

The Miami Chief.

Vol. 20

MIAMI, Roberts County, TEXAS, Thursday,

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1918.

No. 4

THE PATRON, PUPILS, AND CITIZENS OF MIAMI

Your Editor has kindly offered me columns of his paper to speak to you on matters of school interest and avail myself of his offer with pleasure.

As the time for the opening of school, Sept. 9th draws near some of the aims we wish to see accomplished begin to assume a definite shape in our minds and we wish to speak of them.

One aim that is in the minds of all the parents and pupils who are vitally concerned and one to which we all give first thought is to complete the work of affiliation so well begun last year to the end that our boys and girls can enter the various state and other denominational schools without expense along with them and that they shall be fully equipped to take rank with the (Junior) best students of other high schools.

In meeting these standards of affiliation and rank it is also our desire to so instruct pupils that they may be fitted for the responsibilities and duties of life.

I am pleased to find such a large percent of your boys and girls attend some higher institution of learning and fortunate indeed is that pupil who finds a way or makes one to some College or University, but we know from observation that all do not attend. Not even do all students who enter the first grade finish the eleventh.

In our school here last year there were enrolled in the first grade 48 pupils with only 1-3 as many in the graduating class. I say by way of parenthesis that this is an exceedingly good average. We are glad to note that the school has made a beginning of providing for the various demands and requirements made upon it by teaching Domestic Science and Domestic Art, two great necessities of home making and a teacher has been employed for that department. Bookkeeping will also be offered this year to those desiring such a course and we hope in a year or so to have a complete commercial course shall include stenography and typewriting. Doubtless in the near future Manual Training will be given. These and other important things are marking time until the war is over.

During the year we expect to give tests for the accuracy of pupils in the simple operations which will constitute a part of the record both of pupil and teacher. We expect to develop the checking and grading of the handwriting of the various grades, each teacher being held responsible for the penmanship of the pupils as shown by the usual everyday writing as found in their English exercises, history work etc. instead of the penmanship of the writing period.

Above all we think the State demands and the school should develop citizenship in its boys and girls. We believe the State expects its citizens to be a self governing citizen, a self sustaining citizen, a morally straight citizen and last but not least a physically sturdy citizen.

We shall have something further to add to these thoughts at a later date, giving other aims, purposes, and ideals as space in your paper will permit.

Suffice it to say that we believe we shall have the support of your board of trustees of representative citizens, the sympathy and help of the patrons, the cooperation and encouragement of your Home Progress Club and other organized agencies for the community welfare, and the loyalty and confidence of your most excellent student body.

Your for a year of good results.
J. D. Clay.

MIAMI CHAUTAUQUA
SEPT. 10-11-12.

CHAUTAUQUA ORGANIZATION

Mr. DuTough, Advance man for the Standard Chautauqua was here last week and completed plans for our Chautauqua which will be held Sept. 10-11-12. The program this year is indeed very attractive and will be filled with many good things like unto which we have not had the pleasure of hearing.

A meeting of the citizens and signers of the contract was called and the following officers elected:

C. E. Pitts, President
W. A. Dyer, Vice-Pres.
C. T. Locke, Sec'y-Treas.
Jas. B. Saul, Ticket Chairman
Jno. A. Newman, " "
John Webster, Advertising
W. F. Locke, Ground Chairman
M. E. Wells, " "

The program will consist of six numbers, and they have all been recommended as being of the very highest class of entertainment, so that we of the community need not hesitate in asking our friends to come to one of the very best Chautauquas that has been held in the Panhandle. It will consist of six programs given in three days. An afternoon and a night program every day. Season tickets will be 75 cents for children and \$1.50 for adults.

Purchase tickets from the committee, as they have guaranteed a good price for the attraction, and they get all money paid for season tickets, while if you wait and pay single admission, it will cost you twice as much and the local committee will only get credit of 25 per cent of the amount you pay.

A more detailed program will be found in the Chief from week to week from now to the date.

NEXT SATURDAY ELECTION

The Second State Primary will be held Saturday of this week. We understand that in this county, the interest not being very strong that very likely the Miami box will be the only one holding an election. County Chairman Boney is investigating the matter, but understands that all voters in the county who desire may vote at the Miami box. This being a state election. If this is correct, all who desire to vote may do so here Saturday, whether or not their voting precinct holds an election.

Following will be the ticket to vote.
For Lieutenant Governor.
W. A. Johnson, Hall County
For Associate Justice Court of Criminal Appeals.

C. S. Lattimore, Tarrant County
For Attorney General.
John W. Woods, Taylor County.
C. M. Cureton, Bosque County.
For Comptroller of Public Accounts
H. B. Terrell, McLennan County
C. C. Mayfield, Erath County.

Where only one candidate appears for nomination in the second primary, the lower man in the first Primary has withdrawn from the race.

MOVED TO PLAIN VIEW.

R. R. McGregor and Jim Talley, two mighty good business men left last week with their families for Plainview where they have opened up a new Piggly Wiggly store. They opened the new store Saturday of last week and their families moved down first of this week.

The Talley children went by Pampa for a few days visit and Mrs. McGregor and children went down Sunday.

Atty. H. B. Hill of Shamrock carried eight of the nine counties in this district over Mr. Turman for Representative. His majority was something near 1000 votes.

COMFORT KIT DONATION

Mrs. B. F. Jackson \$1.00

CAMP PUBLICITY OFFICE

Camp Travis, Texas, Aug. 17, 1918
The Eighteenth Division is the numerical designation announced by the War Department for the new Division that is soon to be formed at Camp Travis to fill the vacancy created by the movement of the Nineteenth Division to France. The announcement of the formation of the division will mean much to those who may hereafter be assigned to Camp Travis in the future draft calls. Until the announcement of the formation of the new division the Camp has been much of the nature of a combined training and replacement camp. Men who reported may still be in camp or may have been moved in a few weeks to fill gaps in divisions elsewhere.

The largest percentage of those reporting to Camp Travis hereafter will probably be retained for the organization of the new division which in every branch will mean the service of approximately 30,000 men and officers. Just what period of time the division may be trained at Camp Travis is of course problematical and depends greatly upon weather and training conditions. However five to seven months training is almost a necessity and those who report at Camp Travis hereafter may be among those who will remain in Camp for that period of time.

Many men reporting to the Camp come overburdened with clothes, toilet articles, etc. They are only here a short time until they find out that these are more in the way than they are necessities. The Government furnished the soldiers with everything that is absolutely necessary. For that reason, other than a few toilet articles, really nothing is needed. The Camp Exchanges offer a market for everything the soldier can possibly need and he gets them at cost price plus a very small percentage, and does not pay the war time prices or the prices of some profiteer. As an example, standard brands of tooth brushes are ten cents below retail price, and prices of other toilet articles would surprise the civilian.

It is far better that those reporting to Camp Travis, now or hereafter bring very little with them, and wear only their old clothes. They will be returned as soon as possible to the recruit or can be donated here to the Belgian Relief Society or the Red Cross. Especially is the matter of carrying light baggage worth consideration when it is possible that men may remain in Camp for several months and will have ample opportunity to send home for anything they need when they ascertain just what that may be.

Thousands of people in Texas and Oklahoma have friends and relatives with the nineteenth division in France or with some other branch of the American Expeditionary Force. Because of the heavy mail service the United States has had to set down hard and fast rules for the addressing of mail to men abroad. The latest announcement from the Postmaster General stipulates "Mail intended for members of the Expeditionary Forces should bear the name and address of the sender in the upper left hand corner and be addressed in the following manner (1) name of addressee including his rank, first name in full and initials, if any; (2) official designation of the unit or organization to which the addressee belongs, as, for example, 'Company X - - - Infantry' (3) the words 'American Expeditionary Forces'."

If the words official designation of the unit or organization to which addressee belongs is not given in the address the matter will not be despatched and the postmaster at the office of origin shall return letter for proper destination.

The proper form for letters to be sent to former members of the Nineteenth division and to all units in France is

From John Jones
Blankville, Texas
Private Oscar F. Brown
Company A, 357 Inf.
Nineteenth Division
American Expeditionary

College Station, Aug. 14.—Dallas George of Miami, Texas who was inducted into military service as a mechanic and assigned to the army training detachment at A. & M. College, has completed the eight weeks course of instructions in auto mechanics here and upon record he made in that work he was detained here as an instructor in the next course in the same work, which will open in a few days. The next contingent of mechanics will come from the University of Texas for further training here.

FAILED TO AGREE ON WEATHER BUT WERE WED.

A Gentleman from the cool climate of Miami, Texas, plains arrived at the Central hotel Monday night to meet a lady from the southern climate common at her home at Muskogee in the southeastern portion of the state. The next morning he complained of the sleepless night occasioned by the hot weather in Woodward. Later, arriving from the east on a later train came the Oklahoma lady to whom the Texan was to be married, and she stopped at the same hotel. The next morning she arose from a refreshing night's sleep and mentioned how she had enjoyed her night in Woodward. Neither of the parties knew the other was in Woodward until after the middle of Tuesday morning. This shows the difference of opinion on the weather in northwest Oklahoma. The parties in the case were G. N. Powell and Miss Sarah Popejoy. They secured license and were married at the court house at noon, by Rev. J. F. Quisenberry. —Woodward, Oklahoma Democrat.

Dr. Powell, one of our prosperous farmers and retired physicians arrived with his new bride Tuesday, from Woodward, at which place they were married at noon. Mr. Powell says it was a business proposition with him. "When I need a team, I get out and trade for one, and I needed a wife, so I just got out and found one." But really, we doubt the sincerity of the statement "Dock" looked just like a "love sick" boy to us, and while his marriage was a surprise, we have noticed lately that he has been pretty "frisky" which is an indication that he had something worth while in view. The new Mrs. Powell is a splendid appearing woman, and you know, "Dock" had "pompodored" until he was a real good looking man.

GERMAN VIEW OF CHRISTIANITY.

Frederich Wilhelm Nietzsche was one of the most noted of modern German philosophers. How much has his philosophy affected the views and character of the Germans of to-day? Is not the answer written in the blood of the women and children, the old men of occupied France and Belgium? Are not the Lusitania victims witnesses to German adoption of Nietzsche's faith? Here is his indictment of Christianity:

"With this I conclude, and pronounce my sentence: I condemn Christianity. To me it is the greatest of all imaginable corruption. The church is the great parasite; with its anemic idea of holiness it drains life of all its strength, its love, and its hope. The other world is the motive for the denial of every reality. I call Christianity the one great curse, the one great intrinsic depravity, the one great instinct of revenge, for which no expedient is sufficiently poisonous secret, underhand, to gain its ends. I call it the one immortal shame and blemish upon the human race.

Money Talks To US. Prices Talk To YOU.

We can trade all the time if you will give us a chance. We have the goods and the prices are right. Our stock of groceries is new and clean. We paid cash for them, and are selling them at attractive prices. Give us a share of your grocery business and watch us please you.

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

MIAMI PRODUCE CO.

J. H. DIAL, PROP.

To Our Subscribers

The federal government has taken over in a way the paper manufacturing business of the country, and has issued requests and orders for paper conservation, so that the supply may be sufficient for all publishers to continue to get paper on which to print their papers.

"Publishers of weekly newspapers must arrange for a reduction of 15 per cent in their circulation beginning with September 15, in order to meet the requirements of the war industries board. The method of making such reductions will be largely left to each publisher, who will work out details of the problem of his own paper. It is generally felt that the following methods would be effective for most cases:"

An increase in the subscription price of the paper, especially where the price is less than \$2. a year.

The discontinuance of all subscriptions that are not renewed and paid in advance at the time the subscriptions expire.

The elimination of all free copies except one to each advertiser.

The elimination of all exchanges except where the papers received in exchange are absolutely essential to the conduct of the paper.

Every weekly newspaper publisher must be prepared to swear to the amount of paper he used during the past 12 months by months, and then he must figure a monthly reduction from these figures of only 15 per cent.

The Chief has been a little negligent of late in mailing out subscription statements, and some of our subscribers have gotten behind. We must insist that ALL subscriptions be paid in advance, in order to comply with the government's order.

LOOK ON ADDRESS LABEL FOR THE DATE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES

It costs money to send out statements, and we urge that each and every subscriber who knows his subscription to the Chief to be in arrears to forward us a check at once to pay same up and in advance. This will be a practical conservation, and save us much time and expense in sending out statements.

The government urges that every family be a subscriber to the home newspapers, in order to keep up with the various local war activities and orders of the food administration, and war news generally. The Chief prints many columns of war matter each week at no cost to the government.

Mr. Subscriber, don't fail to mail or bring us that check today, for we must have it in order to continue sending you the Chief.

Look on address label for date your subscription expires.

UNDER GOES OPERATION

Mrs. J. H. Hicks underwent a very severe operation Sunday afternoon of this week. Drs. Kelley and Gunn of Miami and Roscoe and Lumpkins of Amarillo were called in, and while she has been very low at times, she is resting well and apparently now is better.

GOOD LOCAL SHOWERS

A fine local shower fell yesterday afternoon North and West of town covering the Codman country north to near the river. Mobetie also reports a big rain which came to about half way between Miami and Mobetie.

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

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

THE FIRST STATE BANK



VACATION TIME IS HERE

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

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

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

THE BANK OF MIAMI

(unincorporated)

Roberts County Depository



WEAK KIDNEYS MEAN A WEAK BODY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not That Way.

"Mayme says she likes to feed her mind."

"I don't think she's going to do it by devouring serials."

Chose the Latter.

"Lofer married quite unexpectedly."

"Yes; he read that everyone's got to work or fight."—Boston Transcript.

There is no half-way point with a woman. She is either very generous or very stingy.



Fresh Beef Travels on a Rapid Schedule

Fresh beef for domestic markets goes from stockyards to retail stores within a period of about two weeks. Although chilled, this meat is not frozen; hence it cannot be stored for a rise in price.

A steer is dressed usually within twenty-four hours after purchase by the packer. The beef is held in a cooler at the packing house, at a temperature a little above freezing, for about three days.

It is then loaded into a refrigerator car where a similar temperature is maintained, and is in transit to market on an average of about six days.

Upon arrival at the branch distributing house, it is unloaded into a "cooler", and placed on sale.

Swift & Company requires all beef to be sold during the week of arrival, and the average of sales is within five days.

Any delay along the above journey means deterioration in the meat and loss to the packer.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

The KITCHEN CABINET

A moderate excess of food is probably harmless if not actually beneficial. It is not safe to sail too near the wind in matters of diet.—Hutchinson.

ARE WE USING ECONOMY?

It is the little leaks in the household which seem so unimportant that they are not noticed, which are the cause of many bankrupt homes.

Take a look into the bottom of the tea and coffee cup at the end of the meal, not to read your fortune (alas, many fortunes have been thus wasted by useless extravagance), but to note the sugar left undissolved in the cup. Children should early learn to stir well all foods that contain sugar, so that none is wasted.

Are the members of your family who take more food on the plate than they can eat leaving it to be wasted? If so, they are worse than unprincipled, for they neither love their country nor their fellow man.

Are you careless about waste in preparing vegetables, spoiling food in cooking, serving it so unpalatable in appearance or in seasoning that it is uneaten? Are you spending more than a third to a half of your income for food for your family?

Are you buying foods out of season and so satisfying the appetite for such foods that they are not appreciated when they appear in the home markets? This is a waste of labor, fuel in transportation, as well as money.

Are you buying perishable foods in such quantities that they must spoil before being used?

Do you choose the choice cuts of meat rather than the cheaper and more nourishing cuts?

Are you using fish, fowl and perishable meats so that those for shipping may be saved for our soldiers?

Are you throwing away the vegetable waters in which they have been cooked, that are rich in iron as well as food?

Are you using more milk products, milk being one of our most valuable foods? Lessening the use of milk is false economy.

Are you using economy of labor, time and strength in household duties? These are fully as important as the saving of money; some of us think vastly more important.

To get the maximum comfort for one's family with the minimum labor is worthy of one's best thought and effort.

Old flannel makes fine cleaning cloths for floors, as they wring easily.

The thing that the world is asking: How far must he bend to break? How much he can give doesn't matter, But only how much can he take?

WHAT TO DO IN AN EMERGENCY.

There should be posted in a conspicuous place in every home a list of common remedies for injuries or accidents. Time means life in many an accident. Lives are being lost daily because of a lack of knowing what to do and acting quickly.

"Wisdom is what to do next, skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it," says David Starr Jordan.

A patient who is struck by lightning should be treated to cold water applications on the head and given the same treatment one gives a drowning person, artificial respiration. The lungs must be filled with air to get them back to breathing.

For sunstroke, loosen the clothing, lay the patient in a cool, shady place and apply ice water to the head. Keep the head elevated.

For fainting, lay the patient on his back with the head lowered, allow fresh air to circulate freely around him and sprinkle with cold water. Do not administer water or any stimulant to an unconscious person, as the muscles of swallowing are inactive and strangulation might result.

Fire in one's clothing. Do not run—lie down and roll over in a rug or carpet, keeping the face protected.

Fire in a building. Drop on the hands and knees and cover the head with wet woolen if possible; then crawl out, as the air is purest near the floor.

Suffocation from illuminating gas. Get patient into fresh air, place on his back and give a teaspoonful of spirits of aromatic ammonia in a glass of water at frequent intervals. This is a safe heart stimulant at any time. Give two to four drops of nuxvomica every five or six hours to the asphyxiated patient.

To stop bleeding. A handful of flour bound on the cut.

Antidote for poison. For acid poisoning, soda and milk; these are found in every home. Send for the doctor at once; do not wait to run any risks with life. Vinegar is taken for any such poison as lye. Oils of all kinds are good. Mustard and water causes vomiting.

If ammonia is taken by accident, give new milk, olive oil, and bind ice on the throat. Strychnine demands a quick emetic of Ipecac. This is also a good remedy to keep a small bottle of Ipecac.

Neerle Maxwell

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

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

NOBLE CHARITY IS THEIRS

Women of Methodist Episcopal Church Establish Orphanage to Care for Innocent War Victims.

Property for an orphanage in Grenoble, France, requiring an expenditure of \$25,000, has been purchased by the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, according to a statement of Mrs. William Fraser MacDowell, president of the society. Two women have been sent to France to care for this orphanage, where 50 children will be accommodated this year.

"The sum of \$5,000 has been transmitted to North Africa for use in our mission there in the care of French orphans," said Mrs. MacDowell. "The same amount has gone to Italy for the care of Italian children orphaned by the war. All our organizations have been greatly interested this year in sending supplies of clothing to France. The cost of the new material used in these supplies is placed at \$9,120. It has been a joy to the society to be able to help a little in the cause which is stirring the hearts of the whole country."

For Pimples Faces.

To remove pimples and blackheads smear them with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. For free samples, address "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Advice.

Ignatz was standing at the corner of Euclid avenue and Mount Union, East Cleveland, the other day, and he saw a soldier boy waiting for a city-bound car. After he had waited for a reasonable length of time, then for an unreasonable ditto, a policeman passed. The soldier addressed the minion of the law:

"How long will I have to wait," he asked, "to get a car downtown?"

"The cop looked with interest at the rookie.

"How long a furlough have you got?" he asked, with apparent irrelevance.

"Ten days,"

"Well," said the patrolman, "you'd better walk."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Woe.

Mrs. Nabor—Is your husband still troubled with his snoring?"

Mrs. Tellum—No, but I am.

The worst thing about being a hero is trying to look the part.

"Extravagance costs blood, the blood of heroes."—Lloyd George.

The Malaria Mosquito

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

Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic

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

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

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

Grove's chill Tonic Tablets

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

Watch Your Stomach In the Summer Time

Hot summer days upset the strong stomachs as well as weak ones.

Your vital forces reach their lowest level when the weather is the hottest. Then the danger is the greatest.

You can't guard your stomach and bowels too carefully through the long, hot season. Don't take any chance. Indigestion, sour stomach, that wretched, bloated feeling, belching, food repeating, pains that claw at stomach and bowels and an endless train of stomach ills that make life miserable are greatly aggravated in the hot weather.

This year of all others—it is vital that we keep our strength and full power at work. The extra war work, change of diet—all must be looked after because they hit us in the stomach. And now

His Complaint.

"And how is your husband, Aunt Sarah?" asked the employer of an old colored woman whose "ole man" was forever taking to his bed on one pretext or another.

"Porely, sah," answered the old woman. "He was zittin' along fast rate for a while, but now the doctor says he's got de convalescence."

The Defense.

"What is the defense for mustard gas?" "Put on your mask and pepper the Huns with shells."

Something in That.

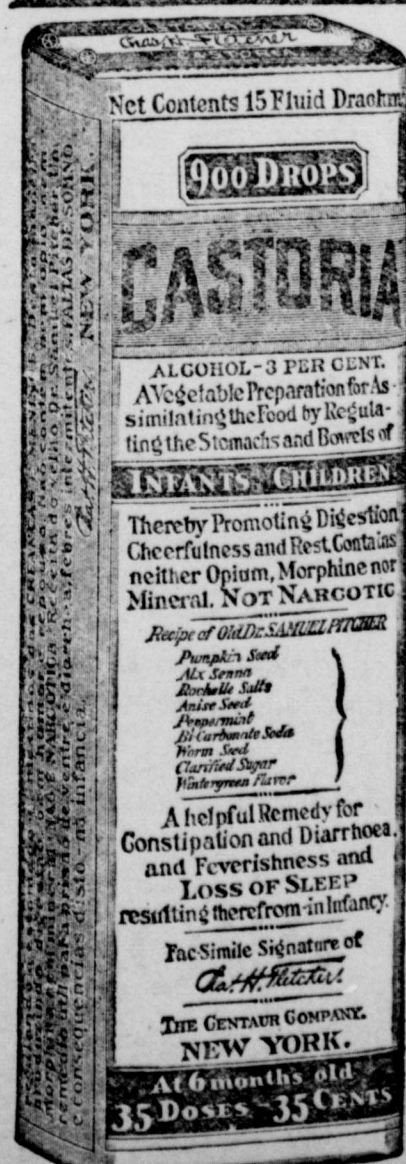
Father looked up from his perusal of the morning paper and remarked to mother:

"The reading this morning is awful. There's no atrocity at which the Germans would draw the line."

Before mother could reply, little Willie chipped in with:

"They might, dad, if they had a proper ruler!"

Don't interrupt a miser at his devotion. He might have to count his money over again.



Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Scenes of Prosperity Are Common in Western Canada

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

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

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE and other land at very low prices.

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

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

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



J. K. McKENZIE
 Complete Abstract
 of land in Roberts
 county.
 Protect your property
 against fire and
 Tornado.
 AGENT FOR
 Leading fire insur-
 ance Companies.
 Phone 103

HAVING COMPLETED my summer
 class, am leaving for a short vacation
 and expect to resume my full class
 with the opening of school.
 Mrs. Aurelia Baker.

Stomach and Liver Troubles
 No end of misery and actual suffer-
 ing is caused by disorder of the stom-
 ach and liver, and may be avoided by
 the use of Chamberlain's Tablets.
 Give them a trial. They only cost
 a quarter.

FARM AND RANCH LOANS

ON LONG TIME
EASY TERMS

W. A. PALMER
 Canadian, - - - - Texas

DR. M. L. GUNN

Physician and Surgeon

Office at Central Drug Store
 Eyes tested and glasses fitted
 Miami - Texas

C. Coffee J. A. Holmes
COFFEE & HOLMES
 Lawyers.
 GENERAL PRACTICE
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est, safest, most

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The Miami Chief.

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\$1.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

L. G. Waegoner, Editor and Owner.

Miami Texas.

Thursday, Aug. 22nd 1918.



... This paper has enlisted
 with the government in the
 cause of America for the
 period of the war.....

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

For Tax Assessor

TOM PURSLEY

For Sheriff and Tax Collector.

L. A. COFFEY

For County Treasurer.

MISS CORA McCLUNEY

For County Judge

J. K. McKENZIE

For County Commissioner, Precinct 4.

W. B. KITCHEN.

For County and District Clerk.

M. M. CRAIG, Jr.

For Representative 124th District.

H. B. HILL

For Commissioner, Precinct 1.

H. T. GILL.

The women can vote again Saturday,

just the same as they did in the July

Primary.

Paying the President is not as easy

as pledging him, but it is just as

necessary. Pay the President that

thrifty Stamp pledge you made last

June.

The Dallas Fair grounds which

have been the scene of such a great

state fair every fall are now leased

to the Government and there will be

no State Fair in Texas this year.

Little interest is being shown in the

second Primary over this section of

the state except in counties where

they have county or district officers

in the race.

The next Liberty Loan is going to

be a heavy one. Some of the people

in the county will be called upon to

do a great deal more than they have

in the past. In fact we have a few

who have not purchased as heavy as

their neighbors. It is up to them now

to purchase their quota of this loan,

and enough additional to make up the

deficiency in their account on the

past loans.

The registration which will be held
 here Saturday will be very light, in
 fact we have not heard of a young
 man who will have become twenty-
 one since last registration day, how-
 ever if there is one in the county,
 registration is very essential.

The war may be over in a few
 months, but we can't afford to stop
 preparations for a long war. The
 job might not be as easy as it looks,
 and we are taking no chances. Go
 the limit every day for winning the
 war as strong as if you knew it would
 last ten years.

The latest information on Liberty
 Loans is a plan for the raising of six-
 teen billion dollars in three loans, all
 to be held within a year from Septem-
 ber of this year. The September and
 October Liberty Loan will be for five
 billion and a like amount about every
 four months.

A writer from one of the south-
 west counties puts it pretty strong
 about the drouth, stating that there
 must be something done immediately.
 The extreme south west part of the
 state is, we are sure in a very criti-
 cal condition from the drouth, how-
 ever we had no idea it was so bad.
 He states that the stock have already
 starved to death, and unless relief
 was coming at once, many people
 would be starving.

It is said that half the automobiles
 that are discarded for new ones are
 only seventy per cent worn out. The
 pleasure a good automobile should run,
 when properly cared for is almost
 numberless. Anyhow after January
 first, the Government has ordered the
 manufacture of pleasure cars and go
 to work on war material. This will
 mean that new cars will be very
 scarce and we will all be driving old
 cars. So let us remind you to take
 good care of your automobile, lest
 you find yourself walking in the near
 future.

The Secretary of War has announce-
 ed that the newspaper business is not
 to be disturbed in the fight or work
 order in the present and future draft
 laws. It is very important that news-
 papers remain as they are and not
 handicapped so that they can continue
 to aid the government in publicity
 matters. There is no more important
 industry in the country at this time
 than that of the newspaper business.
 The government must have the co-
 operation of the press as a means of
 educating the people in matters per-
 taining to the prosecution of the war.
 —Lockey Beacon.

Texas is a pretty big state, and the
 State Food Administration are finding
 it hard to make one rule fit every
 section of the State. The Eighth dis-
 trict of this state is also pretty large,
 comprising forty-four counties with
 O. L. Williams as District Manager.
 He has called a meeting of all County
 Administrators to be held at Amar-
 illo Tuesday of next week. At
 which time many new rulings will be
 explained, and a little more uniform-
 ity over this section of the Panhan-
 dle.

FALL OPENING

SCHOL SHOES.

Just opened, and every pair guaran-
 teed to be all leather.. We can fit your
 children out complete for school. Our
 Girley and Bear Brand stockings always
 give good service to school children.

Boys Suits and Pants and Girls dress-
 es especially ordered for school wear.

Also new line of Percales and Ging-
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 books. Plenty of pencils, tablets and
 slates.

Everything for school children.

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Newton Wesley Gaines

The Rapid Fire Orator, to Appear
 on Chautauqua Program



Newton Wesley Gaines is known
 throughout lecture platform circles as
 the "Little Irishman" with a big mes-
 sage. Gaines is a master in oratory
 and sparkling with wit and humor, is
 a rapid fire talker. He says more in
 thirty minutes than the average lec-
 turer in one hour.

He lays down a barrage of kindly
 humor, turns loose the big cannon of
 oratory and goes over the top as he
 brings his hearers to a realization of
 a bigger activity, and service to hu-
 manity.

Gaines comes to the chautauqua
 platform direct from the big chau-
 tauqua lecturers and managers con-
 vention in Washington, D. C., where
 the greatest minds in this country
 who are handling our big problems
 today, laid bare the facts concerning
 the war, to this great convention.
 Gaines will bring to us what Mr.
 Hoover of the Food Administration
 says must be done to win this great
 war and make the world safe for
 democracy. It is a great opportunity
 for this community to get the echo
 of this big convention and from these
 great men.

Newton Wesley Gaines is a great
 thinker, humorist and interpreter and
 will be a great inspiration to every
 citizen in this community. Hear him
 the evening of the first day.

MIAMI CHAUTAUQUA
 SEPT. 10-11-12.

Thomas Elmore Lucey

Artist and Impersonator in Exqui-
 site Evening of Song, Sketch
 and Story



Thomas Elmore Lucey began life
 with the discovery of terra firma in
 the Tarheel State ten miles from a rail-
 road station, attended rural schools,
 picked cotton, chopped the same and
 "toted" water from a spring a quarter
 of a mile away; was considered a
 prodigy at frehand drawing at eight
 years of age, began at ten to dream of
 being an "editor" some day, doffed the
 spinning frames in an Arkansas cotton
 mill at thirteen, entered his long
 dream of print shop as devil at four-
 teen and had his first jingles pub-
 lished, although he had been scribbling
 them for four years (N. B. he set up
 his own productions which accounts
 for their publication); at sixteen had
 written a twelve chapter novel, at
 twenty made his first trip to a large
 city, attending the World's Fair at
 Chicago; filed his first Chautauqua
 date at Talladega, Ala., five years
 later; became manager of the Alka-
 hest Lyceum System the same
 year, the next year played his first
 part on the dramatic stage and since
 then has been occupied some thing
 like twenty hours a day filling Lyceum
 and Chautauqua engagements, editing
 a daily newspaper, delivering class
 orations and commencement address-
 es, directing choruses in productions
 and evangelistic meetings, writing and
 publishing songs, coaching talent, con-
 tributing to various periodicals, plan-
 ning Lyceum courses in difficult fields
 and dreaming of doing worth while
 things until the final summons comes
 to him.

While traveling extensively from
 coast to coast and from Edmonton,
 Alberta, to Panama, his tastes are ex-
 tremely domestic, and he dreams of
 a day when he can revel for an un-
 interrupted period among the books,
 curios and relics he has collected on
 his tours. His wonderful versatility
 of talents may have something to do
 with the wide variety of entertain-
 ment features in his programs, vary-
 ing from original and selected songs,
 stories, quips and jingles to tragic
 Shakespearean portrayals in costume,
 lightning crayon sketches in makeup,
 etc. Second night of the chautauqua.

MIAMI CHAUTAUQUA
 SEPT. 10-11-12.

Do You Mean business?

Do you really want to help WIN THE WAR?

Of course you do— BUT WHY do you let your machinery
 lay out in the weather? Every new machine you have to buy
 takes the material and labor to build a Liberty Motor. The
 rains will come, if not in time for wheat, sure, in time for the
 row crops. Now is the time to build one of those

PANHANDLE IMPLEMENT SHEDS

For plans, specifications and cost, see our local manager

BUILD NOW—What you have to SELL will BUY MORE LUM-
 BER than ever before

SAVE YOUR FEED, LIVE STOCK AND MACHINERY.

CONSERVATION AND SERVICE OUR AIMS

COME AND SEE US

**PANHANDLE
LUMBER
CO.**



EVERYBODY LIKES GOOD EATABLES

Belle of Wichita Flour will please, and
 Alton Steel-cut Coffee is the best, with
 every other article their equal, is what
 you will find at

G. M. MOON'S

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

WE FIX CRIPPLES.

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

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 is Guaranteed to give satisfaction both
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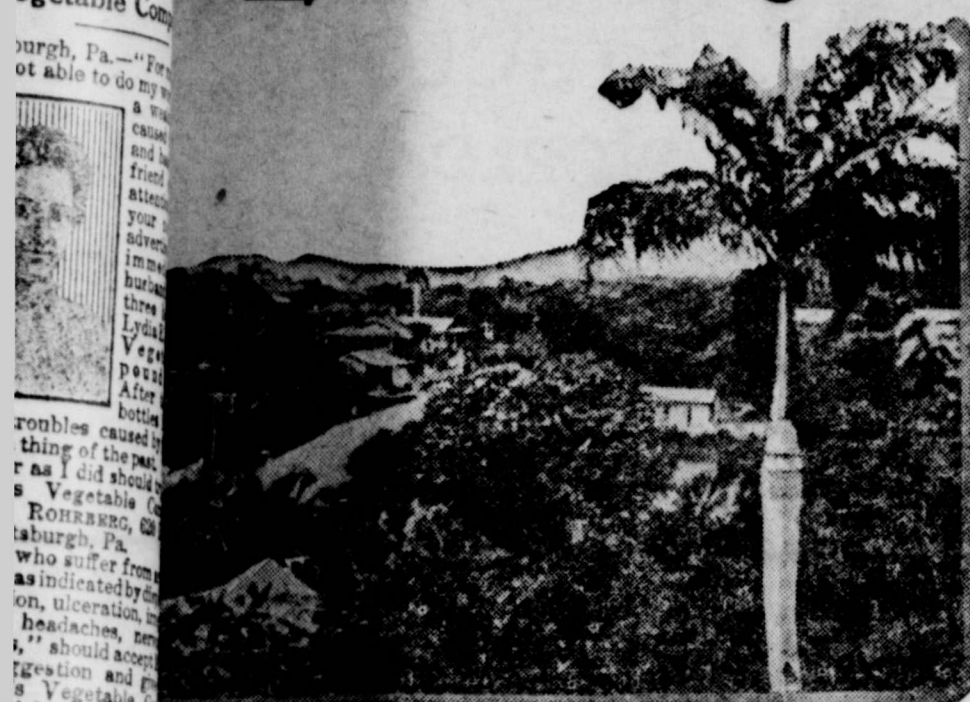
DRUGS and MEDICINES, Toilet articles, Etc.

—C. S. SEIBER, Prop—

JEWELRY, KODAKS AND SUPPLIES

Miami - - - Texas.

Eastern Cuba



Scene in Eastern Cuba.

THE historic town of Baracoa may be said to be the western outpost of the Matanzas district of Cuba. In an extremely isolated position, Baracoa can only be reached from other parts of the republic by water communication. The nearest railroad terminal on the north coast is Antilla (Nipe bay), and from one is forced to take one of the small steamers of the Empresa Nacional de Cuba in order to get to one's destination, writes Theodore de Booy, the Bulletin of the Pan American Union. The trip to Baracoa can also be made from the south coast by making at either Santiago de Cuba or Manzanillo on the return voyage of the small steamer.

Baracoa is the oldest existing settlement in Cuba, and it was in 1512, 10 years before the first building was erected in Santiago de Cuba, that the conquistadores laid out the plans for the present town. That Columbus visited the harbor of Baracoa when he landed the northern shore of Cuba on his first voyage is almost certain, and an admiral undoubtedly observed the prominent table mountain, El Yunque (the anvil), which dominates the harbor and can be seen for miles. It is named, in fact, that it was Columbus himself who named this peak El Yunque from its strong resemblance to an anvil, but this is more a matter of local legend than of accurate historical record. Rising to a height of over 1,500 feet, the "Anvil" is easily visible for miles and forms an excellent landmark for mariners approaching this part of the Cuban coast. Zoologically, El Yunque offers one of the most fertile fields in Cuba and one which has remained practically unexplored; since the days of the noted Cuban naturalist Gundlach, who explored the summit in 1859, we do not believe that this peak has been investigated.

Harbor Has Bad Reputation. The town of Baracoa itself is situated on the shores of one of the most picturesque bays in Cuba. While the harbor offers a safe shelter to vessels during the greater part of the year, it is exposed to northeasterly gales and rain in consequence has a bad reputation with masters of sailing vessels. No tugboat being available, craft which have to depend on sails alone have considerable difficulty in leaving the harbor owing to its narrow mouth, and with strong northeasterly winds their departure becomes an impossibility. Baracoa has a population of about six thousand people, and judging from the stately buildings which can still be found must undoubtedly have lost a great deal of its former importance.

Perhaps the most important industry of Baracoa itself is a coconut-oil factory where the coconuts from the neighboring plantations are crushed in order to extract the oil from the kernels. Another export of Baracoa consists of wax gathered from the wild bees that have built hives in the unexplored parts of the country. These hives are located by professional wax hunters, who scale seemingly impossible rocks to secure their prize. Not infrequently the bees build their storehouses in the entrances of the limestone caves with which the countryside abounds, and in consequence visiting archeologists to this region may do well to remember that wax hunters will often be able to tell of caves which are unknown to the other inhabitants. In many of these caves one is likely to find aboriginal remains and artifacts of great archeological value.

Mata and the Yumuri. The first village of importance to the eastward of Baracoa is Mata. This is a calling station for the banana steamers coming to Baracoa, and from here large quantities of this fruit, gathered from the surrounding country, are exported. Mata itself is but a small village of perhaps thirty houses; its harbor is too shallow to allow steamers to anchor and in consequence the bananas are carried off in lighters to the collecting steamer which lies some distance offshore. From Mata to the mouth of the Yumuri river the road follows the beach more or less, whereas the road from Baracoa to Mata allows no view of the sea. While in places progress is somewhat impeded by the heavy sand, the road from Mata to the Yumuri ferry makes up in beauty what it lacks in convenience.

The Yumuri river—and it should be

noted that Cuba boasts of two Yumuri rivers, the other one being found near Matanzas in the center of the island—has a width of about two hundred yards at the mouth with, in all seasons excepting the rainy season, a depth of not over three feet. This lack of depth is due to sand banks which form in the mouth of the river, thanks to the heavy swell which deposits large quantities of coralline sand. Some short distance from the mouth can be found a large ferry which carries the traveler and his horse to the other shore. There being no carriage roads between Baracoa and Matanzas, there is of course no necessity for a bridge or for a ferry large enough to transport vehicles.

To all who have traveled in the West Indies, the mouth of the Yumuri river must forever linger in their memory as perhaps the most picturesque spot visited. With towering banks on either side, the Yumuri winds its peaceful course toward the sea, protected as it were by the deep canyon it has cut for itself during untold centuries. The very walls of this canyon are covered with verdure, with here and there a snow-white spot of limestone to show the underlying foundation and to relieve the green monotony.

On the Plateau. The ferry once crossed, the path ascends the tableland in a dizzy zigzag which at times puts a great fear into the traveler's heart, especially so if his horse should happen to be stumble-footed. The tableland is fully 300 feet above the level of the sea and stretches from the banks of the Yumuri east to the shores of Cape Maisi. Perhaps the first thing that will strike the newcomer is the cool nights on this plateau. When Baracoa and the rest of the Cuban republic are smothering under the heat of a tropical sun, this tableland is invariably cool, and the nights are such that a blanket not only is a comfort but an actual necessity. The cold winds coming from the Atlantic through the Windward passage between Cuba and Hayti are responsible for this phenomenon and are also responsible for the destructive storms which occasionally visit this region.

The entire tableland consists of a coralline limestone formation covered with the typical red clay resulting from the decomposing rock. The land, while of course very rocky, is ideally suited for the cultivation of bananas and coffee, and the agriculture of these parts consists almost solely of these two commodities. A limited number of horses and cattle are also raised throughout this region and the horses rank among the best that can be found in Cuba. At certain times of the year the roads and woods are fairly covered with the ripe guava fruit, so much so, in fact, that the odor of the decomposing fruit becomes offensive. Alligator pears also cease to be a luxury in a land where every tenth tree in the woods bears this fruit and where one has to be careful, when the pears are in season, not to slip on the ripe pears which are scattered underfoot.

From Sabana Grande to the east, the tableland of Maisi is known as La Gran Tierra de Maya (the great land of Maya), thus named after the Maya river which finds its source here. It is here that extensive plantations are found, where coffee and bananas are raised, and it is here that in aboriginal times the Indians must have had their favorable abode.

The inhabitants of the Gran Tierra de Maya live in a manner which can only be compared to that of the patriarchs of old. Each finca (farm) is self-supporting, and it is but seldom that the proprietor sees the busier marts of Baracoa. Where a lavish nature provides palms, which supply not only food for the house but also roof covering, food and clothing, and calabash trees, which go far toward filling a want for kitchen utensils; where guinea grass grows like weeds and furnishes a never-failing supply of fodder for cattle and horses; where fruits are found in wild lavishness and the smallest cultivated patch will sustain a large family and where lastly, a half acre of coffee bushes will keep a Cuban supplied with enough pocket money to have funds to lose on the outcome of a cock fight—the favorite outdoor sport of Cuba in general and of this region in particular—it is no wonder that the inhabitant of the Gran Tierra de Maya does not wander far from his native hearth.

YANKS BUY OUT SHIP'S CANTEEN

Britisher Tired Out by Americans Who Purchase Everything in Sight.

HAVE WEAKNESS FOR CANDY

One Soldier Spends \$15 for Sweets and Ginger Ale and Is Only Stopped by Seasickness—Discover English Money.

London.—"Next for candy," cried the keeper of the ship's canteen. In front of his booth is a long queue of American soldiers, patiently awaiting their turn to buy the sweets and souvenirs displayed on the counter and in the showcases. It is an incident of life of American soldiers on a transport bound for France.

The canteen-keeper is tired. Never in his experience on British vessels has he encountered such a rush of business. He has sold his wares in all the seven seas to people of many nationalities, and if he were awarding a prize to the best customer it would be bestowed promptly on the American soldier.

"I say," he exclaimed to the chief steward after he had closed shop the first day out, "what a sweet tooth they have! At the rate they're buying me there won't be a gumdrop left by the time we get halfway across."

Have Sweet Tooth. On some of the British transports that are taking Uncle Sam's troops to France are as many as five canteens. The demand for chocolates is so great that the supply, large though it may have been, is quickly exhausted. American chewing gum is next in popularity. After the home variety of confections have been sold out, the soldiers begin to experiment with British sweets, of which toffee wins perhaps the most favor. If American "pop" could be had, it would be consumed in large quantities. Failing that, the troops drink Spanish ginger ale.

One soldier is known to have spent

\$15 for candy and ginger ale. He probably would have spent more before the ship reached port, but one day, greatly to his astonishment, he became seasick.

The canteen curios, such as shells on which are painted the American flag, attract many buyers, and before the trip is ended almost every soldier's kit contains one or more of these treasures.

On the British transports the barber shop is advertised on the door as "Hairdresser." As a rule this sign is not understood by the American looking for a haircut or a shave. He thinks it is a place for women to have their hair dressed, and he passes it by. When he confesses to his comrades that he can't find the barber shop, he is made the victim of a good deal of joshing from those who have fathomed the secret.

The soldiers who patronize the hairdresser find the experience rather novel. It seems queer to be shaved in an immovable upright chair, and queerer still, but extremely satisfactory, to be charged half the price one pays in a first-class American shop.

"Discover" English Money.

It is on the ship that many Americans become acquainted for the first time with English money. Aside from a stray Canadian dime, they usually have never seen British coins, and when in exchange for an American bill they are given strange-looking pieces of silver and big disks of copper, they register, in the language of the movies, wide-eyed interest.

"What are these stove lids for?" asks an Iowa boy, puzzled and showing some disdain for the big English pennies.

"You put 'em in a sock to bean a Hun with, I reckon," replies the Southerner, hefting the coins. "Or, maybe," he adds, "we can use 'em to throw at submarines."

A sergeant steps up with information. "You use those things for tips," he volunteers. "They're worth two cents apiece. That's a good-sized tip in London."

"You fellows," the sergeant goes on,

POPULAR MEETING PLACE



The canvas waterbags for cooling water are the most popular meeting places for soldiers in the many canteens in America these hot days. Though the bag is only imperfectly shielded from the sun by its scant covering, the water is kept surprisingly cool.

reaching for the Iowa's coins, "better get wise to this English dough." He holds up a silver coin. "You know what that is?"

A crowd has gathered to hear the lecture.

"That's a shilling," says a voice. "Shilling your grandmother. That's a halfpenny. It's equal to two shillings and a sixpence. You want to be careful not to get it mixed up with one of these two-shilling pieces that's nearly the same size."

"How much is a shilling?" queries the Texan.

"About two bits," says the sergeant, who hails from California. "It's equal to two of these sixpences."

He gives the coins back to their owner and stalks off, followed by admiring eyes.

"Say," observes the Iowa, "we got a lot to learn. And when we get to France, I guess we'll run into some other kind of foolish money."

"War certainly is hell," says the Texan.

MUST MAKE GOOD TO GET BIG JOB

Y. M. C. A. Workers Given Severe Test Before Getting Important Work.

NOT WHAT THEY EXPECT

Have Visions of Performing Heroic Services and Then Find That War Is Not All Romance and Visions.

By MAXIMILIAN FOSTER.

Paris.—On the way across the ocean the good-looking girl in the natty, new uniform sat in a stammer chair, her eyes hazy while she dreamed a dream of what her work in France was to be.

One had a hint of what that vision was, for now and then, her voice low with suppressed emotion, she would talk a bit about it. In her mind's eye she saw herself somewhere out by No Man's Land, crouching beside a wounded boy in khaki whose last words she was taking down while she ministered to his last, parting wants. It was a fine, heroic dream, that dream of hers. In a nearby chair sat another worker, this one a man. He too had a dream, and the dream was even more heroic than the girl's. Out in the front-line trenches he saw himself standing by with the boys in khaki, the air overhead filled with the puffs of deadly bursting shrapnel while he too, heroically brave, ministered to the wants of his charges.

Altogether Different. The writer has just returned from a trip among a line of camps. There was a Red Triangle hut near the entrance of one camp. One side of the hut was flanked by a steaming mess kitchen; across a rutted road, a channel of traffic filled with men, mules,

motors and trucks, was a stockade filled with German prisoners of war. A Y. M. C. A. secretary met the writer at the door. The secretary looked tired, fagged, worn out. In spite of that, however, his air was cheerful, brisk, cordial.

Inside all was spick and span. There was a scattering handful of boys in khaki, the majority colored soldiers, who belonged about the place. At the hut's other end was a counter and behind the counter were two familiar faces.

One was the girl who'd sat in the stammer chair, her eyes hazy as she'd dreamed her dream. The other was the man who'd come across with her—the fellow who'd seen himself framed heroically amidst the bursting shrapnel.

A trio of soldiers was draped about the girl's counter. The three, it happened, were whites. About the other counter were four other soldiers, and all the four were black. The man, a damp, muggy towel in his hand, was mopping off the counter. The look on his face was the same look one beheld on the face of the girl. It was a look of bored, excruciating weariness.

"What'll you have, eggs?" he was murmuring to a big Galveston roustabout.

The girl, her voice even more listless, was saying: "Cigarettes are 75 centimes the pack. No, there is no chewing tobacco today."

Their Bubble Pricked. As they saw the writer it would be difficult to describe the look that spread upon their faces.

The girl was the first to regain her poise.

"I'm very well, thank you. The work? Oh, yes. It's not exactly what I thought it would be, but then, C'est la guerre." It took a struggle, though, for her to say it. Chewing tobacco, chocolate and cigarettes—that instead of glory.

The man was more brief.

"The war—what do I think of it? It's eggs, mostly—fried eggs."

Their bubble had been pricked. They were seeing the war, a large part of it anyway, face to face with its realities.

Outside, the hut secretary with a grin stopped to bid the writer good-by.

"That's the way with a lot of them from over home," he remarked. "They come over here, thinking they're going right up to the front where they can have a hand in the big show. But they're all right. That girl's got the right stuff in her, and after she's been tried out here a while she'll have a chance at bigger things. The man, too, is coming on. He's had a jolt just as all of us get it over here, but when he gets the romance all wiped out of him he'll be a mighty valuable person for our sort of work. No, there's mighty little romance in this man's scrap. You can't do much joy riding just now in France."

Ten hours is the legal work-day in Arkansas sawmills.

FROM ALL SOURCES

Britain Gathered Small Boats for Tigris Service.

Even Small Excursion Vessels That Were a Feature of Outings on the Thames Were Made Use Of in Mesopotamia.

River boats for the Tigris were an absolute, primary necessity. They could not be built in Mesopotamia or anywhere else in time to relieve the desperate situation. They could not be materialized by the wave of any magician's wand. Well, what then? Then they would have to come out of other rivers elsewhere and make their various ways somehow—no matter how!—across the seas and up through the Persian gulf, writes Eleanor Franklin Egan in Saturday Evening Post.

They were requisitioned from the Ganges and the Indus and the Irrawadi, from the Nile and the rivers of Africa, and even from the Sinking, the Yang-tse and the Hwang-ho. From everywhere they have come; it has been one of the bravest and strangest achievements of the war, and one hears with a feeling of especially chill regret that more than eighty of the ships have failed to arrive. A few from everywhere have gone—along with the high hopes of British sailors, and usually with the sailors, too—to the bottom of the seas they were never made to venture on.

But the Thames penny steamers? Where is it you go on the Thames penny steamers? To Richmond? To Putney? To Henley? To queer little landings here and there round London where crowds of people gather on gala days and where happy summer memories are made? Yes, to places like that. There is a holiday sound in the very name—Thames penny steamer. And I wonder if there are many Englishmen with no memories to make that sound music in their ears?

But the Thames penny steamers, too, were needed on the Tigris to help meet the tremendous emergency. So bravely they set out. Eleven of them started, but only five of them achieved the impossible. Five of them got to the Tigris and are now listed by number in the great fleet under a class initial, though I think I ought to add that by British officers and men they are especially identified and especially loved.

As I watched the curious, flat-bottomed, high funneled, double decked, paddle wheeled little craft churning briskly downstream with her two crowded barges in tow I was seeing visions of the kind of heroism that makes one prayerful. I saw first the matter of fact, nonchalant British sailors on her frail decks preparing for such a voyage as was never before undertaken; then I saw her—her sides boarded up and her one-time spick and spanness begrimed with the coal that had to be stowed in every possible space—moving out of the snug security of the busy, bustling, city bounded Thames into the open, high rolling Atlantic. I followed her course across the perilous Bay of Biscay and saw her creep down the long coasts of Portugal and Spain and through the strait past Gibraltar.

After Gibraltar would come a hopeful, careful, long crawl across the mine strewn and submarine infested Mediterranean. Port Said in safety! Then the Suez canal—contributing a brief period of relaxation—the Red sea, the Arabian sea, the Persian gulf, and finally—with what a sigh of relief—the broad current of the Shat-el-Arab and the almost rippleless serenity of the blessed Tigris!

I don't know what happened to the six that failed, but one hears that "their backs were broken by the high seas." That was the chief danger they all had to face; they and the hundreds of others from other faraway rivers, too. Eighty of the others went down and six of the Thames boats. Eighty-six! They should be honorably counted among England's honorable losses at sea, and they never have been.

Canals Now Fish Ponds.

Actual stocking of New York's new fish ponds in the beds of the old Erie and Champlain canals is in full swing. The necessary construction work has been completed and the fish used for stocking purposes are being rushed from various points to the canals and liberated at once.

The first consignment consisted of a large number of yellow perch fry, which were planted in one of the sections of the old Erie canal near Amsterdam. According to the conservation commission, a quantity of perch spawn was collected by state employees in Adirondack lakes, where these fish are a menace to other fishes in the same waters. Its removal is therefore accomplishing a double benefit.

Destroying Airplanes.

British aviators and mechanics are compelled to destroy their own machines to prevent the Germans from obtaining a jealously guarded secret about the new type plane. Occasionally it is necessary for the aviator to sacrifice his own life together with his airplane. Such an instance is described in an official report of a brave aviator who deliberately blew himself and the airplane to pieces with a bomb to evade capture by a German flotilla of destroyers.

OVER THE TOP FOR THE LAST TIME



An Italian soldier who has gone on his last furlough from the firing line, and who has given his life so that democracy might live. He had just started to go over the top to attack when his life was flicked out by an Austrian bullet.

