

The Miami Chief.

Vol. 20 MIAMI, Roberts County, TEXAS, Thursday, Dec. 26 1918. No. 27.

TALKING POINTS ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS

STATISTICAL FACTS

Kills 160,000 people in the United States every year—one every 3 minutes.
Kills one tenth to one-seventh of our people.
Kills one third of all who die between the ages of 18 and 45.
Cost in dollars and cents over 1,000,000 a year in loss of life labor to the United States.
Less than 1,000,000 people, it is estimated, in the United States are suffering from it.
More men die of tuberculosis than women.
63 percent of all tuberculosis deaths in New York being males.
The death rate for negroes in the United States is more than three times that for 148 per 100,000 population.
Negroes seem to have an unusually high mortality from tuberculosis.
Tuberculosis seems to be decreasing in those cities where anti-tuberculosis campaigns are being waged.

WHAT IS TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis is a disease process, caused by the growth in the body of the bacillus of germ. The germ is a parasite or fungus, rod shaped, approximately 1-100000 of an inch long and 1-1000000 of an inch wide, discovered by Dr. Robert Koch in 1882. The daily expectorations of the consumptive may contain millions of germs.
The germ grows in the body tissues and produces poisons which cause the well-known symptoms of the disease.
The most common form of tuberculosis is of the lungs, or phthisis, but it may occur in any part of the body, and especially in the joints of children.

DISPOSING CAUSES

Person.
Weakened Physical condition.
Lack of proper food.
Alcoholism.
Colds, pneumonia, typhoid, pleurisy, etc.
Overcrowding and working conditions.
Impure air, darkness, dust.

IMMEDIATE CAUSES

Tuberculosis is acquired, not inherited. There can be no tuberculosis without the germ. The consumption of infection is by inhalation of germs from the air, or by contact with germs from the sputum of a consumptive, or by contact with germs from the air, or by contact with germs from the sputum of a consumptive, or by contact with germs from the air, or by contact with germs from the sputum of a consumptive.

HOW TUBERCULOSIS MAY BE PREVENTED

1. By teaching the consumptive to destroy his sputum.
2. By teaching people not to sleep, live or work in dark or badly ventilated rooms.
3. By teaching the consumptive how to destroy his sputum so as not to infect his family or neighbors.
4. By discovering the disease in its early stages and curing the patient, thus removing a source of infection to others.
5. By educating the community as to the nature of the disease—that is, communicable, preventable and curable.
6. By educating people to keep their bodies in such physical condition as to enable them to resist the germ.
7. By advocating fresh air, outdoor life, sunshine, rest, no overwork, wholesome food, temperate habits.
8. By safeguarding the health of children, keeping them away, especially from sources of infection.
9. By insisting on periodic (at least yearly) physical examination for everyone, well or sick.

INFORMATION

If you would care for books or any information on the disease, it will be gladly furnished you if you will write to the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Calisbad, TEXAS.

THE STATE BANK

Bank has back of it elevated service. It takes its ability and willingness to serve its customers efficiently and promptly. In its unflinching and careful attention to detail. A bank policy it is to aid and encourage every legitimate development of the rural and stockraising of this community.

SCHOOL NOTES

OPENING OF SCHOOL AGAIN MONDAY.

The Public School will open again Monday morning of next week, so it has been announced if nothing further prevents. Some extra hard work will be done from now until the end of the term.

Supt. Clay informs us that it is now the plans to put in an extra hour per day, and also possibly drop one or two studies in some of the grades in order that the children will be able to make their grades.

It is the earnest desire of the teachers and trustees that all children be present Monday morning ready to "Hit the Trail" as they never did before, and make up for the lost time. Special precautions will be taken for the prevention of the influenza, and the teachers will be especially cautious and all parents should also be very careful not to send a child to school who is sick.

M. E. Wells has been appointed to fill the unexpired term as school trustee of J. E. George, deceased.

Children, especially babies are particularly liable to infection from contact with consumptive persons.

Such childhood infection may not produce immediate disease and may remain inactive for years until the boy or girl, weakened by bad environment, dissipation or overwork, loses the normal resisting power, the latent germ becomes active, and a breakdown with tuberculosis follows.

Because of this, it is of the utmost importance to keep the body always strong and resistant.

COMMONEST EARLY SYMPTOMS

Persistent cough or cold, lasting 3 weeks or longer, or a continued hoarseness.
Loss of weight and appetite.
Run down tired feeling.
Persistent pain in the chest.
Afternoon temperature.
Night sweats.
Spitting of blood or streaks of blood in sputum.

These symptoms should lead anyone to consult a physician.

HOW TUBERCULOSIS MAY BE TREATED AND CURED.

1. Essentials in cure of tuberculosis are fresh air, cleanliness, rest, wholesome food, and a determination to get well.
2. Early discovery of the disease is necessary for cure. Best method of cure is sanatorium treatment.
3. The disease may be treated at home, if patient can be given plenty of food and fresh air, rest and discipline under direction of a physician. Tuberculosis dispensaries give free advice and treatment to those unable to pay a physician.

4. Avoid patent medicines and advertised cures. They do not cure and are always dangerous.
5. There is no danger from a careful consumptive who destroys his sputum properly and is cleanly in his habits.

6. The direction of a good physician is absolutely essential in the cure of tuberculosis.

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CHANGE IN THE TIME DEC 31 RUN YOUR CLOCK BACK HOUR

This part of the country has been changed from Central to Mountain time, the change to take effect at 2 A. M. on January 1st, 1919.

Heretofore the place of changing time has been at Clovis, N. M., but on and after Jan. 1st the point of change will be at Wynoka, Okla.

In order to comply with this change all clocks should be set back one hour on the day stated, and the time will take effect at 2 A. M.

We can't say that we like this business of changing the time so much. We did not like the fast time in the summer, and neither is this new time, two hours later going to be so nice, but we just guess there is nothing else to do.

Remember that on and after Jan. 1st we will be under Mountain time. A change in the railroad time schedule takes place, putting all trains just one hour later.

J. M. Keffer, local agent for the Santa Fe gives us the following new passenger train schedule, effective at 2 A. M. Jan 1st.

R. R. TIME TABLE PASSENGER SCHEDULE. STANDARD MOUNTAIN TIME WEST BOUND

No. 117	6:03 p. m.
No. 113	3:45 a. m.
EAST BOUND.	
No. 118	1:24 p. m.
No. 114	7:58 p. m.

BIG SNOW FOR XMAS.

A real sure enough snow fell this week. Starting last Sunday night and continuing steady up to bedtime Monday night, the fleecy locks continued to fall in great numbers. It is hard to estimate the depth, it being drifted so bad. It is easy to find drifts ten to fifteen feet deep, and you can hardly find a place where the snow is less than two feet. We have plenty for the time being, to say the least of it. The fall is estimated at two and a half to four feet.

Several men were caught in town who had cattle to feed in the country and some of them had quite a time getting out home Monday. The Mobeetie mail line and the rural mail line have not been able to make their trips this week, and Santa Fe trains have been greatly blocked and running hours and hours late. Several big snow plows were in operation Monday and Tuesday.

Every inch of snow adds terror to the livestock and life to the wheat. This has been one of the wettest falls the Panhandle has experienced in the past several years, and with anything like a decent spring, we may be assured that there will be more crops raised than there ever was before. Great is the productivity of the Panhandle when we have plenty of moisture.

RED CROSS DRIVE GOING NICE IN THIS COUNTY

In spite of the bad weather and sickness, Roberts county is coming nicely with our Red Cross drive. The time limit was fixed for Monday to be the closing day, but this has been extended to Dec. 31st, and Chairman Jackson states that workers will be busy until every adult in the county joins or until the last day of the drive.

Up to Monday there had been near 600 answered the Roll Call with a heart and a dollar. We expect the drive to reach 800 to 1000 members before it closes in this county.

Remember all it takes is a "Heart and a dollar". If you haven't either, you can't join. If you have only one of them, borrow the other.

AMERICAN PRISONERS HELP

Americans who had been imprisoned during the war by the Turkish government, began to do relief work among the starving and destitute people of Western Asia. Among the prisoners were William Nelson, former vice-council at Tripoli, Syria and Charles Arthur Dana, of the Presbyterian Board Foreign Missions. They were accused of espionage by the Ottoman government, the charges having grown out of the help the Americans had given to the Armenian refugees.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

For the first time since October we are to have Sunday School and church services next Sunday morning.

Everybody should try and attend. It is not thought wise to have evening services yet.

Let us have a fine turnout Sunday Morning.
C. E. PITTS, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Flu quarantine will be lifted in time for us to have our Sunday School and Sunday morning services. As an expression of gratitude to God for the improved health conditions and for the many other blessings we have received from Him, let us present ourselves at his house for these services.

Sunday School 10:00 o'clock.
Morning preaching services at 11. It is understood that there will be no night services at any of the churches in town.

E. G. PENNINGTON, Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The Influenza quarantine on public gatherings is again lifted, and we rejoice that our houses of worship may open. There will be Sunday School and preaching at the Methodist Church Next Sunday Morning.

Sunday School at 10:00 o'clock.
Supt. McKenzie is anxious to see all teachers and pupils in their classes on time. Let's show our gratitude to God by being present.

Preaching services at 11:00 o'clock in conference with the other Pastors we have thought it wise not to have evening services.

Morning Theme: Soldiers Comfort
We extend to you a cordial invitation to worship with us in both morning services. "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord."
J. H. HICKS, Pastor.

MARRIED MONDAY.

Sargent Dave Keen not only came home to visit homefolks during the Holiday season, but had another motive in view also. He and Miss Annie Ramsay were married Monday afternoon about three o'clock, Judge Ewing performing the ceremony.

The contracting parties to this wedding are both well and favorably known to Miami people. Mr. Keen is a son of Mrs. John Stump and lived on the Stump ranch prior to his entry in the army, only for a few months when he worked in the Pickins & Dial garage. Sargent Dave is a splendid young man and expects to get his discharge from the army in about thirty days.

The bride has spent most of her life in Miami and is a model lady. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ramsay and has been living lately with her brother on the West Plains. She was manager for the Southwestern Telephone Company while they maintained an office here.

We heartily congratulate this happy young couple and wish them all the joys of life.

Sargent Keen will return to the training camp Friday of this week.

MICKIE SAYS

OUR REPORTER SAYS, "WHEN FOLKS TRAVELLED BY TRAIN, I COULD KEEP TRACK OF 'EM, BUT SINCE THESE DOD-GASTED AUTOS ARE LEAVIN' TOWN BY EVERY ROAD BURN HOUR, I GOTTA FAT CHANCE! WHEN FOLKS GO VISITIN', ER HAVE VISITORS, I WISHT THEY'D TELL ME ABOUT IT."



Happy New Year To You All.

Thanks for the nice business we received during 1918, and we hope to merit a continuance throughout the new year.

LET US BE YOUR GROCER

MIAMI PRODUCE CO.

J. H. DIAL, PROP.

AMONG THE SOLDIER BOYS.

Joe Coffee, Frank Chisum and Oscar Webster came in last week from Canyon where they have been attending the S. A. T. C. They were honorably discharged.

Leo Fitzgerald came in Thursday of last week from Camp Travis where he has been stationed since entering the army. He is a musician in the Hospital band. Receiving a ten day furlough he will return to the camp by the 28th. He expects to get his discharge in the spring.

Dave Keen came in last week and is visiting Miami friends and relatives and incidentally got married as will be noted in another place.

Cleave Coffee who has been in training at College Station with the S. A. T. C. came in this week. He received a discharge.

"Kib" Crocker came in this week on a ten day furlough and is visiting homefolks.

Randal Patton came in Monday on a furlough to spend Christmas in Miami.

Happy Casey has arrived back in the United States, so a telegram states which his father received first of the week. He is now in New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Chisum received a letter first of the week from their son Earl who was wounded in France stating that he was now able to be up some and around the hospital.

Emmett Gatlin is spending the holidays in Miami, being home from the Roswell Military Institute.

Jimmie Kivlehen came in last week from Austin where he has been in special training for the U. S. Military reserve.

John Patton returned last night to his training Camp.

Dallas George came in last night from the training camp but will leave again tonight, his furlough being very short.

Smith Meador left last night to again join his troop at the training camp.

EAT FROM GARBAGE PAILS

Major Stephen Trowbridge, a relief worker in Palestine, writes of seeing starving people eat out of garbage pails. Many times he has noticed women and children in the streets stoop to gather orange peels from the mud and thrust them into their mouths. In Western Asia there are nearly four million people who are war refugees who have suffered at the hands of both the Turks and the Germans, and who are now destitute and in actual danger of death from starvation.

We call your special attention to an article in this weeks paper, headed "Some Talking points About Tuberculosis." There is some very valuable information in this article for you, whether or not you have tuberculosis, or even expect to have it. This information is put out by the Texas Tuberculosis Sanitarium and is very valuable.

AVOID THE SPENDING DEMON

AVOID THE SPENDING DEMON ONCE HE GETS YOU IN HIS GRIP YOU ARE LOST TO PROSPERITY. THE ONLY WAY TO AVOID SPENDING YOUR MONEY IS TO PUT IT WHERE YOU CANNOT GET AT IT READILY. THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY SAFE PLACE TO PUT IT IS THE BANK.

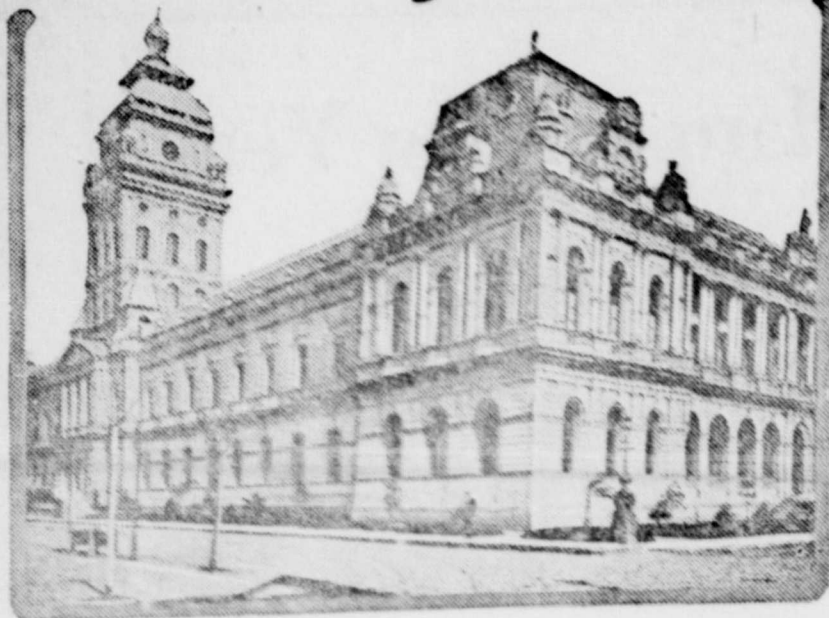
PUT YOUR MONEY IN OUR BANK AND AVOID THE SPENDING DEMON.

THE BANK OF MIAMI

(unincorporated)
Roberts County Depository



Argentina's Second Metropolis



The Court House in Rosario.

ON THE broad and majestic Parana, sweeping southward toward the sea, stands Argentina's second metropolis, Rosario, about 300 miles distant from the Atlantic. Unlike many other large South American cities, Rosario is neither the capital of a state nor the capital of a nation. Its importance, therefore, is not closely allied with the vagaries of provincial or federal politics; it stands upon the solid foundation of commerce and industry.

Rosario's first bank was established in 1857, and the same year saw the organization of a chamber of commerce of 100 members, and a shipping society; the latter was responsible for the construction of the mole "castellano," which served shipping interests for many years thereafter. Being neither federal nor state capital, Rosario's public buildings are not so numerous as those of a city of both political and commercial importance; but the latter interests are responsible for the construction of many fine edifices for innumerable purposes, a few of which are shown in the illustrations. Private residences, as a rule, partake of Spanish architecture, with the ever-loved patio and its flowers and birds as special features.

Horse-drawn street cars were completely withdrawn from Rosario in 1908, and today there are modern electric cars operated on 52 or more miles of tracks, and all of the cars transported 27,000,000 passengers in a recent year. The fare is 10 centavos, or the equivalent of about 4 cents in United States currency.

The port of Rosario is a busy place. The Sociedad Anonima, a French organization, operates the port under regulations prescribed by the federal government. The company is credited with a capital of about \$2,000,000 and has outstanding bonds for \$20,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent. Its concession covers a large area and approximately three miles of wharf along which it operates 30 miles of railway. Much of the proposed work of improving and modernizing has already been accomplished; more is to be done. Cargo is handled by steam and electric cranes, the latter power being generated by the company's private plant. The company also operates a large grain elevator. During the last normal year (1913) Rosario's exports amounted to 3,612,970 metric tons; imports, 1,307,681 metric tons. This commerce was carried by 2,076 steamers and 977 sailing vessels, which entered or cleared the port.

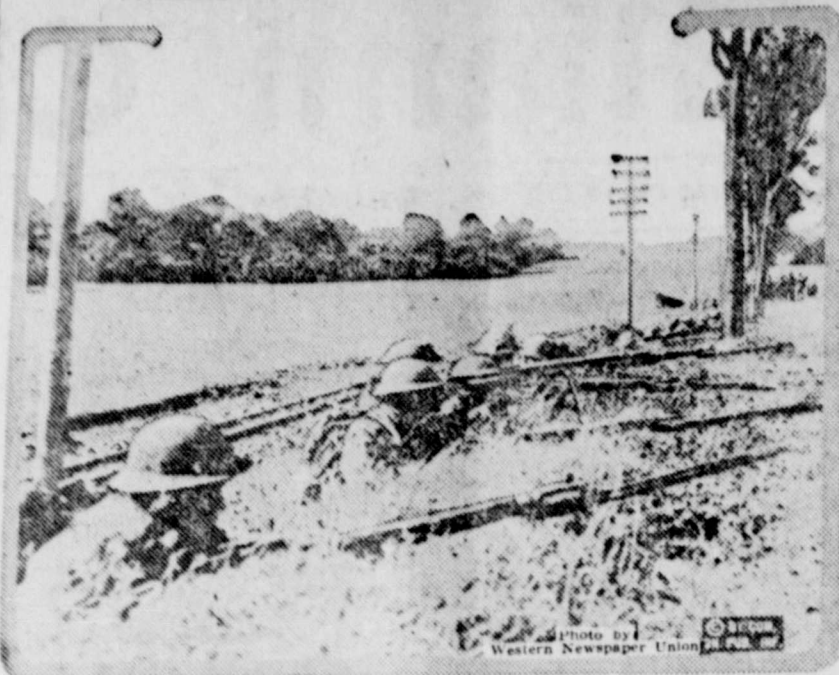
Many Small River Steamers. Aside from the activities of seagoing commerce the small trading vessels that come down to Rosario from many far inland points are interesting and significant. For instance, the little Bolivian port of Suarez, 1,500 miles or more northward on the Paraguay, sends a regular trader to Rosario; the boats from the Alto Parana, the Pilcomayo, the Bermejo, and other rivers also make Rosario their southern terminus. With ocean and river craft of all descriptions anchored for several miles along the water front, with sailors and river boatmen speaking varied languages, handling cargoes curious and interesting, a commercial picture is presented that merits the attention of a gifted painter.

The city of Rosario is supplied with water for domestic purposes by an English corporation, which obtained a franchise in 1888 lasting for 70 years. The water is obtained from the Parana above the city, and after passing through filtering and clearing reservoirs is distributed through the city by about 220 miles of pipe line. Taking 1913 as an average year there were more than 23,300 firms and individuals taking this water, and the receipts to the company for the same period amounted to \$588,000.

Rosario's system of sewerage is modern and efficient, and since 1910 the operating company has been extending sewers to more remote suburban districts. The net revenue in 1914 amounted to \$211,000, and this sum allowed the payment of a 3 per cent dividend to stockholders. Sewerage rates are about 4 per cent of the rental value of property.

Tank Riding Social Fad. Tank riding is the latest society "wrinkle" in London. It's just as fashionable as ballooning used to be years ago. Lady Hamilton of Dalzell sat in "Jillian" the other day while he demolished some old buildings just for practice.

AMERICANS IN ST. MIHIEL REGION



Americans in support beside a road in the captured St. Mihiel salient. Behind them is a captured German narrow-gauge railway for hauling supplies.

THRILLING RAID OVER HUN TOWN

London.—American bombing squadrons are now bombing the Rhine valley along with the British. The Yankee pilots and observers, like their brethren of the royal air force, enter into this "sport" with the same spirit that has made them famous on the baseball diamond or football gridiron of their own American colleges.

A young American aviator has just told of a trip over the German lines and back behind into German territory. The formation in which the American aviators flew consisted of 11 big bombing machines, each of which carried 1,000 pounds of high explosives, three machine guns and three men. This was the boy's story:

"After I had tried the guns on my machine, checked the bombs, made sure everything was ship-shape, and put a couple of little bombs into a small bag beside me, I started my engine. The big motors growled away, waiting for the starting flash. Soon the signal came and we were off.

"For twenty minutes we climbed, until the earth was just a black blot. Another twenty-five minutes and we were over the trenches, with the searchers groping about in the mists below us. The big guns crashed away continuously, and we could see the explosions from where we soared high above them. No sooner had we crossed the lines than the Germans started firing at us with their anti-aircraft guns. Once a German searchlight got right on us with its beam of light. We fired a couple of rounds of machine-gun fire at the Germans who were manning the searchlight, and it went out.

"Far below us we could see the lights of a locomotive. Finally we reached our objective. According to plan, we throttled our motors and

glided toward the earth to get nearer our target. It seemed curiously quiet. Then suddenly the earth seemed to open below us. Seventeen searchlights were turned on us by the Germans, and their shafts of light swept all about us. The anti-aircraft guns made a wall ahead of us. The high-explosive shells burst on every side of us, and the green-fire balls swayed and spiraled as they tried to set us on fire. The American machines went straight on, with never a waver or a turn. There were so many crashes that I thought more than once that we were hit. We kept straight on.

Amid Blinding Rays. "Suddenly one of the German searchlights got us and the rest of the seventeen threw around us with a suddenness that made their concentration feel like a blow. We fired our machine guns until the tips of the weapons got red and the glow began to creep up the barrels. The whole seventeen beamed beams on us, although we plunged and side-slipped about in a desperate way. We let go the bombs when we were right over the mark. The anti-aircraft shells were getting even closer than ever and the machine was hit time and again, though not in a vital spot. Why we were not literally blown out of the air I do not know. After we were well over the mark and had dropped all our bombs we discovered one 250-pound bomb which had caught fast in the rack and failed to drop when released. Consequently we swung back on a second run and when we were over the place which we had bombed we let go the last bomb and scored a direct hit far below.

"We went home at a high speed. We crossed our own trench lines at about 3,000 feet up, saw some familiar landmarks, headed for our own airfield, fired our signal and got the answer. A few minutes later we had landed. A glance over the machine saw two big tears in the side of the fuselage and many holes in the wings.

"But we had done a splendid bit of bombing, and such damage as our machine had suffered was by no means difficult to repair."

In California there are 39,352 irrigated farms.

PRISONERS ARE BADLY TREATED

London.—A corporal in the Lincolnshires, who was taken prisoner in April, 1917, and who succeeded in escaping from the Hun's clutches in June, 1918, has given a very interesting account of his experiences. He is a man of the highest character and his story is, therefore, worthy of credence.

He was captured April 11, 1917, near Alcock, and was at first taken to the German headquarters, behind the line. He was questioned, but refused to give any information. He was then sent to a working party behind the German lines at a place called Marez, and was employed on a ration dump. The party was about 16 kilometers from the line; they could see the British shells bursting a mile or so away, but the corporal never heard of any casualties among the prisoners.

There was a commandant in charge of the camp, and the second in command was a fieldwebel. Both these officials treated the prisoners very badly. The first day that they were in camp the commandant came, and the fieldwebel shouted "Achtung." The men did not know what he meant and did not therefore spring to attention, as they should have done. The fieldwebel thereupon struck them with a whip. The sentries also treated them very badly.

Picks Up Food—Shot. When the prisoners were returning from work the Frenchwomen used to throw them food and other things. The men knew that it was forbidden to step out of the ranks to pick these things up, but they were so hungry that they often broke the rules. The corporal saw a man shot by a sentry for stepping out of the ranks in this way. He was killed instantly, the bullet passed right through him, went through another man's pocket and blew the finger, or two fingers, off a third man. There were two other men shot in the same way; the corporal saw them both brought into the lager. The prisoners got no food from England while they were on this working

party, and they were not allowed to write home. Toward the end of May, 1917, the corporal was transferred to Minster 11, in Germany, and a week later he was sent on to Minden, where he remained six weeks. The treatment at Minden was not bad, and in this respect it differed from the food, which was very bad indeed. A five-pound loaf of black bread was divided among 13 men; this was their bread ration for the day. They had coffee in the morning and a thin, watery kind of soup at noon. Once a week they had fish and a small quantity of potatoes. At 6:30 in the evening they had what they called "sandstone." It was just like eating sand. Sometimes they had ground maize, and one night out of three they had coffee.

Works in Munition Factory. From Minden the corporal went on a working party to Hattlingen, where he remained three weeks. He was working in a munition factory, unloading iron and coal, but the prisoners had nothing to do with the machinery. There were ten Englishmen in the working party, 44 Russians and four Frenchmen. The treatment was not good, and the work was very hard.

At the beginning the guards over the prisoners were soldiers, but during the last four months that the corporal was in Germany they had been replaced by elderly civilians. The guards told the prisoners that there had been riots in Berlin just after Christmas, 1917, and several people had been shot. The guards said that all the best men had gone and that it was shameful to think of the kind of men that they were using in the army. As has already been said, this corporal is a particularly intelligent man. He is quite ready to admit good treatment when good treatment has been given to him, and he has contented himself with giving the bare facts of the case without comment.

BURN FRENCH HOMES

With the French Army in Champagne, detachments of engineers from General Gouraud's army in exploring the region from which the Germans have been driven in this sector have discovered in many villages evidence of the method by which the destruction of dwellings, churches and other public buildings was organized.

The region along the Retourne abounds with indications of willful devastation of villages that were never within range of artillery, but were found razed. In others where houses were still erect they were mined for slow destruction, while the purely military installations, such as barracks built by the Germans for their own troops, were left intact.

Orders for the burning of Junville, a large village in the Valley of the Retourne, arrived on the day of evacuation. The people pleaded with the officers to spare their homes, but the torch was put to every house. The village was one vast brazier when the

United Mine Workers have 7,317 Canadian members.

gilded toward the earth to get nearer our target. It seemed curiously quiet. Then suddenly the earth seemed to open below us. Seventeen searchlights were turned on us by the Germans, and their shafts of light swept all about us. The anti-aircraft guns made a wall ahead of us. The high-explosive shells burst on every side of us, and the green-fire balls swayed and spiraled as they tried to set us on fire. The American machines went straight on, with never a waver or a turn. There were so many crashes that I thought more than once that we were hit. We kept straight on.

The KITCHEN CABINET

Your part in the war is to produce as much as possible, consume as little as necessary, and loan your savings to the government. Are you facing your task as cheerfully as our fighting men face theirs? Are we worth the sacrifice they are making for us?

GOOD AND ECONOMICAL DISHES.

SPAGHETTI or ravioli paste may be prepared at home, making an economical and tasty dish at small cost. Prepare the paste by mixing together two-thirds of a cupful each of wheat flour, rye and barley, add two un-

beaten eggs and one-fourth of a cupful of cold water, or sufficient to make a very stiff paste. Turn out on a floured board and knead thoroughly, until even in color, then if used for spaghetti or noodles, cut in strips and let them dry for a while. The paste may be cut in squares and filled with a mixture of chopped cooked spinach, chard and parboiled calf's brains. Cover each square with another piece of the paste, pinch the edges together and drop them into boiling salted water, cook 15 minutes and serve with a tomato sauce.

Rice Pudding.—Wash one and a third cupfuls of rice and cook until tender in boiling salted water. Drain and add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and four tablespoonfuls of corn syrup. Butter a pudding dish and put in a layer of rice. Peel three apples and spread a layer of sliced apples over the rice. Alternate the rice and apples until all are used. Bake in a moderate oven until the apples are tender.

Oatmeal-Graham Bread.—Take four cupfuls of ground oatmeal or oat flour, four cupfuls of wheat flour, three cupfuls of liquid, one yeast cake, two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, and two tablespoonfuls of shortening. Mix and prepare as usual.

Onion en Casserole.—Peel and cook a half-dozen medium-sized onions in boiling salted water until tender. The place in a well-greased casserole. Cover with a white sauce, using a fourth of a cupful of chicken fat, and the same amount of flour cooked together; add two cupfuls of milk, salt and pepper to season, add a beaten egg and pour over the onions; let cook well covered until the egg is set. Serve from the "casserole."

A really good memory is one that recalls life's pleasures rather than its hardships, and so is a storehouse of treasures.

HELPFUL HINTS AND DISHES.

THE secret of a good stuffing or farce is not solved by one old cook which will appear to melt who object to the soggy indigestible stuffing, so frequently served.

Break stale bread in small pieces and cover with cold water; never use hot water unless you like it soggy and heavy. Drain and squeeze the water out with your hands. If it still seems wet, add dry crumbs to absorb the extra moisture. Now season well with salt, pepper, finely minced parsley and sweet marjoram; the kind and amount of seasoning depends upon your own taste. For a quart of stuffing take three good-sized onions, chop fine and fry in butter until they are cooked through; butter means any sweet fat, though of course the butter gives it most delicious flavor. Turn the onions when a light yellow into the bread and mix all together. Then add a little more fat to the frying pan and turn in the stuffing; when it begins to brown, stir often; cook a half-hour or care is taken not to overbrown it, then put it piping hot into the food to be stuffed of any kind; the flavor goes into the meat and the result is a better flavored breast of veal or turkey.

If one has a small amount of stuffing left, chop it and use this same stuffing in alternate layers with it with plenty of gravy, making a most economical and good-flavored dish.

Graham Wafers.—These are so much better for the children to eat than rich cookies and so much cheaper to make at home that they are worth trying. Take one quart of good graham flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sweet fat, and a good cupful of milk. Mix and sift as usual, knead well and roll out one-fourth inch thickness. Cut into small oblongs and bake in a hot oven, watching carefully as they will burn readily around the edges.

Economical Cake.—Cream two tablespoonfuls of butter, add a cupful of sugar, one and three-fourths cupfuls of pastry flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, the yolk of an egg, and beaten. Dissolve one and a half squares of chocolate in the milk and hot water. Sift the flour and baking powder together; if a butter substitute is used, be sure to add salt. The egg white may be used for frosting, if desired.

Nellie Maxwell



Uncle Sam is training 4,000 boys a month for service in the new merchant marine, the work being done on training ships operated by the United States shipping board. The apprentice lads on the ships show themselves apt in their new duties, and are keen to fill their leisure with some useful occupation. Some of them, like the boy shown here, have a talent for making drawn work and fringe on canvas for hammocks, mats, manrope fittings, skylight covers and the like. This is the merchant sailor's "knitting work."

PEPPLES FAMILY HAS ENVIABLE WAR RECORD

Hermil, O.—The Pepples family of this city has an enviable war record, having been represented in every war fought by the United States. The Revolutionary war, the War of 1812, the Mexican war, the Civil war and the Spanish-American struggle have all seen Peppleses bearing arms. In the present world war five of their sons are with the colors, bringing up the family's total for all American wars to 22 soldiers.

Close Court; Pick Cotton. Macon, Ga.—Judge Beverly D. Evans postponed his October term of court to allow all attaches, witnesses and all whose attendance would be required to busy themselves in the cotton fields, where demand for pickers is extreme.

SCHOOL PIGEONS FOR WAR WORK

Birds Are Prepared for Battle Just the Same as the Men.

PLAY BIG PART IN FIGHTING

Many Times Carry Messages That Mean Life and Death—Spend but Short Time in the Front Line Trenches.

With the American Army in France, pigeons must be schooled and prepared for battle just the same as men. Of the thousands of pigeons flying over the battle lines, carrying messages and playing their part in the fight against Germany, all have been carefully trained. Having natural "home" instinct, owing to their breeding, the birds practically train themselves, but they work under supervision of soldiers assigned to the "pigeon corps" because of their knowledge of the birds.

When a flock of pigeons is installed in a certain cote, it is kept confined closely for several days. The birds are given little food. Then they are released. Not being well fed, and therefore not very strong, they will fly only a few hundred yards from the cote. Upon their return they are given more food. Next day they are liberated again. This time they will fly somewhat farther than on the first day, and again their rations will be increased.

By the third day the pigeon really goes to work schooling itself. The bird's instinct is to become familiar with the country about its home cote. The flock will take to the wing on being released, and swing in an ever-widening circle about the cote. All the time, as it flies, each bird is studying the terrain, landmarks by which it can find its way home. The next step is to carry the pigeons up toward the line for training.

Time in Trenches Short.

Life in the front line isn't any easier for a pigeon than for a man. Consequently a bird's "trip" in the trenches on a stable sector is only 48 hours. At the end of that time, if not sent back with a message, the pigeon is released to fly back home for a dry rest and a good meal.

When not on duty, pigeons are kept in a dugout and are reasonably safe from shellfire. But for protection afforded them they would be exposed to instant death from gas.

Carried forward with each basket of pigeons is a big square container resembling a piece of tarpaulin. That's the pigeon's "gas mask." Made of strong, heavy, water-proof material, the "gas mask" fits over the entire basket of pigeons. It is lined on the inside with chemically-treated material that neutralizes the effect of gas. In case of a gas alarm, the soldier looking after the pigeons picks up the basket, opens up the big container, puts the basket of pigeons inside and closes it. The folds at the top being so arranged that it can be made airtight.

Danger From Hawks.

In addition to gas and shell fire the pigeons have their enemies of the air to combat in carrying out their missions. A heavily wooded district is especially dangerous for war pigeons. Many of the birds have been killed in such places by hawks. A pigeon usually will avoid flying over a wood whenever possible, but often when forced to take such a course is compelled to fly for its life as a hawk suddenly swoops from the wood. If the pigeon lives through shell fire, gas, escapes hawks and arrives near its cote safely, still another danger may be waiting. If the bird is nervous and refuses to be "trapped." In many

cases the messages by the birds mean life or death. Consequently there can be no delay in getting them from the pigeon's little message box once it arrives at the cote. The pigeon men, therefore, keep a shotgun close by, and are under orders to shoot down any pigeon that does not alight at its cote promptly.

Pigeons have played a prominent part in all fighting in which Americans have participated, from the first raids in Lorraine through the battle of Cantigny, the fighting through the Marne region and on to the St. Mihiel victory. Originally 2,000 birds were brought to France from the United States. More have come over from time to time, and pigeons from French cotes have re-enforced Uncle Sam's feathered messengers.

WHY FOE HASN'T A CHANCE

British Ace Tells Story of the Wonderful Pluck of French Peasant.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun—"A British ace, whose name is a household word in American owing to his achievements and his magazine articles, told me a wonderful story," said an American army officer.

"This ace was ordered to make a flight at night with a French peasant as a passenger," he said. "The peasant carried a parachute and a basket of carrier pigeons, and a basket of food."

"He asked the ace to point out the place where he wanted the peasant to jump. The aviator then asked the peasant if he had ever leaped from an airplane with a parachute before. The Frenchman's first trip in the air. The aviator circled over an indicated point in the landscape and gave the signal to the Frenchman. The latter stood up, waving to the aviator the peasant shouted:

"An revoir! Vive la France!" Then he jumped.

"That was a bit of French pluck for you."

"SUBMARINE ON STARBOARD!"



A United States blue-jacket stood on one of Uncle Sam's submarines on the lookout for the infernal Boche raider.

DESPITE ENEMY BLOOD THEY BOTH BUY BONDS

Youngstown, O.—Although the blood of overseas courses through their veins, the Americanism of Edward Weisbrod of German descent and Sam Milovitch, an Austrian, is being cited as worthy of being emulated by their fellow countrymen. These men have each bought a \$1,000 Liberty loan bond during the drive. Both are employed by a local steel company.

FORCES SUBS TO STAY UNDER SEA

Aerial Forces' Part in Keeping Ocean Lanes Open Is Described.

NAVAL AIRPLANES ON JOB

U-Boats Are Practically Helpless as Long as They Are Forced to Stay Under Water—Whaleback Carries 33 Meguis.

American Naval Base, France.—Hydroplanes constantly watch and guard this great American port and the American shipping approaching or entering it to prevent attack by submarines. One of the planes lay on the water ready to start seaward as the Associated Press correspondent visited the harbor. It looked very light and flimsy for this desperate work and its gray body gave it the appearance of a giant moth settled on the water.

Overhead, one thousand feet up, swung a huge lung shaped balloon, from the basket of which a naval officer and a sailor peered through marine glasses.

"They are on the lookout for a submarine," said the escort. "Their chief

purpose is to report the whereabouts of a submarine, and the destroyers then do the rest in forcing it under water. Even if submarines are off this port they are practically helpless, if we can keep them under water. It is only when they come to the surface that they can launch their torpedoes with full effect. Torpedoes fired when the craft is under water may lack direction to make them dangerous. So that, after all, the problem for the destroyers is to keep the submarines under water as well as to destroy them.

Big Whaleback Carries 33 Meguis. On shore scores of hydroplanes were ranged in two vast hangars and there were sheds for balloons.

A big whaleback from the great lakes was off to port and to starboard was a massive freighter.

"That is a strange ship," said the escort. "You will note she has no upper deck or cabins. The whole deck rolls back, like the roof of an open theater, and the deck becomes an enormous open hatch. It is like a huge open bowl, with no obstruction in lifting out the freight."

The freight in this case was as curious as the rolling deck, for it consisted of thirty-three enormous Mogul locomotives, all set up and ready to move, and with their tenders coupled. With the deck rolled back, locomotives and tenders were picked up by giant cranes and swung around to the nearby quay.

"The United States ship Carolina," a craft that never went to sea and never will, a "vessel" with stone walls, underground dungeons, twenty miles of tunnel and a vast bulk of masonry anchored to mother earth, is one of the sights at this port.

Ancient Chateau a United States Ship. It is a massive castle standing at the water's edge that bears this strange name. It is an ancient chateau, built 600 years ago, in the thirteenth century, and one of the marvels of Gothic architectural construction. It is used now as the United States naval barracks, and being put to naval uses, a sailor guided me upward by saying: "This way, sir, to the main deck."

And we climbed up the "hatchway" of crumbling stone to the main "deck," of Gothic masonry twelve feet thick. The way this castle came to be named as a United States warship was this: The United States Carolina is in reality a small steam yacht, used during the Spanish war. It was rather out of date and was tied up to the castle wall. Here it became very useful in making out requisitions for supplies needed in the castle. To make a requisition for a castle would seem quite irregular. And so everything was requisitioned for the United States ship Carolina, and in that way the castle got its equipment without disturbing any formalities.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

AT THE DOG SHOW.

"Bow-wow-wow," said the little toy spaniel in a high, piercing voice.

"Bow-wow-wow," said the big St. Bernard in a very dignified manner, though he was friendly; oh, yes, as friendly as could be.

"I'd be pretty mad if I were you," said the little toy spaniel.

"And what, pray tell, should I be mad about?" asked the St. Bernard. "I don't like to get angry. I much prefer being good-natured. And besides, I don't see anything to get angry about."

"I do, bow-wow, I most certainly do, bow-wow," said the little toy spaniel.

"Well," answered the St. Bernard, "you would not have me become angry and mad about something I don't understand—something—well, something that doesn't make me mad at all, because there is nothing which exists at the present moment which makes me mad."

"You're entirely too amiable," said the little toy spaniel. "You aren't fashionable enough. You try to be sensible."

"My friend," said the St. Bernard, "you are right when you say that I try to be sensible. But tell me, truly, don't I succeed in being sensible? That is—bow-wow—am I not sensible? I'd hate to think that I was not sensible when I tried all the time to be."

"You succeed all right," said the toy spaniel. "But I don't think you're right. I don't think you should be so good-natured and pleasant and friendly."

"You like to have me for a friend, don't you?" asked the St. Bernard.

"Ah, that is different, very different," said the toy spaniel. "You are quite safe in knowing me. My ancestors were very fine. We are a noble family; yes, we have a fine lot of dogs back of us."

"It seems to me," said the St. Bernard, "that it doesn't make much difference how many fine dogs are back of a fellow if the fellow himself isn't going to amount to something, too."

"Tooh! bow-wow," said the toy spaniel. "You don't understand. The joy in having fine ancestry is that one doesn't have to do anything one's self to be fine. It is all there without any effort."

"Ah, my poor little spaniel, that is where you are wrong," said the St. Bernard.

"What do you mean by saying I am wrong?" asked the toy spaniel, barking angrily.

"You are wrong," repeated the St. Bernard. And his eyes twinkled merrily, for he saw that the toy spaniel



The Toy Spaniel Didn't Dare Start a Fight.

was very angry and yet didn't dare start a fight. Of course, the St. Bernard wouldn't have fought with the toy spaniel for anything in the world, but it amused him, just the same, to see how much the toy spaniel longed to fight.

"Listen, my friend," said the St. Bernard, after the toy spaniel had grown tired of barking, "it is a wrong idea which you have in your little head when you say that a dog doesn't have to be a fine dog if he has had noble grandfathers and great-grandfathers. If he has had noble ones, then all the more reason that he should be worthy of them, and if he has been unfortunate and had very wild and peculiar ones, then he should make every effort to do his best to be a fine dog. Because it is something very fine to be noble when everything around you gives you an excuse to be the opposite way."

"I do believe you are right," said the toy spaniel. "I had never thought about it in such a way before."

The St. Bernard grinned and his eyes looked more friendly than ever. "I didn't mean to preach quite so much of a sermon," he said, "but I thought you had such wrong ideas I'd like to tell you the really and truly right ones. Besides, your ideas will never give you any happiness. But, by the way, what was I supposed to be angry about?"

"Because, in this dog show," said the toy spaniel, "for years and years you've won the highest medal, and this year another St. Bernard came along and won it. You should have been mad."

"Oh, no," said the St. Bernard; "he is a far more handsome fellow, and besides, he is young and his coat is very rich. I have won many prizes—but you know the old saying, 'Every dog has his day.' I've had my day."

"I guess you've got as big a nature as you have a body," said the toy spaniel, as he looked admiringly at the big St. Bernard.

FARM ANIMALS

TYPES AND BREEDS OF HOGS

Two Kinds Are Found to Greater or Less Extent in Most Parts of United States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are two types of swine, namely, the fat or lard type, and the bacon type. Both types are found to a greater or less extent in most parts of the country and are the outcome of local conditions rather than market requirements. The lard type prevails in sections where corn is used as the principal feed, and the bacon type is generally found on farms where the hogs require a variety of feeds.

The lard type of hogs is one which has a compact, thick, deep, smooth body and is capable of fattening rapidly and maturing early. The hams, back, and shoulders are the most valuable parts and should be developed to the greatest possible extent. The whole body of the animal should be covered with a thick layer of flesh representing the extreme development of meat production. This type of hog, under good conditions, should weigh 200 pounds or more when seven to nine months of age. This is the most popular market weight. Due to the facts that corn is the most abundant hog feed and lard hogs mature very early, this type predominates.

The most popular breeds of the lard type are the Berkshire, the Poland-China, the Duroc-Jersey, the Chester White, and the Hampshire.

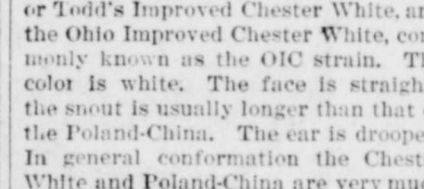
The Berkshire had its origin in England and takes its name from a shire or county by that name. The color is black with white markings in the face, on the feet, and on the tip of the tail. The face is moderately dished and the snout is of medium length. The ears are usually erect, though they may incline forward in aged animals.

The Poland-China originated in Butler and Warren counties, Ohio. The breed takes its name from the two breeds from the crossing of which it is supposed to have resulted, namely, a Poland breed and a Chinese breed. The color is black with white on feet, face, and tail. The face is nearly straight and the jaw is full and heavy.

The Duroc-Jersey had its origin in the blending of two red breeds, the Jersey Reds of New Jersey and the Durocs of New York. The color is cherry or yellowish red. The face is slightly dished, the snout is of medium length, and the ear is drooped.

The original Chester White had its origin in Chester county, Pa., hence the name. There are two other strains known as the Improved Chester White or Todd's Improved Chester White, and the Ohio Improved Chester White, commonly known as the OIC strain. The color is white. The face is straight; the snout is usually longer than that of the Poland-China. The ear is drooped. In general conformation the Chester White and Poland-China are very much alike.

The Hampshire breed was formerly known by the name of Thin Red. The breed seems to have had its origin in Hampshire, England. The color is black with a white belt 4 to 12 inches



A Bacon-Type Hog of Tamworth Breed.

wide encircling the body and including the forelegs. The face is straight and the ear inclines forward but does not droop.

The bacon type differs from the lard type in that the animals are more active, have longer and coarser bones, and do not carry as much fat as the latter. Their bodies are longer than those of the lard hogs. The hams and shoulders are light but the bodies are deep and wide. The most popular market weight ranges from 175 to 200 pounds.

The most common breeds of this type are the Tamworth and the Yorkshire.

The Tamworth is of English origin and takes its name from Tamworth in Staffordshire. The color varies from a golden red to a chestnut shade. The face is practically straight, the snout is long and straight, and the ear is inclined slightly forward.

The large Yorkshire breed originated in England and takes the name of the shire of that name. The color is white. The face is slightly dished and the snout is of medium length. The ears are large and erect, but may incline forward in old animals.

BEST FOR PRIME BABY BEEF

Calf With Short Legs and Abundance of Quality and General Refinement Is Favored.

The deep, wide-bodied, thick-fleshed calf with short legs and an abundance of quality as indicated by fineness of hair, texture of skin, smoothness of flesh, and general refinement about the head and other parts of the body, is the type best suited for making prime baby beef.

After the Grip—What?

Did it leave you weak, low in spirits and vitality? Influenza is a catarrhal disease, and after you recover from the acute stage much of the catarrh is left. This and your weakness invite further attacks.

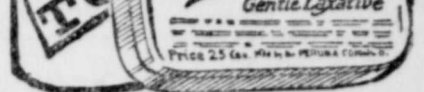
The Tonic Needed is Peruna.

First, because it will assist in building up your strength, reinvigorating your digestion and quickening all functions. Second, because it aids in overcoming the catarrhal conditions, helping dispel the inflammation, giving the membranes an opportunity to perform their functions.

Thousands have answered the question after grip by the proper use of this great tonic treatment. You may profit by their experience.

Liquid or tablet form—both safe and satisfactory.

THE PERUNA CO. Columbus, Ohio



Curious Thing. Spencer Ludlow, the California prisoner expert, said at a dinner in Los Angeles:

"I visited a large reformatory today. The superintendent pointed out a certain ward, and he told me that a very queer thing had happened to one of the occupants of that ward back in 1910. 'What happened to him?' I said, anxiously.

"The superintendent of the reformatory gave me a solemn look. 'He reformed,' said he."

KIDNEY TROUBLE OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS BACKACHE

When your back aches, and your bladder and kidneys seem to be disordered, go to your nearest drug store and get a bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. It is a physician's prescription for ailments of the kidneys and bladder.

It has stood the test of years and has a reputation for quickly and effectively giving results in thousands of cases. This preparation so very effective, has been placed on sale everywhere. Get a bottle, medium or large size, at your nearest druggist.

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

After the Offense.

"It was a portly but very polite person who sat next to Jones in a railway station.

"Pardon me," said he to Jones, "but what would you say if I sat on your hat?"

"Suppose you sit on it and then ask me," sarcastically suggested Jones.

"I did," said the portly person, imperturbably.—Judge.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. CATARRH is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Druggists Rec. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Got to Shut Him Up. "Met your new neighbors yet?" "Not yet, but I expect to have to call on them shortly."

"That so?" "Yes. They've got a dog that howls all night."

Quite Handy. "How do you propose to float that new enterprise?" "With the water in the stock, of course."

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills. Will restore to those who have as most as most

FRENCH DIG UP THEIR BURIED TREASURES



French forces had recaptured the town of Hombieux, France, and were able to retrieve the valuables they had buried in order to save them from the hands of the Hun. Photograph shows a barrel with their belongings stored in a barrel and buried.

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Few Escape
 There are very few indeed who escape having at least one cold during the winter months, and they are fortunate who have but one and get through with it quickly and without any serious complications. Take Chamberlain's cough remedy and observe the directions with each bottle, and you are likely to be one of the fortunate ones. The worth and merit of this remedy has been fully proven. There are many families who have always used it for years when troubled with a cough or cold, and with the very best results.

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There's the same economy in using the one-ten Ford car—only the larger carrying power of the truck commands it particularly to farmers and other business men. The famous Model T motor assures reliable power, and lots of it; the manganese bronze worm drive makes certain the use of all that power; the three-point suspension gives flexibility, and vanadium steel strength. Price, very reasonable.

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 I represent a good Panhandle Monument Co. and have many designs from which to make selections. Will be pleased to show you my line of memorials at any time.
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HUNTING NOTICE. Positively no hunting or trapping allowed on our leased pasture, the north part of the Hammond ranch.
 J. H. Hale & Son.
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FOR SALE.—Pure Mammoth Bronze turkeys.
 Mrs. V. B. Christopher.



Half a Century Ago

Half a Century Ago, every community could be supplied to some extent with locally dressed meat, drawing on live stock raised nearby.

Now two-thirds of the consuming centers, with millions of people, are one to two thousand miles away from the principal live-stock producing sections, which are sparsely settled.

The American meat packing industry of today is the development of the best way to perform a national service.

The function of providing meat had to develop accordingly. Those men who first grasped the elements of the changing problem created the best facilities to meet it—large packing plants and branch houses at strategic points, refrigerating equipment (including cars), car routes, trained organization, profitable outlets for former waste—which became the natural, inevitable channels for the vast flow of meat across the country.

If there were a better way to perform this necessary service, American ingenuity and enterprise would have discovered it, and others would now be using it.

During 1918, Swift & Company has earned a profit on meats (and meat by-products) of less than 2½ cents per dollar of sales—too small a profit to have any appreciable effect on prices.

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 Miami Texas.
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profit tax, the Liberty Loan Bonds and the bonds of matrimony: in New Jersey for the state tax, the auto tax, school tax, cat tax, and syntax, and every society and organization the inventive mind of man can invent to extract what you may or may not possess from the Society of John the Baptist, the G. A. R., the women's relief corps, the men's relief, the stomach relief, the wireless, the husbandless, the childless, the conscientious, the navy league, the Red Cross, the Green Cross, the double cross and every other cross of all ors, and by the children's home, Dorcas society and the hospital. "One of my mills turned the henhouse and board walk away, and because I will not all that I have to go beg, borrow, steal, I have been cursed and cursed, boycotted, talked about, bed about, he'd up, hanged, robbed and nearly ruined, and only reason I am clinging to life to see what is coming next." N. B. The family also have the

EVERYBODY LIKES GOOD EATABLES

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G. M. MOON'S

A Complete Line of Everything Good to Eat, all Fresh and the Very Best. Particular Goods for Particular People.
 "Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon"

WE FIX CRIPPLES.
 Horses, Automobiles, Wagons, Buggies, Plows, in fact every thing you ride in are work with. If your car is giving you any trouble don't put it off, bring it in and let us look it over we don't charge to examine it for you. We have free air in front.

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THE WAR IS NOT OVER

THE COUNTRY NEEDS ITS PATRIOTS NOW MORE THAN EVER BEFORE

Because several essential matters have yet to be attended to. For one thing we have not yet made peace with Germany, and there is no telling what amount of police work may have to be done. Germany has no proper government, and revolution and opposition may be met with at any time. An army of over two million men and about a million men belonging to our sea forces have to be paid, fed, transported and then returned home. Enormous government contracts for supplies cannot be repudiated, but the goods must be paid for in full. Our great ship-building activities designed to make us at least the second greatest carrying power in the world must be carried out at a cost of many millions of dollars, to the ultimate advantage of every business man in this country. Our allies, if they need money, must have it.

To draw back now and to refuse to spend money would be to place ourselves in the position of a business man who having sunk an enormous amount of capital and effort in a business, quits just at that moment when the business is on its feet and is about to pay dividends.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT WORKS.

It is really not a question of whether or not we desire to spend more money—we MUST do it. A word of explanation as to the manner in which the United States Government collects and spends money will make this matter perfectly clear. When the war started, the Government contracted for goods to the value of many hundreds of millions of dollars without having the money to pay for the goods. The Government then borrowed from the banks on Short Term Certificates of Indebtedness the necessary money to keep matters going and then repaid the banks out of the First Liberty Loan. This method of finance has been maintained ever since; the Government always being in debt. It is a fact that nearly all of the Fourth Liberty Loan money has already been spent and very soon the Government will be spending the money which you must supply in the shape of subscriptions to the Fifth Liberty Loan.

GOOD TIMES COMING.

We hope, and with good reason, that after the close of the war, we shall find ourselves with an enormous international bank account, with the people of Europe owing us possibly five hundred million dollars yearly in interest alone on our Loans to them, that we shall find ourselves with a magnificent merchant fleet which will carry our goods promptly and cheaply to every part of the world, and that the demand for our manufactured products will be so great that we shall have an era of prosperity unknown in the history of the nation. It takes capital to conduct business and now is the time for every sensible business man to put by money for use during that period of activity and prosperity that we look forward to in the near future.

PATRIOTISM AND GOOD SENSE.

There is no better way of taking care of this money than by investing in Liberty Bonds. Every dollar so placed is a splendid investment and the placing of it constitutes an act of the truest patriotism.

THE MOST IMPORTANT POINT OF ALL

Is the fact that all of our sacrifices, including those of our noble dead in France will have been in vain unless we finish the task which we have undertaken. We have poured out our blood and treasure in order that we may ensure to ourselves and the world freedom, democracy and happiness. Having won the right to institute these principles on a world wide basis, shall we now draw back at the very moment when our object is within our grasp? It is unthinkable.

READ WHAT THESE MEN SAY.

These men representative of what is best in the business life of the community.

Hon. W. P. Hobby,
Governor State of Texas.

"I am apprehensive that the citizens of this State might overlook their present and future obligations to the Government incident to victory. It is hoped that holders of Liberty Bonds will not place them immediately on the market, but that they will continue the conduct of their business affairs on a war basis holding themselves in readiness to further finance the Government and to refrain from doing any act which might impair the value of outstanding Government securities."

Jas Callan,
President of the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas.
Menard, Texas.

"The country is not restored to normal conditions by the signing of the Armistice, nor is the drouth-stricken area restored to normal by reason of recent rains. The people should be implored to preserve their patriotism, economy and industrial endeavors to the end of supporting our Government and themselves."

Hon. W. P. Hunt,
Governor of Arizona.

"The people of this State and elsewhere will speedily come to a realization that the sacrifices the allies have made will be unavailing unless the reconstruction is in accordance with true democratic principles. Those principles necessitate a direct responsibility by every individual in the Government, a responsibility which can only be met by continued retrenchment including the holding of all war securities, foregoing luxuries until every soldier has returned to his home and above all it is necessary to maintain production wherever possible and to convert war industries into normal peace activities. The sacrifices that have been made must not be followed by domestic chaos."

Hon. R. L. Williams,
Governor State of Oklahoma.

"Citizens must not make the mistake of thinking the war is over. Remaining tasks of the war—demobilizing of armies and returning to normal industries of millions of soldiers and laborers in war factories—demand patriotic co-operation from every citizen. Additional Loans are to be floated. It is unpatriotic now to throw bonds on the market needlessly. The next few months of effort will be the real test of patriotism. Real patriots will obey the requests of their Government leaders just as cheerfully as they obeyed them a year ago."

Senator Morris Sheppard,
Washington.

"Absolutely essential that it be everywhere understood that sacrifices and restrictions are needed to keep the Government properly financed and our soldiers clothed and fed. Any attempt at this time to throw off all restrictions and resume normal conditions might have serious effect on our entire economic and business foundations and fatally impair our ability to make certain the glorious fruits of our great struggle for human Liberty."

Hon. R. G. Pleasant,
Governor of Louisiana.

"It is incumbent upon us as alert citizens and lovers of liberty and national stability to uphold the Government financially and in every other way just as we did during the active period of the war. There should be no heavy dumping of Liberty Bonds upon the market nor plunging in any manner along business lines. Let our people be conservative, careful and frugal, that we may be prepared to meet any eventualities."

WE PLEDGE

TO SERVE OUR COUNTRY
WE HAVE ENLISTED IN THE
UNITED STATES.
FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

We pledge ourselves to give our customers the benefit of fair and moderate prices. Selling at no more than a reasonable profit above cost to us.

J. W. WELLS

Member of the United States Food Administration.

FOR SALE

One two year old gelding. Grade.
One ten foot Star Geared windmill.
One 30ft Star windmill tower. Steel.
One eight horse power gas engine.
Hundred and fifty feet of 3 1-2 in. casing with a perforated screen.
One good milk cow.
Registered Poland China pigs.
Something to sell all the time.

HARRY A. NELSON

S. D. PARK
The big lean man of Mobeetie is making land loans now at 8 per cent instead of nine which was the regular rate
SEE, PHONE OR WRITE HIM FOR LOANS
BUY THRIFT STAMPS AND HELP WIN THE WAR.

ARE YOU GOING TO BURY YOUR DEBTS WITH YOU?

We are living in an age of "Safety First." The "safety first" principal makes the same demand upon the individual as upon the institution, and the only way the individual can maintain a legal reserve guaranteeing the payments of his debts is by the use of legal reserve life in insurance. Investigate.

The Missouri State Life Insurance Co.
"All that's good in Life Insurance."

W. H. CRAIG, Agent.
MIAMI, TEXAS.

THE RED DEER GRAIN CO.

We carry a full line of feed.
Bran, Shorts, Corn Chops, Maize
and Kaffir Chops, Cake Hay and Salt.

We Buy Second hand Sacks

H. M. BARRETT Licensed Auctioneers

Make sales anywhere and positively guarantee satisfaction. Years of experience in the business and we know we can please you. Our terms are always right, and if our service is not right, it costs you nothing. For dates address H. M. Barrett, Pampa, or the Miami Chief.

PURSLEY'S

TRANSFER LINE

Solicit a liberal share of your dray work and hauling. All work given careful and prompt attention.

Miami, Texas

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 LIV-VER-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.
LIV-VER-LAX is sold under an absolute guarantee to give satisfaction, or money will be returned. For sale in 50c and \$1 bottles at
Central Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Durham of Amarillo spent Christmas at the parental W. L. Mathers home.
Mrs. A. M. Jones left last night for Mineral Wells where her mother is very low.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barns of Austin are visitors this week with Mrs. Barns' parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Russell. Mr. Barns is state representative from the Austin District.

The City Light Plant has been running all night during the recent seige of Flu, which has been a great accommodation to the sick folks.

The B. F. Jackson family are enjoying a sort of family reunion this week with the return of three of the girls who have been away. Miss Florrie who is Home Demonstration agent at Wichita Falls; Miss Annie who is attending the Southern Methodist University at Dallas and Miss Fay who is teaching school at Arlington all came in this and last week.

Miss Aurelia Robertson came in first of the week from Crescent College where she has been attending school.

Cull Humphries came in this week from Topeka, where he has been studying telegraphy. He will return to School the first of January.

M. L. Leslie was down from Canadian Monday looking after business matters.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos Cook came in Saturday from Bayside where they have been the past few weeks.

A male kicked Clyde Coffee last week, putting him in bed a few days but he is getting along nicely now.

Rube Anderson came in last week from the government works in the east. His daughter who has had the influenza is getting along nicely now and Mr. Anderson expects to remain home.

Miss Mary Givens of White Deer visited her sister, Mrs. Joe Kubik first of the week.

Lester Red of Wheeler was a visitor this week at the Joe Kubik home. Agnes and Melvin Robert who have been away to school came in this week to spend Xmas with home-folks near Mobeetie.

Miss Nina Severson returned this week from Minco, Oklahoma where she has been teaching school. She will remain home for the holidays.

Miss Helen Baird came in Saturday from Denton where she is attending the C. I. A. She will spend the holidays in Miami.

If a fellow could always think right on the moment, all he really knows by studying a few minutes, life would be easier for some of us when we get into a tight place.

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

JOHNNIE WECKESSER'S TRANSFER LINE

YOUR WORK SOLICITED
All work Promptly Done and
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

Miami, - - - Texas.

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

Stomach Troubles.
"Before I used Chamberlains tablets I doctored a great deal for stomach trouble and felt nervous and tired all the time. These tablets help me from the very first, and inside of a weeks time I had improved in every way," writes Mrs. L. A. Drinkard, Jefferson City, Mo.

LOST OR STRAYED. Two white face bulls. One braded C on right hip and the other unbranded. Left the Wells place east of town about October 1st. Phone information for W. C. Christopher. 191f.

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

THAT CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Mrs. Godden Tells How It May be Passed in Safety and Comfort.

Fremont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run-down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. Godden, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.



Such annoying symptoms as heat flashes, nervousness, backache, headache, irritability and "the blues," may be speedily overcome and the system restored to normal conditions by this famous root and herb remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If any complications present themselves write the Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions how to overcome them. The result of forty years experience is at your service and your letter held in strict confidence.

Cuticura Stops Itching and Saves the Hair

All Druggists, Soap 10¢, Ointment 25¢. Sold by mail for 50¢. Sample free. Write Cuticura, Dept. E, Boston.

Of Course, "The fate of this enterprise hangs on a hair."

When Baby is Teething GROVER'S BABY POWDER will soothe the stomach and bowel troubles. Perfectly harmless. See directions on the bottle.

Doctor Yourself. He pressed his "germinal" nose flat against the candy case, his round blue eyes fixed on the tempting array of all-day snappers, but he reached his money up to the drug clerk, this baby with the sweet tooth, and lisped: "Plethe give me 10 cents' worth of Asafetida, 'cause me she don't want us to get the flu."

"Well, I'll be jiggered," said a bystander. "Asafetida instead of candy! I'll bet on the former as a germ knockdown, though, but when had I thought of it?"

"Forty years ago when we kids went to the country district school with a bag of the perfume tied round our necks, did any 'flu' germs dare turn its guns on us? Not on your life."

"Fix me up a quarter's worth, Joe."

Kaiser's Last Rise. "The Kaiser," said Representative Bell of Georgia, "complains because the Americans use shotguns. Shotguns have a spread of 15 feet, in repulsing a charge they are deadlier than machine guns. So the Kaiser holds that it is unchivalrous to use them."

"The Kaiser has sunk so low that when he dies he'll need a balloon to get to hell."

In a Pickwickian Sense. "So Banks didn't show up at his wedding." "No, I guess it was a case of heart failure."

A woman may say "There is no use talking," but she never thinks so.

Nervous People

who drink coffee find substantial relief when they change to POSTUM

This pure, wholesome table drink does not contain "caffeine" or any other harmful, nerve disturbing ingredient. "There's a Reason"

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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CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

Coming back along the same road we halted to let another convoy of mules go past, and an officer of the Royal naval division came up and began talking to our officers. He was telling them how he and his men had landed at "X" beach, and how they had to wade ashore through barbed wire.

"And, you know," he said in a surprised way, as if he himself could hardly believe it, "the beggars were actually firing on us!" That is just like the Limeys, though. Their idea is not to appear excited about anything at any time, but to act as though they were playing cricket—standing around on a lawn with paddles in their hands, half asleep. The Limeys are certainly cool under fire, though, and I think that because the Anzacs did so well at Gallipoli people have not given enough credit to the British regulars and R. N. D's, who were there too, and did their share of the work, and did it as well as any men could.

After a while this officer started on his way again, and as he cut across the road a French officer came up. The Limey was a monoco, which caused the French officer to stare at him a minute before he saluted. After the Englishman had passed him the Frenchman took a large French penny out of his pocket, screwed it into his eye and turned toward us so that we could see it, but the Limey could not. That was not the right thing to do, especially before enlisted men, so our officers did not laugh, but the men did, and so loud that Limey turned around and caught sight of the Frenchman. He started back toward him and I thought sure there would be a fight, or that, more likely, the Limey would report him. Our officers should have placed the Frenchman under arrest, at that.

The Frenchman expected trouble, too, for he pulled up very straight and stiff, but he left the penny in his eye. The Limey came up to him, halted a few paces off and, without saying a word, took the monoco out of his eye, twiddled it three or four feet in the air and caught it in his other eye when it came down.

"Do that, you blighter," he said and faced about and was on his way down the road. They had it on the Frenchman after that.

This Philippe Pierre, of whom I have spoken, told me a story about two Limey officers that I hardly believed, yet Philippe swore it was the truth. He had been in America before the war, and he said he had seen one of the officers that the story is about many times in New York.

He said there were two Limey officers going along the road arguing about the German shells which the Turks were using. One of the officers said they were no good because they did not burst. Just about that time a shell came along and they picked themselves up quite a distance from where they had been standing. Another shell whizzed by and landed flat on the side of the road. The officer walked over, dug it out of the ground, and took away the detonator and fuse—no proof that they did not explode!

The only thing that would make me believe that story is that Philippe Pierre said they were Limey officers. No one but a Limey would remember such an argument after being knocked gallely west by a shell concussion. I do not doubt that a Limey would do it if it could be done, though.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Croix de Guerre.

When we had been on the shore for about three weeks we found ourselves one morning somewhere near Sedd-el-Bahr under the heaviest fire I ever experienced. Our guns and the Turks' were at it full blast, and the noise was worse than deafening.

A section of my company was lying out in a shell hole near the communication trench with nothing to do but wait for a shell to find them. We were stiff and thirsty and uncomfortable, and had not slept for two nights. In that time we had been under constant fire and had stood off several raiding parties and small attacks from enemy trenches.

We had no sooner got used to the shell hole and were making ourselves as comfortable as possible in it when along came a shell of what must have been the Jack Johnson size, and we were swamped. We had to dig three of the men out, and though one of them was badly wounded we could not send him back to the hospital. In fact, the shelling was so heavy that some of us ever expected to come out if it alive.

So it was like keeping your own

cars feel better after a strong concussion. One after another of our boys was slipping to the ground and digging his fists into his ears, and the rest of them sat on the parapet fire step with their heads between their knees and their arms wrapped around their heads.

Our sergeant came to me after a while and began acting just like people do at a show, only he shouted instead of whispered in my ear. When people are looking at one show they always want to tell you how good some other show is, and that was the way with the sergeant.

"You should see what they did to us at St. Eloi," he said. "They just baptized us with the big fellows. They did not know when to stop. When you see shelling that is shelling, you will know it, my son."

"Well, if this is not shelling, what the devil is it? Are they trying to kid us or are you, mon vicux?" which is a French expression that means something like "old timer."

"My son, when you see dugouts caved in, roads pushed all over the map, guns wrecked, bodies twisted up in knots and forty men killed by one shell—then you will know you are seeing shelling."

Then one of our men sat up straight against the parapet and stared at us and began to shake all over, but we could not get him to say anything or move. So we knew he had shell shock. And another man watched him for a while, and then he began to shake, too. The sergeant said that if we stayed there much longer we would not be fit to repel an attack, so he ordered us into the two dugouts we had made in the hole, and only himself and another man stayed outside on watch.

The men in the dugout kept asking each other when the bombardment would end, and why we were not reinforced, and what was happening, and whether the Turks would attack us. It was easy to see why we were not reinforced—no body of men could have got to us from the reserve trenches. The communication trenches were quite a distance from us and were littered up at that. Some of the men said we had been forgotten and that the rest of our troops had either retired or advanced and that we and the men in the trench who had tried to signal us were the only detachments left there.

Pretty soon another man and I relieved the two men who were outside on watch, and as he went down into the dugout the sergeant shouted to us that he thought the Turks were afraid to attack. He also ordered one of us to keep a live eye toward our rear in case any of our troops should try to signal us. When I looked through a little gully at the top of the hole, toward the other trench, all I could see was barbed wire and smoke and two or three corpses. I began to shiver a little, and I was afraid I would get shell shock, too. So I began to think about Murray and how he looked when they took him off the wall. But that did not stop the shivering, so I thought about my grandmother and how she looked the last time I saw her. I was thinking about her, I guess, and not keeping a very good lookout when a man rolled over the edge and almost fell on me. He was from the other trenches. I carried him into the dugout and then went out again and stood my watch until the relief came. We were doing half-hour shifts.

When I got into the dugout again the man was coming to. He was just about as near shell shock as I had been—by this time I was shivering only once in a while, when I did not watch myself. He said four men had been sliced up trying to get to us before he came; that they had lost 11 men out of their 32, including the sergeant-major in command and two corporals; that they were almost out of ammunition; that the trenches on both sides of them had been blown in and that they were likely to go to pieces at any moment. He said they all thought the Turks would attack behind their barrage, for he said the curtain of fire did not extend more than a hundred yards in front of their trench. What they wanted us to do was to relay a man back with the news and either get the word to advance or retire or await reinforcements, they did not care which—only to be ordered to do something. There was not a commissioned officer left with either of the detachments, you see, and you might say we were up in the air—only we were really as far in the ground as we could get.

The man thought there were other of our lines not far behind us, but we knew better; so then he said he did not see how any one could get back from there to our nearest lines. I did not see either. Then we all figured we were forgotten and would not come out of there alive, and you can believe me or not, but I did not much care. Anything would be better than just staying there in that awful noise with nothing to do, and no relief.

Our sergeant said he would not ask any man to attempt to carry the message, because he said it was not only certain death, but absolutely useless. And he began to show that he was near shell shock himself.

Then I began to shiver again, and I thought to myself that anything would be better than sitting in this hole waiting to go "cafard," so I decided to volunteer. I did not think there was any chance to get through, but it seemed as if I just had to do something, no matter what, I had never felt that way before, and had never been anxious to "go west" with a shell for company, but I have felt that way since then several times, I can tell

The man was telling us that some time before they had seen the Turks bringing up ammunition from some storehouses, but they did not come anywhere near. He said their sergeant wanted our messenger to tell them that, too. He would say a few words very fast, then he would shiver again, and his jaws would clasp together and he would try to raise his hand, but could not.

Then our sergeant asked the name of the other sergeant, and when the man told him he said the man was senior to himself and therefore in command and would have to be obeyed.

He seemed to cheer up a lot after he said this and did not shiver any more, so I thought I would volunteer then, so I said to him, "Well, mon vicux, do you think we are seeing real shelling now?" And then I was going to say I would go, but he looked at me in a funny way for a second and then said, "Well, my son, suppose you go and find out."

I thought he was kidding me at first, but then I saw he meant it. I thought two things about it—one was that anything was better than staying there, and the other was that the old dugout was a pretty fair place after all. But I did not say anything to the sergeant or the other men—just went out of the dugout. The sergeant and another man went with me and boosted me over the back wall of the hole. I lay flat on the ground for a minute to get my bearings, and then started off.

I set my course for where I thought the communication trenches were, to the right, and I just stood up and ran, for I figured that as the shells were falling so thick and it was open ground I would not have any better chance if I crawled.

I tripped several times and went down, and each time thought I was hit, because when I got it in the thigh at Dixmade it felt a good deal as though I had tripped over a rope. And one time when I fell a shell exploded near me and I began to shiver again, and I could not go on for a long time. All this time I did not



All I Could See Was Barbed Wire and Smoke.

think I would get through, but finally, when I reached what had been the communication trench I felt I had done the worst part of it, and I began to wish very hard that I would get through—I was not at all crazy about going west.

The mouth of the communication trench had been battered in and the trenches it joined with were all filled up. There were rifles sticking out of them in several places, and I thought probably the men had been buried alive in them. But it was too late then, if they had been caught, so I climbed over the blocked entrance to the communication trench and started back along it. It led up through a sort of gully, and I thought it was a bad place to dig a communication trench in, because it gave the Turks something like the side of a hill to shoot at.

Every once in a while I would have to climb in and out of a shell hole, and parts of them were blocked where a shell had caved in the walls. In one place I saw corpses all torn to pieces, so I knew the Turks had found the range and had got to this trench in great shape. At another place I found lots of blood and equipment but no bodies, and I figured that reinforcements had been caught at this spot and that they had retired, taking their casualties with them.

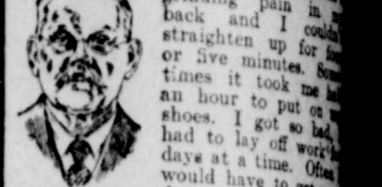
The Turks still had the range, and they were sending a shell into the trench every once in a while, and I was knocked down again, though the shell was so far away that it knocked me down with force of habit more than anything else. I felt dizzy and shivered a lot, and kept trying to think of Murray or anything else but myself.

So finally I got to the top of the little hill over which the gully ran, and on the other side I felt almost safe. Just down from the crest of the hill was one of our artillery positions with the good old "75s" giving it to the Turks as fast as they could. I told the artillery officers what had happened, and a drink of water and they telephoned the message back to division headquarters the man at the receiver said something to the officer and he told me to stay there and be ready. I thought sure he would send me back to where I came from and I knew I never could make it again, but I did not say anything. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Had to Give Up Work

Mr. McMurray Was In a Red Way Until He Used Doan's—Brought a Quick Cure.

P. K. McMurray, 43 W. Hickory St., Chicago Heights, Ill., says: "I was always a strong man until I was taken with kidney trouble. I worked hard years as a blacksmith and this brought the trouble on. When I stood over there grinding, pain in my back and I could not straighten up for five or ten minutes. It took me an hour to put on my shoes. I got so bad I had to lay off work. I would have to get up ten times at night to pass the life line, and they burned like feet swelled, and at times they were so hot that I was standing on my feet for breath and dizzy spells, and my health failed rapidly. I was told that my working days were over, but Doan's Kidney Pills were brought to my attention and before I had been one box, I was absolutely relieved. All pains left my back and other symptoms of kidney trouble disappeared. I felt as well and strong as ever."



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

A Marathon to Berlin. First Map Gazer—Now that president has answered Max's question is Germany's move.

Second Map Gazer—Move, man, they're already moving so that it's a question whether they slow up enough to know when to pass Berlin.

Some Seasoning. "They call our American army seasoned troops."

"Well, they were fairly well seasoned in, have plenty of pep and everybody admits they are the salt of the earth."

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. FLETCHER. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Real Masters of Slang. "Things have come to a pretty pass. What's the matter now?" "I've got a seven-year-old boy who can speak better slang than I can."

Correlation. "I hear your daughter raised a thing before her." "So she did, but I raised the thing after her."

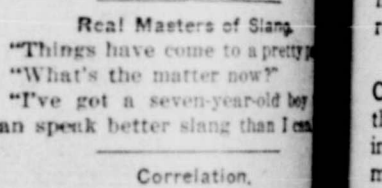
Influenza and kindred diseases start with a sneeze, take

Don't trifle with At the first shiver sneeze, take

CASCARA QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days—back if it fails. The genuine bottle has Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

There's Magic



Red Cross Ball

A hundred years ago, the dazzling whiteness of ivory was considered as well as known. Fabrics would have caused the envy of her maid at much less labor to make. Makes clothes beautiful. Buy it—try it—and you'll see. At all good grocers. 5 Cents. Almost

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste

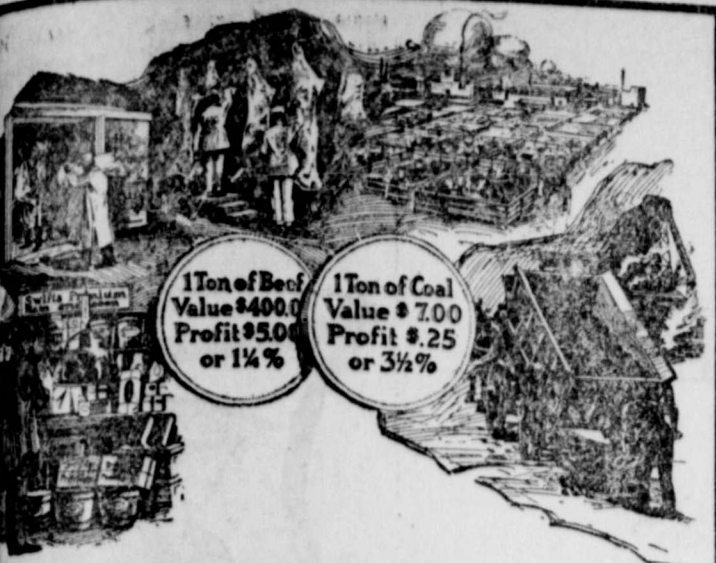
MORGAN'S SAPOLIO SCOURING SOAP

PATENTS

Persistent Cough

Four Eyes

PISO



1 Ton of Beef Value \$400.00 Profit \$50.00 or 1 1/4%

1 Ton of Coal Value \$7.00 Profit \$.25 or 3 1/2%

Why Compare Beef and Coal Profits?

Swift & Company has frequently stated that its profit on beef averages only one-fourth of a cent a pound, and hence has practically no effect on the price.

Comparison has been made by the Federal Trade Commission of this profit with the profit on coal, and it has pointed out that anthracite coal operators are content with a profit of 25 cents a ton, whereas the beef profit of one-fourth of a cent a pound means a profit of \$5.00 a ton.

The comparison does not point out that anthracite coal at the seaboard is worth at wholesale about \$7.00 a ton, whereas a ton of beef of fair quality is worth about \$400.00 wholesale.

To carry the comparison further, the 25 cent profit on coal is 3 1/2 per cent of the \$7.00 value.

The \$5.00 profit on beef is only 1 1/4 per cent of the \$400.00 value.

The profit has little effect on price in either case, but has less effect on the price of beef than on the price of coal.

Coal may be stored in the open air indefinitely; beef must be kept in expensive coolers because it is highly perishable and must be refrigerated.

Coal is handled by the carload or ton; beef is delivered to retailers by the pound or hundred weight.

Methods of handling are vastly different. Coal is handled in open cars; beef must be shipped in refrigerator cars at an even temperature.

Fairness to the public, fairness to Swift & Company, fairness to the packing industry, demands that these indisputable facts be considered. It is impossible to disprove Swift & Company's statement, that its profits on beef are so small as to have practically no effect on prices.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



Wonders of Prosperity

are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre—get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a **HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE** and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley, and Flax.

Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

G. A. COOK
2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Government Agent

Not Valid. Wanted His Right. The dickens is the matter of Pat. "What do you mean by asking up a row at this time of the night?" "Sure, an' I only want to go home."

"Don't be a fool man," said the warden, coming across to see if his prisoner was quite well. "Fool, he had," shouted Pat from the other side of the bars. "I'm in me rights."

"Now, look here," broke in the warden meaningly, "you've got seven days hard; seven days you've got to do, so you'd better do them quietly."

"You're quite right," smiled Pat. "Shure, the old boy gave seven days, but, begorra, he said nothing about nights, and faith you can surely trust me to come back in the morning."

While blacksmiths may have many virtues, they must have at least one vice.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, the president of Vassar college, has been devoting himself to the upbuilding of the Junior Red Cross, which has grown, within a year, from nothing to a membership of over 8,000,000. Under the inspiration of his leadership, with war work as a motive, the accomplishment of school children all over the country has been amazing. They have turned out garments for soldiers and refugees—quilts, comforters, rugs, knitted clothing, furniture, toys. They have gathered thousands of dollars worth of salvage, in tin cans and tin-foil, and garnered vegetables contributed for the maintenance of markets.

In fact, Doctor MacCracken says: "The Junior Red Cross today finds itself engaged in doing almost as many things as there are miles between the Atlantic and the Pacific, but always with one object—national service."

"National Service"—what an ennobling idea to constantly cultivate in the minds of the young! For this one reason alone every parent should do more than encourage the activities of the Junior Red Cross. The idea of service takes patriotism for granted, and instills its best part all the time in the minds of children. But the work the school children have done has been beneficial in other ways, and moreover the young people are intensely interested by it. Thoughtful and practical men complain that courses of study in the public schools are too detached from the everyday business of living. Here is where the work of the Junior Red Cross will help out. The sewing, knitting, cooking, rug-making, toy and furniture making are all as practical as brushing one's teeth. The children learn that their work must be up to the Red Cross standards, in order to be accepted, and they become painstaking. Their resourcefulness and ingenuity are stimulated and in their efforts to raise money have revealed their enterprise and thrift. Parents know that all these are the things that make for success and happiness. We know the patriotism may be taken, for granted, that it lies in the hearts of nearly all Americans, but the war has seen it translated into service—to the great benefit of the children. Let us hope that the activities of the Junior Red Cross will be kept up after the war is over.

Fringe has invaded the precinct of sweaters. Often it is found on the sides of the large sailor collar, and is made of the same wool as the sweater or wool of contrasting color. One silk sweater that can be made by any clever knitter has black and white fringe all around a large shawl collar, around the bottom of the sweater and around the lower edge of the cuffs. Tassels which are only a short concentrated bit of fringe, are used frequently at the ends of sashes on the new sweaters, or they are placed at the corners in place and to add an interesting decorative touch.

Garments Close Reefed. While the straight silhouette is the dominant one of the season, not all frocks are cut on straight chemise-like lines. The tendency is toward garments suited to the various types of figure, but keep all close reefed. The straight line, chemise type of garment is shown, dresses with coatee and jacket effects are popular and draperies also appear with great frequency, but flare is definitely absent from each and all.

Negligees for Leisure Hours



A little excursion into the realm of negligees soon convinces one that the variety in them is almost as great as that in afternoon gowns. They range from the simplest affairs to those that challenge study by their intricate draperies and their lovely color effects, as well as by all sorts of fanciful, carefully made little embellishments. Negligees are among the increasing number of things that have ceased to be luxuries and have grown to be necessities in the lives of women of cultivated taste. The busy woman of today must allow herself a little leisure in the course of strenuous days and weeks and when that leisure comes she likes to "dress the part."

Above there is a picture of one of the most unpretentious of these picturesque garments. It consists of a straight chemise dress of pink crepe de chine, suspended from a band of ribbon. The crepe de chine is box-plaited from top to bottom, with the machine-made plaits pressed in to make them permanent and is a light rose pink in color. Over this there is a coat of crepe georgette in the same color. It has elbow sleeves with a faint lace flowing from their edges and lace at the bottom. A quilling of the georgette makes the best of finishes for the neck and front of the coat. The lace is a fine cream-colored variety that has a way of falling in graceful lines.

A negligee of this kind is in the light company when a frivolous cap and light slippers are worn with it. In caps again we find assortments varied and as numerous as the minutes of the day. Nets, laces, georgette crepe, ribbons and little hand-made chiffon flowers are the airy and alluring things these bewitching headpieces are made out of. For slippers satins and ribbons are relied upon and there is no dearth of variety in them. All these pretty and exquisite things suggest themselves as delightful gifts for the holidays.

Practical Serge Dresses. Practical dresses of blue serge, many on semiprecious lines, are a feature of fall fashions; these models are only sentimentalized in appearance and are effectively trimmed with rather brilliant colored embroidery, some in wool and others in wool and silk combinations. Chenille is also used, and many of the motifs applied to these dresses are of the floral design.

90 Per Cent of Girls Workers. More than 90 per cent of the employees of a Willshire (Pa.) plant are girls, it is announced. Recent investigations by the department of labor showed generally a high increase in the percentage of women employed in industrial plants during the last few years.

UPSET STOMACH

PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN AT ONCE ENDS SOURNESS, GAS, ACIDITY, INDIGESTION.

Don't stay upset! When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel lumps of indigestion pain, flatulence, heartburn or headache you can get instant relief.



No waiting! Pape's Diapepsin will put you on your feet. As soon as you eat one of these pleasant, harmless tablets all the indigestion, gases, acidity and stomach distress ends. Your druggist sells them. Adv.

Appealing to Real Influence. "What is your objection to me as a son-in-law?" inquired the young man with the melancholy expression. "Who told you I didn't like you?" asked Mr. Cumrox. "Gwendolyn." "Clever girl. She is saying that so as to make you more popular with her mother."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets put an end to sick and bilious headaches, constipation, dizziness and indigestion. "Clean house." Adv.

Alert Suspicion. "We won't quit till the Kaiser goes out of business," remarked the emphatic citizen.

"No," replied Mr. Dustin St. Sax, "and what's more we'll see to it that he doesn't try to start up the same old shop with a bunch of dummy directors."

You May Try Cuticura Free. Send today for free samples of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and learn how quickly they relieve itching, skin and scalp troubles. For free samples, address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Safest Plan. "We have been married ten years without an argument."

"That's right. Let her have her own way. Don't argue."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Getting Off. "I see General Ludendorff has resigned." "Yep. The rats always quit a sinking ship."

No man ever does more than his share.

It's the frequent failures that sweeten the occasional success.

HOW TO FIGHT SPANISH INFLUENZA

By DR. L. W. BOWERS.

Avoid crowds, coughs and colds, but fear neither germs nor Germans! Keep the system in good order, take plenty of exercise in the fresh air and practice cleanliness. Remember a clean mouth, a clean skin, and clean bowels are a protecting armour against disease. To keep the liver and bowels regular and to carry away the poisons within, it is best to take a vegetable pill every other day, made up of May-apple, aloes, jalap, and sugar-coated, to be had at most drug stores, known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. If there is a sudden onset of what appears like a hard cold, one should go to bed, wrap warm, take a hot mustard foot-bath and drink copiously of hot lemonade. If pain develops in head or back, ask the druggist for Anuric (anti-uric) tablets. These will flush the bladder and kidneys and carry off poisonous germs. To control the pains and aches take one Anuric tablet every two hours, with frequent drinks of lemonade. The pneumonia appears in a most treacherous way, when the influenza victim is apparently recovering and anxious to leave his bed. In recovering from a bad attack of influenza or pneumonia the system should be built up with a good herbal tonic, such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, made without alcohol from the roots and barks of American forest trees, or his Ironie (iron tonic) tablets, which can be obtained at most drug stores, or send 10c. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

Eczema

MONEY BACK without question if Hunt's Salve fails in the treatment of Eczema, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Itch, etc. Don't be misled by cheap imitations. Hunt's Salve has relieved hundreds of such cases. You can't lose, on our Money Back Guarantee. Try it at our risk today. Price 50c. at drug stores. A. B. Richards Co., Sherman, Texas.

HUNT'S Salve

KODAK DEVELOPED FREE. Prints taken by Kodak No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Postcard set, packed developed free, each with order. Cash or check, payable to Hunt's Salve, A. B. Richards Co., Sherman, Texas.

W. N. U. WICHITA, NO. 47-1918.

Too Much of a Shock.

The chauffeur had been hailed into court for speeding and running down a pedestrian. "Your honor," said the chauffeur, "it was all my fault. The pedestrian was not to blame."

And the poor judge dropped dead.

Washington expects 75 vacant homes to be taken over for war purposes.

It takes a man to win a fight; any coward can compromise.

WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

When you're fifty, your body begins to creak a little at the hinges. Motion is more slow and deliberate. "Not so young as I used to be" is a frequent and unwelcome thought. Certain bodily functions upon which good health and good spirits so much depend, are impaired. The weak spot is generally the bladder. Unpleasant symptoms show themselves. Painful and annoying complications in other organs arise. This is particularly true with elderly people. If you only know how, this trouble can be obviated.

For over 200 years GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil has been relieving the inconvenience and pain due to advancing years. It is a standard, old-time home remedy, and needs no introduction. It is now put up in odorless, tasteless capsules. These are easier and more pleasant to take than the oil in bottles.

Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill, with a small swallow of water. They soak into the system and throw off the poisonous matter you old before your time. They will quickly relieve

those stiffened joints, that backache, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gall stones, gravel, "brick dust," etc. They are an effective remedy for all diseases of the bladder, kidney, liver, stomach and allied organs.

GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules cleanse the kidneys and purify the blood. They frequently ward off attacks of the dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys. They have a beneficial effect, and often completely cure the diseases of the bodily organs, allied with the bladder and kidneys.

If you are troubled with soreness across the loins or with "simple" aches and pains in the back take warning, it may be the preliminary indications of some dreadful malady which can be warded off or cured if taken in time.

Go to your druggist today and get a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarem Oil Capsules. Money refunded if they do not help you. Three sizes. GOLD MEDAL are the pure, reliable, insipid Haarem Oil Capsules. Accept No Substitutes.—Adv.

Acid-Stomach Victims Sickly, Weak, Unfit, Depressed

Maybe you have an acid stomach—and don't know it! There are millions of such people—weak, sickly, tired, worn out and "all in" before the day is half over—listless and indifferent to their surroundings—often with aches and pains all over the body—woefully lacking in physical power and mental vigor—pale, emaciated—just dragging out a weary existence. Nine out of every ten of these people are unconscious victims of acid-stomach. Thousands upon thousands of people who are subject to attacks of indigestion and biliousness; who are nervous, melancholy, mentally depressed; who suffer from rheumatism, lumbago or sciatica—yes, even many of those who have catarrh, ulcer or cancer of the stomach—if the trouble is traced to its source, it will often be found to be just acid-stomach. For these are only some of the ailments that are caused by what the doctors call acidity, which is another name for sour or acid-stomach. What you want to know above all else is how to quickly rid yourself of excess acid. A wonderful modern remedy called KATONIC literally wipes it out. It does the work easily, speedily and naturally. It makes the stomach pure, sweet, cool and comfortable. It helps you get full strength out of every mouthful of good you eat; and unless you do get full strength from your food you cannot enjoy robust, vigorous health.

You eat to LIVE. Your life depends on the strength you get from your food. There is no other way. KATONIC is in pleasant-tasting tablet form—just like a bit of candy. We urge you—no matter what you have tried—take KATONIC just one week and find out for yourself how wonderfully improved you will feel. See how quickly KATONIC banishes the immediate effects of acid-stomach—heart, heartburn, belching, food-repeating, sour, gassy stomach, indigestion, etc. See too, how quickly your general health improves—how much more easily it is digested—how soundly you sleep—how nervousness and irritability disappear. And all simply because by taking KATONIC you have rid your stomach of a lot of excess acid that has been holding you back and making your life miserable. KATONIC is absolutely harmless. It can be taken by the most delicate. Tens of thousands of people who have used it are enthusiastic in its praise. KATONIC is absolutely guaranteed. So get a big 50c box from your druggist. If it does not help you your money will be refunded. If your druggist does not keep KATONIC, send your name and address to the KATONIC Remedy Company, 1118 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., and they will at once mail you a 50c box and you can send them the money for it after you receive it.

PEACE DOES NOT STOP EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT

ALL MUST CONTINUE TO BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AS WELL AS PAY W.S.S. PLEDGES ALREADY MADE.

The Government has made public the following facts which will be of timely interest to persons who are pledged to the Treasury Department to invest in War Savings Stamps:

1. The signing of the armistice and resultant peace does not mean that the Government's war expenses have stopped. Every day for months to come, the Government will have to spend an average of \$50,000,000 a day, or \$1,500,000,000 a month, to take care of its soldiers and sailors and meet other expenses entailed by the war. It will probably be necessary to take care of soldiers and sailors for another year at least, as a year is the least time in which demobilization can be made.

2. Every person must be provident of expenditure and as economical as he was during the period of actual war, because every one must still continue to lend all the money he can to the Government.

3. Every person must be provident: must be met punctually and before maturity, if possible. All War Savings Stamp Pledges are binding personal obligations and the payment of every one is expected by the Government, which will take all necessary steps toward collection.

4. So great will expenses be for the next year that the Government points out the necessity and duty of every person investing in more War Savings Stamps than he pledged.

5. All reports that the ending of the war has done away with the necessity of lending all available savings to the Government are false. All must continue to lend the Government money, and the cashing of War Savings Stamps already bought, save in cases of dire necessity, will be considered as withdrawal of faith and lack of support of the Government.

AMMUNITION BILL IS CUT BY PEACE, OTHER EXPENSES GOING ON

So far as costs incident to the war are concerned, the only expense that peace will save the Government is that of ammunition. All other costs, the feeding and taking care of soldiers and sailors, the completion of army and navy contracts already let, will continue to go on for months and the Government looks to every loyal American to help pay these necessary expenses by saving his money and investing regularly in War Savings Stamps.

The expense that peace has cut out of that of ammunition—powder and lead, is small compared to the other costs. The United States Government will have to spend in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 every twenty-four hours in taking care of its fighting and meeting the expenses of the war.

The Government calls upon everyone to continue steadfastly in the practice of personal economy and to purchase War Savings Stamps to the limit of his ability that these expenses and costs may be met.

"American soldiers and sailors have kept their pledge," it is pointed out. "Every civilian must keep his pledge to invest in War Savings Stamps. Such pledges are binding personal obligations and all necessary steps to assure their liquidation will be taken."

EXPRESS YOUR THANKS IN W.S.S.

Peace has come. The war is over. You say you are thankful. How, then, are you going to show your thankfulness and appreciation?

Are you content to express your gratification in a few shouts, a lot of patriotic talking?

If you are really thankful, if you appreciate victory, if you are really worth the big fight that the boys from home have put up for you, then show it like an American should.

Go down to the postoffice or the bank and buy those War Savings Stamps you pledged. The boys have kept their pledge. Be sure you don't delay in keeping yours.

Express your appreciation in War Savings Stamps.

The Government has to spend about \$5,000,000 daily to take care of those fighting boys of ours and if you appreciate victory and the work those fighters have done you will have to show it by lending to your Government which is now calling upon you. Get those War Savings Stamps

CARGO OF SUPPLIES GOES TO ARCHANGEL

Red Cross Sends Relief Ships for Allied Soldiers and Civilians in Starving Russia.

A relief ship was recently sent from this country to Archangel by the American Red Cross with 4,000 tons of drugs, food, soap and other supplies for the use of the Allied soldiers and needy civilians in that part of Russia. The vessel's cargo was valued at \$4,511,233.

Later, another ship was dispatched carrying 200 tons of similar supplies furnished by the American Red Cross, the total expenditure for the two shipments amounting to over \$2,000,000.

Major C. T. Williams of Baltimore was in charge of the party of thirteen who accompanied the shipment from this country. He was formerly a member of the Red Cross Commission for Roumania. Major Kirkpatrick, at one time a member of the latter commission, but recently attached to the Army Medical Corps, heads the medical end of the Archangel expedition. Drugs and general hospital supplies constituted the greater part of the cargo sent from America.

While the chief concern of the expedition was providing comforts for American and Allied fighting men in that part of the world, all efforts were bent to get relief to the Russian soldiers who were returned from German prison camps at the rate of about 15,000 a week. The condition of these men was pitiable. It has been estimated that 90 per cent. of them were tubercular.

In addition to drugs and food, almost every imaginable article on the list of supplies sent over was for the comfort, convenience and pleasure of the Allied soldiers. Just a few of these articles were playing cards, razor blades, jewsharps, mandolins, accordions, ukuleles, phonographs, cameras, skates, wigs, whiskers, grease paints, footballs, snowshoes, slippers, hockey outfits, indoor baseballs, moving picture outfits, Bibles, prayer books, boxing gloves, games, music, books, cigarettes, candy and dried fruits.

The need of prompt relief for the inhabitants of towns along the coast of the White Sea and on the Kola peninsula, many of whom were facing starvation, was found to be imperative. Scurvy had broken out among the people at these places, adding to the general distress.

The towns to which the relief expedition was sent are virtually isolated from the outside world because of the treacherous coast line, shifting sand bars and uncharted waters. An exceptionally early frost, even for that part of the world, ruined the harvests, which were expected to improve conditions. Statements, printed in Russian, explaining the work of the Red Cross, were distributed among the inhabitants.

TRIBUTES FROM SECRETARY BAKER

Following a tour of South England, Secretary of War Baker made this comment on the work done by the American Red Cross for our boys:

"These are the things which count. The American Red Cross is to be congratulated on the way in which it is looking after our boys. It is doing fine work."

Following his return from France, Secretary Baker wrote this note to the American Red Cross in London:

"I left London so shortly after my drive to Winchester that I had no early opportunity to thank you for the courtesy of the touring car which you placed at my disposal for the trip. On this trip to Europe I have received fresh and noteworthy evidence of the astonishing efficiency of the American Red Cross operations in France and England. I have been delighted to see how much the American Red Cross has done to weld hearts of the allied people together."

Replacing the Orchards. The American Red Cross has given \$10,000 to assist in the replanting of trees in the orchards laid bare by the Germans. With this sum 40,000 fruit trees will be replaced in the devastated orchards of Belgium and northern France.



Join

All you need is a heart and a dollar

A Twentieth Century Paul Revere

Listen, my children, and you will hear Of another rider than Paul Revere;

Of a tiny lad on a strange, strange steed, Who rode a race for his country's need.

He heard of his country's call for men; He heard of their sacrifice, and then—

He heard of the need for money, too; For food and clothes to help them thru.

He wanted to help, tho he could not fight; He wanted to serve in the cause of right.

So he mounted a Thrift Card, reins in hand. And rode and rode thru'out the land.

"Money!" he cried, "Money for clothes!" The boys in the trenches"—off he goes;

And 'mid the sound of the clattering hoofs The call re-echoed across the roofs:

"Gather your nickels! Gather your dimes! Help the Nation! Prepare, these times."

The people heard, as the boy flashed by, They heard his fervid, earnest cry.

And out of the stockings laid away, And out of the closets hid from day,

They gathered their savings of many years, And poured them forth with hearty cheers.

"Take these!" they cried, "in the cause of right, We'll save for the boys who nobly fight!"

As on he sped, he heard them say, "We'll do our best—save every day."

And when the boy on his valiant steed Had spread the call of his country's need

He drew the reins on old "Thrift Stamp" And petted his nose, all sweat and damp;

"Our work is done," he said, "old man, The Nation's roused to the War Savings Plan."

LET YOUR UNCLE DO IT

Let Uncle Sam do the spending now; you spend later. Buy War Savings Stamps and save.

The ability of Texans to save is the measure of their patriotism and their desire to win the war and bring their boys back home. Pay your W.S.S. Pledge. Stick to the job and stick on more Savings Stamps.

Every dollar lent to the Government saves the lives of Texas boys in France. Dig deep into your savings and invest to the hilt in these victory bonds.

One War Savings Stamp will feed a Texas soldier or sailor for a week. It will buy enough gasoline to run one of our boy's aeroplanes for an hour. Dollar mark your W.S.S. Pledge.

Instead of spending your money for things you don't have to purchase, let Uncle Sam send it over the top with Pershing and the Lone Star State fighters. Hit the ball over here and the boys and your War Savings Stamps will hit the line over there.

Pay the President

SEASONS GREETINGS TO CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS



J. W. VOYLES, Local Mgr.

HYDEN'S Optometrist & Manufacturing Opticians 618 Polk St. Amarillo, Texas. Eyes tested and glasses made in our own shop. Any lens duplicated from the pieces. (Dr. J. M. Hyden)

Mrs. Isleys Letter. In a recent letter Mrs. D. W. Isley of Litchfield, Ill., says, "I have used Chamberlains Tablets for disorders of the stomach and as a laxative and have found them a quick and sure relief." If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation these tablets will do you good.

NOTICE We dont carry any body over thirty days on account. Please pay your blacksmith bill on the first of every month. Duniven Bros.

My big extra fine Registered Poland China male hog will make the fall season at my place. John Cunningham. FOR SALE. Two sixty gallon steel oil drums, both have faucets. Cheap for cash. W. H. Craig.

FOR LEASE. A good section of grass land watered by tanks, located near the Gordon neighborhood. For information write, 163tp E. M. Henderson, Byers, Texas.



NOTICE SCHOOL PATRONS.

I have a nice line of school supplies Fountain pens, pencils, tablets, ink 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

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 M. aml.

CHRISTMAS 1918.

Our national leaders are admonishing us to be—in the selection of our gifts—early and wise. It is both wise and patriotic therefore to disregard anything of a frivolous, evanescent or no-essential nature and select only a gift that is helpful and essential. This applies in a very particular sense to our children:

Americans in the Making

Educationl authorities throughout the American speaking world, men and women whose names are known throughout the width and breadth of the land, over five hundred thousand delighted, "just common-folks" unite in thep raise of

The Book of Knowledge

"The CHILDRENS ENCYCLOPEDIA" as the greatboon to children and the greatest educational help to the century.

Tremendous problems will have to be solved by our children: The American men and women of the future! The Book of Knowledge will assist more and better than any other educational factor to make our Boys and Girls better, wiser, all-round Americans.

Let us send you particulars of this great work, and our 1918 Christmas plan of easy payment that will adapt itself to your individual needs by signing the attached coupon and mailing it to the office of this paper, or to

THE GROLIER SOCIETY 308 Sumpter Building, Dallas, Texas Please mail me partuculars of your 1918 Christmas offer of the Book of Knowledge.

Signature _____ Address _____