

# STERLING CITY NEWS-RECORD

VOL. XVI.

STERLING CITY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1916.

NO. 23

## GREAT FLOOD DAMAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

PROPERTY SWEEPED AWAY WORTH FROM \$6,000,000 TO \$10,000,000.

## LIVES REPORTED LOST

Water Does Much Destruction to Railroad Bridges and Dams Along Streams.

Asheville, N. C.—Flood water swept through the French and Swannanoa valleys of western North Carolina Sunday taking a total of five lives, drove hundreds of persons from their homes and caused damage estimated at \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Five Known Dead. Major reports, due to badly interrupted wires and paralyzed train service, shows damage was done in the Tennessee line.

The known dead are: Captain J. C. The known dead are: Captain J. C. The known dead are: Captain J. C. The known dead are: Captain J. C.

Second Stories Threatened. Persons even in the second story of the Glenn Rock hotel were forced to move higher and eight feet of water stood in the Southern station.

Consistent Progress. Late news is of sustained and heavy fighting on almost all the fronts, the allies making consistent progress, with only occasional setbacks.

Strike of Railway Employees Seriously Interferes With Train Schedules. Madrid.—In view of the railroad strike, the government has suspended the constitutional guarantees and martial law was proclaimed throughout Spain.

Arabic Rebels Take Kufuda. Cairo, Egypt.—Arabs have captured the town of Kufuda, Arabia. They also have taken the fort, Kufuda is a port on the Red sea 200 miles south of Jiddah.

21 Mexicans Killed in Clash. San Diego, Cal.—Twenty-one Mexican soldiers were killed and 25 wounded in the clash between blue-jackets of the gunboat Annapolis and Carrancistas at Mazatan June 18, according to officers of the naval transport Buffalo, which is in port here.

Calles Demobilizes Volunteer Army. Douglas, Ariz.—The issuance of a proclamation by Gen. P. Silas Calles, military commander of Sonora, ordering all volunteer soldiers to return to their homes was the signal for the beginning of the exodus of American mining and cattlemen from the border district.

Rebellion in Arabia Growing. London.—The revolt against Turkish rule in Arabia is making progress and has resulted in the complete wiping out of all traces of Turkish rule from Cairo, according to a dispatch from Cairo.

Two Ships Added to Loss List. Washington.—An admiralty cablegram to the British embassy says positive proof has been found that two great German dreadnoughts, Kaiser and Kronprinz, were sunk by torpedoes during the battle at Jutland, and that they now have been added to the official list of German ships destroyed.

Peiners Wreck Recruiting Office. London.—Charized by the arrival of prisoners, recently released after undergoing sentence for participation in the Dublin rebellion, thousands of Sinn Feiners wrecked the recruiting office, hanged the military bands and sang republican songs.

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## MARCHIONESS MAYEDA



The marchioness N. Mayeda is reported to be the wealthiest woman in Japan.

## ANGLO-FRENCH MAKE STEADY PROGRESS

## CONTALMAISON AND BIG PART OF TRONES WOOD WRESTED FROM GERMANS.

London.—The entente allies are still making a steady advance on all fronts. A strong illustration of the difference in the relative position of the allied and Teutonic forces and of the remarkable change from the motonous defensive warfare which characterized the allies' methods for so many weary months until the present summer is found in the number of prisoners and guns taken. Those for the battle of the Somme in 10 days' fighting, taken by the French and British, amount to 22,000 prisoners and 104 guns captured from the Germans, while the official figures for the Russian General Brusiloff's drive to the 10th of July are 27,620 prisoners, 312 guns and 566 machine guns.

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## SECOND GERMAN LINE IS TAKEN BY BRITISH

GAIN OF ONE MILE ALONG FOUR-MILE FRONT RECORDED AFTER DESPERATE FIGHTING.

## CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS

Germans Apparently Unable to Bring Up Sufficient Reserves to Make Successful Counter-Attacks.

London.—Appropriately on the day of the French national fête, when every Londoner wore a tricolor ribbon in honor of his ally, came the stirring news of the successful British attack on the German second line, which opened before dawn and carried a number of new positions along a front of four miles and to a depth of one mile.

The press correspondents at the front describe the attack as surpassing that on July 1 as a great spectacle and thrilling display of artillery power. Characteristic of the feeling throughout the battle of the Somme, the Germans appeared to be unable to bring up sufficient reserves to make successful counter-attacks.

British Gain Steadily. Dispatches from General Sir Douglas Haig and from the press correspondents show that the fighting again has been of the heaviest character. At one point the Germans succeeded in driving the British out of Bazentin Le Petit. They immediately were driven out again by a British infantry attack and the village remained firmly in British possession.

The day's fighting resulted in a steady increase in British gains, leaving them in possession of the enemy's second positions from Bazentin Le Petit to Longueval, both inclusive, and the whole of Trones wood. A number of prisoners were taken, including two colonels and other superior officers.

British Losses Small. According to the correspondents, the British suffered comparatively small losses in the fighting. The positions gained leave the Germans seriously threatened at Rozieres, on the main road from Albert to Bapaume, while possession of the territory around Longueval brings the British advance into line with the French at Hardecourt, thus straightening the allied line on the Somme front.

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## BRIG. GEN. ALBERT MILLS



In charge of the department of the militia of the United States army, he sent call to the governors ordering mobilization of state troops.

## U. S. COLLIER SINKS OFF CHARLESTON

Vessel Was Disabled Sixty Miles Off Shore During Hurricane With 142 Men on Board.

Charleston, S. C.—Officials of the navy yard announced that all on board the United States collier Hector, which sank somewhere off Charleston, had been taken off in small boats.

News of the disaster was brought here by Captain F. R. Hunt, of the tug Vigilant, which attempted to go to the relief of the Hector, but on account of the high waves was unable to get nearer than within three miles of the vessel. He reported the steamer Alamo standing by the Hector when he left.

The Hector was aground and breaking in two, according to announcement at the Charleston navy yard. Her exact location was not known, it was said, but other reports had her about nine miles off Charleston Lightship. The Hector carried 142 men, including 60 marines on route from Port Royal, S. C., navy training station to Santo Domingo. She was disabled in the hurricane and was making efforts to return to port here.

GUARDSMEN FIGHT MEXICANS. Company C, Second Texas Infantry, Prevents Raiders From Crossing.

San Antonio, Texas.—To Company C, Second Texas Infantry, commanded by Captain A. S. Horton, of San Antonio, came the distinction of being the first of the national guard to exchange shots with Mexicans, when they prevented a raiding party from crossing the Rio Grande near Donna, Texas. Six armed Mexicans attempting to enter American territory at 3 o'clock in the morning, were detected by the outpost. They were ordered to halt, but continued advancing. The Texans opened fire. The fire was returned, but discontinued after a minute, the Mexicans hurrying back to their own country. None of the Americans was injured and it is believed none of the Mexicans was hit.

DEMOCRATS UNITE ON PROGRAM. Army and Navy Bills, Revenue Measure and Shipping Bill Pushed.

Washington.—Democrats in congress are uniting their forces to compel early action on the army and navy appropriation bills, the revenue measure and the government shipping bill, which are the most important legislative measures remaining on the administration program.

The national defense appropriations, whose totals, as they passed the house, have been vastly increased by senate committees, are certain to meet stubborn resistance in the conference. It also is certain that the shipping bill will encounter persistent Republican opposition in the senate.

Carranza Men for Order in Mexico. Chihuahua City, Mexico.—A declaration that he and all the other members of the Carranza government are mutually united with the firm determination of establishing order in Mexico was made by General Jacinto Trevino, military commander of the northeast. General Trevino said he received private information that a section of the American press was declaring he had revolted from General Carranza and was even planning to ally himself with Villa.

## GARRISON OF OJINAGA IS BELIEVED DISLOYAL

REPORTS INDICATE MEXICAN SOLDIERS THERE WOULD REVERT ON BANDITS' APPROACH

## VILLA FORCES ARE GROWING

Adhesion of 700 Men at Ojinaga Would Give Him Force Large Enough to Worry Americans.

San Antonio, Texas.—Reports of a raid plans to raid the Big Bend country assumed a more ominous sound upon receipt of information at headquarters of the southern department purporting to show that the Carranza garrison at Ojinaga, across the Rio Grande from Presidio, is disloyal to the de facto government of Mexico and will accept the approach of the Villistas as a signal to set out upon a course of outlawry.

The situation at Ojinaga, it is learned, was one of the factors that led General Funston to order reinforcements into the Big Bend country. If Villa should march northward his coming would furnish the members of the Ojinaga garrison the opportunity to revolt for which they appear to have waited for so long. Army officers said in reviewing the possibility of the situation. It is believed that the members of the garrison would join Villa in any enterprise which he might propose, and with such large reinforcements the bandit chieftain would be a formidable foe of the defenders of the Texas border.

Reports, which represent Villa to be gaining rapid control of the country in which he has been operating, are given credence at headquarters, confirmatory information from usually well-informed sources having been received by General Funston.

General Bliss at San Antonio. San Antonio, Texas.—General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff, arrived here and was met by General Funston and taken to his headquarters where the two conferred regarding troop dispositions and the state of the national guard. General Bliss refused to discuss the character of his mission other than to study the militia. General Bliss will make a careful inspection of the camps where guardsmen are concentrated in large numbers.

Francis Joseph too Ill to Hear News. Zurich.—Members of the Austrian imperial family have been summoned to Schoenbrunn owing to the illness of the emperor, Francis Joseph, according to news dispatches from Innsbruck. Several specialists are attending the aged king-emperor and the news of the war is being withheld from him.

Would Buy Part of Mexico. Washington.—A joint resolution to empower the president to negotiate by commission for purchase of "such portion of Northern Mexico, including lower California, as may be obtained" was introduced by Representative Caldwell of New York.

Waves Blow Over Charleston Seawall. Charleston, S. C.—Shipping was tied up in the harbor here Thursday night by a hurricane which blew at the rate of 4 miles an hour and swept great waves over portions of the seawall. Hundreds of persons hurried here from nearby coast resorts. No damage was reported, however, and it was said there was no loss of life.

55,000 German Factory Men on Strike. Amsterdam.—The Socialist newspaper Tribune says 55,000 workmen employed in munitions factories and electrical works in Berlin and in an aerodrome at Johannisthal have gone on strike as a protest against the prison sentence imposed on Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, for participation in the May Day demonstration at Berlin.

Explosion in Du Pont Plant. Haskell, N. J.—At least five men were killed, 30 injured, several fatally, and 16 small buildings containing approximately 600 pounds of nitroglycerine were destroyed as the result of a terrific explosion in the nitroglycerine mixing-house of the Du Pont powder plant here.

\$315,000,000 Naval Bill Before Senate. Washington.—The senate has begun discussion of the \$315,000,000 naval bill, the largest naval appropriation measure by many millions in the nation's history, and bearing increases of nearly \$50,000,000 over its total as it passed the house. An indication that the senate is in sympathy with the liberal increases was seen in the approval without opposition of a section increasing the enlisted strength of the navy from the present 54,000 to 68,700.

## FIGHT BANDITS AT 2 POINTS

Reports Are That Outlaws Worsted at Rosario and Parral in Clashes of Minor Importance.

Chihuahua City, Mex.—Two Villa bands attacked Carranza garrisons at Rosario and Parral, but in both cases were beaten off with losses, according to official reports to General Trevino. From Rosario the bandits were driven south toward the Durango line by government troops under Generals Gacito and Hernandez.

Other reports indicate that a scouting patrol from Parral had encountered one of the small bands of outlaws who scattered after the attacks on Jimenez and had driven them into the hills, but no details were given.

General Trevino said he had not received details of either of the clashes, but that all reports indicate that both were skirmishes more or less minor in nature.

## BIG RUSH OF TROOPS IS OVER.

Frontier Army Now Numbers More Than Seventy Thousand Men.

San Antonio, Texas.—Numbering now more than 70,000 men and still increasing, the border army will be subjected this week to such discipline and training as the staff here regards necessary for converting it into an efficient fighting machine. General Funston and his lieutenants are enthusiastic over the prospect of getting the growing forces into shape.

The reported raid at Boquillas gave General Funston and his staff some concern until, when a report from Colonel Gaston, commanding the troops in the Big Bend district, indicated that it was an incident without great significance. Three Americans were held up by two Mexicans some miles south of the Rio Grande. They escaped and telephoned to the American side from a mine on the Mexican side, saying they would make their way to the American side at the first opportunity.

The arrival of troop trains has become much less common. The big rush of troops is over. Few of the Southern states have gotten their men beyond the local mobilization camps and reports indicate it may be several days before the slowest of the organizations arrives.

## Co-Operative Action on Border.

San Antonio, Texas.—Without formal agreement, it appears probable that the plan of a joint guarding of the border country proposed by General Obregon to Generals Funston and Scott during their conferences at El Paso, might be worked out by officers commanding troops on opposite sides of the international line. General Bell at El Paso already has discussed with General Gonzales a plan of co-operative work and Captain A. V. Anderson, commanding the American troops at Presidio, talked with Colonel Rojas, commandant of the Mexican garrison at Ojinaga of the best means of preventing raids.

30,000 Troops at El Paso. El Paso, Texas.—There are now 30,000 troops guarding this part of the Texas border. With the arrival of the Fourth Pennsylvania brigade the total was brought up to 30,000, including regulars and guardsmen. There are 14,000 Pennsylvania troops encamped three miles beyond the fort, while the remainder are in Camp Cotton and Camp Pershing.

Searchlights on Border. Eagle Pass, Texas.—Military authorities have placed searchlights on hill tops and other advantageous points near the Mexican border here. They will sweep the boundary for miles and will make it possible for any military activity to be conducted near the border under cover of darkness. A trainload of 54 motor trucks were received at the military encampment. Twenty-five trucks similar to those in use by General Pershing's expedition already were in use.

## Expects Over 3,000 at Institute.

Austin, Texas.—Fred W. Davis, commissioner of agriculture, states that he has sent out transportation to 3,750 persons and that he expects the actual attendance at the farmers' institute to run considerably more than 3,000.

## Burleson's Party Spilled in Pot. mac.

Washington.—It became known that the canoe in which Postmaster General Burleson and a party of officials from his department were fishing overturned in the Potomac rapids. They were rescued after being swept down stream a short distance.

## New Baking Plant Opens in Dallas.

Dallas, Texas.—Although they have never sold so worth of their product in this state, the F. O. Stone Baking company, confident of the future of Dallas, has established a \$75,000 manufacturing plant in this city. The company is a Texas corporation. The sole product of the plant consists of six varieties of package cakes. They are soft cakes. According to Mr. Stone, his company is the only one in the United States confining its product to soft cake.

## MAN'S DUTY PLAIN

God Has Bestowed on All the Privilege of Helping Souls to Him.

"And as thy servant was busy here and there, he was gone."—I Kings 20:40.

These words are taken from an Old Testament parable. The prophet who used them had disguised both himself and his purpose. He appeared before the monarch with a mask of ashes upon his face and with a mask of uncertainty upon his words. Indeed the prophet disguised himself so thoroughly that the world has never found out who he was; he also disguised his words so that their first import is by no means plain. But, lifting them out of their immediate connection, we shall quickly find some application for ourselves and for our present work.

There are several things that appear at once on the surface of the story. A man had been made responsible for the keeping of another; this responsibility had been imposed by a high authority; for a reason plainly stated he had failed of his trust; when he came to himself he looked about and found that his prisoner had fled; certain disasters and penalties followed upon his negligence. All these points, which do no violence to the ancient meaning, may well be fitted into a parable of the Christian life. Without further explanation we shall seek for the lessons of the simple work.

"First, then, we have been made responsible for the reaching and keeping of the souls of men for a higher authority—God himself. It is difficult for us to realize the full import of such a suggestion. Perhaps at times we have wished that God had put us in a world of relations and had still left us without responsibility for others. But in our better moments we feel the goodness of the ties that bind us to men, and we glory in the divine partnership that our human help fairly implies. In his ways God has put us in each other's keeping.

Bringing Men to God. It may not always be easy to say just where human influence ends and the divine calling comes in; not possible to say just where the work of the other man takes up our work and completes it by his own loving surrender; but that God gives us the fearful privilege of bringing men to him there can be no doubt. In the Christian view, every man must appear to us as a candidate for the divine grace; nor do we dare to set limit to that responsibility.

Vast as is the task of bringing about a universal discipleship, it is just this duty that the Lord has set before us. The rest of the world is in our charge. What can the Master say if we fail of our very reason for being and come home at the end of our season of harvesting without any sheaves for the heavenly garner?

The truth is that we do not want any person to be lost. We do not deliberately allow men to be lost. The greatest thing is simply crowded out. We are "busy here and there." Our carelessness in reference to souls grows out of our busy-ness in reference to things. It is this matter of commerce; it is that party; it is the reading of this book; it is that lecture; it is this social call; it is that committee meeting. Life is so complex. We are so busy—God help us!—that ere we know it our spiritual chance is gone.

## But One Poor Answer.

Is not all this the transcript of your feelings? You are not heartless; you are merely busy. Some day the king of the kingdom eternal stands before you and says: "Where is that one that was your special charge?" Your poor answer comes up to him, the best and only answer you can give, and yet a shameful answer, "As thy servant was busy here and there, he was gone."

And this brings us to the thought that the result of carelessness through busy-ness is the same as that of deliberate neglect. The prisoner has gone, just as surely as if the guard had broken the chains, pointed the path of escape, and said: "Go; I will not molest you." The result is one; the man is gone in either case.

## Evil is wrought for want of thought As well as want of heart.

The lesson may be applied also to each individual. God has put into your charge one person whom he requires that you shall hold for himself. That person is you. It may be well to ask if you are not escaping from yourself, if the fine, sweet nature that loved God in childhood, prayed to him each day, believed in him and rejoiced in the story of his love, is not slipping away from yourself. It is possible for a man to be so busy "here and there" that his very best self shall escape and go off into the far country. Call back that best of self now! It is a trust from God. Let it not be that in the end you shall have to say of yourself: "As I was busy here and there, he was gone."—Bishop Edwin H. Hughes.

## Christian's Duty to Comfort.

Close beside us in this sad world, perhaps under our own roof, are sorrowful hearts needing the glance of sympathy, the word of cheer. Wrap in our own selfishness, we pass them by. Let us pray that our understanding may be opened and we be enabled to minister to their need.



## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

I have purchased the Tweedle feed store and wagon yard from Robt. Brown, and will operate the same in the future.

I have had many years experience in this business, and will appreciate your business.

I will buy your hides, furs, pelts, chickens and eggs at the highest market prices.

I have charge of the Doran hotel, and have fitted it up with good, clean beds; so when in town come around and get a good bed.

Try me once.

S. S. SNOWDEN

## CLEAN-UP DAY COMING

### Everybody is Expected to do Their Whole Duty

Fever time is here, and a few and junk about your premises collected and ready to be hauled away by the early part of next week.

We are going to have a clean-up by the early part of next week.

real soon, and you are expected to Don't fool round and wait for do your part. Have all the trash your neighbors, but get busy.

## Sterling City News-Record

W. F. Kellis,  
Editor and Proprietor.

Entered Nov. 10, 1902, at the Sterling City postoffice as second-class matter.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY AT STERLING CITY, TEXAS.

Subscribers falling to get their paper on time, will confer a favor by reporting same to us.

Tomorrow, we shall carry a figurative pocketful of salt to take with the campaign lies we hear.

Tomorrow, we shall know who is who, and what is what. The primaries will be over and a lot of candidates will go up "salt river," but whatever be the issues of the day, let us show to the world that we are good losers and good winners. Let the loser take his defeat without a grouch, and the winner take his victory without a boast. It takes courage to lose without a complaint, and it takes self-restraint to smother the yell of victory, but courage and self-restraint are the marks of a true man.

### Our Office Entered

While out of this office yesterday, a giant watermelon, and some fine cantaloupes, entered and lay smiling on our sanctum floor to welcome our return. We did not have to be told that Judge A. D. Renshaw raised them, for there is no one else in these parts who raises such melons. There are always big melons on the Renshaw ranch in the summer, and big hearts are to be found there the year round.

Judge and Mrs. Renshaw are never so happy as when sharing their good things with their neighbors.

We love such people.

### Resolutions of Respect

To the husband, children, father, mother, and all loved ones of deceased Sovereign Annie Evans:

Your special committee appointed for the purpose of preparing and presenting proper resolutions on the occasion of the untimely death of our beloved sovereign, Annie Evans, who departed this life Friday, July 7, beg to report as follows:

Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from her earthly labors our above named well loved Sovereign, and

Whereas, in her passing away, our Grove has lost a true and tried and faithful member; now, therefore,

Be it resolved, by Thomas Grove No. 136, that said Grove and members thereof, hereby extend to the husband, children, father, mother and all loved ones, our sincere sympathy in their great affliction and beg them to accept these our assurances of our continued and firm friendship; and

Be it further resolved, that our charter be draped in mourning for the customary period, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Grove, a copy sent to the husband and family, and a copy be sent to the Sterling City News-Record and the Monthly Tidings for publication.

Fraternally submitted,

Annie Durham  
Sallie Williams  
Lily Revell  
Committee

**SPECIAL RATES** On Houston Chronicle, daily and Sunday, till Dec. 1, \$2.10. Daily, except Sunday, \$1.65. New trial subscriptions 3 months for \$1.00

Fort Worth Star-Telegram, daily and Sunday, to December 1, \$1.75.

You can't afford to be without a daily paper during these eventful times. Christian Aid Society.

## Rain

A good rain fell here yesterday morning. The News-Record gauge showed a fraction over an inch. Several points over the country received good rains.

Jim Hodges reports a good rain on the L. C. Hodges ranch, but it was not extensive. In some parts of Lacy Creek valley, heavy rains are reported. Lacy Creek, near the Findt ranch, was reported "swimming." A part of the R. W. Foster ranch received a good rain.

### MARRIED

On Saturday evening, July 15, at the home of Judge B. F. Brown, Mr. Hoke Smith was married to Miss Florence Davis, Judge Brown officiating.

This couple are prominent young

## Sport Skirts

We have as good line of Ladies' "Sport" Skirts as can be found in anybody's town. See them

## Neck Wear

We have just received the best line of Gents' Neckwear ever in Sterling City.

## Stetson Shoes

We now have on display a lot of Stetson Shoe samples. Come at once and select the shoe you want for Fall and Winter.

## Dinner Sets Given Away

Come down and see about that dinner set we will give you.

## C. W. Workman

### B. Y. P. U. Program

Company A—President in charge Leader in charge: Mae Austin. Introduction by leader

Scripture reading: Psalms, 91.—Lesener Black.

"Paul's Call Into Service."—Geo. Brauer.

"Paul Carried for God in His Early Ministry."—Hollie Glass.

"On The First Journey."—Joe Graham.

"On The Second Missionary Journey."—Eddie Hooker.

"On The Third Journey."—Frank Coward.

"In Jerusalem and Caesarea."—Jessie Claire Shortt.

"On the Way to Rome."—Noble Ballou.

"Give Illustrations From Paton's Life."—Merle Roberts.

Posted All persons are hereby forbidden to hunt, fish, gather pecans, haul wood, drive stock or otherwise trespass upon any lands owned or controlled by us. 1-815.

W. R. McENTIRE & SON

### TEXAS FACTS

#### MINERALS.

Practically every mineral known to the geological world is found in Texas.

Compared with other states, we rank twenty-third in mineral production.

We produce 19 minerals in commercial quantities.

Texas' available coal supply is valued at \$10,000,000,000 more than all the farm property of the United States.

The first commercial mining in Texas was in 1882. Since then, the mines, wells and quarries of the state have yielded products valued at \$27,000,000.

The Texas mines produce \$20,000,000 annually.

Texas mine employees receive \$5,000,000 annually in salaries and wages.

The mining industry of Texas represents a capital investment of \$20,000,000.

Thirty-five thousand people are dependent on the Texas mining industry for a living.

### NATURAL GAS.

The gas wells of Texas produce a million dollars a year.

There are 70 active gas wells in Texas that produce 5,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas annually.

We have 116 miles of gas mains which were constructed at a cost of \$2,500,000.

Twenty-five Texas cities are furnished gas from the Texas fields.

Our natural gas area is one of the largest in the United States and covers 130 square miles of territory.

Texas ranks eighth with other states in natural gas production.

Our natural gas industry is yet in its infancy and many new fields are being discovered.

### NOTICE

We are requested to remind the citizens of this town that we have a stock law, and that hereafter all stock running loose in town will be impounded and damages must be paid before they are given up. Keep your stock confined or pay the price.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION RELATING TO LEVYING TAX FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

[H. J. R. No. 30] House Joint Resolution.

Proposing an amendment to Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, authorizing the levy and collection of an ad valorem county tax not to exceed fifty cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property for the maintenance of the public schools of the county, and authorizing the levy and collection of an ad valorem district tax not to exceed one dollar on the one hundred dollars valuation of property for the maintenance of the public schools of the district.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

SECTION 1. That Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas be amended to hereafter read as follows:

SECTION 3. School Taxes.—One-fourth of the revenue derived from the State occupation taxes, and a poll tax of \$1.00 on every male inhabitant of this State between the ages of 21 and 60 years shall be set apart annually for the benefit of the public free schools, and in addition thereto there shall be levied and collected an annual ad valorem State tax of such an amount, not to exceed 20 cents on the \$100.00 valuation, as with the available school fund arising from all other sources will be sufficient to maintain and support the public free schools of this State for a period of not less than six months in each year. The Legislature may authorize the levy and collection of an annual ad valorem county tax within the counties of this State not to exceed 50 cents on the \$100.00 valuation of property situated within the county; provided, a majority of the qualified property taxpaying voters of the county voting at an election to be held for that purpose shall vote such tax, for the purpose of maintaining the public free schools of the county, and the Legislature may also provide for the formation of school districts by general or special law, without the local notice required in other cases of special legislation, and all such school districts, whether created by general or special law, may embrace parts of two or more counties, and the Legislature shall be authorized to pass laws for the assessment and collection of taxes in all said districts and for the management and control of the public school or schools of such district, whether such districts are composed of territory wholly within a county or in parts of two or more counties. And the Legislature may authorize an additional ad valorem tax to be levied and collected within all school districts heretofore formed, or hereafter formed, for the further maintenance of public free schools, and the erection and equipment of school buildings therein; provided, that a majority of the qualified property taxpaying voters of the district, voting at an election to be held for that purpose, shall vote such tax not to exceed in any one year one dollar on the \$100.00

valuation of the property subject to taxation in such districts, but the limitation upon the amount of school district tax herein authorized shall not apply to incorporated cities or towns, constituting separate and independent school districts.

Sec. 2. The Governor of this State is hereby instructed to issue the necessary proclamation for the submission of this amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Texas at the next general election to be held in November, 1916, at which election all voters favoring this amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "For the amendment to Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to the levy of ad valorem school taxes not to exceed fifty cents on the \$100.00 valuation in the county and not to exceed one dollar on the \$100.00 valuation in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the public schools of the county or of the district." And those opposed to this amendment shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment to Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution of the State of Texas, relating to the levy of ad valorem school taxes, not to exceed fifty cents on the \$100.00 valuation in the county, and not to exceed one dollar on the \$100.00 valuation in the district, for the purpose of maintaining the public schools of the county or of the district."

Sec. 3. The sum of \$5,000.00, or as much thereof as may be necessary therefor, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

[NOTE.—H. J. R. No. 30 was adopted by the House March 6, 1914, and by the Senate March 19, 1914, and by the House March 19, 1915, and by the Senate March 19, 1915, and by the House March 19, 1916, and by the Senate March 19, 1916.]

Approved April 1, 1915.  
(A true copy.) JOHN G. MCKAY,  
Secretary of State

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to announce the following candidates subject to the action of the Democratic Primary to be held July 22, 1916:

FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF 113TH DISTRICT  
Charles B. McTeale.

FOR JUDGE OF THE FIFTY-FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS:  
J. W. Timmins (re-election)

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:  
J. A. Thomas  
Shelby Cox.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE  
Jeff D. Ayres  
A. R. Paul  
Pat Kellis

FOR SHERIFF & TAX COLLECTOR  
B. F. Roberts  
R. M. Mathis  
L. F. Clifton

FOR COUNTY & DISTRICT CLERK  
D. C. Durham  
B. A. Austin

FOR TAX ASSESSOR  
W. E. Allen  
H. Q. Lyles, Jr.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER:  
R. B. Cummins  
M. C. Mitchell

FOR COMMISSIONER AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, PRECINCT NO. 1:  
J. A. Jackson  
Henry Davis

FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 2:  
E. F. Atkinson

FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 3:  
M. Odum

FOR COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 4:  
J. S. Johnston

**CATTLE FOR SALE**—I have two good fresh Jersey milk cows for sale, well broke and fine milkers. I also have one poll 2-year-old Durham bull.  
J. E. Davis,  
Sterling City, Texas.

**CREAM PRODUCERS**—We are now prepared to TEST and PAY for cream on delivery. Bring cream on Tuesdays and Fridays, only.  
Respectfully,  
J. W. Philips

**FOR SALE**: A new phone box in good order, together with 100 lbs. of phone wire at a bargain, J. E. Davis, Sterling City, Texas.

**WE WANT TO SELL**—Our property in San Angelo, or trade it for property in or near Sterling City.  
S. Kellogg, Sterling City.

### Bargains in Magazines

Delineator and Everybody's to same address \$2.00. Save \$1.00.  
Woman's Home Companion and American \$2. You save \$1.  
Pictorial Review 2 years \$2. Save \$1.00.

Delineator 2 years \$2. Save \$1.  
McCall's 2 years \$2. Save \$1.  
McCall's 3 years and three patterns \$1.25.

Holland's 2 years \$1.  
Modern Priscilla and Home Needlework \$1.25.

We can save you money on any combination you wish, and can give you the best rates on all daily and semi-weekly papers.

Give us your subscriptions. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Christian Aid Society.

OVER 25 YEARS EXPERIENCE

## PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description of an invention or design to the undersigned will receive a free opinion as to its patentability. The undersigned will also prepare and prosecute applications for patents in all countries. He will also prepare and prosecute applications for trademarks, designs, and copyrights. He will also prepare and prosecute applications for the registration of copyrights in the U.S. Copyright Office. He will also prepare and prosecute applications for the registration of trademarks in the U.S. Patent Office. He will also prepare and prosecute applications for the registration of designs in the U.S. Patent Office. He will also prepare and prosecute applications for the registration of copyrights in the U.S. Copyright Office. He will also prepare and prosecute applications for the registration of trademarks in the U.S. Patent Office. He will also prepare and prosecute applications for the registration of designs in the U.S. Patent Office.

Scientific American.

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### The Barrels and Lugs of SHOTGUNS

Double and Single Barrel SHOTGUNS

Our Shotguns are made of the finest material and are guaranteed to be accurate and reliable. They are also made in a variety of gauges and lengths to suit the needs of all sportsmen.

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P. O. Box 2923  
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### Professional.

J. B. Myer

Physician & Surgeon

OFFICE OVER COULSON'S DRUGSTORE  
RESIDENCE TELEPHONE NO. 93  
STERLING CITY, TEXAS

Dr. W. B. Everett

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

EYES TESTED—GLASSES FITTED

OFFICE OVER BUTLER DRUG STORE  
STERLING CITY, TEXAS

Dr. C. R. Carver

Calls answered promptly, day or night.

Office over Butler Drug Company  
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### TRADES

## SAN IARY BARBER SHOP

SOLICITS YOUR TRADE. EVERYTHING UP-TO-DATE. CLEANLINESS IS OUR MOITO.

R. M. Mathis, Prop.

ATTENTION, LADIES—On Thursday afternoon of each week, special attention will be given to ladies work at my barbershop in the First State Bank building. Try us for massage or shampoo.—R. M. Mathis

POSTED

Notice is hereby given that any person who shall trespass upon the lands owned or controlled by me, hereby forbidden under pain of prosecution.

E. F. AARAS

The protracted meeting under the leadership of Rev. Bell of Thompson Springs closed last Sunday night. This was probably the most largely attended meeting ever held here.



# Common American Birds

Interesting information about them supplied by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture

### Meadowlark

*Magna and Sturnella neglecta*  
About ten and three fourths

Breed generally in the States, southern Canada, and Costa Rica; winter from and Potomac valleys and Columbia southward. Our economic status: Our meadowlarks, though differing in song, resemble each other in plumage and habits. Grassy uplands covered with a growth of grass or weeds, with water, furnish the conditions for the meadowlark's taste. The western bird is loud, melodious. That of its eastern relative is feebler and loses much in its song. In many localities meadowlark is classed and shot as a bird. From the farmer's point of view it is far greater an object of pursuit by the Both the boll weevil, the

### White-Breasted Nuthatch

*Sitta carolinensis*  
Length, six inches. White below, above gray, with a black head.  
Range: Resident in the United States, southern Canada, and Mexico. Habits and economic status: This bird might readily be mistaken by a careless observer for a small woodpecker, but its note, an oft-repeated yank, is very unwoodpeckerlike, and, unlike other woodpeckers or creepers, it climbs downward as easily as upward and seems to set the laws of gravity at defiance. The name was suggested by the habit of wedging acorns and other nuts or large seeds of bark so as to break them open by blows from the sharp, strong bill. The nuthatch gets its living from the trunks and branches of trees, over which it creeps from daylight to dark. Insects and spiders constitute a little more than 50 per cent of its food. The largest items of these are beetles, moths, and caterpillars, with ants and wasps. The animal food is all in the bird's favor except a few ladybird beetles. More than half of the vegetable food consists of mast, i. e., acorns and other nuts or large seeds. One-tenth of the food is grain, mostly waste corn. The nuthatch does no injury, so far as known, and much good.



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### Bullock's Oriole

*Icterus bullocki*  
Length, about eight inches. Our only oriole with top of head and throat black and cheeks orange.  
Range: Breeds from South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas to the Pacific ocean and from southern Canada to northern Mexico; winters in Mexico. Habits and economic status: In the West this bird takes the place occupied in the East by the Baltimore oriole. In food, nesting habits, and economic status: When these are awake to the beauty of our native birds, they are to be envied in the way in which they are so strikingly contrasted with the sexes, and few have a more unique and whimsical home than the bird is loved for its rich melody; in fact, it seems deservedly hated by the business. Bobolinks reach the coast of the United States about half of April just as



song the birds are similar. Both are migratory and remain on their summer range only some five or six months. They take kindly to orchards, gardens, and the vicinity of farm buildings and often live in villages and city parks. Their diet is largely made up of insects that infest orchards and gardens. When fruit trees are in bloom they are constantly busy among the blossoms and save many of them from destruction. In the food of Bullock's oriole beetles amount to 35 per cent and nearly all are harmful. Many of these are weevils, some of which live upon acorns and other nuts. Ants and wasps amount to 15 per cent of the diet. The black olive scale was found in 45 of the 162 stomachs examined. Caterpillars, with a few moths and pupae, are the largest item of food and amount to over 41 per cent. Among these were codling-moth larvae. The vegetable food is practically all fruit (19 per cent) and in cherry season consists largely of that fruit. Eating small fruits is the bird's worst trait, but it will do harm in this way only when very numerous.

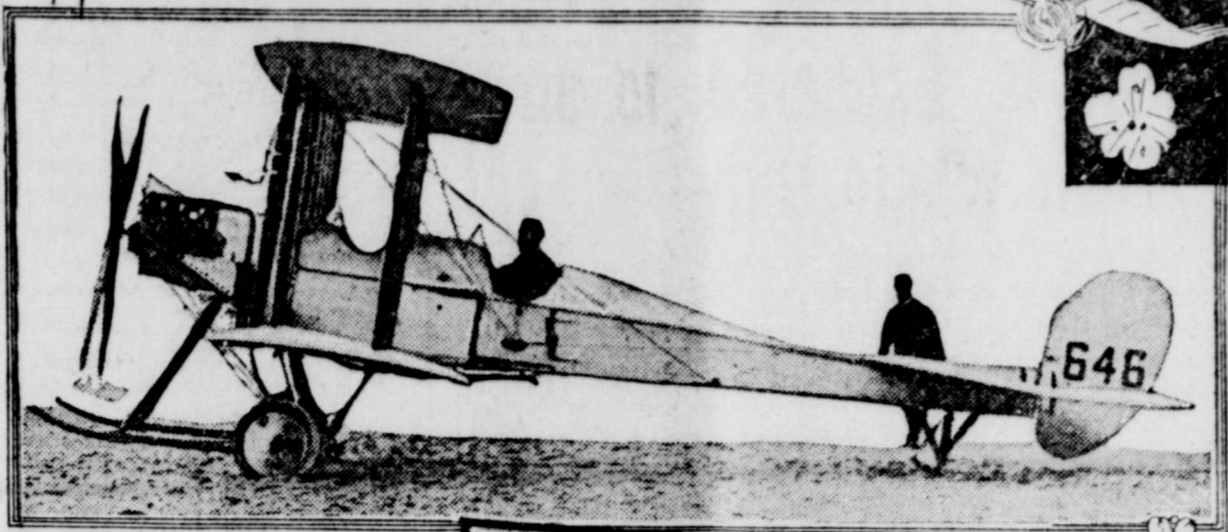
### The First Steam Engines.

The first known use of steam to drive a kind of steam engine was described by Hero of Alexandria, probably in the first or second century B. C. But the first real steam engines were those used at the end of the seventeenth and in the early eighteenth centuries for pumping water out of mines. Newcomer's engine was used in English mines about 1711.

### Gardener Wants to Know.

Why is there so little infant mortality among the cutworms?—*Minneapolis Journal*

# LOOPING THE LOOP OVER LONDON



### Seven thousand feet above Hyde Park, an American girl looked straight ahead and saw "the roof of the sky" from one of England's newest warplanes

In a British military aeroplane, painted black, and especially designed for pursuing Zeppelins at night, I flew across London and, at a height of 7,000 feet, looped the loop over Hyde Park, and in the New York Tribune Jane Anderson goes on to describe her experience:

I was permitted to make this flight, to start from one of Britain's finest aerodromes and see, spread in a clear colored panorama one mile and a half below me, the houses and the streets of the greatest city in the world.

In the great field from which I started the turf was broken by patches of black mud and the grass was beaten down by heavy rain of the morning.

But, on the wooden runway, with her wheels blocked and her black "planes" silhouetted against the sky, a biplane was waiting. She was beautiful—this machine. There was power in the sweep of her wings; there was power in the shining blades of her propeller.

Her two Lewis guns, of blue steel, were mounted on galvanized brackets, they were particularly businesslike—those guns.

I climbed aboard and was strapped in. The observer's seat, where I sat, was a wide seat, and the fuselage formed my arm rest. There was plenty of foot space. Captain X, who was my pilot, got into his seat behind me. To my right and above me a death's head sign had been painted in white on the wing.

We circled the field, headed into the wind and were off. I mean, we dived up into the sky.

When we left the ground we left it. It was good climbing. It was good and swift. The black nose of the biplane pointed straight to the sun. I saw, swiftly, visions of a stalled motor, of a rapid backward slide.



of the windshield, a row of clear drops, like beads, forming and reforming. The white cloud was condensing to make bright crystals for us, little opalescent chains that broke, then fashioned themselves anew.

The mist in front of me cleared and the white vapor became transparent. I looked down. Below I saw, in one vast, endless cyclorama, the roofs and gray streets of a city, with a river bounding them. The roofs were a deep, lustrous purple.

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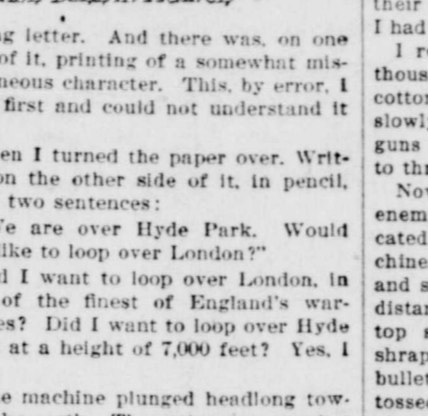
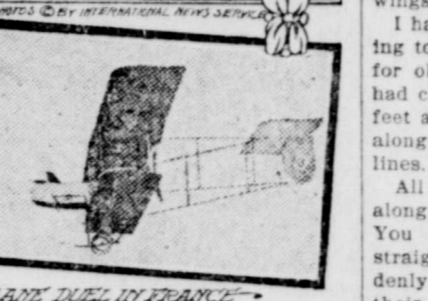
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The machine plunged headlong toward the earth. The motor was running full blast. The world rushed up to meet us. I found myself staring at the nose of the machine, which was straight above me. Her piston rods, a row of them on either side, were dancing up and down briskly. I saw them, and I saw the roof of the sky—yet I had not moved. I was still sitting, staring straight ahead. Only I was staring at the sky, instead of the earth.

Everything was moving. Hyde Park wasn't where it ought to have been. The sky was not in right. The nose of the machine was over my head. All wrong.

Then a slice of the earth dislodged itself and, making circles, stood on end. And another section of earth rushed into it. I saw this myself. There were some trees mixed up in it. I don't know when this was. But I saw it all.



Afterward the nose of the machine came down in front of me, where it should have been. And the iron strip it was shaking again and the two thin cables on my left were vibrating pleasantly. I looked over and assured myself that Hyde Park was down below. It was. I liked the world.

I turned and saw the captain leaning over his windshield. He was smiling—smiling and fumbling with his goggles. Something, it seemed, had gone wrong with them. So far as I could see, this was the only mark of our having been upside down. And it was set right straightaway.

For immediately we started turning. The captain banked her very prettily and I saw the little patch of Hyde Park between the planes. Somehow it gave them a wonderful perspective, this looking down the full length of the plane.

And so we came back, over houses and white streets, to the wide sweep of the river. Came back straight toward the sun, which for the first time was shining through the mist. It seemed very close in front of us and not brilliant because of the gray curtain before it.

And in the little village a train was running along. Very small, making puffs of smoke. And the smoke was yellow, not the clean white of the broken clouds which were drifting below us.

We circled toward the aerodrome. We dropped down, spiraling. It was a double spiral Captain X made—and a particularly beautiful one. It was the final evidence of the superb construction of his majesty's biplane, designed for the destruction of enemy aircraft. I had full opportunity of discovering whatever weakness or fallibility might have been in her. There was none.

Built for the purpose of war, designed for the most difficult and dangerous work, she fulfilled every demand. I knew that the Royal Flying Corps had pride in her and faith in her. And I felt that it was justified.

Referring to the Cow?  
It is said that a gravestone bears this inscription: "Here lies the body of Samuel Holden, who died suddenly and unexpectedly by being kicked to death by a cow. Well done, good and faithful servant!"

# The Airman's Story

By Frank Filson

(Copyright, 1918, by W. G. Chapman.)

"You will fly to Sarcy," said my general, "and deliver this plan of our dispositions to General Dufour, in command of the advanced posts there."

I stared at my general in amazement. How did he suppose that I could fly the hundred miles to Sarcy, across the apex of the enemy's lines, when his Fokkers had command of the air? However, it is not for a French soldier to submit advice. I took the precious plan and made my way to my monoplane, which, like a great bird, lay with outstretched wings ready for me.

I had no observer. There was nothing to observe, and my flight was not for observation. In a few minutes I had climbed to a height of a thousand feet and was making my way steadily along the front, a little inside our lines.

All went well so long as I continued along the straight line of the army. You know it runs for thirty miles straight as a die, then it bends suddenly inward, where the enemy have their salient. It was this salient that I had to cross.

I reached it and ascended another thousand feet. Then I saw a puff of cotton wool appear beside me and sink slowly to earth. The anti-aircraft guns were at me already. I mounted to three thousand.

Now, from the far-flung lines of the enemy below, little rising dots indicated the advent of the hostile machines, the dreaded Fokkers. Light and swift, I knew that they could outdistance me. But I made my course at top speed, while all about me the shrapnel burst in little clouds. One bullet buried itself in my hand. I tossed it from me. And then the shrapnel ceased, for the enemy machines were nearing me.

There were five of them. They were flying parallel with my course. Two of them ranged themselves alongside; or, rather what passes for alongside—a distance of five hundred yards. I heard the drilling maxim open as one of them turned bow on toward me, firing through her rudder. I rose and the bullets passed harmlessly beneath me.

At the same time I answered with my rifle. I could distinctly see the pilot's body as he bent forward in his seat. I fired and he pitched forward headlong. The machine stopped dead in the air as he took his hand from the levers, turned over and dropped like a stone.

So now there were four of them. They circled about me like great birds of prey. I rose until I was a thousand feet overhead and swooped like an osprey. As I swooped I fired ten rounds from my rifle. By good fortune I riddled the motor of the machine that I was attacking. It caught fire and fell to earth in a blaze of flame. So that left three.

They flew alongside, firing steadily. The bullets escaped me by a miracle. My motor must have been pierced, for a steady drip, drip of oil pattered into the chassis. However, at this moment, when all seemed lost, one of the enemy machines developed some fault with her steering gear and went gracefully to earth, leaving me only two antagonists.

Then, to my astonishment, after circling about each other, I heard, above the sound made by my leaking motor, one of the armen bid the other leave him to me. The other obeyed. Of my five antagonists only one remained.

It was the machine of the redoubtable Lieutenant Hansen. I knew that by the red flag with the skull which it was his privilege to carry. He came so near to me that I could see him salute me. Then, with an ironical cry, he let loose a volley from his maxim. I answered with my rifle. I did not injure him. He rose, following me. We dodged and veered and played about each other. Then he dived in a straight swoop, coming so near me in his calculated drop that I felt sure he would crash into me and send the machines crashing to earth. And then he aimed point blank at me with his revolver.

apex and was nearing Sarcy. I knew, from the distant end in the long line of the intrenchments, and from the shining river, that my course was almost at an end. Hansen knew, too, that his last chance had come. He flew straight for me; I evaded him by a hair's breadth, and I realized to my horror that he had determined to ram me in air and bring both our machines to earth rather than let me escape him.

I flew madly toward my goal. Hansen, in his light Fokker, was clearly my superior in maneuvering. He could bide his time. He dropped like an arrow. I twisted and turned in vain. I saw the machine approaching me, gave him my last shot and flung the revolver into his face. Next instant he was upon me.

The crash was fearful. The machines seemed locked together in air. For an instant I had a view of the ironic face of Hansen; the next minute we were falling to earth together. Somehow we became disentangled. Above the noise of the raging battle below I heard the halting thump of my motor. The sound was like music in my ears. By great good fortune I was falling right side up. How I contrived it I do not know, but I righted the machine, steadied her and volplaned downward, to land behind our advanced lines and, by a strange chance, before the tent of General Dufour himself.

Then, as they helped me out of the wrecked machine, I became conscious of another aeroplane upon the ground. It was the Fokker of Hansen, smashed to pieces. Hansen himself—but I draw a veil over that. He was a brave antagonist and it was an honor to have met him.

I saluted General Dufour and handed him the roll of plans. He took it and looked at me in astonishment. "You flew across the salient of the enemy's lines?" he asked in incredulity.

"Yes, my general," I returned modestly. "And fought off five aeroplanes, of which I have brought one back as a trophy."

"You fool!" he burst out angrily. "Did you not know that these plans were meant to be found when your aeroplane fell in the enemy's lines? And you, imbecile, why are you not dead?"

"I can oblige you, my general," I answered weakly, looking downcast. And yet it was war, and what is one man's life in war?

Then I must have toppled over, for suddenly, out of a fog, I saw the general's eyes fixed upon my face. "You have done bravely," he said, with that tone that goes straight to a Frenchman's heart. He handed me the roll. "It is useless," he said. "But after the war you can—frame it as a memorial."

French in Caricature.  
Why is it, I wonder, that the Frenchman always has been—and still is—portrayed in British comic journals in the traditional guise of a gay boulevardier, wearing a Van Dyke beard and dressed in a ridiculous velvet jacket such as the Montmartre artists affect? Marcel Boulenger asks in *Cartoons Magazine*.

Do you remember the legendary Marius of Marseille, whose droll silhouette was one of the masterpieces of poor Caran d'Ache's delightful art? Such, or nearly such, is the portrait accorded us—in the most friendly way, of course—on the other side of the Channel. In the naive imagery of the British people it is thus we appear. And no matter where this strange, gaudy personage shows up, Tommy Atkins affectionately gives vent to cheers, for he has recognized his comrade.

But why under the sun should the sympathetic Tommy picture us like that? He should know better now. He surely knows that the average Frenchman no more resembles Marius than does the typical Englishman resemble Lord Dunsyre. But no matter. Convention so orders.

Upon City's Mountain Tops.  
Upon the top one of New York's manmade mountains there is the same peaceful quiet as on the mountain top, says the *National Geographic Magazine*. No sound from the street below comes up this distance. Men on the sidewalks are infinitesimal dots, darning hither and yon. Looking down upon them one is inclined to reflect what puny beings humans are, and from this lofty point of view almost forgets his sympathy for their personal interests. Then comes the realization that this mountain was built by these puny beings from materials dug out of the earth in a crude state, purified, shaped and fastened together in a manner that will make it stand practically for all time, and then a feeling of reverence for the human brain—that God-given boon which has made these things possible.

Injuries From Poor Lighting.  
Most people are guided in their ordinary actions and the precision of their movements by the sense of sight, and many accidents result in spite of safety devices and educational campaigns, because workers are uncertain of or misjudge their relation to the immediate environment for the reason that they cannot see well enough. Many more, however, occur because the operative working in a spot brightly illuminated or with a bare lamp shining into his face so that his eyes are dazzled, steps into a poorly illuminated space to which his vision does not quickly adjust itself, or because he has a headache induced by eye strain, and therefore has an impaired mental as well as physical capacity, or because of weariness, lassitude and other ills that inevitably follow in the train of overworked eyes.—*Engineering Magazine*.

Four Million Women Voters.  
More than four million women will be able to vote in the United States this year, and that will bring the total possible vote for presidential electors up to nearly thirty million, or double the number cast four years ago. There are just about twice as many women voters in our country as there were men who voted for Lincoln's re-election.



# WAR CAUSES NEW IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

### The government is doing much to help those detained at the Ellis Island Station during conflict—Commissioner Howe's efforts bearing fruit

**M**ISTER COMMISH, "scuse me. When you tink? Dr. Frederick C. Howe, commissioner of immigration, was greeted in this manner at least a dozen times while showing a visitor through the detention ward at Ellis Island. The commissioner listened patiently first to one and then another, giving each a kindly answer, says a writer in the New York Herald.

Among those who addressed him were an elderly Italian woman, who talked with a gesture expressive of the hopelessness with which she regarded her case; a young French woman, petite and earnest looking, who when asked if she could cook, answered, "Tres bien," and a young Russian Jew, who during a previous stay in this country served in Sing Sing and is a member of the Welfare League.

"They all want to get away," said Mr. Howe. "We are doing everything possible to make it more comfortable and homelike around here. We have removed many restrictions which heretofore existed, on the theory that the more freedom they have the more orderly they are inclined to conduct themselves."

"But with all this there is bound to be a feeling among those who are detained, for one reason or another, against their will that they are imprisoned. In later years, however, some of them, I am sure, whether they are admitted to the country or are sent back to their native land, will look back on their stay at Ellis Island as an incident in their lives that was not altogether unpleasant."

Most of the aliens now detained on the Island have been there since the European war broke out. In all there were some 500 Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Russians and others being detained when Doctor Howe first took up his duties as commissioner of immigration, the majority of whom had been ordered deported because of the violation of the immigration statutes.

They were men, women and children—peasants for the most part—from small towns and villages of Europe. Before the order of deportation could be carried out the steamship companies which had brought most of these people over were forced to withdraw their vessels from service on account of the war, and consequently those to whom admission to the country had been denied were forced to remain on Ellis Island. Some of them have since been admitted to the country, either conditionally or unconditionally.

The problem of making life a little more pleasant for those who remain is one which Doctor Howe has tried in a practical way to solve. He has come to know most of the unfortunate persons under his jurisdiction personally, and when he visits the detention ward, which he frequently does, there are always many questions to answer and heartaches to soothe.

Late one afternoon last October Doctor Howe, while going around the station on one of these tours of investigation, noticed a middle-aged woman, of neat, motherly appearance, with two pretty little girls cuddling up to her, sitting in the detention room. As the hour was late and he thought they were visitors Doctor Howe inquired what they were waiting for and if he could do anything for them.

The woman explained that she was British and with her children had been ordered deported. They had arrived from Great Britain about a month before, but had no friends in this country and no money and, therefore, had not been allowed to enter.

The healthy appearance of the two children, their pretty faces and their evident good breeding won over the commissioner on the spot, and he immediately interested himself in their case.

The woman's name was Mrs. Rita Horner, and her story was this: "When the war broke out she was living with her family, which, besides her husband, consisted of two sons and three daughters, on a dairy farm some miles out of Cape Town, South Africa. The country about them was rugged and wild and the girls, despite their young years, were forced to walk many miles every day to attend school. The sons, who were older, helped to work the farm."

"The husband and the two boys, along with most of the able-bodied men in that section, enlisted in the British army soon after war was declared and were sent to the front. They took part in the fighting in Belgium and northern France. One son was killed and the father seriously wounded. All trace of the other son had been lost. Mrs. Horner was unable to work the farm by herself, so she raised what money she could and went to England with her three daughters—Una, fifteen years; Piri, ten years old, and Rita, nine years old. They had not been in England long when Mrs. Horner decided to come to America."

On hearing Mrs. Horner's story Doctor Howe communicated with the authorities at Washington. He explained that these people were all strong and healthy, that the children were beautiful and that there was no danger of them becoming a public charge. Furthermore, he announced his willingness to be responsible for them, and a few days after the machinery had been set in motion word came back from Washington that Mrs. Horner and her children would be released in his custody.

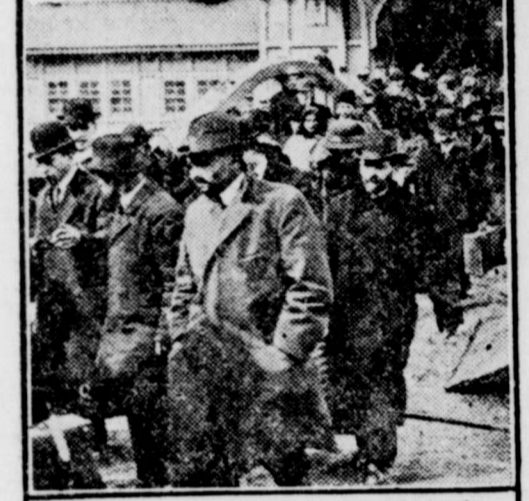
Meantime the family had made friends with nearly everybody on the island. The watchman and guards petted the children and gave them many little presents. The attendants did all they could to make them comfortable.

Despite these attentions the children sometimes and receive \$3 a week, with one or two meals at the home of the employer.

"They are poor cooks, but excellent houseworkers, clean, neat, quick and respectful, and more dependable than the average in other parts of the country. Indeed, barring only certain sections in the South, there is no part of the United States where as good domestic workers may be obtained for the same wages or where the girls themselves are equally contented with their work. I attribute this to the system."



IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN NEW YORK



RELATIVES TAKE CHARGE OF THEM



IMMIGRANTS IN THE "BULL PEN"

women have been given instruction in sewing and provided with material to make clothes for themselves and children. A school has been temporarily opened to teach the children, and the New York city public library authorities have donated a number of books printed in German and other foreign languages for the use of those who have a desire to read.

The men and women are permitted to mingle more freely in the various detention wards, and as a result of these innovations the feeling which prevails among those who have been long detained at the station is more cheerful than it was during the first few months of the war. Attempts to escape, which were frequent at one time, have come to an end.

"Ellis Island is the greatest portal in the world," said Doctor Howe. "There never has been any portal like it for human beings. In normal times nearly a million persons enter the country through it each year. They come largely from countries where the government means only militarism and taxes; they come to escape the feudal landlord, from industrial and social conditions which have become intolerable. They come with hopes of a fresh life, of a fresh chance, of opportunities for themselves and their children. They carry with them the visions of America which have been indelibly printed upon their minds from the letters which have gone back to Europe from friends and relatives already in this country."

"And the immigration laws of America have, in effect, if not in so many words, said that America welcomed those who did not fall within the excluded classes, those afflicted by disease or who are likely to become a charge upon the community. It held out an invitation to the strong and able-bodied to come and share in the making of a new nation, free from abuses and oppressions of the old world."

"And of those who come over 98 per cent are admitted. The rest are rejected because they fall within the inhibited classes. And it seemed to me when I became commissioner of immigration that the first contact of the alien with America should be one that would impress upon his mind the thing for which America stands; that the treatment they should receive, the experiences they should pass through and the contact they had with officials wearing the uniform of the United States should be those of kindness, assistance and courtesy. They come for the most part with fear in their hearts; they fear government rather than love it. And their instinct is to expect something very like what they received at home."

"First impressions are lasting, and it has been our effort at Ellis Island to make these impressions as democratic as possible, and to aid in as many ways as we could in protecting the immigrant and assisting him to his final destination. For the immigrant is imposed on; he is exploited. To prevent this as much as possible offices have been opened in New York city, one at the Barge office, at South Ferry, and the other at 240 East Seventy-ninth street, to which the immigrant can go and procure aid, assistance and advice about matters that concern him. Through these offices he is directed to schools and to the naturalization offices. The offices co-operate with the police department and with all the many agencies in New York which have been created to aid the immigrant. At these offices there are employment agencies which find work for men and women, and which aim to distribute them to farming positions to relieve the congestion in the cities."

"Similar protection has been accorded the alien in transit to the West, in securing the best transportation facilities and otherwise relieving the immigrant from the dangers which beset him while reaching his ultimate destination.

"War conditions brought probably 500 men, women and children to Ellis Island who for some reason or other had to go back to their native land; they were not admissible to the country. Each of these cases has been investigated personally, their friends and relatives have been looked up, and in the great majority of cases they have been admitted on bond to some person willing to be responsible for them. Positions have been found for hundreds, from whom periodic reports are required as to how they are getting along. Only in very rare cases have they failed to make good. In many instances they have risen rapidly and are now earning very substantial salaries."

"Similar efforts are being made to promote educational advantages for the adult immigrant—to encourage night schools. For the last year the names of all children of school age have been copied and sent to the superintendents of education all over the country, in order that they might immediately place children in school upon their arrival at their destination. By these means the government comes in immediate contact with the second generation of immigrants and begins its assimilation process as soon as they reach this country."

mened itself into the sympathies of the children one bitter, cold winter night and purged itself into their affections later.

There was but one solution of the difficulty and that was to take off her pretty collar, turn her loose and forget about her. The woman who takes this course must have a heart in her bosom that is barren of pity. It is only a cat that is left behind, but it is one of God's creatures and one of the most helpless. It cannot understand why the door that has always opened to its mewling should be closed and the little one so eager to caress it is not there.

Animals feel hunger and thirst quite as soon, if not sooner, than do humans. Its incessant pitiful cries wring the hearts of those who cannot help hearing them. The poor, agonized animal eludes the dogs that are set upon it, policemen's clubs and the kicks of cruel boys, only to return again, when the coast appears to be clear, to the one and only home it has known. He who has said a cat has nine lives does not realize the frail hold upon the breath of life the starving cat has. Those of its own kind have as little mercy upon it as the heartless human who thrust it out to starve, fight or die according to its fast falling strength.

The few crumbs from the fashionable hotel where she is dining would keep life in the little frail body. A few cents from the price of the bouquet she buys daily would board the children's luckless pet.

Her little ones ask her repeatedly if the kitty will be there when they return. She answers, evasively, "I suppose so," but down deep in her heart she realizes that the frail life she could so easily have provided for and saved will have gone out long before their season of pleasure ends.

If all that is left of poor kitty is found curled up in a far corner of the yard when they return, it is a tragedy in the lives of the children which they are never able to forget. The truth is driven home to the hearts of the children that their mother is hard of heart—possesses wanton cruelty in her nature to let an animal die that she might have saved. Many good homes could be found for poor cats during the summer while the family is away for a trifling outlay of cash. If kitty is good enough to be one of the household pets in winter, her welfare during the summer should be safeguarded. Guilty indeed must be the conscience of one who could go off pleasure after turning out poor puss to starve.

**GIRLS DO AS THEY PLEASE?**  
Evils change not on a sudden, but many days must pass and many sorrows: Coercive remorse and anguish must be felt To curb desire, to break the stubborn will And work a second nature in the soul Ere wisdom can resume the place she lost.

Where there is a daughter in the family, who can be said to be the head of the house—providing, of course, father and mother are of the meek and mild type and the girl self-willed?

By the time the dresses of the young miss have lengthened to her shoe tops father has discovered that it is useless to raise a protest against her will. If she decides that it is the high time to begin to entertain boys who have asked to call father hastily quits the house and, after a vain attempt endeavoring to argue the point, mother subsides.

Every mother is very apt to think, after all is said and done, that her girl is just a little short of perfection. Of course she wasn't allowed to reason she was twenty, but customs, she concludes, are different now from what they were then, at least so her daughter assures her.

It is the girl who decides whether she shall spend the summer in the country or at a fashionable resort; whether father shall be allowed a new suit or not and mother likewise. She accepts invitations out to dance, picnics or to the homes of girl friends as her fancy dictates, not as mother wills.

The after life of the girl of this sort can easily be pictured. She falls in love with the type of man she should not, wedds him and lives unhappily ever after. It remains for parents of a self-willed daughter to use kindly, but firm, measures in bringing her up. She should not have the sugar plums she craves hysterically for when the parents know she is best off without them.

**Misnomer.**  
"I can't understand why those two lawyers call it a deed of trust."  
"Why not?"  
"From the care with which they are drawing it up it is quite evident that they don't trust each other."

**Destroying a Foundation.**  
"Suppose we leave the dancing out of our next musical show," suggested one manager.  
"If we do," replied the other, "it won't have a leg to stand on."

## Laura Jean Libbey's TALKS ON HEART TOPICS

HAVE A HEART.

Oh, how I love my Kitty!  
In sorry when she cries,  
Now isn't it a pity  
To part with such a prize?  
Soon we're off to the country,  
But Kitty cannot go.  
Will she be turned out of the house  
When I have loved her so?  
There'll be no one to give her milk  
And she will surely die.  
Oh, mother, have a heart and board  
My kitten somewhere nigh.

The question of what to do with the household pets is a problem which not only bothers, but vexes, many a woman who is getting ready to close the house and start off with her family for the summer vacation. The family across the street, who stay at home, will take the canaries, the parrot goes to the bird store, the dog, Rover, is placed in charge of the furnace man, but there's that cat—the homely, speckled, homeless cat that

meets itself into the sympathies of the children one bitter, cold winter night and purged itself into their affections later.

There was but one solution of the difficulty and that was to take off her pretty collar, turn her loose and forget about her. The woman who takes this course must have a heart in her bosom that is barren of pity. It is only a cat that is left behind, but it is one of God's creatures and one of the most helpless. It cannot understand why the door that has always opened to its mewling should be closed and the little one so eager to caress it is not there.

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out them. During her early youth they should exert their authority, declaring father or mother the head of the home, whose word is law.

No girl should be permitted to do exactly as she pleases. Sweet, dangerous, foolish sixteen is not the age of judgment. Mother should be the one to decide what young men may call and when. Even her dressing should be in accordance with mother's approval. In the selection of a beau father and mother should have equal say-so and be fully agreed.

It is a kindness to the self-willed girl to hold her well in hand, to gain her respect and love. Every girl has a loving heart. It is for parents to cultivate and cherish it. No girl should do just as she pleases.

**BABIES OF THE POOR.**  
Wistfully I look and languish  
In that bonnie face of thine,  
And my heart is torn with anguish  
Lest my jewel they should tise.

Have you ever turned from your door a woman with a child clinging to her skirts, who was pleading for a day's work, declaring the child would be a nuisance, and that you could consider only an unencumbered worker? If you have, it is such as you who have forced working mothers to place their little ones in charitable institutions, that they might gain employment to fight for daily bread.

The woman may go through her task swiftly, mechanically, but blame her not if the iron is a little too hot for your lace-befrilled petticoat or embroidered dolbies; for the moment her thoughts might have flitted from her work to the charitable institution in which she had been forced to leave her baby.

No one will ever know how many despairing tears are ironed in with the laces she is doing up for little ones so much more fortunate—by the chance of being born to the rich—than her own baby. Her mother heart is constantly torn by conflicting fears. Is there some kind hand near to lift a cup of water to its parched lips or move it gently from the boiling sun into the cooling shade or soothe its cries? Will there be anyone to notice if it has been sitting in one position long hours until it is convulsed with pain and sobs, its little back nearly sprained, or wipe away the cruel dust that has lodged in its reddened, blinking eyes? The nurses are few, and the children huddled together in the small grounds are many; only momentary attention can be given to anyone. The working mother's paltry two or three dollars per week being so little, she must not expect more than ordinary care for her child.

The cry of such a mother's heart is: "Oh, God! if I could but get work at which I could keep my little one by my side!" No hand like a mother's can soothe pain. No one can or would stand between baby and harm like the mother who loves it better than her own life. These working mothers—widows—have heard of the efforts of humane sympathizers who are endeavoring to have a bill passed whereby such women would be paid the small stipend they are obliged to pay the day nurseries for caring for their children to enable them to care for their little ones themselves at home. They pray to heaven that the dear privilege of caring for their little ones themselves may become a reality instead of only a fanciful dream.

Only those who have watched children brought up in charitable institutions can realize the degrading effects of such a life upon the child. All courage, heart and independence, which might have shown as crushed under an anesthetic state. Timid children are overruled by the will of the stronger, be the cause right or wrong. As the tree is bent so will it grow. The mother plodding away to earn its support has no voice in influencing the nature of her child. Those with whom the child is surrounded are the compelling forces that bear weight with him for weal or for woe. Give the widowed, working mother the wherewithal to care for her child at home.

**Making Movie Films.**  
An unlimited number of positive films of moving pictures can be made from a single photographic negative, says the Indianapolis News. After positives of sufficient number to supply the exchanges throughout the country have been made, the negative is usually kept by the producing company. Additional positives can be made at any time. The pictures that appear in a scratched condition are films that have been exhibited considerably. The "second run" films usually cost the exhibitor less than the films when they are first released. The life of the film is usually sufficient to supply the demand of the theaters without printing additional positives.

**World's Model Mountain.**  
Mount Shasta, according to an Indian legend, was the first mountain made by the Creator as his masterpiece, and with this as a model he designed the other mountains of the world, says the National Geographic Magazine. The ascent of Shasta is difficult, but with competent guides is no perilous. With the little town of Sisson as a base, there is a good horseback trail to Timberline camp, an overnight rest six miles away. Starting from this camp very early the next morning, the experienced mountaineer can make the ascent and return to Sisson in a day.

**On the Bright Side.**  
There is a spirit of joy which lends all men of the flitter kind into battle. Whether by a dark fate, the struggle is carried on against national enemies, fought out with cannon and shrapnel, or whether it be a thing spiritual, a mere personal individual battle fought to the last ditch, does not much matter. To the fit and the strong of spirit, there is a personal happiness to be found in worthy conflict as nowhere else.

**Cruel Construction.**  
Jane—I have so many callers they just bother the life out of me.  
Kate—Why, I didn't know you had become a telephone operator.

**Summer Luncheon**  
in a jiffy  
Libbey's Sliced Dried Beef  
and the other good meats— including Libbey's Vienna Sausage— you'll find fresh and appetizing.

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**Stock Shippers**  
We sell cattle, hogs and sheep employ expert salesmen, always get best prices and Forsythe-Perriman L. S. Commission FORT WORTH, TEXAS

**Kill All Flies!**  
Harold Somers, 150 DeKalb Ave.

**That "good fellow" mask**  
For any score—Harford's Adv.

**A FRIEND IN NEED**  
For instant relief and cure use "Mississippi" Diarrhoea Price 50c and 25c—Adv.

**PIMPLES, BOILS AND BUNTS**  
Disappear by using Tetterine

**Activities of Women**  
Over 6,000 women matri Boston preparedness parade Queen Wilhelmina of the only woman who is a foreigner.

**Four Claim High**  
At least four sovereigns the title of "king of kings" Austria, the king of former king of Portugal.

**Quite So**  
"That must make things members, eh, what?"

**Adds a Health Zest to a**  
Most everyone table drink, but if a snappy taste at same time be Probably no better answers every request completely as does

**POST**  
This famous drink, made of molasses, affords like flavor, yet harmful element.

**Guaranteed to**  
Fishing scalp, fall of crust" on babies Apply freely each Wash or shampoo 12th days. If unsatisfied your money returned.

**WANTED**  
Lot 12, Block very cheap. southwest of the is a desirable for price.

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# CALOMEL SICKENS! IT SALIVATES! DON'T STAY BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED

### I Guarantee "Dodson's Liver Tone" Will Give You the Best Liver and Bowel Cleansing You Ever Had—Don't Lose a Day's Work!

Calomel makes you sick; you lose a day's work. Calomel is quicksilver and it salivates; calomel injures your liver.

If you are bilious, feel lazy, sluggish and all knocked out, if your bowels are constipated and your head aches or stomach is sour, just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone instead of using sickening salivating calomel. Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular. You will feel like working. You'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition.

Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone

under my personal guarantee that it will clean your sluggish liver better than nasty calomel; it won't make you sick and you can eat anything you want without being salivated. Your druggist guarantees that each spoonful will start your liver, clean your bowels and straighten you up by morning or you can have your money back. Children gladly take Dodson's Liver Tone because it is pleasant tasting and doesn't gripe or cramp or make them sick.

I am selling millions of bottles of Dodson's Liver Tone to people who have found that this pleasant, vegetable, liver medicine takes the place of dangerous calomel. Buy one bottle on my sound, reliable guarantee. Ask your druggist or storekeeper about me. Adv.

## REMARK MUST HAVE STUNG

English "Slackers" Got What They Deserved, From Waitress of the Little Restaurant.

They may have been medically unfit, but certainly they didn't look it, or perhaps they were conscientious objectors. In any case they were neither armlets nor war badges. They were busily chaffing the waitress of the little restaurant, says London Answers.

"You'll have to hurry up, or you won't be married by next Christmas," said one young Hercules, with a grin. "Christmas will soon be here, you know."

"I wish next Christmas were here," said the girl, sadly, "then perhaps this terrible war would be over."

"Don't say that," cried another, who was evidently doing well in the absence of better men. "When the war's over we'll all be out of work."

"Can't help your troubles," retorted the girl. Then she continued, with suspicious sweetness: "You needn't worry about that. After the war's over you can all join the army, you know."

**Inference.**  
Mr. Flatbush—Where in the world did you get this bread?  
Mrs. Flatbush—I made it, of course, Why?  
"Oh, don't know. I read today that ants have been found in Dalmatia that actually make bread by chewing seeds into pulp, forming it in loaves, baking them in the sun and then storing them away for future use."

**Of Course Not.**  
A somewhat befuddled individual, who evidently had been lurching a trifle too freely, climbed on board the car with difficulty.

"What's the matter?" he asked, mildly, as he observed the conductor's impatience.

"Ain't this car the one I want?"  
"How do I know whether it is or not?" growled the conductor.

"Oh, you must have known it, or you wouldn't have stopped to let me catch it," said the befuddled one.

**Sound Reasoning.**  
The Credit Man—One glance at that woman's face told me that her credit is good.

The Bill Clerk—Honest countenance?

The Credit Man—Not so very, but when a woman with a face like that has a young handsome husband the conclusion is inevitable.

**The Reason.**  
"I wonder why the police found it so hard to unravel that murder mystery?"  
"I guess it was on account of the quantity of yarn in it."

**Never That Way.**  
"Darning do you love me still?"  
"You have never given me the chance to find out, dear."

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"How do I know whether it is or not?" growled the conductor.

"Oh, you must have known it, or you wouldn't have stopped to let me catch it," said the befuddled one.

**Sound Reasoning.**  
The Credit Man—One glance at that woman's face told me that her credit is good.

The Bill Clerk—Honest countenance?

The Credit Man—Not so very, but when a woman with a face like that has a young handsome husband the conclusion is inevitable.

**Inference.**  
Mr. Flatbush—Where in the world did you get this bread?  
Mrs. Flatbush—I made it, of course, Why?  
"Oh, don't know. I read today that ants have been found in Dalmatia that actually make bread by chewing seeds into pulp, forming it in loaves, baking them in the sun and then storing them away for future use."

**Of Course Not.**  
A somewhat befuddled individual, who evidently had been lurching a trifle too freely, climbed on board the car with difficulty.

"What's the matter?" he asked, mildly, as he observed the conductor's impatience.

"Ain't this car the one I want?"  
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"Oh, you must have known it, or you wouldn't have stopped to let me catch it," said the befuddled one.

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## THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

July 17, 1915.  
Hindenburg forced Russians back toward the Narew.

Russians repulsed Austrians on the Vistula.

Cunarder Orduna arrived at New York after escaping from submarine attack.

German foreign office replied to report of Bryce commission.

July 18, 1915.  
Teutons developed immense offensive along entire Russian front.

Mackensen broke Russian line at Krasnostaw.

German checked French at Souchez but lost to them on the Meuse heights.

Italians began offensive in Cadore.

Austrian submarine sank Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi.

July 19, 1915.  
French repulsed repeated German attacks on Meuse heights.

Artillery battle near Souchez.

Entire Russian line between Vistula and Bug fell back, fighting hard.

Austrians pushed over the Wolica river.

British gained ground in Gallipoli.

Turks attacked by British below Nasiriyeh in Arabia.

July 20, 1915.  
British captured German trenches east of Ypres.

Reims again bombarded by Germans.

Teutons advanced on entire eastern line, taking Ostrolenka, Bionie, Grojec and Radom.

Italians made general attack from Tarvis to the Adriatic.

Italians advanced five miles in Cadore.

Fifty-nine Turkish vessels laden with war supplies sunk near Trebizond by Russian submarines.

French aviators bombarded three German stations.

Welsh coal strike ended.

July 21, 1915.  
French started new offensive in the Vosges, capturing heights dominating Focht valley.

Germans gained on east edge of the Argonne.

Russians made desperate stand around Warsaw.

Great battle south of Ivangorod.

Austro-Germans driven across the Bug in Sokol district.

Italians gained along the Isonzo and captured approaches to Goritz.

July 22, 1915.  
French took heights west and north of Munster, Alsace.

Russians evacuated Windau, and retreated in the Baltic provinces.

Teutons attacked Ivangorod, Goritz and Tolmino practically surrounded by Italians.

French aviators bombarded Austry station.

July 23, 1915.  
Severe fighting around Munster.

Germans massing on the Meuse.

Germans crossed the Narew but forts checked their advance on Warsaw.

British win in further fighting in southern Arabia.

Austrian cruisers bombarded Italian coast towns.

Third U. S. Lusitania note to Germany published.

Defends Cat's Reputation.

"My cat does not stay out late nights," was the defense offered in a Riverside, Cal., court by Mrs. R. S. Allinder against the charge of her neighbors that her black Persian had corrupted the morals of other cats of the neighborhood.

Many "character" witnesses were put on the stand by Mrs. Allinder, who is suing her neighbor, Mrs. W. G. Farrar, for the disappearance of the animal, whose value is placed at \$25. Mrs. Farrar protested that the cat ate her chickens and made night hideous with its yowling.

In continuing the case, Justice Ellis, alluding to the assaults on the Persian's reputation, remarked that when a cat of one species is let out of a house and meets cats of another species there is likely to be considerable commotion.

The Privileged Classes.  
A cockney angler, thinking that his Highland boatman was not treating him with the respect due to his station, expostulated thus:

"Look here, my good man, you don't seem to grasp who I am. Do you know that my family have been entitled to bear arms for the last two hundred years?"

"Hoos, that's naething!" was the reply. "My ancestors have been entitled to bare legs for the last two thousand years."—Youth's Companion.

Just What He Lacks.  
"Mr. Grabocin is a great believer in efficiency."

"Poor old gentleman! He has my sympathy."

"Why so?"

"I'm personally acquainted with young Montgomery Grabocin."

A Political Wonder.  
"He was a great man, won many victories at the polls."

"Yes?"

"And even when he got defeated people said he defeated himself."

# I OWE MY HEALTH

### To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female troubles, backache, nervous, spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."

—Mrs. ROBT. STORIE, Moore Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

A credulous woman is one who believes a dentist when he promises not to hurt her.

**Best for Horses.**  
Give your horses good care and you will be doubly repaid by the better work they will do. For sores, galls and other external troubles apply Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. Ranchmen, lumbermen and liverymen recommend it. Adv.

He—"I would die for you." She (wearied)—"Well, what are you waiting for?"

**The Strong Withstand the Heat of Summer Better Than the Weak**  
Old people who are feeble, and younger people who are weak, will be strengthened and enabled to go through the depressing heat of summer by taking regularly Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. 50c.

**Original Elsewhere.**  
Supleigh—I—aw—got off a weally elevah thing last evening.  
Miss Cutting—Is it possible!  
Supleigh—Yaws, I wread it in a paper first, donecher know.

**WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY**  
Is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it to the natural way. Price \$1.00—Adv.

**Disappointed.**  
Bacon—Don't you think this is very disappointing weather?  
Egbert—I certainly do. I see your hens over in our yard every day, and we haven't planted a seed yet.

One trial convinces—Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

Many a girl deludes herself with the belief that she has completed her education before she marries.

**Stop That Ache!**  
Don't worry about a bad back. Get rid of it. Probably your kidneys are out of order. Resume sensible habits and help the kidneys. Then, kidney backache will go; also the dizzy spells, lameness, stiffness, tired feelings, nervousness, rheumatic pains and bladder troubles. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands recommend them.

**A Texas Case**  
Mrs. M. A. Jenkins, R. D. No. 1, Bonham, Texas, says: "I was in a badly run condition. Doctors pronounced me in a case dropsy and I thought I was a goner. As different parts of my body became swollen, in fact, I was so badly bloated that I didn't know how to get myself to go to bed. I was only able to get around by using canes as a support. I couldn't stand over five minutes at a time. Doan's Kidney Pills made a wonderful cure."

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

**Delicate Woman Is Truly Grateful For Stella Vitae**

Mrs. Paralee Frazier, of Longview, Tex., who had been in bad health for two years, writes this heartfelt letter in behalf of this great preparation for women.

"I have taken a few bottles of STELLA VITAE and am now almost well from a long siege of sickness. I cannot say too much for this wonderful medicine. I had taken other female medicines for two years with no good results. I am truly grateful for the good Stella Vitae has done for me."

MRS. PARALEE FRAZIER.

STELLA VITAE is guaranteed. If you are not benefited with the first bottle, your money back if you want it. Do not delay. Begin taking it now. At your dealers' in \$1 bottles.

**THACHER MEDICINE CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.**

**APPENDICITIS**  
If you have been threatened or have had an attack of APPENDICITIS, get a FREE side write for valuable Book of Information & a source, part No. 218, a BULLDOG, Chicago.

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 30-1916.

# MUST WATCH FOOD

### HOUSEKEEPER'S RESPONSIBILITY IN THE HOT WEATHER.

Almost Every Variety Will Quickly Spoil Unless Especial Care is Taken—Points of Importance Worth Remembering.

An additional responsibility is brought to the housekeeper in the hot season, writes Mrs. Christine Frederick in the Chicago News. She must pay greater attention to her food supplies and the way they are kept. It is in periods of high temperature that all foods, and particularly meat, milk and fruits, are likely to spoil and decay.

The laboratory is not so far distant from the kitchen and, indeed, the best housekeepers are those who make a laboratory out of their kitchen and follow in it the principles that science has proved. It is undisputed that there are minute organisms or bacteria in the air which feed on our foods. There are also in the foods themselves certain substances which, while not alive, are the products of living things and which cause fruits to ripen, seeds to grow, etc.

Both these causes result in deterioration or decay of the food unless they are prevented. Bacteria of various kinds and allied plant organisms like mold attack and break down food tissue, causing the food to become unfit for use. Now, there are about three ways in which the housewife can prevent food from deteriorating:

1. By keeping the food in a low temperature, as with the icebox, etc.

2. By sterilizing and killing the bacteria by means of a high temperature.

3. By the use of certain preservatives, as sugar, salt, vinegar, spices, etc.

The first means entails constant supervision of the refrigerator. Newspapers should not be used on the shelves or on the ice, as this prevents proper circulation of air and may cause the box to become bad smelling and damp, the very conditions under which bacteria flourish most. It should be kept clean and foods properly placed in it. Overripe fruit, hot or even warm foods, strong smelling foods, like onions and bananas, should never be placed in the box. Small quantities of leftovers should be covered with glass or agate saucers and only glass, china or agate should be used in which to lay away food.

The second point can be followed by cooking a quantity of food which seems to be on the point of spoiling. A box of berries can be saved by stewing with sugar. Milk which undoubtedly would not keep until the next morning will be satisfactory if scalded. Many other foods which might become subject to mold or spoilation can be saved by being thus cooked or sterilized and perhaps canned temporarily.

Salt, sugar and vinegar are helpful, natural preservatives. Their addition to many fruits and vegetables will make them "keep" several days longer than if they were not used. For instance, beans, string beans, cucumber, which in warm weather cannot be allowed to stand over night unless in a very low temperature, will be perfectly preserved if covered with a weak solution of vinegar or brine. Soups and all twice cooked foods like stews, etc., are particularly likely to ferment and should be watched carefully. All containers of food must be allowed sufficient air and not closed when the foods are still warm.

**Bacon Surprise.**  
Take one-half pound of bacon, cut rather thick, fry a little on both sides. Remove the bacon and add a medium-sized chopped onion to the fat and cook until it has browned. Have ready a large slice of steak; the top of the round is preferable, although a cheaper cut may be used. Cut into pieces about the size of bacon, brown them on both sides; then add enough water to barely cover, and season with salt and pepper. Place the bacon on top of the meat. Cover and let cook slowly about half an hour. The bacon imparts a delicate flavor to the meat and the gravy is delicious.

**New Tea.**  
A beverage that is indorsed by science as being perfectly harmless is known as mate. Unlike ordinary tea, mate is improved by boiling, and the same handful of herbs, or prepared mate leaves, can be used for two infusions and the second may be better than the first. It is a tonic, a stimulant and a diuretic. It is especially desirable for those who wish to counteract the consequences of physical or mental work.

**Stuffed Ham.**  
Remove bones from a fresh ham that weighs not over ten pounds; rub the inside with salt, pepper and sage and fill the space made by removing the bones with highly seasoned dressing. Fasten together; place in a pan, rind down, and add a little water. Bake; baste often and one hour before serving rub entire surface with sugar. Bake about four hours. Serve hot or cold.

**Fruit Conserve.**  
Two quarts of cherries pitted, two quarts of gooseberries, one quart of red raspberries, one pound of seeded raisins, three oranges cut in pieces, leaving rind on; one lemon, juice only, three-quarters of a pound of fruit. Boil half an hour or more and put in tumblers. Prepare the fruit and sugar over night. By morning the sugar is dissolved.

**Nutmeg Cookies.**  
Mix two cupfuls of sugar, three-fourths of a cupful of butter, two thirds of a cupful of sour milk, nutmeg enough to flavor, two eggs, a teaspoonful of soda and enough flour to roll. Roll out thin and bake in a quick oven.

**To Keep Meringue From Falling.**  
To keep meringue from falling, add to it a teaspoonful of baking powder just before putting the meringue on the pie

# THIRTY-NINE; GOING ON FIFTY.

"How old are you?" Charles Pettijohn, a lawyer, was questioning a woman client, seemingly fifty or more.

"Thirty-nine," "Speak right up," urged Pettijohn as the woman answered in a low tone. "You need not be ashamed of the questions."

"Thirty-nine," reiterated the woman, in the same tone.

"What did you say?"

"Thirty-nine, going on fifty."—Indianapolis Star.

**Kindly Explained.**  
He—Here Jones and I started in business together, and he has retired while I am still in harness.

She—But then Jones isn't a mule.

**STOP THOSE SHARP SHOOTING PAINS**  
"Femina" is the wonder worker for all female disorders. Price \$1.00 and 50c. Adv.

**Kindly Explained.**  
He—Here Jones and I started in business together, and he has retired while I am still in harness.

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