept. A, 123 N. Emporia, Wichita, Kansas

TUNES FOR THEATRICALS
 and all occasions. Theatrical, dress suits, etc. We duplicate all costumes with photographs. Send for catalog. WICHITA COSTUME CO. Successor to Harrison Costume Co. 217 Butler Bridge, Wichita, Kansas. Write or call. Phone Market 401

Welding—Radiators Repaired and Rebuilt
 Our rebuilt radiators don't leak. All work guaranteed. Ship to us by express, or call. Wichita Welding & Radiator Works 200 E. Teapa, Wichita, Kan.

Old Metal, Rubber Tires, Paper, Rags, Sacks
 For sale. KANSAS IRON & METAL CO., 618 E. Ave., Wichita, Kan. Phone Market 4998.

KODAK DEVELOPED FREE
 Prints 12x14, 16x20, 24x30, up to 4x5. Positive prints on plates developed free, cash with order. Call for same! Prompt attention to all orders. Progressive Photo. 108 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan. Edible and film for sale.

Plant Dirty Seed
 Don't sell dirty grain—Buy a Watkins Grain Grader

Watkins Grain Grader
 stop growing weeds. Kill Several Times Every Year. Sold by dealers and WATKINS MFG. CO. Wichita, Kan.

MIDCO" SUPER SERVICE
 Tires and Tubes

are made as you would want them—you get what you pay for—our prices are in line with what you get.

Built of the best material obtainable and by skilled workmen, with our factory at your door, you are assured of dependable products and prompt deliveries from any reliable dealer.

Remember This!
 "Midco" Super Service Tires are strictly Hand Made from the first ply of fabric to the tread itself. When in Wichita make us a visit and see the extreme care taken for your benefit.

Mid-Tread—6000 Miles— Their running smoothness is an added feature. **Non-Skid—6000, Ford Sizes 7500 Miles—** Coming a scientific non-skid tread with extra durability and equipment beauty.

Mr. Dealer— Your territory may be open. Please write us. **THE MID-CONTINENT TIRE MFG. CO.** Wichita, Kansas

LIFT OFF CORNS!

With fingers! Corns and calluses lift off. No pain!

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius. —Adv.

Mud Baths.
 Representative Capstick was talking about airplane production.
 "Our airplane production has been slow," he said, "but I really think that too much abuse has been showered on the men who inaugurated it."

"One of these men was recently taken down with rheumatism. As he hobbled on his two sticks across the veranda of a seashore hotel a sympathetic lady said to him:
 "Have you ever tried mud baths?"
 "Yes, indeed," he answered, "didn't you know that I served on the aircraft production board till they kicked me out?"

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen.
 One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.
 Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules, and save yourself before it is too late. Instant relief is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unending remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It is the pure, original Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL BRAND. Some other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

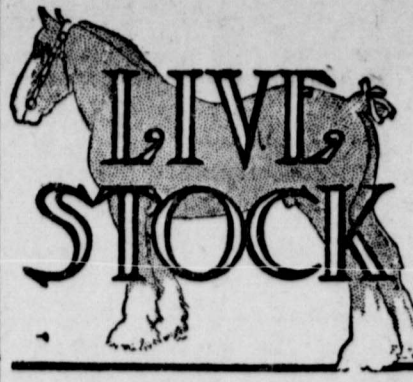
Measure Socks With Ruler.
 A ruler and not a tape measure should be used in determining the length of socks knitted to Red Cross requirements.

Feet must be from 11 to 11½ inches long. Socks should not be larger than standard in one place and smaller than standard in another. However, socks that are well proportioned are accepted if they are slightly over or slightly under standard.

SA-TAN-IC, THE GREAT TONIC
 and blood purifier. Quickly relieves kidney troubles, stomach and liver complaints. The great home remedy. Every bottle guaranteed or money refunded. Sa-tan-ic Medicine Co., 324 Butts Bldg., Wichita. All druggists.—Adv.

Must Salute Women.
 British naval officers have to salute the "Wrens," women in the royal naval service, when the women are higher in rank than they, and the women must return the salute with a bow. The women seem to be given considerable liberty in regard to saluting one another.

That Depends.
 "You must be patient and bear all these pin pricks of married life." "But, great Scott, man! My wife uses a hatpin."



GRAZING WHITE HOUSE LAWN

President Wilson Sets Example Which Might Be Followed by Owners of Large Grass Plots.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When a flock of sheep appeared not long ago on the green sward of the White House grounds, a desire to "match the President" in helping to increase the country's mutton and wool supply was manifested by many persons whose responsibility covered big lawns, golf courses and city parks. Many public parks, golf courses, and private lawns in the country may be so situated that they can profitably be made to serve as grazing grounds for sheep. It is believed that their use for grazing sheep would have not only a sentimental value but a practical one. But owners and persons charged with the care of such property are advised to investigate the matter thoroughly before they embark in the enterprise of raising sheep. Sheep raising involves much more than placing the animals in good pasture. It has its technical side, and at present, when every pound of wool and every pound of meat is needed, it is felt that experience bought at the price of either wool



or meat would be too costly. The animal husbandry division of the department of agriculture will answer requests for information from persons who desire to raise sheep, and has a number of publications on the subject available for free distribution.
 Sheep now cost approximately three times as much as in normal times. Good commercial sheep at present sell for from \$16 to \$20 a head.
 In any sheep enterprise provision must be made for the guarding or fencing in of the flock, for not only are the animals prone to stray from home pastures, but they are favored prey for dogs, which annually inflict great losses on the industry. Winter care must be provided for, and feed and sheltered quarters must be available in cold weather. Persons who desire to raise sheep are advised to enter the industry with a view of staying for several years at least. The gross annual returns from the ewes of breeding age may be expected to range from \$8 to \$15 a head, depending upon the percentage of lambs raised, the weight of the fleece and the value of these products. The fleece from one sheep averages five to eight pounds and is now selling for from 50 to 65 cents a pound. The ewes with good management will each raise a lamb. The lambs at five months will weigh approximately 60 pounds and will be worth 15 cents a pound and over. The useful life of a sheep is about six years.
 Flocks of sheep have been maintained in public parks in New York and Boston, and a flock once was grazed on the grounds around the Washington monument in the capital. The use of sheep in lawns and parks has been extensive in England. The labor-saving value of sheep is important, for they are neat and effective grass cutters. Sometimes, too, they eat shrubbery and flowers, but this danger can be met by a watchful shepherd or other safeguards.

CARE ABOUT WATER TROUGHS
 Puddle Around Watering Place Is Disagreeable to Sight and Smell—Also Breeds Flies.

There is no need to run so much water into the watering trough that it slops over and forms a puddle all about the trough. Under the constant tramping of animals it is not long before the surroundings assume the consistency of thin porridge. This is not only disagreeable to sight and smell but it shows slight consideration for sanitation. Flies in large numbers are to be seen about such a place. A few hours later they may be inspecting the food on one's table. Be it remembered that liquid filth is always a source of more danger to human health than where it is bone dry.

Feed Little Pigs Separately.
 As soon as the pigs will eat, which is usually at four or five weeks of age, they should be fed separately from their dam.

Lemon Juice For Freckles

Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whitener, at very, very small cost.
 Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how freckles, sunburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Germany's Case.
 Representative Kahn said in Washington the other day:
 "In the German Reichstag Secretary Kuhlman has been thanking the neutrals for their courtesy and kindness. Germany is now in a position where she's grateful for a kind word, no matter how gruffly spoken."
 "Germany is like the lady who sang 'Junita' at the concert. She sang so badly that she was interrupted with a volley of catcalls, but in the tumult a man yelled fiercely:
 "Order, order! Give the old cow a chance!"
 "Oh," she said, "I'm so glad to see there's at least one gentleman in the house."

Important to Mothers
 Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Holt* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Inevitable.
 "Well I'll be blummed!" said the ordinarily meek little man in great surprise.
 "Why, Henry Peck! Such language!"
 "Well, I know I will, so why not acknowledge it at once?"

Absolutely Nothing.
 "There is nothing common about that young Plunger."
 "No, not even sense."

Skin Troubles That Itch
 Burn and disfigure quickly soothed and healed by hot baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples, address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

A face that cannot smile is seldom worth while.
 Some men lose their hair by butting in at the wrong time.

The Malaria Mosquito

A mosquito cannot communicate malaria unless it is infected with malaria. The bite of a malaria mosquito will transmit malarial parasites to the blood of a person and these malarial parasites which feed on the blood should be destroyed before they have time to increase in numbers. Malarial Fever is sometimes called Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever and Swamp Fever.

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

possesses the power to entirely neutralize the malarial poison. The Quinine in GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC kills the germ and the Iron enriches the blood.

You can soon feel the Strengthening, Invigorating effect of GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. It is an exceptionally good general strengthening tonic for the Child, for the Mother and all the Family. Pleasant to take. Price 60c.

Perfectly Harmless. Contains No Nux-Vomica or other Poisonous Drugs.

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets

You can now get Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic in Tablet form as well as in Syrup, the kind you have always bought. The Tablets are intended for those who prefer to swallow a tablet rather than a syrup, and as a convenience for those who travel. The tablets are called "GROVE'S chill TONIC TABLETS" and contain exactly the same medicinal properties and produce exactly the same results as Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic which is put up in bottles. The price of either is 60c.

Costly Bachelor's Hall.
 Finley Peter Dunne said the other day:
 "It's folly to say that two can live as cheap as one—two can live far, far cheaper than one."
 "Are you sending your wife to the shore this August?" I asked a married man.
 "No," he answered, "I can't afford it. It costs too much."
 "But," I said, "your wife's tastes are simple. Surely she can sojourn at the shore without spending any great amount?"
 "I know that, all right," said he; "but last August, while she was at the shore, I spent over two hundred a week!"
 Folks who drop hints never stop to pick them up.

Not Quite Extinct.
 "What's become of the old-fashioned person who used to say motion pictures were injurious to the eyes?"
 "How do I know?" replied the irascible man. "I don't even know what's become of the old-fashioned antivampire prude who used to claim that motion pictures were undermining morals of the 'young thing.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Uncle Eben.
 "Food will win de war," said Uncle Eben, "but it don't follow dat de man who eats de most is de best fighter."
 Proof of it.
 "How's his credit?"
 "It must be good. I understand he owes everybody money."
 W. N. U., WICHITA, NO. 36-1918.

Puts a ... Distemper
 Stop to all CURES THE SICK
 And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. Consumers may order direct from the manufacturers. Send remittance with your order, 50 cents and \$1.15 a bottle, \$5.50 and \$11.00 the dozen, delivered. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Mfrs., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Proof that Some Women do Avoid Operations

Mrs. Etta Dorion, of Ogdensburg, Wis., says:
 "I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

How Mrs. Boyd Avoided an Operation.
 Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well.
 "My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 6th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Every Sick Woman Should Try
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
 Before Submitting To An Operation
 LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

You Are Dying By Acid
 When you have Heartburn, Gas, Bloat, and that Full Feeling after eating. TAKE ONE

EATONIC
 FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

Get rid of the Overload and Excess Acid and you will fairly feel the GAS driven out of your body—THE BLOAT GOES WITH IT. IT GIVES YOU REAL STOMACH COMFORT
 Get EATONIC from your Druggist with the DOUBLE GUARANTEE

Send for the "Baby" Book, Address: EATONIC Remedy Co., 1015-54th St., Wash. Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Each a Cup of Tea a Day

HOME TOWN HELPS

IDEAL GARDEN FOR SCHOOL

Louisville Authorities Show What Can Be Done by Systematic Planning and Proper Care.

A school in a garden! That is the ideal of many an educator—a place for children which in some slight degree shall give them a chance to see and enjoy natural beauty and to develop their faculties through the exercise of sense perceptions amid beautiful surroundings. It is an ideal that too often seems far from realization, yet here and there it may be found. On a recent trip through southern cities I ran across one such school which is of interest not only for what it is but for the way it came into existence. For it is a striking example of what may be done by one devoted woman, with loyal friends, working for an immediate and practical end.

It is unfortunate that too many school authorities find the recognized needs of the schools so pressing and so difficult to get that they fail to see the necessity of providing the gardens and grounds that give the schools an effective environment. As in so many other phases of school work the initiative in this has to be taken by outside individuals or organizations who supplement the efforts of principals and teachers by buying additional land or providing garden facilities for land already acquired. An admirable example of what can be done in this respect is found in the Albert S. Brandeis school of Louisville. This is a city grammar school with ample playground space, along one end of which there runs a lovely garden with small greenhouse, an attractive shelter house and tool shed, and a permanent planting of roses and other flowering shrubs as well as of small fruits and perennial flowers. There are spaces set aside for children's gardens and for little community tree gardens.—Ellsworth, In House Beautiful.

FOR UNIFORMITY IN BUILDING

Wise Regulations Would Add Amplely to General Appearance of the Town.

The time is coming when restrictions on property will be even more rigid than at present, but this will be much to the advantage of a community. It is not sufficient merely to specify the class or cost of a building that may be erected on any one lot, nor to designate how far away from the street line it must be set.

Restrictions should also govern the height and architecture of the buildings on each street. Then it would be impossible to build a towering residence of elephantine proportions beside of a beautiful little bungalow, and it would be impossible to build a house of strictly Dutch architecture. Our leading architects have developed many pleasing styles of architecture, but their whole work is frequently spoiled through the construction of a home on a street where the prevailing architecture is entirely different.

There are streets in the newer sections of the city where many of the houses in a row are of the same architecture, though slightly varied in construction. This is the most satisfactory plan, but of course cannot be followed out to the letter when a number of different architects and builders are working on houses on the same street.—Boston Transcript.

Make Most of Garden.

Live in the garden, if you like, but by all means live out of the garden.

Every time you take a meal out of your own garden you save the equivalent in other foods to be used in winning the war.

That is one side of it.

Every time you take a meal out of your own garden you save money—good, hard money that can be used for any one of a score of things that would make the family more comfortable—or for investment in Liberty bonds, Thrift Stamps and safety.

That's the other side.

And the bed-rock bottom of it is that you have a better, more wholesome summer meal than if you had gone to market and bought a lot of meat and stuff.

Make the most of the home garden. Study it.

Maybe you already know all of the delicious ways in which all sorts of garden truck can be prepared for the table. If you do, be a philanthropist. Impart some of your knowledge to your neighbor.

If you do not get the information that the United States department of agriculture has gathered on that subject—and apply it.

Wooden Shingles.

To eliminate the wooden shingle, even only in certain localities, would be about as wise a step as the elimination of bread and potatoes from our daily diet, is the opinion of R. S. Whitling, architectural engineer of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, and H. R. Isherwood, trade representative of the association, who have jointly published a treatise on "Why and How Wooden Shingles Should Be Used."

Lace and Satin Dinner Gown



It always takes exceptions to prove the rule and to keep certain accepted styles from becoming monotonous. The handsome dinner gown which presents its brilliant accomplishment in black and white with such assurance here is an exception to the straight-line silhouette. It belongs to a small and exclusive company of exceptions to this feature of the styles for fall, for the straight-line figure grows more popular all the time and is destined to dominate in the styles of the coming season.

Allover lace and black satin join forces in the tunic skirt and bodice. There is an underskirt of white satin bordered with black. The tunic is set onto a body of black satin that forms a short yoke extending a few inches below the waistline, and has a border of black satin about its lower edge. The lace bodice is very simply draped over its satin foundation, and the sleeves are of lace—rather full above the elbow and shaped to the arm below.

They extend a little way over the hand and are finished with a narrow binding of satin. A bit of white georgette suggests an underbodice of this lovely fabric where it shows through the lace at the shoulders and above the satin at the square neck.

If this gown started out with a declaration of independence as to its outlines, it makes amends by making the most of the vogue for long silk tassels. There is a very long girdle of the satin that is wrapped about the waist, crossed at the back and looped over at the left side. The ends, finished with long, handsome silk tassels, fall to the bottom of the tunic and a little below the bottom of the skirt.

This gown is becoming to almost any type of figure. It is dignified and quiet, but it is also brilliant. In the picture a big black satin poppy adds its fine silken sheen to the finish of an exquisite frock. It is in black also, but might be in some brilliant color if occasion seemed to demand it.

Simple, Elegant Afternoon Gown



Magnificence is not a characteristic of any of the dressier gowns for afternoon and evening these days, but they rejoice in simplicity and elegance. These are the indispensable things in war time and the most satisfactory in any time. Ingenuity in the management of simple trimming takes the place of lavish work in elaborate embroideries. About all the chance left for mildity to be splendid in sumptuous clothes lies in the direction of fur. Among these there are some superb pieces, but they are bought for a lifetime and so their case and that of gowns are not parallel. They are allowable even when good taste forbids other extravagance.

An afternoon frock as presented in the picture seems almost too blue to get a description. It is of blue georgette over an underbodice of satin and is made with a bodice and tunic skirt. The tunic is plaited onto the plain crepe bodice at the waistline, which is a little higher than the normal waistline of the underslip. Straight bands of satin are applied to the bodice. One of them at each side extends over the shoulder and down the back. The three bands on the

front and back of the bodice between those at the sides, are pointed at the top. They all hang several inches below the waist and the end of each band is threaded through a bead. Two of these narrow silk bands are tacked about the waist and the bands that are applied to the bodice are threaded over and under them and then tacked to them. The ends hang free.

The same bands in five over-lapping rows are stitched about the tunic just above its hem. This is all there is to tell of a pretty afternoon gown which one must acknowledge achieves distinction by the simplest means. The round neck has a picot edge and so have the sleeves at the wrist. They could not be plainer and they fit the arm from shoulder to hand.

Julie Stornally

Camouflaging Moth Holes. Moth holes in garments can be disguised by scraping the fuzz or lint from the material, filling the hole with this and backing it with a piece of rubber cement.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

FAIRY QUEEN'S STORY.

"Dear Fairy Queen," said the little Fairies, "dear Fairy Queen," they repeated, "you haven't told us a story in so long a time."

"That is so, I haven't told you a story in ages," Fairy Queen said. "You will tell us one today, won't you?" the little Fairies asked.

"Certainly," the Fairy Queen said. "Let us ask the other friends," the little Fairies suggested. "We would like to have the Elves, Brownies, Gnomes, old Witty Witch, and Mr. Giant, the Oaf and Bogey families and the Goblins."

"Let's have them all," said the Fairy Queen. "And I'll prepare a supper for them after the story-telling."

"Oh, wondrous! Wondrous!" shouted the little Fairies. "It will be a real party."

So they started off to invite the others. And the Fairy Queen waved her wand so that all her messengers came to her and said as they bowed low, "What would you have, Madame?"

And some of them said, "What would you have, Royal Highness?" "I would have every friend of Fairyland invited to a story-telling party this afternoon," said the Fairy Queen. And the messengers bowed low again and said, "Your wish will be granted. We will obey your command."

Off they went in all directions, and when afternoon had come Fairyland was gay with fairies and their friends, laughing, chatting, playing.

The Fairy Queen had not arrived, but soon she came dressed in a beautiful robe made of goldenrods. On her head was a crown made of wild asters.

"Once, not so very long ago, way off in the deep woods, there were many beautiful wild flowers. They were flowers that grew where it was shady and wondrous shrubs which blossomed. In the springtime the woods in these parts were so beautiful."

And the Fairy Queen smiled as she thought of them.

"An old lady had a little cabin home just off these woods. Her only companion was a cat. The cat was black and two paws were white, and the old lady thought they were very wonderful."

"Now and again the old lady had to go into the village to buy food. Sometimes the cat would follow, wearing a little jingling bell, for the old lady wanted to be sure that the cat had lots to eat, but that he would never get a bird."

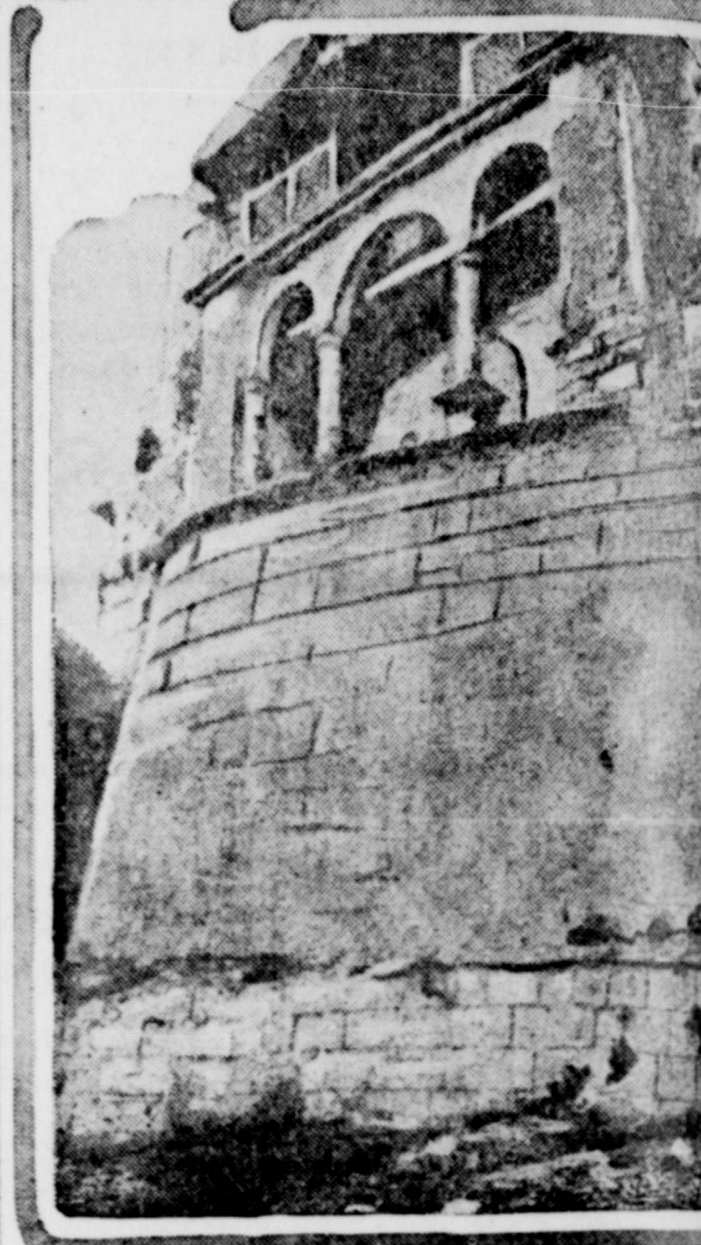
"That was why she had him wear the collar with the little bell. The bell warned the birds he was coming, so they could get away. He could be heard coming along by the sound of the tinkling bell."

"But this time, when the old lady went into the village the cat was sleepy and sat on the porch in the sunshine."

"Will you come, pussy?" she asked. But the pussy blinked his eyes as though to say, "I am sleepy." So she went off.

"When she came back she found to her horror that the cottage had been burned down. Some one had left a match lighted in the woods, and a fire had started which had spread. But even though the house had burned down the cat sat in front of where the house should be trying to say, 'I am sorry, but at least I am here to welcome you.' And the old lady hugged her cat and said: 'You are always glad to welcome me, and with you here I do not feel so badly about the house.'

The City of The Sun



Part of the Old Inca Wall and the Temple of the Sun.

THE traveler who is able to endure high altitudes will look about the world today before finding a more picturesque or interesting historic spot than the region of the Peruvian Andes, the original home of the Incas. Cuzco, the City of the Sun, was their capital and the seat of the old dynasty that ruled an empire extending from Quito in Ecuador to the southern coast of Chile.

Here on the west coast of South America there existed a civilization in the early part of the sixteenth century when the Spanish conquerors arrived which was more advanced and productive of agricultural results, especially, than that which has been seen since under the rule of the Peruvians of Spanish stock, writes Clayton Sedgwick Cooper in Christian Herald.

Although these Incas remains are found throughout the Andean sections of Peru, the capital city of these races of men, who lived and worked and carried on an ordered civilization long before our fair North American lands were discovered or settled, continues to be the great center of interest to those who find in these early ruling races of South America subjects of fascinating study. Every part of Cuzco is reminiscent of the past. It is one of the most antique and spectacular of cities. It is too remote to have been very thoroughly modernized as yet, though a railway recently built, and owned by an English company, connects it with the west coast at Mollendo, after a two days' train ride.

"Sorochee," or mountain sickness, is common to travelers visiting these lofty regions where one reaches over 14,000 feet above sea-level. Yet the proximity to the equator affords a climate capable of permitting many kinds of agriculture on the rolling plains and in the rich valleys of this mountain world. White men are comparatively few. Mixed breeds abound. The Indians do virtually all the work, and under conditions that resemble slavery much too closely.

Strange Scenes in the City. As one enters Cuzco through a wide green valley studded frequently with Indian villages, he finds this old and famous seat of power lying in a hollow of the hills, with green mountains all about and an air of remoteness and age afforded by the decaying buildings and great Inca walls and temples. It is at once evident that the city with its wide plazas was built for a much larger population than that which is found there today. The sanitary condition of the town reminds one of Seoul, Korea, before the Japanese arrived. The medieval air of ecclesiasticism is felt in the old churches, the cathedral, and in the monasteries filled with Spanish priests. The Indians whose famous capital here at Cuzco ruled the land, now sell their trinkets and vegetables in the market places under picturesque booths and clad in their even more picturesque ponchos and flat round hats; or bend double

New Gowns From Old. As long as it is fashionable to wear combinations of colors and combinations of materials making over is simplified. For instance, a narrow, plain underskirt has over it a tunic. They may be of different color and material, always studying good taste in the combination. The tunic may be an old one-piece dress shorter than the skirt.

A narrow soft little girder is tied loosely around the waist. And there is no flare in skirt or tunic; straight outlines are in vogue now.

Cleaning Cotton. Plunge up and down in several clear waters through a wringer, but do not dry. Brush to smooth and do not iron.

Lower Hat Creation. The general trend toward a lower hat.

Terra cotta and metal combination.

ASTHMADOR
 AVERTS • BELIEVES
HAY FEVER
ASTHMA
 Best Treatment NOW
 All Druggists Guarantee

Necessity.
 E. Berry Wall, accompanied by his red chow, was walking on the Blar-z promenade when a young lady in one of the new 1918 blouses passed. The blouse was cut very, very low in the neck, the short sleeves did not touch the elbow, and the material employed was of the finest, sheerest use.
 "There goes the young countess de Tour," said Mr. Wall's companion. "That ails she puts on!"
 "Well," said Mr. Wall, "with a use like that it's necessary to put something, isn't it?"

St. Louis, S. D., prohibits use of human language over telephones.

Wichita Directory

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 and general machine work.
 WICKITA, KANSAS, HILL, McGUIRE.
 Repair, Welding outside and machine for sale.

Smyser's Dentists
 WICKITA & HUTCHINSON
 Gold Crowns \$3.50
 Gold Crowns \$2.50
 Plates \$4.00
 & in your broken plates with \$1.00—Get a fixed and RETURNED BY NEXT MAIL.

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 BOUGHT and SOLD
BALE TIES
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FURS, HIDES
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 Buy top prices—Send prompt cash returns.
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will train you for the best at no higher cost. Write for circular "C" which will surprise you. WICKITA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, The Best School in the West, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Complete Line Trucks, Tractors, Trailers, AUTOMOBILES and ACCESSORIES
 We sell more trucks, tractors, trailers, and automobiles than any other dealer in the state.
 WICKITA TRUCK & TRACTOR CO.
 Formerly the O. H. Beiser Auto Co.
 WICHITA, KANSAS

Wichita Auto Wrecking Co.
 Cheapest place to buy your Auto Parts and Supplies.
 Phone Market 1043
 907 W. Douglas Avenue
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Agents Wanted
 Every town to represent our special commissions. Retooled, rebuilt and repaired tires.
 Write or call for information.
 Send your old tires and tubes.
 Wickita Double Tire Co., Dept. A, 163 N. Emporia, Wichita, Kans.

COSTUMES FOR THEATRICALS
 and all accessories. Uniforms, dresses, suits, etc., made to order.
 Write or call for catalog.
 WICKITA COSTUME CO.
 Successor to Harrison Costume Co.
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Welding—Radiators Repaired and Rebuilt
 Our rebuilt radiators don't leak. All work guaranteed.
 Write or call by express, or call.
 Wickita Welding & Radiator Works
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Old Metal, Rubber Tires, Paper, Rags, Sacks
 Buy or sell. KANSAS IRON & METAL CO., 618 E. 2nd Ave., Wichita, Kans. Phone Market 4998.

KODAK DEVELOPED FREE
 Write for details. 25¢ to 50¢ to take. Film and plates developed free, cash for prints. Call or send; prompt attention to mail orders. Progressive Kodak & Box Co., 100 E. Tappan, Wichita, Kans.

Don't Plant Dirty Seed
 Don't sell dirty grain—Buy a Watkins Grain Grader.
 Built and stop growing weeds.
 Sell Several Times Every Year
 Sold by dealers and WATKINS MFG. CO.
 Wichita, Kans.

"MIDCO" SUPER SERVICE
Tires and Tubes
 are made as you would want them—you get what you pay for—our prices are in line with what you get.
 Built of the best material obtainable and by skilled workmen, with our factory at your door, you are assured of dependable products and prompt deliveries from any reliable dealer.

Remember This!
 "Midco" Super Service Tires are strictly Hand Made from the first ply of fabric to the tread itself. When in Wichita make us a visit and see the extreme care taken for your benefit.

Midco Tread—6000 Miles—Their running smoothness is an added attraction. **Non-Skid—6000, Ford Sizes 7500 Miles**—Combining a scientific non-skid tread with extra durability and equipment beauty.

Mr. Dealer—Your territory may be open. Please write us.
THE MID-CONTINENT TIRE MFG. CO.
 Wichita, Kansas

LIFT OFF CORNS!

With fingers! Corns and calluses lift off. No pain!



Magie! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!

Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.—Adv.

Mud Baths.
 Representative Capstick was talking about airplane production.
 "Our airplane production has been slow," he said, "but I really think that too much abuse has been showered on the men who inaugurated it."
 "One of these men was recently taken down with rheumatism. As he hobbled on his two sticks across the veranda of a seashore hotel a sympathetic lady said to him:
 "Have you ever tried mud baths?"
 "Yes, indeed," he answered. "Didn't you know that I served on the aircraft production board till they kicked me out?"

Get New Kidneys!

The kidneys are the most overworked organs of the human body, and when they fail in their work of filtering out and throwing off the poisons developed in the system, things begin to happen.

One of the first warnings is pain or stiffness in the lower part of the back; highly colored urine; loss of appetite; indigestion; irritation, or even stone in the bladder. These symptoms indicate a condition that may lead to that dreaded and fatal malady, Bright's disease, for which there is said to be no cure.

Do not delay a minute. At the first indication of trouble in the kidney, liver, bladder or urinary organs start taking Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules, and save yourself before it is too late. Instant treatment is necessary in kidney and bladder troubles. A delay is often fatal.

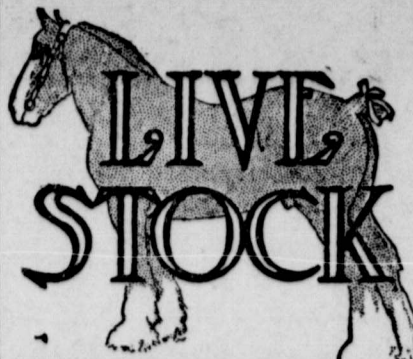
You can almost certainly find immediate relief in Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules. For more than 200 years this famous preparation has been an unflinching remedy for all kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It is the pure, original Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used. About two capsules each day will keep you toned up and feeling fine. Get it at any drug store, and if it does not give you almost immediate relief, your money will be refunded. Be sure you get the GOLD MEDAL brand. None other genuine. In boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

Measure Socks With Ruler.
 A ruler and not a tape measure should be used in determining the length of socks knitted to Red Cross requirements.
 Feet must be from 11 to 11½ inches long. Socks should not be larger than standard in one place and smaller than standard in another. However, socks that are well proportioned are accepted if they are slightly over or slightly under standard.

SA-TAN-IC, THE GREAT TONIC
 and blood purifier. Quickly relieves kidney troubles, stomach and liver complaints. The great home remedy. Every bottle guaranteed or money refunded. Sa-tan-ic Medicine Co., 324 Butte Bldg., Wichita. All druggists.—Adv.

Must Salute Women.
 British naval officers have to salute the "Wrens," women in the royal naval service; when the women are higher in rank than they, and the women must return the salute with a bow. The women seem to be given considerable liberty in regard to saluting one another.

That Depends.
 "You must be patient and bear all these pin pricks of married life." "But, great Scott, man! My wife uses a hatpin."



LIVE STOCK

GRAZING WHITE HOUSE LAWN
 President Wilson Sets Example Which Might Be Followed by Owners of Large Grass Plots.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
 When a flock of sheep appeared not long ago on the green sward of the White House grounds, a desire to "match the President" in helping to increase the country's mutton and wool supply was manifested by many persons whose responsibility covered big lawns, golf courses and city parks. Many public parks, golf courses, and private lawns in the country may be so situated that they can profitably be made to serve as grazing grounds for sheep. It is believed that their use for grazing sheep would have not only a sentimental value but a practical one. But owners and persons charged with the care of such property are advised to investigate the matter thoroughly before they embark in the enterprise of raising sheep. Sheep raising involves much more than placing the animals in good pasture. It has its technical side, and at present, when every pound of wool and every pound of meat is needed, it is felt that experience bought at the price of either wool

or meat would be too costly. The animal husbandry division of the department of agriculture will answer requests for information from persons who desire to raise sheep, and has a number of publications on the subject available for free distribution.

Sheep now cost approximately three times as much as in normal times. Good commercial sheep at present sell for from \$16 to \$20 a head.

In any sheep enterprise provision must be made for the guarding or fencing in of the flock, for not only are the animals prone to stray from home pastures, but they are favored prey for dogs, which annually inflict great losses on the industry. Winter care must be provided for, and feed and sheltered quarters must be available in cold weather. Persons who desire to raise sheep are advised to enter the industry with a view of staying for several years at least. The gross annual returns from the ewes of breeding age may be expected to range from \$8 to \$15 a head, depending upon the percentage of lambs raised, the weight of the fleece and the value of these products. The fleeces from one sheep average five to eight pounds and is now selling for from 50 to 65 cents a pound. The ewes with good management will each raise a lamb. The lambs at five months will weigh approximately 60 pounds and will be worth 15 cents a pound and over. The useful life of a sheep is about six years.

Flocks of sheep have been maintained in public parks in New York and Boston, and a flock once was grazed on the grounds around the Washington monument in the capital. The use of sheep in lawns and parks has been extensive in England. The labor-saving value of sheep is important, for they are neat and effective grass cutters. Sometimes, too, they eat shrubbery and flowers, but this danger can be met by a watchful shepherd or other safeguards.

CARE ABOUT WATER TROUGHS
 Puddle Around Watering Place Is Disagreeable to Sight and Smell—Also Breeds Flies.
 There is no need to run so much water into the watering trough that it slops over and forms a puddle all about the trough. Under the constant stamping of animals it is not long before the surroundings assume the consistency of thin porridge. This is not only disagreeable to sight and smell but it shows slight consideration for sanitation. Flies in large numbers are to be seen about such a place. A few hours later they may be inspecting the food on one's table. Be it remembered that liquid filth is always a source of more danger to human health than where it is bone dry.

Feed Little Pigs Separately.
 As soon as the pigs will eat, which is usually at four or five weeks of age, they should be fed separately from their dam.

Lemon Juice For Freckles
 Girls! Make beauty lotion at home for a few cents. Try it!

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quart of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whiterer, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how freckles, sunburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Germany's Case.
 Representative Kahn said in Washington the other day:
 "In the German reichstag Secretary Kuhlman has been thanking the neutrals for their courtesy and kindness. Germany is now in a position where she's grateful for a kind word, no matter how gruffly spoken.
 "Germany is like the lady who sang 'Juanita' at the concert. She sang so badly that she was interrupted with a volley of catcalls, but in the tumult a man yelled fiercely:
 "Order, order! Give the old cow a chance!"
 "Oh," she said, "I'm so glad to see there's at least one gentleman in the house."

Important to Mothers
 Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years.
 Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Inevitable.
 "Well I'll be blamed!" said the ordinarily meek little man in great surprise.
 "Why, Henry Fock! Such language!"
 "Well, I know I will, so why not acknowledge it at once."

Absolutely Nothing.
 "There is nothing common about that young Plunger."
 "No, not even sense."

Skin Troubles That Itch
 Burn and disfigure quickly soothed and healed by hot baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointments of Cuticura Ointment. For free samples, address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Costly Bachelor's Hall.
 Finley Peter Dunne said the other day:
 "It's folly to say that two can live as cheap as one—two can live far, far cheaper than one.
 "Are you sending your wife to the shore this August? I asked a married man.
 "No," he answered. "I can't afford it. It costs too much."
 "But," I said, "your wife's tastes are simple. Surely she can sojourn at the shore without spending any great amount?"
 "I know that, all right," said he; "but last August, while she was at the shore, I spent over two hundred a week."

Not Quite Extinct.
 "What's become of the old-fashioned person who used to say motion pictures were injurious to the eyes?"
 "How do I know?" replied the irascible man. "I don't even know what's become of the old-fashioned antiviviprude who used to claim that motion pictures were undermining morals of the young thing."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Uncle Eben.
 "Food will win de war," said Uncle Eben, "but it don't follow dat de man who eats de most is de best fighter."
Proof of It.
 "How's his credit?"
 "It must be good. I understand he owes everybody money."
 W. N. U., WICHITA, NO. 36-1918.

Puts a ... Distemper
 CURES THE SICK
 And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. Consumers may order direct from the manufacturers. Send remittance with your order, 50 cents and \$1.15 a bottle; \$5.50 and \$11.00 the dozen, delivered.
 SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Mrs. Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Proof that Some Women do Avoid Operations
 Mrs. Etta Dorion, of Ogdensburg, Wis., says:
 "I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."
 How Mrs. Boyd Avoided an Operation.
 Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well.
 "My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARY BOYD, 1421 6th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.
 Every Sick Woman Should Try
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
 Before Submitting To An Operation
 LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

You Are Dying By Acid
 When you have Heartburn, Gas, Bloat, and that Full Feeling after eating. TAKE ONE
EATONIC
 FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE
 Get rid of the Overload and Excess Acid and you will fairly feel the GAS driven out of your body—THE BLOAT GOES WITH IT. IT GIVES YOU REAL STOMACH COMFORT
 Get EATONIC from your Druggist with the DOUBLE GUARANTEE
 Send for the "Eaty" Book. Address EATONIC Remedy Co., 1155-56 St. W. Wash. Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Each a Cent or Two a Day

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON,

Again the Government comes to the people of the country with the request that they lend their money, and lend it upon a more liberal scale than ever before, in order that the great war for the rights of America and the liberation of the world may be prosecuted with ever increasing vigor to a victorious conclusion. And it makes the appeal with the greatest confidence because it knows that every day it is becoming clearer and clearer to thinking men throughout the nation that the winning of the war is an essential investment. The money that is held back now will be of little use or value if the war is not won and the selfish masters of Germany are permitted to dictate what America may and may not do. Men in America, besides, have from the first until now dedicated both their lives and their fortunes to the vindication and maintenance of the great principles and objects for which our Government was set up. They will not fail now to show the world for what their wealth was intended.

Woodrow Wilson

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