

The Miami Chief.

Vol. 21 MIAMI, Roberts County, TEXAS, Thursday, July 22, 1920. No. 49.

THREE WEDDINGS THIS WEEK

Bennett-Drum
Saturday afternoon George Bennett and Miss Mimi Drum, both prominent young people of this place, were married at Pampa and were married Saturday night, Rev. Laney officiating.

Mrs. Bennett is well known in Miami and has been employed at the Miami Produce Company, and George has been here so long that we just don't know how long he has been here. He has been here always. He is a head mechanic at the Covey Ford station, which position he has held for the past two years. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett will make their home in Miami.

Double Wedding Yesterday

Just as soon as it was possible to have a couple of marriage ceremonies on 12 A. M. yesterday morning, Annie Lard was married to Mr. W. S. Lard, and Miss Lola Gray was married to Mr. Claude Lard, Rev. W. Whately officiating, and the ceremonies taking place at the Main Hotel. Rev. Whately states that there are very few things which will give him up this late in the morning, and that he has never refused to get up and out for the accommodation of any couple wanting his service in being married.

All four of these happy young people of this place and have many friends here who join in good wishes for them. Mr. Lard is a son of Mrs. W. S. Lard, old timers Roberts county, and the new Mrs. Lard is his sister. Mrs. Lard, a daughter of Frank Gray of this place, and Mrs. G. C. Nall of the Main Hotel, and came to our town a few months ago when his mother moved here.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers will leave this morning for Gainesville where they will spend a month with Mr. and Mrs. J. Mathis, who are grandparents to Mrs. Myers and have a nice ranch near that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Lard expect to spend a month in Miami and the two newly wedded couples will then go to Oklahoma City, where they will make their home.

The Chief joins these three couples in many good wishes for a happy and successful life of wedded bliss.

BASE BALL NOTES

Miami has been the center of some of the best base ball games the past week. The locals are adding laurels to themselves as fast as the games come. Thursday of last week they played the Beebe and beat them 14-4, and on Friday they again Saturday afternoon and again took the game 5-4. The Amarillo Blues came down Saturday afternoon and took a defeat 11-5 in the presence of a very large crowd. To-day the locals are playing the Wheeler team, a fast bunch of players and a good game expected.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS

Our main street from the Bank of Miami South is this week being graveled with a heavy layer of the best gravel in the state. The square connecting the four streets will also be graveled after the removal of the old stand.

A. Covey & Son are completing interior improvements on their garage, making a very modern and convenient sales and part room. The tin garage across the street is also being improved.

NOTICE TO TRACTOR ENGINE OWNERS

Roberts County has expended many thousands of dollars in building and maintaining public roads and bridges. The normal wear and tear of public roads and bridges is very heavy and costs thousands of dollars per year to maintain and keep up. Tractor engines are the greatest factor in damaging our roads and bridges, and unless the law in regard to the operation of these is strictly enforced, the county will soon be financially unable to repair the damage caused by them.

The time has arrived when the law governing the operation of tractors on public roads, streets, etc., must and will be strictly enforced.

Following is the law regulating the operation of tractor engines over bridges, culverts, streets, etc.

Art. 822 Vernon's Criminal Statute. "It shall be unlawful for any person to transport or carry over any public bridge or highway, or any street or alley in any incorporated town or city, any tractor engine with lugs on the wheels thereof and to carry or transport over any such public bridge or culvert any tractor engine or separator without having first provided and placed in position, skids upon which the wheels of said tractor engine or separator shall be run, which said skids shall be not less than three inches thick, twelve inches in width and sixteen feet in length, and any person violating the provision of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars."

Art. 82 of same statute provides, "Other than a vehicle actually engaged at the time in the construction or repair work on road, no tire or any motor vehicle shall be permitted to be run or operated upon the public highways of this state which has on its periphery any block, lug, stud, cleat, ridge, bead, or any other protuberance of metal that shall project more than one fourth of an inch beyond the tread or traction surface of the tire, unless the said wheels are protected by wooden blocks, skids or some other sufficient device to protect the highways against injury by reason thereof, provided that this section shall not be construed to prohibit the use of such traction engines with cleats on the driving wheels thereof on dirt or unimproved roads."

All graded roads are improved roads, and we ask all citizens to assist in the enforcement of this law, and we hope it will not be necessary to resort to criminal prosecution to save our roads and bridges from destruction.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS COURT.

PERRYTON WILL CELEBRATE

Perryton, Texas, July 20; At an enthusiastic meeting of the business men of Perryton last Friday night and again Monday night plans were made for the first Anniversary Celebration, August 20-21.

August 22 the town of Perryton is one year old.

The Opening Day Celebration, August 22, 1919, was one of the greatest events in the history of the Southwest, plans are to make this even greater.

In one years time the town has grown from open prairie to more than one thousand population.

An elaborate program is being prepared for both days.

Ochiltree County Herald

FOR SALE. Twenty-seven Black Minorca hens and rooster. See or phone, I. C. Elmore.

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN TUBERCULOSIS.

Bulletin from State Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

A conclusion, far reaching in its effect on the handling of the tuberculosis situation, has been reached concerning infection in tuberculosis by consumption. It has been that infection in this disease takes place most easily and most frequently in childhood. Tuberculosis disease often results from such infection in the form of lumpy necks, scrofulous condition, hip and joint disease, on through a long list of conditions including pulmonary or lung tuberculosis, the last, however, not often appearing in childhood. In the majority of children, very fortunately, the infection remains dormant, or if there is disease it is so slight as not to attract attention. In such cases the germ of tuberculosis lies buried in the tissues, encapsulated, to use the medical term, with its days of mischief ahead.

In adult life tuberculosis more often manifests itself in the pulmonary type rather than as surgical tuberculosis (glandular, joint, bone, et cetera), and occurs most frequently in that period of life when there is most stress and storm—the age period from sixteen to thirty, infection having taken place in childhood.

With this preliminary explanation clearly in mind it should not be difficult to appreciate the importance of the adoption by the public of an intelligent interest in the antituberculosis campaign, an interest now lacking, and further that there should be a complete change of attitude towards the tuberculosis individual.

Considering that not less than one death in ten is due to tuberculosis, a curable and preventable disease, there is no excuse for any but a serious view of the situation. As infection begins with the child great importance should be placed on health work with children, not only to limit infection as much as possible, nine tenths of which might be eliminated if careless coughing, sneezing, and spitting were controlled and the production and distribution of milk properly supervised, but to overcome defects dangerous in themselves or possible cause of future trouble. The last is done through medical inspection, dental hygiene, correct posture work, and efforts toward securing for the child proper nourishment, rest, fresh air, recreation. Such work is best done in the schools and is desirable among all classes. Every one of these items has an important bearing on tuberculosis and if tuberculosis is to be eliminated this work must be undertaken.

The connection between the attitude of the public towards the tuberculosis and the spread of tuberculosis is this—for the consumptive to observe reasonable care in the disposition of sputum and about his person makes it safe for others, but for him to observe such care at once makes him a marked man and he is avoided as a leper would be avoided, yet if he is at all dangerous it is because of carelessness on his part, whereas his very efforts to protect others work hardships on him. Is it surprising then that the average man or woman with tuberculosis will conceal the fact, spitting wherever it is convenient, coughing and sneezing without covering the face, in these ways scattering the germs of disease broadcast over the land? There must be a complete change of front on the public's part. A more intelligent attitude must be adopted in its treatment of the consumptive, and when that occurs not only will the consumptive undertake all precautions for the protection of others,

CHAUTAUQUA CLOSED MONDAY

The Miami Chautauqua closed Monday night, closing a five day Chautauqua furnished by the Standard people. The programs, both afternoon and night which started Thursday of last week were well attended, and the season ticket sale went well over the required number, while the single admissions were also very many. Some of the programs were enjoyed while others did not please everybody. Among those to be most highly complimented for the success of the Chautauqua this year are Mr. Humm, Manager for the Company, and Miss Emery who entertained the Juniors for the five days. These are two fine young people, and did everything for the success of the Chautauqua and seeing that all the children had a good time. They deserve much praise.

The Local Chautauqua Committee did not sign with Standard for a course next year, but expect to sign either with them or some other system. There was some talk of a change in companies, but not a thought of not having our annual Chautauqua. We must have our Chautauqua and feel sure that it will be a good one when the Committee make their selection.

BROKE INTO TRAIN SATURDAY

A long Santa Fe train was stopped in Miami last Saturday night, between seven and nine o'clock, and some party or parties broke the seal of three cars. A large box of books were found near the road in town, which they had taken from the cars, and after examination left them scattered about. Whether or not they took anything else is not known.

Officials have been looking into the robbery, but so far have been unable to get any clue as to the whom the parties might have been.

Will party or parties who borrowed our wire stretchers, hatchet and small pinch bar kindly return same and receive reward.

White House Lumber Co.

Not known invalids but nevertheless hawkers, coughers, and spitters, all spreading respiratory disease, will be ready to take up the use of the sputum cup and the handkerchief.

MICKIE SAYS

WE'LL STOP TALKIN' ABOUT COLLECTING SUBSCRIPTION MONEY JUST AS SOON AS THEY START GIVING AWAY PAPER 'N INK FREE FER NUTHIN'!

AN' TH' MAIN PAPER'S GOIN' UP, THAT'LL BE ABOUT TH' YEAR AFTER JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER GETS ELECTED PRESIDENT ON TH' BULLSHEIK TACKET!



Come and see us about your
GROCERIES

We have appreciated the big harvest trade in groceries this store has been receiving, and are still dispensing the best groceries on earth at the lowest margin of profit of anything on the market. We want your threshing bill for groceries, your harvest bill, your ranch bill, and your family grocery order. Fact of the matter is, we are in the grocery business and are equipped and prepared to serve you with anything you want to eat. We acknowledge that we don't handle the lower grades of canned goods because we don't believe in eating that junk. We do handle QUALITY groceries and are willing to live and let live on our profits. Give us a trial.

IN BUSINESS FOR YOUR GOOD AND MINE

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

THE CITY MARKET

Solicit your liberal patronage for anything in the eating line which is carried in our nice and complete line of market goods. Fresh beef and pork all the time of the very nicest and best grades of cuts in any quantity. Also salt and cured meats, breakfast bacon, etc. and a most complete line of lunch and canned goods, bread, etc. Let us serve you, and we guarantee quality and service.

We sell the famous O. M. Franklin Vaccine.

Duniven & Elkins, Props.

MUCH SPEAKING FOR THOMASON.

Rep. H. B. Hill of Shamrock was here Monday afternoon and talked to a nice street crowd in behalf of the candidacy of R. E. Thomason of El Paso for Governor.

Atty. R. E. Underwood of Amarillo, accompanied by Felix Franklin of that place, Atty. E. J. Pickens of Canadian and another gentleman were here Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Underwood addressed an enthusiastic audience at the Pastime Theatre building, and told of the many virtues of R. E. Thomason, candidate for governor.

There are this week near a score of attorneys and business men of Amarillo and other Panhandle towns speaking in behalf of Thomason for Governor.

ROOMS! Three rooms for rent. See or phone Mrs. W. S. Carter.

Summer Complaint in Children.

There is not anything like a many deaths from this disease now as before Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy came into such general use. When this remedy is given with castor oil as directed and proper care is taken as to diet, it is safe to say that fully ninety-nine out of every hundred cases recover. Mr. W. G. Campbell of Butler, Tenn., says "I have used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for summer complaint in children. It is far ahead of anything I have ever used for this purpose."

COME TO THE WAGON YARD for your Bran and other feed. S. M. Drum, Prop. Miami, Texas.

CO-OPERATION

We realize that our own growth is primarily dependent upon the success of our customers. Discuss with us your business requirements and give us the opportunity to assist. Introduce your friends to us. We will appreciate their business, and co-operate with them.

SAFETY

Liability of stock holders is double the amount of their holdings together with Four or more Annual Examinations under State Supervision, and the protection of the "Guaranty Fund Bank" affords unparalleled safety.

THE FIRST STATE BANK OF MIAMI
"The Guaranty Fund Bank"

WE SELL AND RECOMMEND THE GREAT MINNEAPOLIS Line of Tractors and Threshers

Fully Guaranteed. Come in and let us Make you a proposition and price on one of these dependable machines.

D. K. HICKMAN

STRENGTH

—YES AND SERVICE TOO

This bank combines Strength and Service to a remarkable degree. The strength of this bank lies in its large resources, capital and surplus. Its financial strength is backed by ten years of banking and a record of honorable business dealing. EVERY ASSURANCE OF POSITIVE SAFETY. PERSONAL AND BUSINESS CHECKING ACCOUNTS ARE INVITED

THE BANK OF MIAMI
Roberts County Depository
Individual Responsibility over \$400,000.00
H. Russell, President. Thos. J. Boney, Cashier.
J. F. Johnston, V-Pres. Jas. B. Saul, A-Cashier.

The DRAPERS of LONDON



The Garden at the Drapers' Hall.

DERIVING its name from the French "Drapperie," meaning cloth work, the Drapers company, as early as 1180, has been associated with the textile trade of London; and has numbered many distinguished men among its members since the proud day, in the reign of Henry I, when Henry Fitz-Alwin, member of the company, became London's first lord mayor, which office he continued to hold for 24 years.

Between 1331 and 1714 no less than 53 drapers were thus honored, says the Christian Science Monitor. Not only did Fitz-Alwin bring civic dignity to the company, but he left it all his lands in St. Mary Bothaw.

Cloth was made in England from very early days, but from Saxon times onward the chief seat of the industry was The Netherlands, whose weavers obtained the raw wool from England. Edward III, anxious to foster it as a British trade, forbade both the export of English wool, and the import of cloth, and invited balloon weavers to settle in England. He gave the first charter to the Drapers company in 1364, to enable it to enforce the statutes relating to the sale of cloths.

Growth of the Industry.

The industry had so rapidly increased by 1385 that Sir Nicholas Brembre, mayor of London, issued an order separating drapery from tailory and the weaving business.

Busy times were the fairs of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield and Southwark, where an enormous trade in textiles was done; and which the drapers and the merchant tailors attended for their trade search, so as to keep sharp guard over illicit practices, such as cloth of unlawful width, or short measure.

Edward III is credited with presenting the "Drapers' Bill" to the company, and frequent items in their accounts are disbursements for new "yards," or "compass standards," and also for cases in which to keep them.

By the reign of Henry VI the drapers had become so powerful that the king granted them their charter of incorporation in 1438, which, with their six other charters, is still preserved. It is a very splendid affair, beautifully illuminated with a headpiece of gold, and colors of the finest work, and is in a perfect state of preservation.

A Tilt With Royalty.

Royal extortions and levies do not appear to have affected the drapers as much as some of the other companies, but in 1521 we read of great activity being displayed by them, in conjunction with the "divers amoyant fellowship" who assembled at "Friers Austyns" to discuss how they could either avoid or lessen the heavy contribution demanded of them by Henry VIII toward the fitting out of five ships for the explorer, Sebastian Cabot. With great bravery they informed the king that he had no legal right to extort their contributions; and that it was "a sore adventure to jeopard ye shippes with men and goods upon the singular trust of one man," but finally a peremptory message from "my Lord Cardinal" brought the truculent spirits into due submission.

Keen business men were these staid drapers, for not only do their records contain many entries illustrative of their trade activities, but they show that the management of their "charities" was equally alert. In 1527 they entered into a prolonged dispute with the Cretched Friars, regarding the boundaries of the ground purchased for almshouses by Sir John Milborn, and of the keeping up by the friars of certain observances in his memory.

Pageants and Processions.

If the drapers displayed energy in business and kindly works they were also always to the fore in the civic pleasures which abounded in the middle ages; and of their "ridings," pageants by land and water, their "midsummer walks" and their processions, when one of their number chanced to become lord mayor, there are many quaint and interesting records.

On the occasion of the marriage of Henry VII and Elizabeth, we hear of the drapers, with the others, going

forth upon the Thames, "at her coming from Greenwich by water," in "Barges freshly furnished with Banners and Streamers of Silke, richly beated and bagged of their Crafts." At these times the barges of the Drapers company were decked with cloth of blue or red, and their trumpeters were resplendent in crimson hats, while their floating banners were adorned with silken fringe "beaten with gold."

Of their land processions, probably the grandest was that in honor of their mayor, Sir Robert Clayton, in 1679, which included a moving stage, and was "dignified with divers delightful varieties of Presenters, with speeches, songs and actions, properly and punctually described, all set forth at the proper cost and charges of the worshipful Company of Drapers."

Catastrophe of 1666.

The ancient hall of the drapers was in St. Swithins Lane, but in 1541 the company ended its negotiations with Henry VIII for "Cromwell House," the site of the present hall, which had come to the crown through the attainder of Cromwell, earl of Essex.

The great fire of 1666 stopped its northward fury at Drapers' hall, but great damage was done to the buildings, and the unfortunate clerk of those days, whose house had been demolished, had to take refuge in the Garden house, which, until the fire, had been the house of Mr. Miners, the beadle.

As it remains today, the Drapers' hall displays all the tempered richness of an English country house; and the magnificent suites of rooms, two of which are adorned with perfectly preserved pieces of Gobelin tapestry, and whose walls are hung with splendid pictures, betoken the hospitality of this ancient company. But the feature which lingers most in memory is the quiet and ancient garden, with its shimmering trees, including aged mulberries—from one of which a dish of fruit can still be plucked—its bright-hued flower beds, and its leaden tanks filled with flowers. And though in the very midst of the city's greatest turmoil, it still looks so reposeful that it is easy to remember those other days when "my Lord Ambassador from France" walked the plinthisance in the September of 1552, or when one Robert Ratford, the gardener, complained to the court "that by drying of naperye clothes in the Drapers garden, the knolls and borders of erbs therein are destroyed," which resulted in prompt measures being taken to suppress the practice.

Benevolences.

Today the Drapers company is actively engaged in administering its trusts, and in promoting education and charitable work in many different ways, by means of its corporate funds. Among the various benefactions may be mentioned its annual scholarships and exhibitions of students in the five chief branches of the textile trade, in their respective districts, and its annual grant of £1,000 toward the chair of agriculture at the University of Cambridge. But the most interesting of its activities is the East London college, with which it is most intimately associated, and which is a university college, giving a full course in natural science, engineering, or art, for the small sum of £10 10s.

The students, both men and women, are mainly drawn from the working classes. The company has expended fully £250,000 upon this college, and contributes a large sum annually toward its maintenance. Its work in connection with both the college and the "People's palace" is marked by most enthusiastic and personal interest, and the drapers are justly proud that this college is the only one in the British isles where an aeronautical department has been established.

Beginning of Our Navy.

The beginning of the United States navy was made with the passing of an act by congress in March, 1794, authorizing the building of six warships.

Like Purposes.

Some persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money—for purposes of circulation.—Boston Transcript.

How America Is Aiding Stricken Poland



Children of Grodno, Poland, learning gardening under the supervision of workers of the American joint distribution committee. A thousand children are cared for here daily while their mothers are at work.

JAMAICA REAL BAT PARADISE

Live in Extensive Caverns, From 10,000 to 15,000 in a Group.

IMPORTANT ECONOMIC VALUE

Scientist Finds Twenty Different Varieties—Some Kill Insects and Are Useful to Man—Others Destroy Fruit.

New York.—Returning recently from the Island of Jamaica, in the West Indies, where he spent four months on a scientific expedition, H. E. Anthony, associate curator of mammals at the Museum of Natural History, brought back with him many fine specimens of bats, which are numerous on that and other islands in the West Indies.

"The only mammals native to the islands today," Mr. Anthony said, "are twenty species of bats and one species of rodent. These different bats range in size from small bats, with a wing spread of six inches, up to very large bats, with a wing spread of from twenty-eight to thirty inches."

People in the United States, where bats are comparatively rare animals, have no idea of the variety and abundance of them in such a place as Jamaica, or of the important economic value of the bat. They are either insect-eating or feed on fruits. The insect-eating varieties are small for the most part, and have considerable value as insect destroyers. They feed on mosquitoes and on a great variety of winged insect life, many of which are obnoxious to man or injurious to agriculture.

Homes in Caves.

The island is composed largely of limestone, and caves are of frequent occurrence, and these caves are the abode of by far the greater part of the bat population. Many caves are small, but not infrequently caves are found which are several miles in length. Some such have great subterranean chambers through which rivers run, passing completely under some small mountain chains; others have a series of intercommunicating chambers through which a person may walk for hours without retracing his steps. It is in such places that innumerable hosts of these peculiar animals may be found, and it is no exaggeration to estimate their numbers in a single large cave as 10,000 or 15,000 individuals.

When a person enters such a cave and disturbs the inmates a scene of wild confusion ensues, in which a veritable whirlwind of flying forms may deluge the intruder and rush about through every part of the cave. To one to whom a bat is a repulsive and diabolical creature such an intimacy would be highly distasteful, but to one who understands the bat it is a most interesting experience. Such a meeting affords an opportunity for an intimate insight into the animal's home life. While the flight of the bat under normal circumstances is perfectly noiseless, in such chambers in which thousands of individuals are flying wildly about the noise of their wings sounds like a great wind storm.

In the caves are great piles of guano deposited by the bats. These deposits sometimes are 15 or 20 feet thick and are valuable as fertilizer; it is used by natives on fields. In a good case many tons may be taken out without exhausting the supply. There are species of bats, such as the fruit-eating, which are not so useful to man. Some of the larger bats belong to this group. They come out of their homes an hour before dark and fly about fruit trees, searching for ripe fruit. They eat a great variety of fruits, depending on the season and locality. They eat bananas, naseberries, sweetsop, ripe coffee berries, rose-apples and many other varieties.

Fish-Eating Bat.

If the fruit is small they cut it loose and fly away with it, but if it is large they cling to it and eat it on the

tree. Some of the smaller fruit-eating bats are very highly developed for the purpose of living off fruits, and some have very long tongues; one such variety with a body not larger than two and a half or three inches has a tongue which may be protruded an inch and a half beyond the nose. A peculiar specimen is the so-called fish-eating bat, which has been observed at dusk flying low over the water and swooping from the surface minute crustaceans and marine forms.

Enemies of bats are owls which catch fruit-eating bats and the large snake boa of the West Indies. Bats are social in habit and not solitary, and they have peculiar social characteristics. If four different varieties of bats are found in a cave, each kind keeps to its own group and does not fraternize with others. The same is true of sex. Clusters of males are in one group and clusters of females in another. Bats are nervous creatures, highly strung, and acute of hearing. They are among the oldest living mammals. Bats, those who have studied them say, do not get tangled in one's hair, and they will not attack one, yet if grabbed they will bite.

There are more than 2,000 different varieties of bats in the world. The two major groups are divided into insectivores and the large fruit-eating bats.

THESE GIRLS TOO MODEST

Cincinnati University Coeds' Name Qualities Requisite in the Husband.

Cincinnati, O.—University of Cincinnati coeds have their own ideas about how a husband should look and act. Agreement of opinion picked the ideal husband wanted by college girls as tall, dark, athletic, broad shouldered, whiskerless and good looking. One girl says: "He must sing, dance and play the piano. He must be tall, thin, have a tiny nose, no whiskers, be fond of purple and like pumpkin pie." Another girl says she "doesn't want a saintly creature, just a human, brave and true, strong honest and ambitious, broad shouldered, and he must be young, so I can train him to suit myself. He must have shiny auburn hair, with persistent natural marcel and gorgeous blue eyes."

Rock, Perfect Shape of Mule's Head, Is Found

White Plains, N. Y.—A rock which is a perfect mule's head in shape was found by workmen in a quarry on the farm of John Emmke, near here, the other day.

The rock was uncovered while stone for the construction of a dam was being gotten out. Emmke has refused many offers for the curiosity.

SAY CZAR OILER ON FREIGHTER

Customs Men Trail Crown Jewels After Reporters Are Excluded.

RELIEVED DOCKING TEDIUM

But Really There Were 13 Supposedly Noble Russians in the Crew of the Steamer Gov. John Lind From Copenhagen.

New York.—The ordinary humdrum ending of the voyage from Copenhagen of the American freighter Gov. John Lind was marked by two happenings not ordinarily recorded in the log. The first was the discovery by the ship's officers that reporters without their knowledge had invaded the stokehold intent on finding out whether a very distinguished group of Russian oilers, stokers, a bos'n and a mess boy, a dozen in all, were really the late czar of Russia and a number of the members of his former suite.

This excitement had just been quieted and the reporters expelled when there came the customs man, who had heard the story of the escaped Russian ruler and were following a rumor that jewels worth anywhere from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000, or perhaps it was not dollars but rubles, were concealed on board. They were allowed to investigate and they went away without telling the result of the search.

Knew the Sea.

The Russians were the subject of conversation among the American members of the crew all the way across the Atlantic. They were good natured and answered amiably when the others addressed them as "Commt." "Duke," "Prince" or even "Your Highness." One thing the American members of the crew found out was that the Russians knew the sea. They said they intended to follow it permanently.

When the members of the crew asked Sergius Tchisterkoff if he was a prince they reported that he answered with due solemnity that he was. Sure, the mess boy also said he was a duke. The Lind berthed alongside a pier at the foot of West 131st street. When

reporters got on board some of the crew pointed out a grimy figure who looked like the late head of the Romanoff family.

"There is the czar," said one of the crew with due impressiveness. "Are you a member of the Romanoff family?" asked the reporter. The distinguished oiler in soiled denims stroked his beard with a work-hardened hand. "I really wish you would not ask me that," he said in a quiet voice.

"Say, czar," said the news reporter, as he pointed toward an imposing-looking member of the engine room force, "is that a prince?"

The refined member of the crew stopped stroking his beard and looked in the direction indicated by an outstretched arm. "Really," he said, "I think he is."

Asked About Jewels. "Did you bring over any family jewels?" came the next question.

The round-eyed audience from the stoke hold moved involuntarily forward. "A few," said the bearded oiler. "They are worth considerable money," suggested the questioner. "I don't know"—at this point the pier superintendent ordered the visitors of the ship. With a wave of his hand the distinguished oiler departed to his job below decks.

One of the Russians, Wasilz Perepelkin, served as an officer on the journey from Denmark. The others are listed on the ship register as John Tiltia, boatswain; George Schackovkoy, twenty-four years old; Vladimir Kvjatkovsky, twenty-two years old; John Swalgenivor, twenty-two years old; Paul Lalko, twenty-eight years old; Boris Labensky, twenty-five years old; John Stuchbury, No. 1, twenty-one years old; John Stuchbury, sixty-five years old; Alex Strackoff, oiler, twenty-one years old; Paul Tschtoff, twenty-two years old; Nlek Wreden, eighteen years old, mess boy.

Tipperary Skull Found in Ohio. Jackson, O.—A bullet fired by a man he was trying to arrest struck Sheriff William J. Davis squarely in the forehead, but turned off without penetrating. The sheriff found four Richmond (Ind.) men in a hotel at 2 a. m. with a quart of booze. After flooring the sheriff with a shot, they escaped.

Live Stock News

BRAND TUBERCULOUS CATTLE

New York Commissioner of Agriculture Orders Letter "T" Put on Affected Animals.

By a recent order of the New York commissioner of agriculture, all practicing veterinarians in that state are required to brand cattle found by them to be affected with tuberculosis. The order specifies that the brand shall be the letter "T" not less than 2 or more than 3 inches high and on the left jaw.

The new regulation, which became effective in March, was issued by Commissioner Charles S. Wilson under authority of the agricultural law. The order applies to all bovine animals within the limits of the state. Veterinary experts of the United States department of agriculture consider it will be of great value to livestock breeders of New York and also an important step for any state to take in the progress of tuberculosis eradication. Reactors are permanently marked by the branding process and in cases where they are not slaughtered the possibility of their being disposed of or losing their identity is greatly lessened, if not entirely eliminated.

RAISING SHEEP FOR MUTTON

There Are Many Areas, Especially in Hilly Regions, Where Few Animals Could Be Kept.

Sheep are not very generally kept on farms for supplying the home family with meat. There are many areas, especially in hilly or mountainous regions, where nearly every farm could keep a few mutton sheep to advantage, says the United States department of agriculture. Boys and girls clubs in some parts of the country have done much to foster home production of mutton.

"Sheep naturally graze over rather wide areas and seek a variety of plants. This habit particularly adapts them to being kept in large numbers on lands of sparse vegetation or furnishing a variety of grasses or other plants. They do better on short as fine grasses than on coarse or high feed. They will eat a good deal of



Sheep Do Best on Fine and Short Grasses.

HOW HOG MANGE IS SPREAD

Disease Is Contracted More Rapidly Among Animals of Low Vitality—Cure by Dipping.

Hog mange is spread mainly by direct bodily contact, according to investigations recently conducted by United States department of agriculture. The disease is contracted rapidly among hogs of low vitality, especially those kept in small inclosures. It spreads more slowly among vigorous animals kept in pastures in clean, well-lighted rooms past buildings. Failure by swine owners to control hog mange results in heavy losses from shrinkage as well as a high death rate. The department states that the disease can be prevented by four dippings in a lime sulphur or arsenical solution with intervals of 6 to 7 days between dippings.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Each pregnant mare deserves a dip to herself.

Farrowing time often determines profit or loss to the hog grower.

Hurdles mean more sheep to acre. Hurdles are light, movable rails of fence used for making temporary enclosures.

Indigestion in young lambs is abated by great distress and frothing at mouth. A tablespoonful of castor oil is a good remedy.

Health, vigor and rapidity of growth are valued by experienced swine raisers as much as the saving in cost. They mean an efficient hog and one in which disease is not likely to gain a foothold.

WEAK TO DO ANYTHING

A Serious Feminine Illness Remedied By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Casco, Wis.—"After the birth of each of my children I had displacement and was so weak I couldn't do anything I found a book about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound so I thought I would try it, and after taking it I soon felt better. That was fifteen years ago and I have felt well ever since except that I had a slight attack of the trouble some time ago and took some more of your Compound and was soon all right again. I always recommend your medicine and you may publish my testimonial for the benefit of other women."—Mrs. JULES BERO, Jr., R. 1, Box 99, Casco, Wis.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and today holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills in this country, and thousands of voluntary testimonials prove this fact. If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Grandpa Could See for Himself. Grandpa had a birthday and daddy gave Junior a box of cigars to give grandpa, saying, "What are you going to say when you give this to grandpa, Junior?" Junior replied: "Happy birthday, grandpa."

"Yes," said father, "and many of them." Junior looked reprovingly at his father and said: "Oh, no, daddy, I mustn't say that. He's supposed to open it and then he'll see there's many of them."

Extravagance. "Extravagant, isn't he?" "What makes you think so?" "He still puts two spoonfuls of sugar in his tea."

Waste. Samson pulled down the temple. "Heavens, man," we cried, "don't you know how scarce buildings are?" "You know how scarce buildings are?" a good deal.

Case Seemed Hopeless

Use of Doan's, However, Brought Complete Recovery and Results Have Been Lasting. "I used to think my back would surely break," says Mrs. H. S. Fix, prominent lodge woman, 340 Carpenter Street, Reading, Pa. "My back pained me constantly. I was as helpless as a baby and a nurse had to stay with me all the time. The kidney secretion was burned and passed as often as every ten minutes. Sometimes my eyes were almost closed by the swollen sacs beneath them and my limbs too, swelled twice their normal size. For almost a year I was practically helpless."



Doan's Kidney Pills. "I had been told that nothing could be done for me, and had given up all hope of ever getting better. My condition was critical when I was told about Doan's Kidney Pills. I began using them and the results made me hopeful of getting well again. The pain in my back eased up and my swollen limbs started to look more natural. I kept on using Doan's and became entirely well. I owe my life to Doan's."

Doan's Kidney Pills. HARRY WOLF, Notary Public. Doan's is sold by any store, 60c a box. Doan's Kidney Pills. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Prayed for Cure Finds it After 10 Years

Food Would Sour and Boil—Teeth Like Chalk

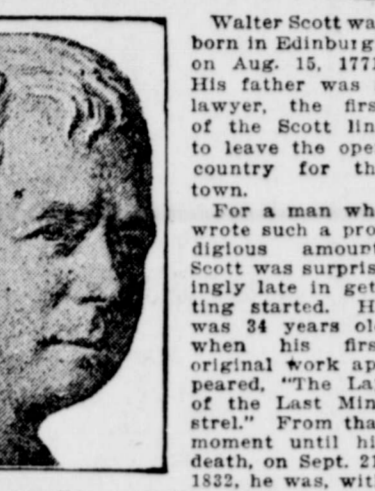
Mr. Herbert M. Gessner writes from his home in Berlin, N. H.: "I had stomach trouble over ten years; it getting worse. I tried everything for relief but it came back worse than ever. At last I got awfully bad; could only eat at loaf bread and tea. In January I got bad that what I would eat would sour and boil; my teeth would be like chalk. I suffered terribly. I prayed every day for something to cure me. One day I read that EATONIC and told my wife to get a box at the drug store as I was going to work at 4 p. m. I took one-third of it and began to feel relief; when it was the fourth dose, I felt fine and when I used up I had no pains. Wife got me another box but I have felt the pain but I used five tablets out of the new and I have no more stomach trouble. I write to tell you how thankful I am that I heard of EATONIC. I feel like a new man; I eat what I like, drink plenty water, and it never hurts me at all."

WITCHAMING OIL. Nothing healing penetrating my labor all of the smarting pain... WICHITA, NO. 27-1920.

CONDENSED CLASSICS

THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN

By SIR WALTER SCOTT



Walter Scott was born in Edinburgh on Aug. 15, 1771. His father was a lawyer, the first of the Scott line to leave the open country for the town. For a man who wrote such a prodigious amount, Scott was surprisingly late in getting started. He was 34 years old when his first original work appeared, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." From that moment until his death, on Sept. 21, 1832, he was, with the possible exception of Byron, the most popular writer in English. When the public seemed to be tiring of his long romances in verse, he turned to novel writing, and in 1814, when he was 43, he came into his career of greatness with "Waverley." For 18 years novel after novel followed in rapid succession, stirring romances of history or colorful tales of Scottish life. They were all published anonymously until the financial disaster of 1825 made it seem wise to reveal the author's name. Fully a dozen of the Waverley Novels, if not more, might be included in any list of 100 novels and many loyal lovers of Scott would even think that one or two more might be added. He was, as Stevenson remarked, "the king of the romances." "Waverley," "Ivanhoe," "The Heart of Midlothian," and "Kenilworth" are representative of Scott at his best. But "Old Mortality," "Quentin Durward," "The Talisman," "Guy Rannard," "The Fortunes of Nigel," "The Antiquary," "St. Ronan's Well," "Rob Roy," and indeed others have all been ranked as favorites among the innumerable admirers of the romances written by "the Wizard of the North."

THE Heart of Midlothian, by many called the finest of the Waverley Novels, was published anonymously in 1818. It takes its name from the Tolbooth, or old city jail, in Edinburgh (pulled down in 1815), the "stony heart" of Midlothian, which reared its ancient front in the very middle of the High street of the city.

On the afternoon of September 8, 1736, Reuben Butler, assistant-master of the school at Libberton, and licensed minister of the gospel, found himself in unexpected trouble. First of all, he had become entangled with the crowd of good citizens of Edinburgh in the Grassmarket, murmuring at the postponement of the execution of Captain John Porteous of the City Guard. They were still in the heat of anger from the events of the preceding day, when Porteous had ordered his men to fire, and had fired himself, upon the crowd, some of whom were attempting to cut down the body of "Scotch" Wilson, the famous smuggler. Several innocent citizens had been killed. Now that the chief offender seemed likely to escape, there was no knowing what the mob might do. The quiet young pedagogue would gladly have returned to Libberton. Then, to his consternation, he learned that Effie Deans, the younger and more charming sister of his sweetheart Jeanie Deans, was imprisoned in the Tolbooth.

When he had last seen Effie, more than a year before, she had been a beautiful and blooming girl, the lily of Saint Leonard's. Many a traveler past her father's cottage had stopped his horse on the eve of entering Edinburgh, to gaze at her as she tripped by him, with her milk-pail poised on her head, bearing herself so erect, and stepping so light and free under her burden that it seemed rather an ornament than an encumbrance. Now the poor girl, scarce eighteen years of age, lay in the Tolbooth, charged with child-murder.

The facts were that after working for a time in a shop in Edinburgh, the unhappy prisoner had disappeared for the space of a week, and then made her appearance before her sister at Saint Leonard's in a state that had rendered Jeanie only too certain of her misfortune. But to all questions she had remained mute as the grave, until the officers of justice had come to apprehend her.

Before Reuben Butler could see her, the Tolbooth was closed; and before he could escape from the city a crowd of rioters compelled him to return with them to the jail and administer the last rites to Porteous, whom they dragged forth to death. The leader of the mob, a young man disguised in woman's clothes, seized a moment in the midst of the turmoil in the jail to beg Effie to escape. "For God's sake—for your own sake—for my sake—flee, or they'll take your life," was all that he had time to say. The girl gazed after him for a moment, and then, faintly muttering, "Better tyne life, since tint is gude fame," she sunk her head upon her hand, and remained, seemingly, as unconscious as a statue, of the noise and tumult which passed around her. In the morning, on his way to see Jeanie and her father at Saint Leonard's, Butler encountered in the King's park a young man of noble bearing, but strangely agitated, who bade him

"tell Jeanie Deans that, when the moon rises, I shall expect to meet her at Nicol Muschat's Cairn, beneath Saint Anthony's chapel."

After attempting in vain to induce Jeanie to explain the message, he returned to visit Effie again, in the Tolbooth, only to be compelled, on his arrival there, to tell the whole story, lest he be convicted of guilt in the Porteous affair. And then he was sent home, under bail not to leave Libberton, nor to communicate with any member of the family of Effie Deans. But if his experiences were by no means so to the authorities. By piecing together his testimony with those of others, they rightly determined that the stranger in the King's park, the leader of the Porteous mob, and the father of Effie's child were one and the same person; namely, Geordie Robertson, comrade of Wilson the smuggler, and but lately escaped from the very prison in which Effie Deans was now confined. Accordingly, they planned to capture him that night at Muschat's Cairn. But before they could reach that place, Robertson had time to beg Jeanie to save her sister at the trial by testifying that Effie had disclosed to her her condition. Then he escaped.

Merely that slight falsehood would have removed the case of Effie Deans from under the letter of the cruel Scotch statute. But Jeanie, steadfastly, devoutly truthful, was utterly unable to placate her conscience in bearing false witness. Nor could the dis-appointment of Effie herself, whom she was at last permitted to visit in the strong-room of the prison, alter her resolution. "He wanted that I should be mansworn," she said. "I told him that I daurna swear to an untruth."

At the trial, when Jeanie was brought in to testify, Effie, in human weakness, cried, "O Jeanie, Jeanie, save me!" But when the solemn oath,—"the truth to tell, and no truth to conceal, as far as she knew or was asked," was administered "in the name of God, and as the witness should answer to God at the great day of judgment," Jeanie, educated in deep reverence for the name of the deity, was elevated above all considerations save those which she could, with a clear conscience, call Him to witness. And when the advocate came at length to the point of asking her, "what your sister said alled her when you inquired?" Jeanie could only answer, "nothing." When the sentence was pronounced by the doomsman, Effie's own eyes were the only dry ones in the court. "God forgive ye, my lords," she said, "and dinna be angry wi' me for wishin' it—we a' need forgiveness."

The next morning found Jeanie Deans traveling alone and afoot on the long road to London "to see the Queen's face that gives grace," and beg for her sister's pardon. Her tartan screen served all the purposes of a riding habit, and of an umbrella; a small bundle contained such changes of linen as were absolutely necessary. She had a few guineas, and a letter from Reuben Butler to the Duke of Argyle, whose grandfather had been under obligations of the deepest to the famous Bible Butler, grandfather of the poor assistant-schoolmaster, now sick at Libberton.

She passed luckily, on the whole, through so wary and dangerous a journey, and at length, through the intercession of the duke, secured the pardon which she sought. Before she reached Scotland again, Effie had eloped with her lover, who was in reality George Staunton, son of an English nobleman. The sisters, who had last met when Effie was sitting on the bench of the condemned, did not meet again for many years, though Lady Staunton wrote sometimes to Jeanie—now Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. Reuben Butler, pastor of Knockartliffe.

Finally, by chance, Sir George learned that Mez Murdochson, who had attended Effie in her illness, had not murdered the child, as they had always supposed. He traced the boy to a certain troop of vagabonds, of which Black Donald was the chief. In an affray with Black Donald's men, Sir George was shot by a young lad called "the Whistler," who proved to be the lost son. The lad disappeared, and escaped to America. Lady Staunton, overcome by the tragedy, after vain efforts to drown her grief in society, retired to a convent in France. Although she took no vows, she remained there until her death. But her influence at court accomplished much for the children of her sister Jeanie, who lived happily on in the good parish with which the bounty of the Duke of Argyle had provided her husband.

The Heart of Midlothian is notable for having rather fewer important characters, a smaller variety of incidents, and less description of scenery than most of Scott's novels. One of the most remarkable scenes in all fiction is the meeting of the two sisters in prison under the eyes of the jailer Ratcliffe. The interview of Jeanie with Queen Caroline is also most noteworthy. There is much humor at the expense of the Cameronian wing of the Presbyterian faith in Scotland. In this work also appears the strange character of Madge Wildfire, daughter of the old crone, Peg Murdochson. Into her mouth is put the famous song, "Proud Maisie is in the wood."

Seemed an Apollo Then. Mand—So that's the young fellow you were revving about. I thought you said he was handsome. Ethel—I thought he was. You see, I met him at Exclusive beach and he was the only man there.—Boston Transcript.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

AID NATIONAL FOREST ROADS

Secretary Meredith Favors More Liberal Financial Co-operation in Western States.

Speaking before highway representatives for western states, Edwin T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture, stated his belief that in the western states, where large areas of government lands are located, the federal government should adopt a system of financial co-operation more liberal to the states than is the case in the rest of the country.

"I think we must recognize the fact that the existence of these large areas of government lands places these states in a somewhat different situation from the remainder of the country," said Mr. Meredith, "and that it would be only equitable for the federal government to increase its percentage of co-operation over the present basis. I am also heartily in favor of continuing the appropriations for the building of national forest roads. These forests constitute a great natural resource, and their preservation and development is a national responsibility which ought to be met in full measure.

Mr. Meredith advocated active continuation of present federal and state co-operation in connection with state road systems with the systems of adjoining states in order that the working out of an adequate highway program for the whole United States may proceed in an orderly manner. He also advocated the continuance of work now going forward under the federal aid road act.

"As 1921 is the last year covered by the act," he said, "it would be highly desirable, in my opinion, for congress to make another provision as promptly



Improved Highway in Colorado.

as possible for the continuation of the work under the present system by an appropriation of at least \$100,000,000 for each of the four fiscal years beginning with 1922."

MAINTENANCE COST OF ROADS

Ultimate Economy of Concrete Road Depends on the Small Amount Needed to Keep It Up.

The cost of a road involves not only first cost but the cost of keeping it in continuously usable condition. If this were not so, the cheaply built gravel road would be entirely suitable for our main traveled thoroughfares. The ultimate economy of the concrete road depends upon the extremely small amount of money required to keep it in excellent condition. The only maintenance needed on a well built concrete road is that necessary to keep filled with tar the joints and the cracks that may develop. The 1919 report of the state commissioner of highways of New York gives the average cost of maintenance for the three years 1915, 1916, and 1917 as follows: Macadam, \$976.00 per mile per year for the maintenance of 2,408 miles; gravel, \$824.00 per mile per year for the maintenance of 178 miles; first-class concrete, \$124.00 per mile per year for the maintenance of 264 miles.

ROADS AS COMMUNITY ASSET

The Better They Are the More Likely They Are to Prove an Investment to Farmers.

The better the roads are, the more likely they are to prove an investment and consequently stand as a community asset. Without roads that can be used, regardless of weather and season, we might as well be living along the trails that our forefathers used when beasts of burden were literally such and marketing meant almost nothing.

BULLETIN IS OF IMPORTANCE

Useful Contribution From United States Department of Agriculture on Weather.

The highway weather bulletin is an important and useful contribution from the United States department of agriculture, made doubly so by recognition of the fact that the state of the roads is more important than the weather, and that you needn't worry about the weather if the roads are paved.

CUSTOMS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Who among us would say to-day, "I never use a Dentifrice; I never have to?" Yet Fifty years ago, odd as it may seem, not one person in 1,000 used a Dentifrice—or even a tooth brush.

So to-day, after more than 30 years of persistent publicity of Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder for the Feet, not many well-turned-out people care to confess, "You know I never have to use a Powder for the Feet?"

More than One Million five hundred thousand pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war. The reason is this: Confining the feet in Leather or Canvas Shoes is bound to create friction more or less. Allen's Foot-Ease removes the friction from the shoes. It is this friction which causes callouses, corns and bunions. You know what friction does to your motor-car axle. Why not remove it from your footwear by Shaking into your Shoes to-day, Allen's Foot-Ease, the cleanly, wholesome, healing, Antiseptic Powder for the Feet, as millions now have it, who inhabit our, as yet, imperfect world.—Adv.

CAME BACK FOR INFORMATION

Boy's Desire for Perfect Accuracy Probably Was Not Properly Appreciated by His Employer.

"John!" roared the shopkeeper. "Here, sir," replied the lad, as he appeared from behind a pile of boxes. "Take this parcel and run off to the station," ordered his employer. "You'll have to hurry. The next train goes in 10 minutes and I've promised the customer to have his order out this afternoon. And, John?"—he fumbled in his pocket—"you'll be out late so here's a quarter for your fare and a quarter for your supper."

With a sigh of relief, he saw the boy disappear round the corner. At the rate the lad was going he'd catch the train all right. But 10 minutes later his jaw dropped as he saw the boy coming casually back.

"Why, what's the matter?" he gasped furiously. "P-p-p-please, sir," replied John. "I forgot which quarter was for my ticket and which was for my supper."—London Tit-Bits.

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it. A prominent druggist says: "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments; corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism. You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Red Cross Ball Blue

It never streaks or spots the clothes, nor does it injure the most delicate fabric. All good grocers sell it; 5 cents a package.

Girls! Girls!! Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

Seap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

ITCH!

Money back without question if RUIST'S SALVE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 75c at druggists, or direct from A. B. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

What's the Use? Cortlandt Blocker, the New York clubman, said at the Ritz: "I have just come from a spring display of new gowns. The gowns were superb—daring, you know, but superb. The mannequins who wore them were also superb—lovely girls of eighteen or nineteen summers. But the women who bought those superb, those daring gowns—"

Mr. Blocker made a gesture of hopelessness and disgust. "Pshaw, what's the use," he said, "of old hens wearing chic clothes?"

The Itching and Sting of Blazing, Fiery Eczema

Seems Like the Skin Is on Fire. There is a harassing discomfort caused by Eczema that becomes a torture. The itching is almost unbearable, and the skin seems on fire with the burning irritation. A cure from local applications of salves and ointments is impossible, because such treatment can only allay the pain temporarily. The disease can only be reached by going deep down to its source.

Sure Relief



VICTIMS RESCUED

Kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles are most dangerous because of their insidious attacks. Heed the first warning they give that they need attention by taking

GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for these disorders, will often ward off these diseases and strengthen the body against further attacks. Three sizes, all druggists. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

Stock Raising in Western Canada

is as profitable as grain growing. Successes as wonderful as those from growing wheat, oats, barley, and flax have been made in raising Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Bright, sunny climate, nutritious grasses, good water, enormous fodder crops—these spell success to the farmer and stock raiser. And remember, you can buy an easy terms

Farm Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre

—land equal to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre—grazing land convenient to good grain farms at proportionately low prices. These lands have every rural convenience, good schools, churches, roads, telephones, etc., close to live towns and good markets. If you want to get back to the farm, or to farm on a larger scale than is possible under your present conditions, investigate what Western Canada has to offer you. For illustrated literature with maps and particulars regarding reduced railway rates, location of land, etc., apply to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can. or F. H. BEWITT, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. Canadian Government Agent.



Baby's Clothes

will be white as the driven snow when laundered if you use

Red Cross Ball Blue

It never streaks or spots the clothes, nor does it injure the most delicate fabric. All good grocers sell it; 5 cents a package.

Girls! Girls!! Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

Seap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

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The Miami Chief.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

- For County Judge
J. K. MCKENZIE
- For Sheriff and Tax Collector
L. A. COFFEE
- For County and District Clerk
M. M. CRAIG, JR.
- For Tax Assessor
TOM PURSLEY
- For County Treasurer
MISS CORA McCLUNEY
- For State Representative
H. B. HILL

ON THE OLD HOME FARM

Miami, Texas, July 19, 1920.
Dear Comrades of our beloved Newer Sweat Club: Your president is out on the farm, living close to nature's lovely forms, watching the weeds grow and enjoying the frantic efforts of Old Lady Heare to eradicate them in the cool of morning.

Such is the happy life on the farm, free from the rush of business cares. But, buzzing and sizzling all around your President's devoted head is the Political Teapots in a Teapot, and the near approach of Dog Days. During the present week comes the heat and turmoil of the Primaries. I beseech you my comrades to try to keep cool! Don't spoil your complexions by undue ardor. Be calm! Be careful! Don't fret! Be not carried away by metaphysical ambiguity. Con-

ditions will adjust themselves nicely after next Saturday. I desire to invoke the aid of forward looking members of our Club to put over a scheme for the good of our order! to-wit: Namely: Suppose we have Peace and Pat for Governor of Texas. Send Bailey as an Ambassador to Mexico to harrangue the "Greasers" so they cannot continue "Greasing." Send Thomason as our appointed Evangel to Turkey to add a new chapter to the wily Turks Code of Moral Ethics that will restrain their murderous tendencies.

We can also lead the Blind Russians by ways they know not and straighten out their crooked civilization by sending into them one clothed with the genuine and magnanimity of Soul, suitable for the task; our dear boy, B. F. Looney.

If this scheme meets your approval, Old Man Heare will feel that he has like Cincinnatus, risen from between the plow handles to Bless Humanity. Think it over, or if the thought worries you, let your wife do the thinking.

I have let Old Lady Heare in on this scheme and we are both going to vote for it in the Primaries next Saturday.

Peace and Pat for Governor.

P. S. Don't worry over the love taps Old Man Heare is getting in the Public Press! Don't! Can't you see they are trying to make him sweat? Support this lovely scheme of your President—and be happy.
Old Man Heare.

THE RED DEER GRAIN CO.

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

We Buy Second hand Sacks

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

ARE SPECIALTIES WITH US.
Every Food Product we offer you is of REAL QUALITY. For your baking, we offer you Belle of Wichita Flour, the very highest grade of flour on the market. Let us fill your next grocery order with the best groceries you have ever been able to secure at any price.

G. M. MOON

STILL GOING

We have decided to continue our sale for two weeks more, closing Sat. July 24th.

We have been and are still offering some of the biggest bargains of the season. Below you will find only a few of the many, we are offering. We have five dozen of the latest styles in Ladies Georgette Waists and more of them coming. These were bought on the lowest New York market and range in price from \$3.98 to \$6.98.

We also have two dozen mens silk shirts at the lowest market price.

Silkateen at 5 cents each.

All silk taffetas and poplins at \$1.68. When will you get them cheaper.

We have two Dozen mens suits in the very latest styles, all wool, from \$36.50 to \$39.00.

All Ladies slippers (not a few old ones) are going at 25 per cent discount, and many other bargains are to be had at our store.

**LOCKE BROS.
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY**

100 PERCENT Service

In Cleaning, Pressing, Altering,
And Your moneys worth
On any new suit, fit guaranteed.

The Toggery
LEE NEWMAN, Prop.

JOIN THE MUTUAL

The Panhandle Mutual Aid Association has been in successful operation for over seven years, and although we have lost eight members by accidents and have suffered two Influenza Epidemics the cost of our Life Insurance has averaged less than \$8.00 per year per \$1000.00.

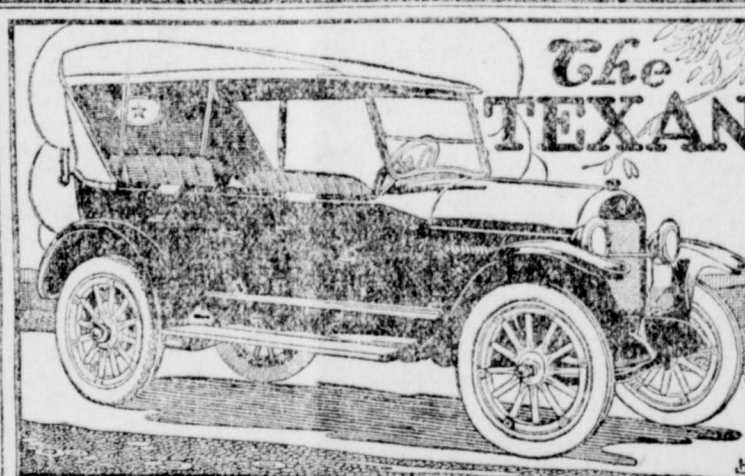
This is the only life Insurance carried at actual death-rate cost.

Haven't had a death in Mutual No. 1 in over five months.

Counting the average cost of other Life Insurance at \$20.00 per year per \$1000.00, we have already saved this locality over \$100,000.00.

We are now just finishing filling out the New Number 2, writing the last hundred of the 1000 members. If you are between 16 and 50 years of age and in good health you should join now, before we finish filling out.

Merely write us, enclosing \$5.00 membership fee, and stating your age, occupation and name of your Doctor and the person to whom you wish the \$1000.00 Life Insurance made. See or address J. R. Durrett, Sec'y., Miami, Texas.



Beauty and Power Combined

The Texan is now entering into its third year of making good.

Hundreds of users throughout the country attest to its rugged quality and the fair policies of the company.

Completion of additional units of our factory put us in position, through enlarged production, to take on additional agencies.

Partial Specifications:

- Lycorning Motor.
- Borg & Beck Clutch.
- Timken Bearings.
- Detroit Universal Joint.
- Custom Made Upholstering and Top.

Deliveries Immediately

This county is open for a live wire dealer. Take it up with us by wire or, better still, come to the factory for a conference.

Wheel Base 112 inch—Road Weight 2625 lbs.

Texas Motor Car Association
Fort Worth, Texas
Local and Long Distance
Telephone Rosedale 6200
J. S. DICKLOW, Sales Manager

PASTIME PROGRAMS

TO-MORROW, Seventh Episode of Lost City. This serial is attracting much comment and is a thriller in every episode. Better see some of them and you will enjoy them. With it, a Hank Mann 1 reel comedy and a two reel western feature.

TOM MIX SATURDAY

Saturday, This Week, Tom Mix, that furious Fox Star will play in THE FEUD. You who have been seeing Tom Mix of late know that he is the fastest roughest riding star on the screen. Better not miss this big thriller this week.

MONDAY, next week, another Fox entertainment, titled, TIN PAN ALLEY. A pretty little story.
TUESDAY, Next Week, HERE COMES THE BRIDE, with a charming star in a good role.

An extraordinary good special will be here next Thursday, THE CHAMBER OF MYSTERY, a Specialty picture. Watch for the billing on it.

Watch for a BIG SUPER SPECIAL, THE HONOR SYSTEM, next week.

THE PASTIME THEATRE



BUY AT HOME!
We Sell Drugs, Chemicals, articles, Sundries, Etc. Ice Cold Drinks, Candies, Cigarettes, Etc.
We invite you to give us prescription work. Every Prescription will receive careful and attention.

COME TO SEE US.
A. M. Jones Dr. Company.
Agents for SINGER SEWING MACHINES

K. HICKMAN
DEALER IN
Wardmills, Pipes, Casing
Hardware, Stoves, and Tinware.
"CANTON CLIPPER" FARM IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY.
Galvanized Tanks, Troughs, Metallic Well Curbing, etc., Made to Order
TIN SHOP IN CONNECTION. MIAMI - TEXAS

DUNIVEN BROTHERS

The farmers, merchants, railroads, and in fact all come here for excellent repair work. We do it on time and to please.

We have a new man for horseshoeing and if you need any shoeing done, bring your horses and you will get quick service.

We have in stock a few pair of Non Skid auto chains that we are selling at a bargain. Come in and save money on your pairs and automobile chains.

LISTER SHARES

We have a large and complete stock of Lister Shares to fit any make of plow. Ready sharpened and ready for use.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES, Toilet articles,
— WALKER & TALLEY, Props—
JEWELRY, KODAKS AND SUPPLIES
Miami • • • Texas.

DON'T SUFFER FROM THE HEAT

Get one of our "Keep Kool" Refrigerators and have something cold to eat and drink. They will save ice and save food. We are offering them now at a

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH

Here is another chance to save some real good money. We have several sizes and styles of ladies and children slippers that we are offering at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

J. L. SEIBER & CO.

DO YOU NEED ANYTHING ELECTRICAL

If so, we can supply you, in any size light bulb, lamp sockets, washing machines, Chandeliers, Toaster, and many other electrical appliances.

If your house needs wiring, or a little change made in some you have, phone us, 160.

See us for electric sweepers. As good as the best. Price \$40.00.

D. & D. ELECTRICAL COMPANY

J. O. Duniven

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We Invite You to See

OUR

SUMMER SILKS, new fancy voiles and silks, NEW SILK SHIRTING, ALSO THE LATEST IN LADIES LOW CUT AND ONE EYELET TIES.

LET US SHOW THEM TO YOU

W. E. STOCKER

OUR GOOD HONEY BEE FLOUR

MAKES THE BEST BREAD

Try a sack of our Exceptionally good Honey Bee Flour and be convinced that it is the best flour on the market. Every sack guaranteed.

FOR SALE BY

NORTH TEXAS GRAIN CO.

W. D. LEE, Local Mgr.

WHEAT INSURANCE

If you want to protect your wheat against fire and lightning while standing in the field, or while in shock or stack or threshed and in granary at a very small cost to you, see—

J. K. McKenzie, Miami.

STRIBLING & COFFEE

CONFECTIONARY

The nicest place in town to keep cool and get cream, drinks and cigars. We invite you or your party of friends to visit us.

OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Saul and granddaughter, Beulah Boney, who have spent the past month in Hutto, Texas, returned last Tuesday. Miss Willie Walker of Taylor, Texas returned with them for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Coble came in last week from Wichita Falls and are visiting the parental W. Coffee home.

Jno. A. Newman left first of the week on a business trip to the South Plains country.

Sheriff Lee Gunter of Wheeler county and M. R. Coffee of Wheeler were shaking hands with Miami relatives and friends Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Seiber and daughter, Miss Lora came in Tuesday from an extended automobile trip over Colorado and New Mexico.

Mrs. Bryce Wilkerson and children and Miss Ivy Reynolds of Throckmorton are visiting Mrs. Claude Locke, while enroute to Colorado.

Miss Mary Lou Robinson returned to Hereford last week after visiting a week with Miss Cora Orr.

Miss Wilma Howard who spent most of the summer in Loving, New Mex., is here this week visiting Miami friends.

NEW ARRIVALS

Dr. Kelley reports the following new arrivals since our last publication. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Elkins, July 15, a girl. To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Kitchen, July 18, a girl. To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hollis on the 20, a boy. And to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Lawrence, a girl on the 21, and to Mr. and Mrs. Ab Smith, a girl on the 21st.

Miss Ethel Porter of Higgins visited Miami friends this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ike Crocker of Pampa, well known in Miami are rejoicing over the arrival of a new daughter since Saturday.

Mrs. R. Cole and Mrs. A. Cole of Pampa visited Miami friends Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. A. Cole of Pampa was called Sunday in consultation with Dr. Kelley to see O. C. Elliott who has been sick several weeks. Dr. Lumpkin of Amarillo was also called down Monday in consultation with Drs. Kelley and Cole with reference to a possible operation. However we learn that they decided an operation would not be advisable. Mr. Elliott appears to be holding his own well this week, but is suffering intensely most all the time.

J. M. Whittington and family and W. F. Walker of Headley visited this week with the J. R. Webster and O. C. Elliott families, to whom they are related.

Bert Whittington of Amarillo visited the Webster and Elliott families this week.

C. L. Gray and family of Pampa spent Sunday at the B. F. Gray home.

Mrs. H. E. Baird and Mrs. Dallas George visited Panhandle relatives yesterday.

Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Osborne of Whitdeer are visitors at the M. E. Wells home this week.

Miss Ina Bell Smith of Canyon is this week visiting Miss Elva Green of the Moon Grocery.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. T. Waggoner of the Claude News were visitors Saturday and Sunday with the Chief family. Our big brother, Thos. T. got married July 4th, and had said so little about it, that we did not know of the wedding until they just drove down on us last week.

Bill Thompson came in this week from Fairview, Oklahoma and is visiting relatives and friends. Bill says his people are all getting along nicely at Fairview.

Don't let that little blaze get a start and burn your house, barn or automobile. Get one of our hand chemical fire extinguishers for your home and car.

Panhandle Lumber Co.

The Sanders Grocery has been receiving much interior decorations and improvements the past two weeks.

THE PERFORMANCE OF YOUR WATCH

In 10 years time, which includes two leap years, and consequently 3652 days, the hour hand of your watch has made 7,304 revolutions, and the minute hand has made 87,604 revolutions. The end of an average minute hand has traveled 10,820 yards or more than 6 miles. The second hand has made 5,258,880 revolutions and its extremity has traversed on the dial a distance of upwards of 123 miles. The escape wheel has made 52,588,800 revolutions and as it has 15 teeth it has come in contact with the pallet 788,832,000 times. The balance wheel has made 1,577,644,000 vibrations and at any point on the outside of the rim it has covered a distance of about 50,000 miles which is equal to twice the circumference of the world.

My fifteen years experience enables me to repair your watch in a perfect manner. A trial will convince you. My prices are as low as is consistent with good workmanship.

**Frank Elliott
Jeweler & Optometrist
Miami, Texas.**



SIXTEEN YEARS EXPERIENCE

For sixteen years, a corp of metallurgists have been studying and constantly perfecting the steel that goes into every part of the Ford car and Ford One Ton Truck. Each separate part has been studied to learn the type of steel best fitted for it. Parts receiving constant surface-wear are made of hard, flint-like metal; parts subjected to great vibrations or resilience are made of softer, springy steel. Every part is made according to its use—that is, every Genuine Ford part is.

But there are also counterfeit "Ford" parts. These imitations are made by concerns in no way connected with the Ford Motor Company and retailed as side-lines by mailorder houses, downtown stores and many garages. The unsuspecting customer accepts them because they are called "Ford" parts. To make sure of getting the genuine Ford made parts buy them only from Authorized Ford Dealers. Likewise bring your Ford car to our garage.

We are Authorized Ford Dealers. We can supply you with all Ford parts for either passenger car or truck. And our shop is equipped to give real Ford service in all repair work.

J. A. COVEY & SON

INCORPORATED

MIAMI, TEXAS

A big bargain in a triple disc Emerson plow. We don't want to carry this over another year and you can save some money by investigating.

Panhandle Lumber Co.

NOTICE

I am compelled to raise money on August 1st to meet my obligations. I therefore ask all who owe accounts to please pay up in full on or before August 1st, without fail. I certainly need my money.

Yours for service,
A. M. Jones Drug Co.
By A. M. Jones.

I have a few Registered Big Bone Poland China pigs for sale.

J. K. McKenzie

SEE OR PHONE John B. Williams if you need any part of a good bunch of work mares, with mule colts by side, and which are in foal again. He also has some good work mules ready for the harness. 48-4tc.

KINNEY & CRAIG AGENTS

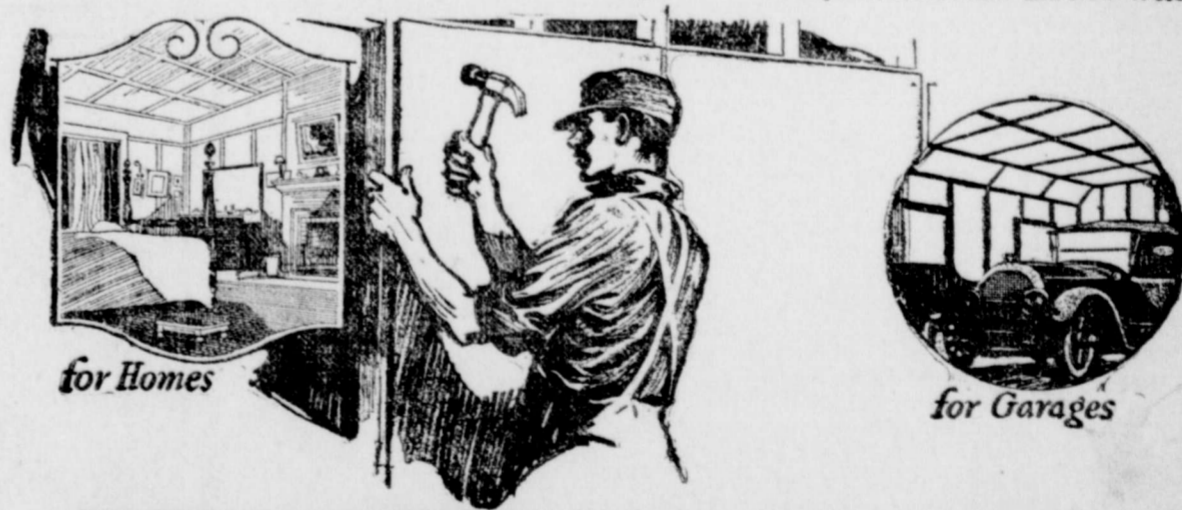
Grain Insurance

Cut or uncut, threshed or unthreshed, shocked or unshocked, in field or granaries.

ALSO
FIRE, FARM
TORNADO, CYCLONE
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LIABILITY AND CASUALTY
WE SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

Cornell-Wood-Board

Triple-sized, takes the place of plaster—for Walls, Ceilings, Partitions, Repairs, Alterations and New Work



for Homes

for Garages

The Answer to the Housing Problem

THE problem of high rents and scarcity of quarters is being solved for thousands of American homes by the use of Cornell Wood Board walls and ceilings. Strong, rigid Cornell panels that take the place of plaster, quickly and inexpensively convert waste space such as the attic or spare room into an attractive, cozy guest-chamber, nursery, sewing room or den.

"Cornell 32" Will Add a Room

Cornell Wood Board of 32-inch width is especially adapted to hallways, ceilings and walls of small rooms, since it makes charming panel designs. It also gives the effect of height to walls with low ceilings. For large rooms, broad partitions and farm buildings "Cornell 48" is the ideal width.

Cornell is sized internally to resist moisture, expansion and contraction and is primed at the mill (both sides), which saves the cost and labor of a priming or sizing coat. The oatmeal finish takes a perfect spread of paint.

Every panel of Cornell Wood Board—whether "Cornell 32" or "Cornell 48"—is guaranteed not to crack, warp, buckle or chip, if directions for applying are followed.

Get us on the phone or call at our yards today for sample of this remarkable board

WHITE HOUSE LUMBER COMPANY.

Cornell comes in 32 and 48 inch widths, called "Cornell 32" and "Cornell 48"—8 different lengths, 6 to 16 feet

The STRANGE CASE of CAVENDISH

By RANDALL PARRISH

AUTHOR OF "THE DEVIL'S OWN" "THE LADY OF THE NORTH SEA"

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"WE'LL FIGHT OUR WAY."

Synopsis—Frederick Cavendish, New York man of wealth, receives a letter from an old friend, Jim Westcott, urging him to come at once to Colorado, bidding to go, he employs a lawyer, Patrick Enright, to draw up a will leaving most of his estate to charity, with a mark proviso to John Cavendish, his cousin, and only relative, a disreputable youth. That night Frederick Cavendish is murdered in his apartment. No will being found, John Cavendish inherits the estate. Two months later Enright informs John Cavendish of the existence of the will and offers for \$10,000 to say nothing of it. John agrees. Stella Donovan, newspaper writer, learns from Frederick Cavendish's valet that he is not satisfied the body found is that of his employer. She is directed by Parrish, city editor of the Star, to follow up the case. Stella learns of the will. Enright had drawn up, also of John Cavendish's infatuation for Celeste La Rue, chorus girl. A conversation Stella overhears between Celeste and John Cavendish convinces her Frederick Cavendish is alive, the victim of a conspiracy engineered by Enright to secure his fortune, and that Celeste knows where he is hidden. Ned Beaton, notorious gunman, is also mentioned. Celeste is about to leave for Haskell, Colorado, and Stella goes there. At Haskell Stella, representing herself as a magazine writer, makes the acquaintance of Jim Westcott. Stella confides in Jim, who believes Cavendish is alive. Celeste and Enright join Beaton at Haskell. Westcott listens to a conference between Beaton, Enright and Bill Lacy, local desperado. He learns that Frederick Cavendish is alive and a prisoner of Lacy. Caught listening, Westcott escapes, but becomes a marked man. Celeste visits Stella and discovers her mission. Stella is lured from the hotel, kidnaped and taken to Sunken Valley, a stronghold of Pascual Mendez, leader of horse thieves. She is left prisoner in the hands of Juan Catecas, Mendez lieutenant. Back at Haskell, Westcott is informed of the kidnaping. He determines to force the truth from Bill Lacy. A terrific fight follows, in which Enright shoots at Jim and kills Beaton. Lacy accuses Jim. The sheriff arrests Jim, to save him from Lacy's gang. He and his prisoner flee for their lives.

CHAPTER X—Continued.

"It was Enright, then, who fired the shot?"

"Sure, it was Enright; I saw him, but that didn't cut any ice after I got inside. Do you see? The whole crowd was Lacy's gang; they'd do whatever he said. It was your gun that had the discharged cartridge; Bill was yelling that you fired it, and Enright, of course, would have backed him up to save his own neck. What was the row about—your mine?"

"Partly, but mostly another affair. The best thing I can do is tell you about it. What's going on up there?"

He pointed up the stream, and Brennan shaded his eyes to look, although careful to keep well under cover, confident that any movement would be observed from the shore. He gazed for some time before he seemed entirely satisfied.

"A bunch of the boys crossin' the old ford," he said quietly. "Goin' to picket the other bank, I reckon. There's likely to be some more comin' down the opposite way from the bridge. That's Lacy's idea—to starve us out."

"They seem quiet enough."

"There won't be any more fightin' unless we try to get away, I reckon. They know we are armed and can shoot. You better keep down, though, Jim, for they're sure a watchin' us all right, an' all Lacy cares about is to put you out of the way. He'd just as soon do it with a bullet as a rope. Go on with your story."

Westcott told it simply, but in full detail. The marshal listened quietly to the narrative, the quick action of his jaws alone evidencing his interest, although he occasionally interposed a question. Except for Westcott's voice there was no sound, beyond the lapping of water against the rock, and no figures of men became visible along either bank. The party above had crossed the stream, and disappeared up a ravine, and nothing remained to indicate that these two were fugitives, hiding for their lives, and facing a desperate expedition in an effort to escape their pursuers. As the speaker finally concluded the silence was almost oppressive.

"How do yer suppose Bill Lacy got into the affair?" asked Brennan, at last thoughtfully. "I don't put no sorter deviltry beyond him, yer understand, but I don't quite see how he ever come to get mixed up in this yer New York mess."

"I'm just as much in the dark as you are, as to that," admitted Westcott doubtfully. "I am convinced, however, that Cavendish is still alive, and

that another body strangely resembling his was found in the New York apartments. According to Enright this was not part of their scheme, but merely an accident of which they took advantage. How true this is will never be known unless we discover Cavendish, and learn his story. Now, if he is alive, where has he been concealed, and for what purpose? Another thing begins to loom up. The mere hiding of the man was all right so long as the conspirators were not suspected. But now when they are aware that they are being followed, what is likely to happen? Will they become desperate enough to kill their victim, hoping thus to destroy absolutely the evidence of their crime? Will their vengeance also include Miss Donovan?"

"Not unless they can get you out of the way first," decided the marshal grimly. "That is Lacy's most important job—you are more dangerous to them now than the girl. That meeting today was prearranged, and Beaton was expected to land you. That was why he hid behind the curtain, but something caused him to make a false move; they never expected you to put up that sort of fight. Jim, for nobody knew yer in this camp for a fightin' man. But what's yer theory 'bout Cavendish? Let's leave the dead man in New York go, an' get down ter cases."

"I figure it out like this, Dan. I believe Fred got my telegram, and decided to come out here at once without telling anybody what his plans were. All he did was to make a will, so as to dispose of his property in case anything happened. His employin' Enright for that job unfortunately put the whole thing in the hands of this crowd. They were ready to act, and they acted. Beaton must have taken the same train, and the two men got friendly; probably they never knew each other in New York, but, being from the same place, it was easy enough to strike up an acquaintance. What occurred on board is all guess-work, but a sudden blow at night, on an observation platform, at some desert station, is not impossible; or it might be sickness, and the two men left behind to seek a physician. Here was where Lacy must have come in. He goes east occasionally, doesn't he?"

"Sure; come to think of it he was in New York 'bout three months ago on some cattle deal, an' I heard he had an agent there sellin' wildcat minin' stock. There ain't no doubt in my mind but he knew some o' these fellers. They wouldn't 'n' planned this unless they had some cache fixed out yere in this country—that's plain as a wart on the nose. But what is it? I'll bet yer that if we ever find Cavendish, we'll find the girl along with him; an' what's more, that spot ain't liable ter be more'n fifty miles from Haskell."

"What makes you think that?"

"Cause this is Lacy's ballin'wink, an' that ain't no man knows this country better'n he does. Then, why should Enright an' his crowd come yere, unless that was a fact? They must have come for something; that lawyer ain't yere on no minin' deal; an' no more has Beaton been layin' round town for a month doin' nuthin' but drinkin' whisky. The whole blame outfit is right here in Haskell, and they wouldn't be if this wasn't head-quarters. That's good common sense, ain't it? What made yer ask me 'bout Pascual Mendez this mornin'? You don't book the Mexican up with this affair, do yer?"

"Sadie told me she heard Enright speak of him at breakfast; that was all she heard, just the name."

"Sadie? Oh, the red-headed waitress at Timmons's, you mean? Big Tim's girl?"

"Yes; she was the one who saw Miss Donovan forced into the wagon, and driven off."

"And they took the old Shoshone trail; out past Hennessey's ranch?"

"So she described it. Does that mean anything?"

Brennan did not answer at once, sitting silent, his brows wrinkled, staring through a crevasse of the rock up the stream. Finally he grinned into the anxious face of the other.

"Danged if I know," he said drawlingly. "Maybe it does, and maybe again it don't. I was sorter puttin' this an' that together. I never got hold of any proof, but Lacy has shipped a pile o' cattle out o' Villa Real, although why he should ever drive his cows there across the desert instead o' shippin' them here in Haskell or Taylorville, I never could understand. That's the principal reason I've got for thinkin' he an' Mendez are in cahoots, an' if they be, then the Mexican must have some kind o' camp out there in the sand whar he hides between raids; though, damn if I know whar it can be." He paused reflectively. "It'll be like hunting a needle in the haystack,

Jim, but I reckon you an' I'll have to get out that way, an' we might have luck enough to stumble onto the old devil."

Westcott changed his position, inadvertently bringing his head above the protection of the rock. Instantly there was a sharp report, and a speeding bullet grazed his hair, flattening out against the stone. The rapidity with which he ducked caused the marshal to laugh.

"Not hurt, are you? No. That was a rifle; Mike isn't such a bad shot with that weapon. He's over there behind that tree—see the smoke? If the cuss pokes his head out, I'll try the virtue of this 45; it ought to carry that far. Hah! there he is; I made the bark fly, anyway."

The afternoon wore away slowly, the two men realizing more and more clearly the nature of the siege. Their only safety lay in the protection of the rocks, as they were now entirely surrounded, and fired upon from either bank the moment either raised a head. No attempt was made, however, to assault their position, nor did they often return the fire, desiring to preserve for future use their small supply of ammunition. Brennan remained watchful, but silent, brooding over his plans for the night, but Westcott became overpowered by fatigue and slept quietly for several hours.

The sun was already sinking behind the range of mountains when he finally aroused himself, and sat up. Brennan greeted him with a good-natured grin.

"Well, do you feel better, Jim?" he asked pleasantly. "Thought I'd let you sleep as long as I could, for we've got some job ahead of us. Sorry that ain't no breakfast waitin', for I wouldn't object ter a bit o' ham bone myself. I reckon if Lacy coops me up much longer he's liable ter win his bet; I'm plumb near starved out already."

"I'm afraid they've got us, Dan."

"Oh, I don't know; leastwise I ain't put up no white flag yet. You're game for a try at gettin' out o' yere, ain't yer, old man? I've sorter been reckonin' on yer."

"I'll take any chance there is," returned Westcott heartily, staring into the other's face. "Have you some plan?"

"Maybe 'tain't that exactly, but I've been doin' a powerful lot o' thinkin' since you was asleep, Jim, an' I reckon we might beat these fellers with a



They Clambered Cautiously Up the Low Bank.

fair show o' luck. This is how I figure it out. That won't be no attack; that's a cinch. Lacy knows we can shoot, an' he also knows we're marooned yere without food. The easiest thing is ter starve us out."

"But there are good men in this camp, law-abidin' men," interrupted the miner. "Won't they take a hand?"

"Maybe they might if I was free ter get 'em together; but I ain't. Most o' 'em are out in the mines, anyway; they don't know which party is right in this rumpus, an' they ain't got no leader. Lacy runs the town, an' he's got a big gang o' toughs behind him. There ain't nobody wants to buck up against his game. Of course the boys might get mad after a while, but I reckon we'd be starved plumb ter death long afore that happened. An' that ain't the worst up to it, Jim—the sheriff is Lacy's man. I wouldn't never dare turn you over ter him—not by a jugful."

"Then we are blocked at every turn."

"We sure are, unless we can dig out ourselves," gravely. "My notion is to get a fair start, drift out into Shoshone, whar we'll leave no trail, an' then hit for over the line."

"On foot?"

"H—I, no! I ain't no such walker as all that. Come over yere; keep yer head down; now look out between these two rocks. Do yer see them cow-ponies hitched ter the rack along side o' the Red Dog? Well, they've been thar for a matter o' three hours, I reckon, an' their riders ain't liable ter leave as long as thar's any excitement in town. They're XL men, and mostly drunk by this time. It's my aim ter get a leg over one o' them animals. Here's my scheme, an' I reckon it'll work. Naturally Lacy will think we'll try to get away—make a break fer it in the dark. He'll have broken them banks guarded, an' ther fellers will have orders ter shoot. He's rather have us dead than alive. But, to my notion, he won't expect us ter

try any getaway before midnight. Anyhow, that's how I'd figure if I was in his place. But my idea is to pull one off on him, an' start the minute it gets dark enough so them lads can't see what's goin' on out yere."

"We'll fight our way through?"

"Not a fight, my son; we'll make it so softly that not a son-of-a-gun will ever know how it happened. When they wake up we'll be twenty miles out in the desert, an' still a gain. Thar's a big log clingin' ter the upper end o' the rock. I saw it when I first come over; an' 'bout an hour ago I crept back through that gully an' took a good look. A shove will send it floatin'. An' with a good pair o' legs to steer with, thar ain't nuthin' to stop it this side the curve, an' I don't calculate any o' the rifle brigade will be down as far as that. It sounds blame good ter me, Jim; what d'ye say?"

Westcott's hand went out, and the fingers of the two men clasped silently. There was no need for more speech; they understood each other.

The night closed down swiftly, as it does in the West, the purple of the hills becoming black as though by some magic. There was a heavy cloud hanging in the Western sky, constantly sweeping higher in pledge of a dark night. The banks of the stream became obscured, and finally vanished altogether; while the water ceased to glimmer and turned to an inky blackness. Nights twinkled in the distant shacks, and the front of the Red Dog burst into illumination. Brennan chuckled, and pointed his finger at the glare.

"Lacy ain't forgettin' the profit in all this," he whispered hoarsely. "The boys are goin' ter be dry, an' he'll sell 'em all they want—wouldn't mind if I had some myself. Is it dark enough, mate?"

"The sooner the better!"

"That's my ticket. Come on then, but don't make a sound; them lads are more liable to hear than they are to see us. Let me go first."

The log was at the other end of the little island, but there was a considerable rift in the rock surface, not deep, but of sufficient width to permit the passage of a body. The jagged stone made the way rough in the dark, and Westcott found himself at the upper extremity, gashed and bruised by the contact.

Brennan lowered himself into the water, assisted in the downward climb by some low, tough bushes whose tendrils clung tenaciously to the smooth rock. Westcott followed silently, and found footing in about three feet of water, where it swirled around the base of the island. Brennan put his lips close to his companion's ear.

"Got yer cartridges tied up? That's all right; hand 'em over. You hang on to the outside, an' I'll push off. If yer have ter paddle ter keep in the current, don't let yer hands or feet come to the surface—understand?"

"Certainly."

"All right then; are you all set? Holy smoke, this is goin' to be some yacht ride."

The log did not even grate as it loosened its slight hold on the rock, and began the voyage down-stream. The current was swift enough to bear it and its burden free from the island, although it moved slowly and noiselessly on its way. The two men deeply submerged on either side, with heads held rigid against the wet bark, were indistinguishable. Out from the deeper shadow, Brennan gently controlled the unwieldy affair, and keeping it as nearly as possible to the center, by the noiseless movement of a hand under water. No alarm greeted its progress, and at last, confident that they were already safely below the extent of the guard line, the two men, clinging to its wet sides, ventured to kick out quietly, and thus hasten its progress. It came ashore at the extreme end of the curve, and after a moment of intent listening, the voyagers crept up the sand, and in whispers discussed the next effort of their escape. The belts were unstrapped from about the log, reloaded with cartridges, and buckled around dripping waists, before they clambered cautiously up the low bank. The road was just beyond, but between them and it arose the almost shapeless form of a small house, a mere darker shadow in the gloom of the night.

"Where are we?" questioned Westcott.

"Just back of old Beecher's shack. He's trucking down Benson way, but is liable to have some grub stored inside. I was countin' on this for our commissary department. Come on, Jim; time is money just now."

The door was unlocked, and in less than ten minutes they emerged once more into the open bearing their spoils—Westcott, a slab of bacon and a small frying pan; Brennan a paper sack of cornmeal, with a couple of specimens of canned goods. He had also resurrected a gunny sack somewhere, in which the things were carefully wrapped, and made secure for transportation.

"Didn't feel no tobacco, did yer, Jim?" the marshal questioned solicitously. "I reckon not, though; o' Beecher never would leave nuthin' like that lyin' round. Well, Lord! we ought ter be thankful fer what we've got. Now, if we can only get away with them hosses."

They wormed their way forward to the edge of the road through a fringe of bushes, Westcott laden with the bundles. Except for the sound of distant voices and an occasional loud laugh, the night was still. They could almost hear their own breathing, and the crackle of a dry twig underfoot sounded to strained nerves like the report of a gun. Crouching at the edge of the road they could see faintly what was before them, as revealed by the lights shining forth through the dingy windows of the

saloon. A hum of voices echoed out into the night, but the platform in front of the door was deserted. Occasionally some wanderer either entered or departed, merging into the crowd within or disappearing through the darkness without. To the left of the building, largely within its shadow, stretched the hitch rail to which were fastened fully a dozen cow-ponies, most of them revealed only by their restless movements, although the few nearest the door were plainly enough visible in the reflection of light. Brennan's hand closed heavily on the arm of the other.

"We'll pick out the two critters farthest from the light," he muttered, "an' trust ter luck. We'll have to lead 'em a ways afore we mount. Shall we try it now?"

"The sooner the better."

"That's me. Blamed if I thought I'd be a hoss thief, but when a feller associates with Bill Lacy there's no knowin' what he will come to. We better try the other side o' the road, Jim."

They were in the flicker of light for scarcely an instant, merely two darting shadows, vanishing once more swiftly and silently into the gloom. Nor were they much longer in releasing the two cow-ponies. Westcott tied his bundle to the cantle of the saddle and then, bridle reins in hand, the docile animals following their new masters without resistance, the men led them over the smooth turf well back from the range of light. They were a quarter of a mile from the Red Dog before Brennan, slightly in advance, ventured to enter the road.

"It's safe enough now, Jim, an' we don't want no time. Ever crossed Shoshone?"

"No."

"Well, it's a little bit o' h—I after sunup, an' we'll have a twenty-mile ride before we strike water. We'll start slow."

They swung into saddle, the road before them a mere black ribbon revealed only by the gleam of a few far-off stars peering through rifts in the clouds, trusting his mount largely to pick out the way, yet leaning forward eagerly scanning every shadow and listening for the slightest warning. There was some movement to the left, where the hotel trail led down the bank, and instantly both men drew up their ponies and remained intent and rigid. Brennan's hand rested on the butt of his revolver, but for the moment neither could determine what was moving in the intense blackness of the hillside. Then something spectral advanced into the starlight of the road and confronted them.

"Is that you, Mr. Cassidy?" asked a woman's voice softly.

CHAPTER XI.

The Cave in the Cliff.

Dazed, helpless, yet continuing to struggle futilely, Stella realized little except giving a glance at the hated faces of her captors. What occurred was not clear to her mind; but suddenly what appeared to be an open fireplace seemed to swing aside, leaving revealed a great black opening in the rock. To the lieutenant's snarl of command, one of the men released his grip of her arm, and lit a lantern which he took from a nearby shelf. The dim flicker of light penetrated a few feet into the dark hole, only serving to render the opening more grim and sinister. The girl shrank back, but the fellow still holding her tightened his grip. Caters' thin lips smiled, and he bowed, hat in hand, haughtily polite.

"Go ahead with the light, Silva; not too fast, my man; the room beyond the girl's. Now, Mercede, release the girl."

Planets Without Moons.

The only planets that have no moons are those nearest the sun, namely Mercury and Venus. Counting our own moon, the system of planets possesses no fewer than 27 moons.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin.

On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

Menu, Please.

Housewife—I never give aims at the door, but if you wish you may have a little dinner.

Tramp—Madam, would it be considered immodest to inquire what the dinner bill is today?

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. Hatcher* In Use for Over 80 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Advice.

Movie Actress—I fear I shall have to take a vacation. My arms are always so tired.

Director—They wouldn't be if you wouldn't wear so many diamond rings.—Film Fun.

An old man is always boasting about his aches and pains.

Its Use.

"What is a polyclinic?"

"What else could it be but a hospital for parrots?"

Its Movements.

"How her color comes and goes."

"Yes; comes out in the morning and goes off at night."

HEALS RUNNING SORES

"I feel it my duty to write you a letter of thanks for your wonderful Pezema's left leg for one year. I began to use Pezema's Ointment three weeks ago and now it is healed."—A. C. Gilliland, 44 East St., Erie, Pa.

For years I have been suffering from dandruff a large box of PEZEMA'S OINTMENT for 60 cents. The healing power in this ointment is marvelous. It does not seem to even relieve the itching like many other remedies, but it does seem to even relieve the itching and the dandruff disappears in a week and a half. Mail orders filled in a few minutes. Mail orders direct from Pezema Ointment Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER PLACED ANYWHERE

ALL FLIES, NO MATTER HOW LARGE, COME TO THE DAISY FLY KILLER. Made of natural substances, it is safe for all insects; will not harm the most delicate of insects. Guaranteed effective. Sold by Druggists, or by direct mail, 10¢ per box. Pezema Ointment Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

ECZEMA!

Money back without question if HUNT'S SALVE fails in the treatment of ITCH, ECZEMA, KIDNEY, RHEUMATISM, or other itching skin diseases. Price 25¢ at druggists, or direct from A. J. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Ill.

FRECKLES

POSITIVELY REMOVED by Dr. Henry's Freckle Ointment. 25¢ per box. Dr. H. W. Barry Co., 275 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Cause of Indignation.

"Confound them good roads fellers to thunder!" grumbled the turtle-headed yeoman. "They held a meeting in the county seat tuther day to foist good roads on us, whether we wanted 'em or not. A lot of us fellers made it up to go in and protest in the name of our free American citizenship and tell 'em what was what. And I got stuck in the mud six miles out and when I finally reached town the meeting was all over."—Kansas City Star.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine

"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" is genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark Bayer Manufacturing-Monocetate of acetic acid of Salicylic acid.—Adv.

New York's Great Fire.

One of New York's greatest fires started on September 21, 1876, six days after the British captured the city. Trinity church and 483 other buildings were destroyed, says Gas Logic.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these ugly spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little to each freckle morning and night, and soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is said that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

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Teuton Bandit's Arrest Ends a Daring Career

Max Hoelz Establishes Communist Regime With Series of Bold Rascalities.

TOOK PART IN RED REVOLT

Grigand Boasted of Touching Off World Uprising From Seat of Government—Seized Mansions and Burned Them Before Quitting.

Berlin.—The arrest of Max Hoelz several days ago in Bohemia, closes one of the most romantic chapters in the history of revolutionary Germany. It is also one of the most significant chapters, for it shows how communist doctrines work out practically when held by a criminal of exceedingly erratic mind; how far some of the German working classes will go in making common cause with a common robber, if he but throw the charmed halo of socialism about his head, and how weak socialist government is in dealing with such a situation.

Hoelz suddenly appeared upon the German firmament at the time of the Kapp adventure and he was soon registered by newspapers as a star of the first magnitude. But he had a previous history. Last year he had played a prominent part in Spartacist turbulence in the Vogtland, as the southern part of Saxony is called. When the military moved into the region and the situation grew serious Hoelz decamped in good time, leaving his followers in the lurch. These latter were captured and were in prison since then, awaiting trial toward the end of March. Hoelz was meanwhile living in concealment somewhere in northern Germany.

But his opportunity to rehabilitate himself arrived when Kapp held sway in Berlin. At Plauen, chief town of the Vogtland—famous for its manufactures of lace and embroideries—the Reichswehr, or national troops, showed signs of wavering and going over to Kapp. This caused trouble with the working population and a clash seemed inevitable. But the military was withdrawn. That was Hoelz's opportunity. He was apparently holding himself in readiness just behind the scenes, for the next night he appeared in Plauen.

Frees Followers in Prison.

Gathering together a handful of his former followers—they still had faith in him, for the man has a dangerous gift of voluble and fiery rhetoric—he stormed the prison the next morning at dawn and liberated his 18 accomplices of last year. Then they betook themselves to the prosecuting attorney, hauled him out of bed and demanded the documents in the cases against these liberated prisoners. He was not able at once to produce them, and so they carried him off as hostage to Falkenstein, a town about 15 miles to the east. Here Hoelz seized the old castle of Baron Trutzler von Falkenstein, dismissed the baron, and made it his seat of government for the following four weeks. By the afternoon the prosecuting attorney had thought better of the matter and had the documents produced. Hoelz burned them in his presence and then discharged his hostage.

Then Hoelz inaugurated his communist regime with a series of high-handed rascalities. He dismissed city officials or drove them out of town. He levied upon manufacturers and requisitioned their automobiles. Mounted in these he and his chosen band made incursions upon neighboring towns, making people think that the far-off period of robber bar-

ons had returned. He organized his little army and had his little scrimmages with such opposition as presented itself in his way. With 120 of his band on automobile trucks he went to Markneukirchen—famous for the manufacture of violins—disarmed the home guards after a little fight, and then liberated the Spartacist prisoners in jail there. Incidentally he carried off 100,000 marks, "as pledge that the arms would be delivered up," he said.

Made Threats of Slaughter.

Wherever he went he breathed out threatenings of slaughter. His proclamations teemed with expressions like "will be shot."

Hoelz delighted in strong talk, in giving himself the airs of a bloody bandit; but he was not half so bad as his talk. In fact, there was a quality of mercy in his rascalities. Once he had the Munich-Berlin express train held up and searched by his band, but they harmed nobody and apparently took nobody's purse, though one report said so. They were evidently looking for somebody, and when they heard that several passengers who looked suspicious had got off and gone to the leading hotel they went there and searched it.

One of the guests was correspondent of a Leipzig newspaper. They arrested him and took him off to Falkenstein because they found on him a notebook containing the substance of a news report which he had telephoned to his paper. In the castle at Falkenstein he found two young university men who had been held in captivity for more than a week, waiting for some kind friend to pay the 20,000 marks ransom demanded for them by Hoelz.

Warned Tender Hearts.

As Hoelz grew in fame and renown as an outlaw he found that he was touching many tender female hearts with his deeds of courage. He was flooded with letters from women that annoyed his virtuous soul. Finally, he had printed in heavy type in the Falkenstein Anzeiger a notice warning "all unmarried and married women persons, upon pain of heavy fines and the publication of their names, against tempting him with love letters and less obvious allurements." He was a married man, the notice concluded, and he "energetically forbade" this indiscriminate love-making.

While Hoelz was amazing all Germany and the world with the boldness of his robberies and impressments, the Saxon government was equally the cause of amazement through its supineness. Herr Gradnauer, the socialist minister-president of Saxony, at first did nothing whatever against Hoelz, and later explained that he had hoped the workmen would themselves take measures to restore order or, failing in that, would come and ask the government for troops. As late as April 3, about two weeks after Hoelz began his "reign," Gradnauer was still calling upon the various "action committees" that had been formed in the larger towns of the Vogtland to "see to it that the unconstitutional state of things instituted by the communist Hoelz in the Vogtland be remedied as speedily as possible." If this were not done in the very next days, this pronouncement went on, the government "would be compelled in the general interests of the state to restore legal conditions with all the power at its disposal."

Workmen Ordered to Arm.

At the same time news from Chemnitz, which lies near the Vogtland, was to the effect that Gradnauer had promised no troops should be sent for the present, and was depending upon the Chemnitz executive committee (of the socialist organizations) to negotiate

with the "action committees" in the Vogtland to put a speedy end to Hoelz's doings. This statement was made at a general meeting of the shop councils of Chemnitz, whereupon a resolution was adopted calling for arming the workmen and declaring that a general strike would be proclaimed at the first attempt of the government to send troops through Chemnitz. The executive committee had promised several days before this that it would settle the Vogtland troubles by peaceable means, and Minister Gradnauer was still promising mild treatment for Hoelz and his gang.

This attitude of organized labor at Chemnitz corresponded to the attitude of the more extreme socialists elsewhere. The independent socialists either excused or openly encouraged Hoelz. Their leading organ at Dresden declared that the workmen would resist an armed intervention by every possible means, and "the responsibility would fall with full weight upon the government." And the Freiheit, the national organ of that party, saw nothing worse in Hoelz's doings than a breach of party discipline. He was "acting contrary to the interests of the revolutionary proletariat." "Proletarian campaigns," this organ continued, "require closed ranks at the battle front, obedience to general orders; and all dancing out of one's turn means weakening and hurting the revolutionary struggle."

Decide to Fight Bandit.

Finally about three weeks after Hoelz had been in possession at Falkenstein, Gradnauer decided with extreme reluctance, that he would have to ask the Berlin government to send the Reichswehr against the marauder. His hopes that the workmen in the Vogtland would come and say: "The thing can't be done without the Reichswehr," had not been realized. An attempt was made by Plauen workmen, indeed, to shake Hoelz, but without success at first. The action committee there called four big meetings; at which a resolution against him was to be proposed; but Hoelz himself boldly appeared at the meetings, and by means of his usual fiery harangues defeated the resolutions.

As the troops began to move, however, the laboring people began to assert themselves. At Chemnitz, the decision of the shop councils to call a general strike in support of Hoelz, was nullified by a large majority on a general vote of the entire laboring population; and about the same time, a conference of the communists at Chemnitz voted to expel him from their party. On the other hand, about the time when the troops were drawing their net around Vogtland a conference of socialists at Gera, attended by delegates from many Thuringian towns, voted unanimously to demand that the troops be recalled, otherwise to declare a general strike for all Germany.

Hoped to Make Escape.

But the troops gradually gathered around the Vogtland, coming in with many apologies and explanations on the part of the Dresden government and the general. Airplanes were sent in advance to scatter handbills designed gently to soothe the fears of the workmen. Moreover, a civil commissioner was sent along with the troops to restrain their thirst to kill on sight Hoelz and his band.

Hoelz scented the danger from afar, but he made good use of the few days of grace still left him. He did not remotely dream of making a stand against the troops. When they were still several days' march from Falkenstein he shifted his headquarters over to the little town of Klingenthal, which lies immediately on the Bohemian frontier.

On the last day of his stay at Klingenthal he made hay in two ways. He sent a detachment of his forces once more into Plauen to raise money by going into the leading restaurants and emptying the pockets not only of guests, but even of waiters. Then at Klingenthal he summoned fifteen of the leading manufacturers to a conference at the town hall, demanded of them 1,000,000 marks before nightfall, and locked them up as hostages till it should be produced. Later he decided to let them go out and make their arrangements to obtain the money. At the appointed hour they returned and counted out the money for him on the big center table.

Burns Mansions Before Quitting.

Before quitting Falkenstein Hoelz had set fire to the mansions of five leading manufacturers, after he had been mutilating them for several weeks to meet the expenses of his "army." He also ordered the detachment that went to Plauen to rob the restaurants, that they also burn several fine villas there, but this was apparently not done; the valiant band contenting themselves instead with pillaging several homes.

As the troops closed in on the scene of war they began to make captures of Hoelz's Red guards, all stuffed with stolen money. There was a sort of skirmish somewhere, in which Hoelz was engaged until things grew too hot for him. The official report records the fact that his automobile was captured, containing his hat; but that Hoelz himself escaped, "ostensibly in woman's clothing."

He succeeded in some way in getting across the frontier, which was probably not very hard to do, as it is a wooded, semi-mountainous region. Several days later the Czechs arrested him at Marienbad; and now he is to be brought back to Germany for trial. If a military court tries him it is not doubtful what his fate will be; but more probably he will be brought before a civil tribunal. In that event he may get five, perhaps even ten years in the penitentiary.

RECOMMENDED TO THE SEAMSTRESS



THE fairly efficient seamstress who has what the French call "a sense of clothes," can take a small allowance in money and dress much better on it than richer women who lack good taste. Also she gets more pleasure out of her achievements and there are a good many women in this favored land who have the knack of doing much with little. Thanks to the wide publicity given by newspapers to all matters of dress in centers of fashion no American need ever be behind the times in styles.

Two afternoon gowns shown in the picture here, may be recommended to the seamstress who undertakes to make her own dresses. They offer a choice between long, straight lines for those who admire the slim silhouette and curved ones for those who are too slender, or those who find unbroken lines unbecoming to them.

Tricolette with an open or drop-

stitch stripe, makes the handsome straight line dress. The design is simple but original, achieving a sleeveless jacket effect in the body which slips over an underbodice carrying the sleeves. Wide satin ribbon, in a soft quality, makes a short crushed band across the front, simulating a girdle, and square buttons are set at each side where it terminates. The elbow sleeves are finished with turn back cuffs that employ a band of ribbon and buttons in the same way. There is a very simple neck with sailor collar at the back.

A plain satin underskirt and bodice supply the foundation for the attractive frock of georgette, which might be made of voile. It features the new neck mode—high at back and open in front, and very full ruching of plaited silk with pinked edges, at the bottom of a full, short tunic. The girdle is a folded length of bias satin.

Little Maids in Silk Attire



IT IS, or it ought to be, a great occasion for the very little girl when she arrives at the splendor of her first silk dress. With it she has responsibilities thrust upon her; she must be taught to be careful to keep it clean and thus comes the beginning of her training in neatness and the unflinching charm of daintiness. Fashion decrees silk coats and frocks for little maids by the time their third birthday dawns and has selected sprightly taffeta as the prettiest and most practical of weaves for them, although neither crepe de chine nor georgette are denied them. But these softer silks are used in light colors for dress-up times while taffeta is sturdier and extends its usefulness to coats and dresses that will stand more wear.

Taffeta in dark blue makes the charming little frock shown in the picture on a little girl of four. It has a quaint flavor of old times (which it is easy to achieve in taffeta) with its short baby waist, round neck and wide, ruffled collar. The bottom of

the waist is finished with a frill and band of the silk, the band having slashes in it for a narrow ribbon girdle to slip through. Short ruffled sleeves are caught up at the elbow and tied with ribbon. White socks and black slippers are in keeping with this little affair of other days.

Either taffeta or cotton will be successful in the pretty embroidered frock shown. It is scalloped at the bottom and set on to a narrow yoke also cut in wide scallops. A very simple stitchery like feather or cat stitching runs parallel with the scallops and little rose buds are embroidered above it. The same decoration appears on turned back cuffs that finish elbow sleeves and there is a sash of the dress material slipped through slashes cut in the body of the frock.

Julia Bottomley

THAT SPLASH OF COLOR.

Organdie and novelty cotton frocks are good looking. Imported embroidered voiles dotted in vari-color are given the splash of interest by a vivid sash of organdie with butterfly loops and trailing sash ends. Another treatment which is very effectively used in these voiles and in the organdie frocks is two-inch insertions of shirred tulle or of tucked organdie in a contrasting shade, which gives a much

more hand-worked effect than the insertion of narrow laces. Yellow organdie is used in this way with gray organdie and white tulle in the pale colored frocks.

Novelty Ribbons.

New novelty ribbons are brilliant allies of the woman whose expenditures must be restricted, for they may be fashioned into evening bodices of bright color and rich effect, as well as into girdles and panels.

HomeTown Helps

"MAKING OVER" OLD HOUSES

Architects Have Shown That They Can Do Wonders With Present Unightly Structures.

There never was a time when the services, taste and special knowledge of the trained architect were more needed or more in demand. The carpenter and builder have for years been the consulting experts in the building of thousands of suburban homes and farmhouses, and let us give them credit, at least, before the jigsaw era, for many beautiful and charming old houses.

Following the building shortage in these latter years has come an appreciation of the fact that any old house, or new, be it as hopelessly ugly as it may be, has possibilities. Architecture has shown many instances of "before and after" of old ramshackle, barnlike structures, altered into most delightful homes. Old barns have been made over into charming studios and living quarters, woodsheds incorporated into the redesigning of an old farmhouse. Everywhere is shown a wider appreciation that nothing is impossible to the architect of taste and skill.

The old and hopelessly ugly city brown-stone house and the little two or three-story brick house or stable on a side street have been made into artistic and attractive apartments or studio buildings.

It is to the architect that we owe this renaissance and we have only made a beginning toward the development of the city beautiful from old and unsightly and out-of-date structures. Let some should say that we are dealing with merely idealistic matters, with our own desire for better things artistically, we remark that in every instance these "artistic" improvements have proved the very best of business in increased rents and more desirable tenants.

If the cost of new buildings has deterred many from carrying out their long-cherished dream of owning their own home, there is abundant opportunity almost everywhere for the alteration of old places at very moderate cost. And old houses nearly always offer the nucleus of a more substantial structure than many hurriedly built modern houses put up in quantities for speculative purposes.—From Architecture.

CITY'S BILLBOARDS MUST GO

Cincinnati Commissioner Prepares for the Removal of Signs, Under a Court Order.

Orders for the removal of all billboards from the residential sections of Cincinnati are being prepared by George E. Hauser, city building commissioner, according to the Christian Science Monitor. Commissioner Hauser's action is based on a recent decision by a Judge of the Common Pleas court, that the municipal ordinance restricting billboards is retroactive. This ordinance requires a petition containing the consent of 51 per cent of the property owners in any residential block before a permit for the erection of a billboard may be granted. The Judge held that this regulation applied to billboards erected before the passage of the ordinance. Commissioner Hauser points out that under this interpretation the residents of each block have it in their power to rid themselves of objectionable billboards by refusing to sign the consent petitions which the billboard interests are hurriedly circulating.

Importance of Trees.

When we have once had our interest in trees awakened and have considered their various uses and helpfulness to man, we are glad to learn something of their ways and how their troubles may be remedied. Trees help to keep the soil in place on hillsides. They hold to its course the wayward brook. They furnish shelter, shade and cozy nesting-places for the birds; we should have few little feathered friends if it were not for trees. They are companionable, and like to grow where they can rub branches with their fellows; they give a refreshing shade in the summer and protection in the winter, and they have character and individuality. It is well worth our while to save them from destruction, as well as to help restore the forests which have been ruthlessly cut down.

Good Advice.

An aged Scot told his minister that he was about to make a pilgrimage to the Holy land. "And when I'm there," said the pilgrim complacently, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud from the top o' Mt. Sinai." The minister looked at him with an eye of pity, and said: "Sandy, tak' my advice: Bide at home and keep them."

Traced Source of Seaweed.

When the Sargasso sea was first discovered it was thought that the seaweed grew on the bottom of the ocean right on the spot. We know better now. The algae, whose scientific name by the way is fucus natans, has its origin on the rocks of South America and Bahama Islands. Vast forests of the algae grow on these tropic coasts.

Cattle Show in Ruins of Ypres



Scene during the cattle show held in the market square of war-wrecked Ypres, Belgium. Visitors from all parts of Belgium attended this show. It was organized by the provincial council of western Flanders in honor of the duke of Portland and members of the allied agricultural relief committee.

The STRANGE CASE of CAVENDISH
 by RANDALL PARRISH
 AUTHOR OF "THE DEVIL'S OWN" "MY LADY OF THE NORTH" ETC.
 COPYRIGHT BY RANDALL PARRISH



"WE'LL FIGHT OUR WAY."

Synopsis.—Frederick Cavendish, New York man of wealth, receives a letter from an old friend, Jim Westcott, urging him to come at once to Colorado. Deciding to go, he employs a lawyer, Patrick Enright, to draw up a will leaving most of his estate to charity, with a mere pittance to John Cavendish, his cousin, and only relative, a disolute youth. That night Frederick Cavendish is murdered in his apartment. No will being found, John Cavendish inherits the estate. Two months later Enright informs John Cavendish of the existence of the will and offers, for \$10,000, to say nothing of it. John agrees. Stella Donovan, newspaper writer, learns from Frederick Cavendish's valet that he is not satisfied the body found was that of his employer. She is directed by Patrick, city editor of the Star, to follow up the case. Stella learns of the will Enright had drawn up, also of John Cavendish's infatuation for Celeste La Rue, chorus girl. A conversation overheard between Celeste and John Cavendish convinces her Frederick Cavendish is alive, the victim of a conspiracy engineered by Enright to secure his fortune, and that Celeste knows where he is hidden. Ned Beaton, notorious gunman, is also mentioned. Celeste is about to leave for Haskell, Colorado, and Stella goes there. At Haskell Stella, representing herself as a magazine writer, makes the acquaintance of Jim Westcott. Stella confides in Jim, who believes Cavendish is alive. Celeste and Enright, Jim Beaton at Haskell. Westcott listens to a conference between Beaton, Enright and Bill Lacy, local desperado. He learns that Frederick Cavendish is alive and a prisoner of Lacy. Caught listening, Westcott escapes, but becomes a marked man. Celeste visits Stella and discovers her mission. Stella is lured from the hotel, kidnaped and taken to Sunken valley, a stronghold of Pascual Mendez, leader of horse thieves. She is left prisoner in the hands of Juan Cateenas, Mendez' lieutenant. Back at Haskell, Westcott is informed of the kidnaping. He determines to force the truth from Bill Lacy. A terrific fight follows, in which Enright shoots at Jim and kills Beaton. Lacy accuses Jim. The sheriff arrests Jim to save him from Lacy's gang. He and his prisoner flee for their lives.

CHAPTER X—Continued.

"It was Enright, then, who fired the shot?"

"Sure, it was Enright; I saw him, but that didn't cut any ice after I got inside. Do you see? The whole crowd was Lacy's gang; they'd do whatever he said. It was your gun that had the discharged cartridge; Bill was yelling that you fired it, and Enright, of course, would have backed him up to save his own neck. What was the row about—your mine?"

"Partly, but mostly another affair. The best thing I can do is tell you about it. What's going on up there?"

He pointed up the stream, and Brennan shaded his eyes to look, although careful to keep well under cover, confident that any movement would be observed from the shore. He gazed for some time before he seemed entirely satisfied.

"A bunch of the boys crossin' the old fork," he said quietly. "Goin' to picket the other bank, I reckon. There's likely to be some more comin' down the opposite way from the bridge. That's Lacy's idea—to starve us out."

"They seem quiet enough."

"There won't be any more fightin' unless we try to get away, I reckon. They know we are armed and can shoot. You better keep down, though, Jim, for they're sure a watchin' us all right, an' all Lacy cares about is to put you out of the way. He'd just as soon do it with a bullet as a rope. Go on with your story."

Westcott told it simply, but in full detail. The marshal listened quietly to the narrative, the quick action of his jaws alone evidencing his interest, although he occasionally interposed a question. Except for Westcott's voice there was no sound, beyond the lapping of water against the rock, and no figures of men became visible along either bank. The party above had crossed the stream, and disappeared up a ravine, and nothing remained to indicate that these two were fugitives, hiding for their lives, and facing a desperate expedition in an effort to escape their pursuers. As the speaker finally concluded the silence was almost oppressive.

"How do yer suppose Bill Lacy got into the affair?" asked Brennan, at last thoughtfully. "I don't put no sorter devilry beyond him, yer understand, but I don't quite see how he ever come to get mixed up in this yer New York mesk."

"I'm just as much in the dark as you are, as to that," admitted Westcott doubtfully. "I am convinced, however, that Cavendish is still alive, and

try any getaway before midn'ght. Anyhow, that's how I'd figure if I was in his place. But my idea is to pull one off on him, an' start the minute it gets dark enough so them lads can't see what's goin' on out yere."

"We'll fight our way through?"

"Not a fight, my son; we'll make it so softly that not a son-of-a-gun will ever know how it happened. When they wake up we'll be twenty miles out in the desert, an' still a goin'. That's a big log clingin' ter the upper end o' th' rock. I saw it when I fust come over; an' 'bout an hour ago I crept back through that gully an' took a good look. A shove will send it floatin'. An' with a good pair o' legs to steer with, that ain't nuthin' to stop it this side the curve, an' I don't calculate any o' the rifle brigade will be down as fur as that. It s'ounds blame good ter me, Jim; what d'ye say?"

Westcott's hand went out, and the fingers of the two men clasped silently. There was no need for more speech; they understood each other.

The night closed down swiftly, as it does in the West, the purple of the hills becoming black as though by some magic. There was a heavy cloud hanging in the Western sky, constantly sweeping higher in pledge of a dark night. The banks of the stream became obscured, and finally vanished altogether; while the water ceased to glimmer and turned to an inky blackness. Lights twinkled in the distant shacks, and the front of the Red Dog burst into illumination. Brennan chuckled, and pointed his finger at the glare.

"Lacy ain't forgettin' the profit in all this," he whispered hoarsely. "The boys are goin' ter be dry, an' he'll sell 'em all they want—wouldn't mind if I had some myself. Is it dark enough, mate?"

"The sooner the better!"

"That's my ticket. Come on then, but don't make a sound; them lads are more liable to hear than they are to see us. Let me go first."

The log was at the other end of the little island, but there was a considerable rift in the rock surface, not deep, but of sufficient width to permit the passage of a body. The jagged stone made the way rough in the dark, and Westcott found himself at the upper extremity, gashed and bruised by the contact.

Brennan lowered himself into the water, assisted in the downward climb by some low, tough bushes whose tendrils clung tenaciously to the smooth rock. Westcott followed silently, and found footing in about three feet of water, where it swirled around the base of the island. Brennan put his lips close to his companion's ear.

"Got yer cartridges tied up? That's all right; hand 'em over. You hang on to the outside, an' I'll push off. If yer have ter paddle ter keep in the current, don't let yer hands er feet come to the surface—understand?"

"Certainly."

"All right then; are you all set? Holy smoke, this is goin' to be some yacht ride."

The log did not even grate as it loosened its slight hold on the rock, and began the voyage down-stream. The current was swift enough to bear it, and its burden free from the island, although it moved slowly and noiselessly on its way. The two men deeply submerged on either side, with heads held rigid against the wet bark, were indistinguishable. Out from the deeper shadow, Brennan gently controlled the unwieldy affair, and keeping it as nearly as possible to the center, by the noiseless movement of a hand under water. No alarm greeted its progress, and at last, confident that they were already safely below the extent of the guard line, the two men, clinging to its wet sides, ventured to kick out quietly, and thus hasten its progress. It came ashore at the extreme end of the curve, and after a moment of intent listening, the voyagers crept up the sand, and in whispers discussed the next effort of their escape. The belts were unstrapped from about the log, reloaded with cartridges, and buckled around dripping waists, before they clambered cautiously up the low bank. The road was just beyond, but between them and it arose the almost shapeless form of a small house, a mere darker shadow in the gloom of the night.

"Where are we?" questioned Westcott.

"Just back of old Beecher's shack. He's trucking down Benson way, but is liable to have some grub stored inside. I was countin' on this for our commissary department. Come on, Jim; time is money just now."

The door was unlocked, and in less than ten minutes they emerged once more into the open bearing their spoils—Wescott, a slab of bacon and a small frying pan; Brennan a paper sack of cornmeal, with a couple of specimens of canned goods. He had also resurrected a gunny sack somewhere, in which the things were carefully wrapped, and made secure for transportation.

"Didn't feel no terbacco, did yer, Jim?" the marshal questioned solicitously. "I reckon not, though; ol' Beecher never would leave nuthin' like that lyin' round. Well, Lord! I ought ter be thankful fer what we've got. Now, if we can only get away with them hosses."

They wormed their way forward to the edge of the road through a fringe of bushes, Westcott laden with the bundle. Except for the sound of distant voices and an occasional loud laugh, the night was still. They could almost hear their own breathing, and the crackle of a dry twig underfoot sounded to strained nerves like the report of a gun. Crouching at the edge of the road they could see faintly what was before them, as revealed by the lights shining forth through the dingy windows of the



They Clambered Cautiously Up the Low Bank.

saloon. A hum of voices echoed out into the night, but the platform in front of the door was deserted. Occasionally some wanderer either entered or departed, merging into the crowd within or disappearing through the darkness without. To the left of the building, largely within its shadow, stretched the hitch rail to which were fastened fully a dozen cow-ponies, most of them revealed only by their restless movements, although the few nearest the door were plainly enough visible in the reflection of light. Brennan's hand closed heavily on the arm of the other.

"We'll pick out the two critters farthest from the light," he muttered, "an' trust ter luck. We'll have to lead 'em a ways afore we mount. Shall we try it now?"

"The sooner the better."

"That's me, Blamed if I thought I'd be a hoss thief, but when a feller associates with Bill Lacy there's no knowin' what he will come to. We better try the other side o' the road, Jim."

"They were in the flicker of light for scarcely an instant, merely two darting shadows, vanishing once more swiftly and silently into the gloom. Nor were they much longer in releasing the two cow-ponies. Westcott tied his bundle to the cantle of the saddle and then, bridle reins in hand, the docile animals following their new masters without resistance, the men led them over the smooth turf well back from the range of light. They were a quarter of a mile from the Red Dog before Brennan, slightly in advance, ventured, to enter the road.

"It's safe enough now, Jim, an' we don't want no time. Ever crossed Shoshone?"

"No."

"Well, it's a little bit o' h—I after sunup, an' we'll have a twenty-mile ride before we strike water. We'll start slow."

They swung into saddle, the road before them a mere black ribbon revealed only by the gleam of a few far-off stars peering through rifts in the clouds. Brennan rode slightly in advance, trusting his mount largely to pick out the way, yet leaning forward eagerly scanning every shadow and listening for the slightest warning. There was some movement to the left, where the hotel trail led down the bank, and instantly both men drew up their ponies and remained intent on the butt of his revolver, but for the moment neither could determine what was moving in the intense blackness of the hillside. Then something spectral advanced into the starlight of the road and confronted them.

"Is that you, Mr. Cassidy?" asked a woman's voice softly.

CHAPTER XI.

The Cave in the Cliff.

Dazed, helpless, yet continuing to struggle futilely, Stella realized little except giving a glance at the hated faces of her captors. What occurred was not clear to her mind; but suddenly what appeared to be an open fireplace seemed to swing aside, leaving revealed a great black opening in the rock. To the lieutenant's snarl of command, one of the men released his grip of her arm, and lit a lantern which he took from a nearby shelf. The dim flicker of light penetrated a few feet into the dark hole, only serving to render the opening more grim and sinister. The girl shrank back, but the fellow still holding her tightened his grip. Cateenas' thin lips smiled, and he bowed, hat in hand, haughtily polite.

"Go ahead with the light, Silva; not too fast, my man; the room beyond is the senator's. Now, Merodez, release the girl."

FILMS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

Possibility That They Will Yet Take the Place of the Old Photograph Album.

It is confidently predicted that within a few years the motion-picture projector will be found in nearly every family. In other words, the projector seems likely to take its place in the home with the phonograph, and to have an even greater power to amuse and educate. It can, for example, effectively illustrate science and geography, or with equal success show in living motion the workmen of all trades and occupations. It makes an ideal supplementary instructor in commercial and physical geography as well as in many other branches of science.

The motion picture camera also will soon be within the reach of nearly every one. Even with the present machines any person can take motion pictures of his friends and relatives. Some persons are already making pictures of their children at regular intervals. They fasten pictures together to make a continuous strip of film that in future years will be a valuable family record.

The photograph album was indispensable in our grandfather's home; will the motion picture album have a similar place in the home of the future?

Its Use.

"What is a polyclinic?"

"What else could it be but a hospital for parrots?"

Its Movements.

"How her color comes and goes."

"Yes; comes out in the morning and goes off at night."

HEALS RUNNING SORES

"I feel it my duty to write you a letter of thanks for your wonderful Peterson's Ointment. I had a running sore on my left leg for one year. I began to use it now it is healed."—A. C. Gilbrath, 708 Reed St., Erie, Pa.

For years I have been selling through druggists a large box of PETERSON'S OINTMENT for 50 cents. The healing power in this ointment is marvelous. Eczema goes in a few days. Old sores heal up like magic; piles that other remedies do not seem to even relieve are speedily conquered. Pimples and nasty blackheads disappear in a week and the distress of chafing goes in a few minutes. Mail orders filled. Peterson Ointment Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER PLACED ANYWHERE ATTRACTS AND KILLS ALL FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND OTHER PESTS. It is a safe, effective, and economical fly killer. Made of metal, can't spill or burn. Guaranteed effective. Sold by druggists.

Harold Somers, 100 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ECZEMA

Money back without question if HUNT'S SALVE fails in the treatment of ECZEMA, RINGWORM, TETTER or other itching skin diseases. Price 25c at druggists, or direct from A. A. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

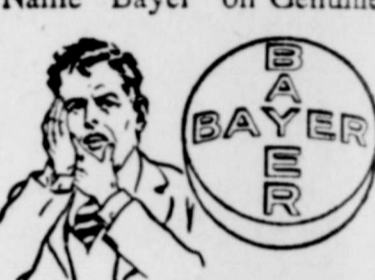
FRECKLES

Positively removed by Dr. Henry's Freckle Ointment—The Original of the Kind. 25¢ at druggists, or direct from A. A. Richards Medicine Co., Sherman, Tex.

Cause of indignation. "Confound them good roads fellers to thunder!" grumbled the turtle-headed yeoman. "They held a meeting in the county seat tuther day to foist good roads on us, whether we wanted 'em or not. A lot of us fellers made it up to go in and protest in the name of our free American citizenship and tell 'em what was what. And I got stuck in the mud six miles out and when I finally reached town the meeting was all over."—Kansas City Star.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" is genuine Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for over twenty years. Accept only an unbroken "Bayer package" which contains proper directions to relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer packages." Aspirin is trade mark Bayer Manufacturing Monocaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

New York's Great Fire. One of New York's greatest fires started on September 21, 1776, six days after the British captured the city. Trinity church and 403 other buildings were destroyed, says Gas Logic.

FRECKLES

Now is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine's double strength is guaranteed to remove these blemish spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of Othine, back if it fails to remove freckles.

Planets Without Moons. The only planets that have no moons are those nearest the sun, namely Mercury and Venus. Counting our own moon, the system of planets possesses no fewer than 27 moons.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

Menu, Please. Housewife—I never give alms at the door, but if you wish you may have a little dinner.

Tramp—Madam, would it be considered inmodest to inquire what the dinner bill is today?

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

Advice. Movie Actress—I fear I shall have to take a vacation. My arms are always so tired.

Director—They wouldn't be if you wouldn't wear so many diamond rings.—Film Fun.

MURINE Night and Morning. Home Strong, Healthy Eyes. If the Fire, Ice, Smart or Burn, if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed, or Granulated, use Murine. Cleans, Soothes, Refreshes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At All Druggists. Write for Free Eye Book. *Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago*

Boone pros, Be was organ suit of the stings.

Teuton Bandit's Arrest Ends a Daring Career

Max Hoelz Establishes Communist Regime With Series of Bold Rascalities.

TOOK PART IN RED REVOLT

Boastful of Touching Off World Uprising From Seat of Government—Seized Mansions and Burned Them Before Quitting.

Berlin.—The arrest of Max Hoelz several days ago in Bohemia, closes one of the most romantic chapters in the history of revolutionary Germany. It is also one of the most significant chapters, for it shows how communist doctrines work out practically when held by a criminal of exceedingly erratic mind; how far some of the German working classes will go in making common cause with a common robber, if he but throw the charmed halo of socialism about his head, and how weak socialist government is in dealing with such a situation.

Hoelz suddenly appeared upon the German firmament at the time of the Kapp adventure and he was soon registered by newspapers as a star of the first magnitude. But he had a previous history. Last year he had played a prominent part in Spartacist turbulence in the Vogtland, a southern part of Saxony is called. When the military moved into the region and the situation grew serious Hoelz decamped in good time, leaving his followers in the lurch. These latter were captured and were in prison since then, awaiting trial toward the end of March. Hoelz was meanwhile living in concealment somewhere in northern Germany.

But his opportunity to rehabilitate himself arrived when Kapp held sway in Berlin. At Plauen, chief town of the Vogtland—famous for its manufactures of lace and embroideries—the Reichswehr, or national troops, showed signs of wavering and going over to Kapp. This caused trouble with the working population and a clash seemed inevitable. But the military was withdrawn. That was Hoelz's opportunity. He was apparently holding himself in readiness just behind the scenes, for the next night he appeared in Plauen.

Frees Followers in Prison.

Gathering together a handful of his former followers—they still had faith in him, for the man has a dangerous gift of voluble and fiery rhetoric—he stormed the prison the next morning at dawn and liberated his 18 accomplices of last year. Then they betook themselves to the prosecuting attorney, hauled him out of bed and demanded the documents in the cases against these liberated prisoners. He was not able at once to produce them, and so they carried him off as hostage to Falkenstein, a town about 15 miles to the east. Here Hoelz seized the old castle of Baron Trutzler von Falkenstein, dismissed the baron, and made it his seat of government for the following four weeks. By the afternoon the prosecuting attorney had thought better of the matter and had the documents produced. Hoelz burned them in his presence and then discharged his hostage.

Then Hoelz inaugurated his communist regime with a series of high-handed rascalities. He dismissed city officials or drove them out of town. He levied upon manufacturers and requisitioned their automobiles. Mounted in these he and his chosen made incursions upon neighboring towns, making people think that the far-off period of robber bar-

ons had returned. He organized his little army and had his little serimnages with such opposit... as presented itself in his way. With 120 of his band on automobile trucks he went to Markneukirchen—famous for the manufacture of violins—disarmed the home guards after a little fight, and then liberated the Spartacist prisoners in jail there. Incidentally he carried off 100,000 marks, "as pledge that the arms would be delivered up," he said.

Made Threats of Slaughter.

Wherever he went he breathed out threatenings of slaughter. His proclamations teemed with expressions like "will be shot." Hoelz delighted in strong talk, in giving himself the airs of a bloody bandit; but he was not half so bad as his talk. In fact, there was a quality of mercy in his rascalities. Once he had the Munich-Berlin express train held up and searched by his band, but they harmed nobody and apparently took nobody's purse, though one report said so. They were evidently looking for somebody, and when they heard that several passengers who looked suspicious had got off and gone to the leading hotel they went there and searched it.

One of the guests was correspondent of a Leipzig newspaper. They arrested him and took him off to Falkenstein because they found on him a notebook containing the substance of a news report which he had telephoned to his paper. In the castle at Falkenstein he found two young university men who had been held in captivity for more than a week, waiting for some kind friend to pay the 20,000 marks ransom demanded for them by Hoelz.

Warned Tender Hearts.

As Hoelz grew in fame and renown as an outlaw he found that he was touching many tender female hearts with his deeds of courage. He was flooded with letters from women that annoyed his virtuous soul. Finally, he had printed in heavy type in the Falkenstein Anzeiger a notice warning "all unmarried and married women persons, upon pain of heavy fines and the publication of their names, against tempting him with love letters and less obvious allurements." He was a married man, the notice concluded, and he "energetically forbade" this indiscriminate love-making.

While Hoelz was amazing all Germany and the world with the boldness of his robberies and impressments, the Saxon government was equally the cause of amazement through its supineness. Herr Gradnauer, the socialist minister-president of Saxony, at first did nothing whatever against Hoelz, and later explained that he had hoped the workmen would themselves take measures to restore order or, falling in that, would come and ask the government for troops. As late as April 3, about two weeks after Hoelz began his "reign," Gradnauer was still calling upon the various "action committees" that had been formed in the larger towns of the Vogtland to "see to it that the unconstitutional state of things instituted by the communist Hoelz in the Vogtland be remedied as speedily as possible." If this were not done in the very next days, this pronouncement went on, the government "would be compelled in the general interests of the state to restore legal conditions with all the power at its disposal."

Workmen Ordered to Arm.

At the same time news from Chemnitz, which lies near the Vogtland, was to the effect that Gradnauer had promised no troops should be sent for the present, and was depending upon the Chemnitz executive committee (of the socialist organizations) to negotiate

with the "action committees" in the Vogtland to put a speedy end to Hoelz's doings. This statement was made at a general meeting of the shop councils of Chemnitz, whereupon a resolution was adopted calling for arming the workmen and declaring that a general strike would be proclaimed at the first attempt of the government to send troops through Chemnitz. The executive committee had promised several days before this that it would settle the Vogtland troubles by peaceable means, and Minister Gradnauer was still promising mild treatment for Hoelz and his gang.

This attitude of organized labor at Chemnitz corresponded to the attitude of the more extreme socialists elsewhere. The independent socialists either excused or openly encouraged Hoelz. Their leading organ at Dresden declared that the workmen would resist an armed intervention by every possible means, and "the responsibility would fall with full weight upon the government." And the Freiheit, the national organ of that party, saw nothing worse in Hoelz's doings than a breach of party discipline. He was "acting contrary to the interests of the revolutionary proletariat." "Proletarian campaigns," this organ continued, "require closed ranks at the battle front, obedience to general orders; and all dancing out of one's turn means weakening and hurting the revolutionary struggle."

Decide to Fight Bandit.

Finally about three weeks after Hoelz had been in possession at Falkenstein, Gradnauer decided with extreme reluctance, that he would have to ask the Berlin government to send the Reichswehr against the marauder. His hopes that the workmen in the Vogtland would come and say: "The thing can't be done without the Reichswehr," had not been realized. An attempt was made by Plauen workmen, indeed, to shake Hoelz, but without success at first. The action committee there called four big meetings; at which a resolution against him was to be proposed; but Hoelz himself boldly appeared at the meetings, and by means of his usual fiery harangues defeated the resolutions.

As the troops began to move, however, the laboring people began to assert themselves. At Chemnitz, the decision of the shop councils to call a general strike in support of Hoelz, was nullified by a large majority on a general vote of the entire laboring population; and about the same time, a conference of the communists at Chemnitz voted to expel him from their party. On the other hand, about the time when the troops were drawing their net around Vogtland a conference of socialists at Gera, attended by delegates from many Thuringian towns, voted unanimously to demand that the troops be recalled, otherwise to declare a general strike for all Germany.

Hoped to Make Escape.

But the troops gradually gathered around the Vogtland, coming in with many apologies and explanations on the part of the Dresden government and the general. Airplanes were sent in advance to scatter handbills designed gently to soothe the fears of the workmen. Moreover, a civil commissioner was sent along with the troops to restrain their thirst to kill on sight Hoelz and his band.

Hoelz scented the danger from afar, but he made good use of the few days of grace still left him. He did not remotely dream of making a stand against the troops. When they were still several days' march from Falkenstein he shifted his headquarters over to the little town of Klingenthal, which lies immediately on the Bohemian frontier.

On the last day of his stay at Klingenthal he made hay in two ways. He sent a detachment of his forces once more into Plauen to raise money by going into the leading restaurants and emptying the pockets not only of guests, but even of waiters. Then at Klingenthal he summoned fifteen of the leading manufacturers to a conference at the town hall, demanded of them 1,000,000 marks before nightfall, and locked them up as hostages (till it should be produced. Later he decided to let them go out and make their arrangements to obtain the money. At the appointed hour they returned and counted out the money for him on the big center table.

Burns Mansions Before Quitting.

Before quitting Falkenstein Hoelz had set fire to the mansions of five leading manufacturers, after he had been muling them for several weeks to meet the expenses of his "army." He also ordered the detachment that went to Plauen to rob the restaurants, that they also burn several fine villas there, but this was apparently not done; the valiant band contenting themselves instead with pillaging several homes.

As the troops closed in on the scene of war they began to make captures of Hoelz's Red guards, all stuffed with stolen money. There was a sort of skirmish somewhere, in which Hoelz was engaged until things grew too hot for him. The official report records the fact that his automobile was captured, containing his hat; but that Hoelz himself escaped, "ostensibly in woman's clothing."

He succeeded in some way in getting across the frontier, which was probably not very hard to do, as it is a wooded, semi-mountainous region. Several days later the Czechs arrested him at Marienbad; and now he is to be brought back to Germany for trial. If a military court tries him it is not doubtful what his fate will be; but more probably he will be brought before a civil tribunal. In that event he may get five, perhaps even ten years in the penitentiary.

RECOMMENDED TO THE SEAMSTRESS



THE fairly efficient seamstress who has what the French call "a sense of clothes," can take a small allowance in money and dress much better on it than richer women who lack good taste. Also she gets more pleasure out of her achievements and there are a good many women in this favored land who have the knack of doing much with little. Thanks to the wide publicity given by newspapers to all matters of dress in centers of fashion no American need ever be behind the times in styles.

Two afternoon gowns shown in the picture here, may be recommended to the seamstress who undertakes to make her own dresses. They offer a choice between long, straight lines for those who admire the slim silhouette and curved ones for those who are too slender, or those who find unbroken lines unbecoming to them. Tricoulette with an open or drop-

stitch stripe, makes the handsome straight line dress. The design is simple but original, achieving a sleeveless jacket effect in the body which slips over an underbodice carrying the sleeves. Wide satin ribbon, in a soft quality, makes a short crushed band across the front, simulating a girle, and square buttons are set at each side where it terminates. The elbow sleeves are finished with turn back cuffs that employ a band of ribbon and buttons in the same way. There is a very simple neck with sailor collar at the back.

A plain satin underskirt and bodice supply the foundation for the attractive frock of georgette, which might be made of voile. It features the new neck mode—high at back and open in front, and very full ruching of plaited silk with pinked edges, at the bottom of a full, short tunic. The girle is a folded length of bias satin.

Little Maids in Silk Attire



IT IS, or it ought to be, a great occasion for the very little girl when she arrives at the splendor of her first silk dress. With it she has responsibilities thrust upon her; she must be taught to be careful to keep it clean and thus comes the beginning of her training in neatness and the unflinching charm of daintiness. Fashion decrees silk coats and frocks for little maids by the time their third birthday dawns and has selected sprightly taffeta as the prettiest and most practical of weaves for them, although neither crepe de chine nor georgette are denied them. But these softer silks are used in light colors for dress-up times while taffeta is sturdier and extends its usefulness to coats and dresses that will stand more wear.

Taffeta in dark blue makes the charming little frock shown in the picture on a little girl of four. It has a quaint flavor of old times (which it is easy to achieve in taffeta) with its short baby waist, round neck and wide, ruffled collar. The bottom of the waist is finished with a frill and band of the silk, the band having slashes in it for a narrow ribbon girle to slip through. Short ruffled sleeves are caught up at the elbow and tied with ribbon. White socks and black slippers are in keeping with this little affair of other days.

Either taffeta or cotton will be successful in the pretty embroidered frock shown. It is scalloped at the bottom and set on to a narrow yoke also cut in wide scallops. A very simple stitchery like feather or cat stitching runs parallel with the scallops and little rose buds are embroidered above it. The same decoration appears on turned back cuffs that finish elbow sleeves and there is a sash of the dress material slipped through slashes cut in the body of the frock.

THAT SPLASH OF COLOR.

Organdie and novelty cotton frocks are good looking. Imported embroidered voiles dotted in vari-color are given the splash of interest by a vivid sash of organdie with butterfly loops and trailing sash ends. Another treatment which is very effectively used in these voiles and in the organdie frocks is two-inch insertions of shirred tulle or of tucked organdie in a contrasting shade, which gives a much

Novelty Ribbons.

New novelty ribbons are brilliant attributes of the woman whose expenditures must be restricted, for they may be fashioned into evening bodices of bright color and rich effect, as well as into girdles and panels.

Home Town Helps

"MAKING OVER" OLD HOUSES

Architects Have Shown That They Can Do Wonders With Present Unightly Structures.

There never was a time when the services, taste and special knowledge of the trained architect were more needed or more in demand. The carpenter and builder have for years been the consulting experts in the building of thousands of suburban homes and farmhouses, and let us give them credit, at least, before the jigsaw era, for many beautiful and charming old houses.

Following the building shortage in these latter years has come an appreciation of the fact that any old house, or new, be it as hopelessly ugly as it may be, has possibilities. Architecture has shown many instances of "before and after" of old ramshackle, barnlike structures, altered into most delightful homes. Old barns have been made over into charming studios and living quarters, woodsheds incorporated into the redesigning of an old farmhouse. Everywhere is shown a wider appreciation that nothing is impossible to the architect of taste and skill.

The old and hopelessly ugly city brown-stone house and the little two or three-story brick house or stable on a side street have been made into artistic and attractive apartments or studio buildings.

It is to the architect that we owe this renaissance and we have only made a beginning toward the development of the city beautiful from old and unsightly and out-of-date structures. Let some should say that we are dealing with merely idealistic matters, with our own desire for better things artistically, we remark that in every instance these "artistic" improvements have proved the very best of business in increased rents and more desirable tenants.

If the cost of new buildings has deterred many from carrying out their long-cherished dream of owning their own home, there is abundant opportunity almost everywhere for the alteration of old places at very moderate cost. And old houses nearly always offer the nucleus of a more substantial structure than many hurriedly built modern houses put up in quantities for speculative purposes.—Prom Architecture.

CITY'S BILLBOARDS MUST GO

Cincinnati Commissioner Prepares for the Removal of Signs, Under a Court Order.

Orders for the removal of all billboards from the residential sections of Cincinnati are being prepared by George E. Hanser, city building commissioner, according to the Christian Science Monitor. Commissioner Hanser's action is based on a recent decision by a judge of the Common Pleas court, that the municipal ordinance restricting billboards is retroactive. This ordinance requires a petition containing the consent of 51 per cent of the property owners in any residential block before a permit for the erection of a billboard may be granted. The judge held that this regulation applied to billboards erected before the passage of the ordinance. Commissioner Hanser points out that under this interpretation the residents of each block have it in their power to rid themselves of objectionable billboards by refusing to sign the consent petitions which the billboard interests are hurriedly circulating.

Importance of Trees.

When we have once had our interest in trees awakened and have considered their various uses and helpfulness to man, we are glad to learn something of their ways and how their troubles may be remedied. Trees help to keep the soil in place on hillsides. They hold to its course the wayward brook. They furnish shelter, shade and cozy nesting-places for the birds; we should have few little feathered friends if it were not for trees. They are companionable, and like to grow where they can rub branches with their fellows; they give a refreshing shade in the summer and protection in the winter, and they have character and individuality. It is well worth our while to save them from destruction, as well as to help restore the forests which have been ruthlessly cut down.

Good Advice.

An aged Scot told his minister that he was about to make a pilgrimage to the Holy land. "And when I'm there," said the pilgrim complacently, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud frae the top o' Mt. Sinal." The minister looked at him with an eye of pity, and said: "Sandy, tak' my advice: Bide at hame and keep them."

Traced Source of Seaweed.

When the Sargasso sea was first discovered it was thought that the seaweed grew on the bottom of the ocean right on the spot. We know better now. The algae, whose scientific name by the way is *Fucus natans*, has its origin on the rocks of South America and Bahama islands. Vast forests of the algae grow on these tropic coasts.

Cattle Show in Ruins of Ypres



Scene during the cattle show held in the market square of war-wrecked Ypres, Belgium. Visitors from all parts of Belgium attended this show. It was organized by the provincial council of western Flanders in honor of the late duke of Portland and members of the allied agricultural relief committee.

Announcement

For the remainder of this month we are going to offer a special on our beautiful line of E. L. & G. dresses. This is one of the best made dresses on the market and they are new. Materials are Tulle, Tulle, Crepe, etc. Regular \$35.00 dress now \$25.00. \$45.00 dress now \$32.50, and many others at real bargains. We will also offer a discount of 10 per cent on all white goods during this time. Come early.

Everybodys Dry Goods & Clo. Co.
Canadian, Texas.

YOUR GROCERY ORDER

Will be appreciated if placed with the Sanders Grocery Company. We are here to serve you in a manner acceptable and fair to both of us. We appreciate the many new customers that are coming to us weekly, and will be glad to serve you, if not already buying your eats from our store. Prompt deliveries. Courteous treatment and fair profits.

Sanders Grocery Company



IT IS NOT YET TOO LATE to make your arrangements to build that granary for storing your wheat when you get it threshed. Remember that the chances are you will have to hold it for a while if you have no place to put it, your loss will be great.

AUTHORIZING ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT AD VALOREM TAX BY CITIES AND TOWNS OF FIVE THOUSAND OR LESS POPULATION.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 12. Proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article 11 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by increasing the total tax rate that may be levied by cities and towns having a population of five thousand or less to one-fourth of one per cent not exceeding one and one-half per cent, and making appropriation therefor.

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

Section 1. That Section 4, Article 11 of the Constitution be so amended as hereafter to read as follows:

Section 4. Cities and towns having a population of five thousand or less may be chartered alone by general law. They may levy, assess and collect such taxes as may be authorized by law, but no tax for any purpose shall be lawful for any one year which shall exceed one and one-half per cent of the taxable property of such city; and all taxes shall be collectible only in current money, and all licenses and occupation taxes levied, and all fines, forfeitures and penalties accruing to said cities and towns shall be collectible only in current money.

Section 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State at an election to be held throughout the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall have printed or written on their ballots the words, "For the amendment increasing the total rate that may be levied by towns and cities having a population of five thousand or less from one-fourth of one per cent to not exceeding one and one-half per cent of any one year," and all voters opposed to said amendment shall have printed on their ballots the words, "Against the amendment of Section 4, Article 11 of the Constitution increasing the total tax rate that may be levied by towns and cities having a population of five thousand or less from one-fourth of one per cent to not exceeding one and one-half per cent of any one year."

Section 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election, and to have the same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the State.

Section 4. That the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, or so much thereof as is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State of Texas not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses of such publication and election.

C. D. MIMS, Secretary of State. (Attest—A True Copy.)

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C. D. MIMS, Secretary of State. (Attest—A True Copy.)

FOR SALE. A five passenger Case touring Car. In first-class condition. Will sell on time or trade for notes. C. S. Seiber.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhea Remedy. This medicine always wins the good opinion if not the praise of those who use it. Try it when you have need of such a remedy.

LEAVE YOUR BROKEN WATCHES and Jewelry at the Central Drug Store, and I will fix them. C. S. Seiber.

Plenty of good large sheets of Carbon paper for sale at the Chief Office.

OUTING FOR PROGRESS CLUB. The members of the Progress Club, their families, and guests they wish to entertain will enjoy a picnic luncheon, Thursday evening, July 29. They will leave the city about five o'clock for the Cunningham pasture, two and a half miles west of town. A part of the evening will be devoted to a business session, during which plans for the future of the organization will be discussed. All members are requested to be present. P. R.

PANHANDLE PLAINS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION

Meeting July 27, 1920.

The Panhandle Plains Chamber of Commerce must now know definitely whether or not it will have adequate financial support, by which only it can be perpetuated in its career of service and usefulness.

At its annual meeting on June 1st, the directors and representatives from many Panhandle counties were loud in their praise of the achievements of the organization, and in their declaration that the organization should be continued, and be liberally and amply supported, that it might expand and fulfill its aspirations, along the line of promoting the development, growth and material welfare of the entire Panhandle.

It was pointed out that this organization through its machinery and facilities, was instrumental in securing care that moved the previous grain and other crops, thus rendering a service worth millions of dollars to the Panhandle.

The situation now before us as to crops and what to move the great crops of 1920 is by far more serious than that of any previous year.

The war service is under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C., and so when appeals are going up from every hamlet in the United States for relief in the way of cars, every act of influence is being brought to bear, through prominent State and National officials, to secure the most preferential consideration, and the Panhandle of Texas is a very remote from Washington, D. C.

However, the Panhandle Plains Chamber of Commerce, by most diligent efforts, and through the many years' experience of its officials have found and established contact with the authorities at Washington by which the Panhandle will derive and enjoy the full quota and share of the cars for the movement of this great crop, contingent upon receiving the financial support that is indispensable not only for the carrying out of this programme, but even for the extending of the life of this organization, as right now the funds are exhausted, and money being borrowed for the defrayal of present current expenses.

To secure and make assured the realization of the cars that is desired, the force of the organization must be enlarged. A few days ago the seriousness of the Panhandle situation was fully impressed upon the Washington authorities, and representatives were sent to Amarillo at the request of the Panhandle Plains Chamber of Commerce, and the situation as to the entire Panhandle was canvassed in a most thorough and painstaking manner, and it was established that the Panhandle this year would have double the crop production as had been reported to Washington, by our over-zealous friends at Dallas, Fort Worth and other places.

Through our work at this conference we first established the foundation as to the production, having the record made entirely straight in that important respect, and led with proper authorities at Washington.

We were assured that there would be forthcoming in the first thirty days 1000 cars to move the remnants of the old wheat crop, and 1000 cars to move the remnants of the old crop (wheat and cotton), and 3000 cars to be applied to the movement of new wheat. The second thirty day period we were to have 3200 cars for new wheat, and the third thirty day period 5100 cars for new wheat.

We have wires from Washington asking us to keep in touch with the distribution of cars throughout every community in the Panhandle, and report to them as to the progress made, and in all respects keep them fully advised as to how this programme would be carried out.

This means we must establish the machinery here at headquarters by which we will be in touch with every community in the Panhandle, securing and compiling the reports here that are to be sent weekly to Washington, and this work kept right up through the entire crop year, as a little later will begin the movement of new crop (Indian Corn, Millet, Kaffir, Cotton, and all other Panhandle crops, aside from having to secure some 10,000 cars additional for the movement of the remainder of the wheat crop after the first ninety day period.

You can therefore perceive that this is a gigantic task, but it is worth untold millions of dollars to the Panhandle, and it is also easy enough to perceive that unless there is some forceful and capable, and using the combined prestige and power of thirty-eight Panhandle counties, there is no telling what part of calamity will ensue. All the other big grain states have organizations, and notably that of Kansas, headed by Governor Henry Allen, and it is going to be a stubborn fight, in which all the ground will be contested from now until this time next year, and our organization if properly maintained in well equipped in all respects to cope with every condition and situation, and all that is lacking is an ample treasury.

Some of the counties have done their part, and are ready to do their part again, and other counties being listed among the big beneficiaries have done nothing further than to send representatives to the meetings and list their needs, and afterwards derive the assistance and relief sought.

This is manifestly unfair to the counties who saw and discharged their full duty financially. We have now reached the point where decisive, definite and substantial action be taken, and this distress call is sent over the entire Panhandle with the hope that on Tuesday, July 27th, send representatives, and that county officials and other citizens will come also, to the end that we may see the largest and most representative pathing of the kind ever witnessed in Amarillo.

Millions of dollars are at stake as well as the future growth and development of the Panhandle. We cannot expect land to sell and farming operations enlarged or even the present level maintained unless we

find a way to move, market and save the crops as they are produced. We have the solution, and can supply the day of appeal and support, and this day of appeal and support, as should be done.

At this meeting we will again have representatives from Washington, as a reaffirmation of what was done a few days ago, and we desire that the meeting have the impressiveness commensurate with the magnitude and seriousness of the hour and occasion.

We shall confidently expect strong representative men from each and every Panhandle county in attendance upon this conference, perhaps the most important in all the history of the Panhandle.

Yours truly,

A. S. STINEBETT, President.

F. E. JAMISON, Secretary-Mgr.

RELATING TO TAXATION BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Senate Joint Resolution No. 17.

Proposing an amendment to Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas by exempting independent and common school districts from the limitation of a total tax of one dollar on the one hundred dollar valuation for any one year, and making an appropriation therefor.

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

Section 1. That Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution be so amended as hereafter to read as follows: (Creating a new Section 3.)

Section 3. One-fourth of the revenue derived from the State occupation taxes and a poll tax of one (1.00) dollar on every inhabitant of this state, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, shall be set apart annually for the benefit of free schools; and in addition thereto, there shall be levied and collected an annual ad valorem state tax of such amount not to exceed thirty-five cents on the one hundred (\$100.00) dollar valuation, as with the available school fund arising from all other sources will be sufficient to maintain and support the public schools of this State for a period of not less than six months in each year, and it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to set aside a sufficient amount out of the said tax to provide free text books for the use of children attending the public schools of this State; provided, however, that should the limit of taxation herein named be insufficient the deficit may be met by appropriation from the general funds of the state 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 authority may exercise part 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 districts, 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 hereafter formed or hereafter formed, for the further maintenance of public free schools, and the erection and equipment of school buildings thereon; provided that a majority of the unqualified property tax-paying 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 one hundred dollar valuation of the property subject to taxation in such district, 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, nor to independent or common school districts created by general or special law.

Section 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State at an election to be held throughout the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "For the Amendment to Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing that the limitation upon the amount of school district tax of one dollar on the one hundred dollar valuation shall not apply to independent or common school districts created by general or special law."

Section 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election, and to have same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the state.

Section 4. That the sum of Five Thousand (\$5,000.00) Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State of Texas not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of such publication and election.

C. D. MIMS, Secretary of State. (Attest—A True Copy.)

RELATING TO THE MANNER OF COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

House Joint Resolution No. 7.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Texas, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State by adding to Article 16 thereof a new Section, to be known as Section 60; providing for the compensation of public officials.

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

Section 1. That there is hereby added to Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, a new section to be known as Section 60 of Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, which shall read as follows:

Section 60. Compensation of Public Officials: All State, district, county and precinct officers within this State shall receive as compensation for their services a salary, the amount of which, the terms and methods of payment and the fund out of which such payments shall be made, shall be ascertained, declared and fixed by the Legislature, from time to time; providing that the Legislature may make such exceptions as it may deem advisable.

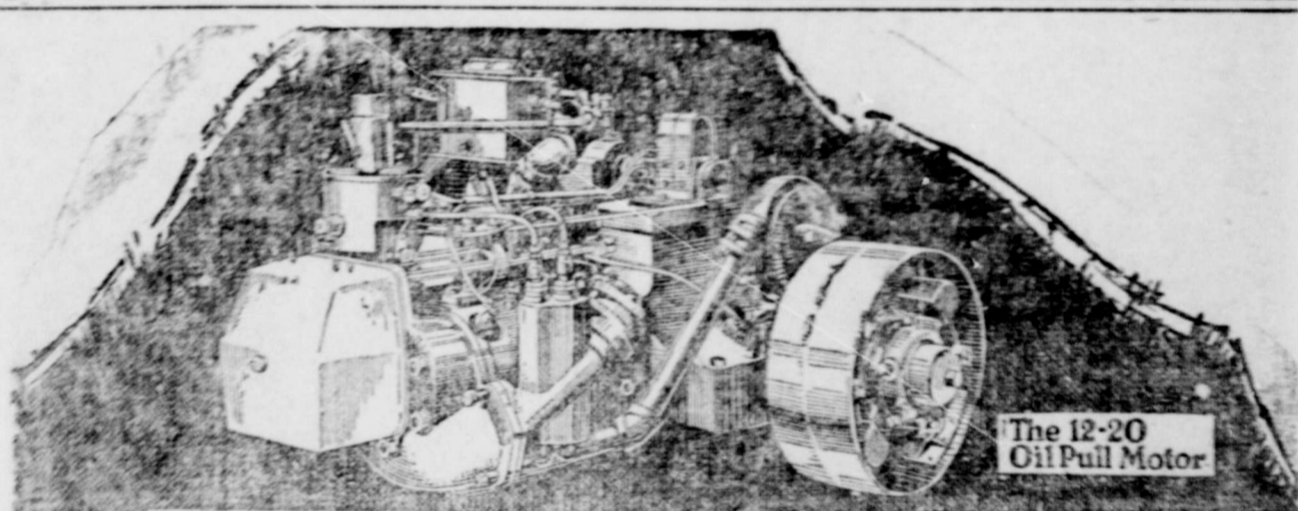
This section shall supersede all other provisions of this constitution fixing and declaring the compensation of officers by salary, fees or otherwise and all provisions for salaries or other compensation for public officials, executive, legislative or judicial.

Section 2. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to cause to be prepared his necessary proclamation for an election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, at which election this amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this State for adoption or rejection and shall make the publication required by the constitution and laws of the State. Said election shall be held under and in accordance with the General Election Laws of the State, and the ballots for said election shall have printed or written thereon in plain letters, the following words:

"Official Ballot" "For the amendment to Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, adding thereto Section 60, providing for compensation of public officials." "Against the amendment to Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, adding thereto Section 60, providing for compensation of public officials."

Section 3. The sum of Five Thousand Dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State of Texas not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of such publication and election.

C. D. MIMS, Secretary of State. (Attest—A True Copy.)



The Oil Pull Motor Demonstrates Oil Pull Quality

Oil Pull Quality—proved by the remarkable 11-year Oil Pull Record of Performance—is well demonstrated by the Oil Pull motor, the finest tractor motor in the world.

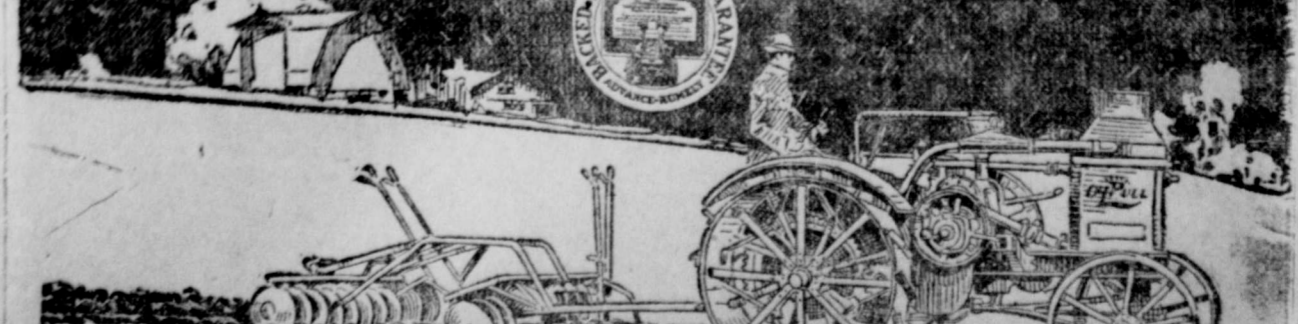
This is a broad statement—but it is simply borne out by the facts. The Oil Pull motor possesses more genuine quality in material and workmanship than many of the finest automobile engines. It is the type of tractor motor that has proved the most efficient and durable in public and private tests for the past 11 years—two cylinder, low speed, heavy duty, valve-in-head. And these are the outstanding features of this Oil Pull motor—

- it is built complete in Advance-Rumely factories.
- it stands absolutely alone for fuel economy—especially built for oil fuels and guaranteed in writing to operate successfully on kerosene under all conditions.
- it follows automobile practice in machining—37 motor parts, including the cylinders, are ground to the thousandth part of an inch.
- its crankshaft is built to U. S. naval specifications—80,000 pounds tensile strength as against the usual 50,000 pounds.
- it is the only oil cooled tractor motor—unaffected by extremes of heat and cold.
- it is throttle governed—the speed of the engine automatically and instantaneously adjusted to meet changes in the load.
- the belt wheel runs directly off crankshaft—no intermediate gears—clutch operated from driver's seat.
- it employs a fresh oil system of combined force feed and splash—equipped with Madison-Kipp lubricator.
- it is equipped with a Bosch High Tension Magneto, the best and most expensive magneto made.
- all moving parts, including the governor, are enclosed.
- all parts are easy of access.

The Oil Pull is made in four sizes—12-20, 16-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H. P.—standard in design. They are oil cooled, oil burning and are backed by a written guarantee.

W. G. Lyons & Son Agents

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Announcement

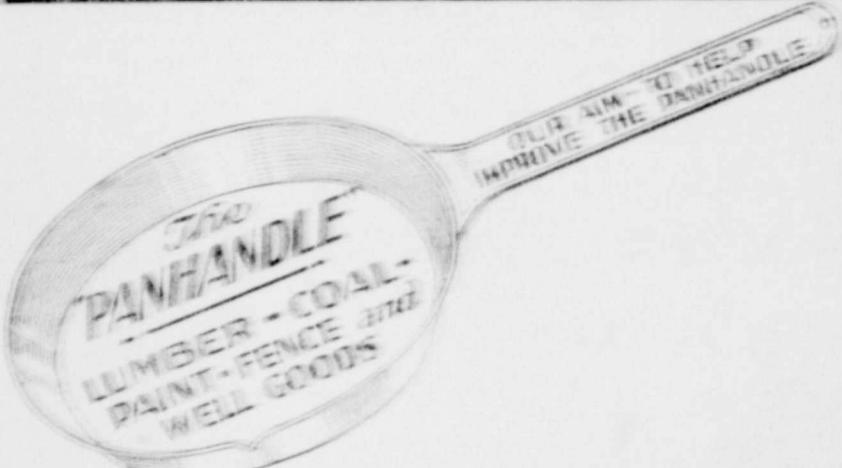
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AUTHORIZING ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT AD VALOREM TAX BY CITIES AND TOWNS OF FIVE THOUSAND OR LESS POPULATION.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 12. Proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article 13 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by increasing the total tax rate that may be levied by cities and towns having a population of five thousand or less from one-fourth of one per cent to not exceeding one and one-half per cent, and making appropriation therefor. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. That Section 4, Article 13 of the Constitution be so amended as hereinafter to read as follows:

Section 4. Cities and towns having a population of five thousand or less may be chartered under general law. They may levy, assess and collect such taxes as may be authorized by law, but no tax for any purpose shall be lawful for any one year which shall exceed one and one-half per cent of the taxable property of such city; and all taxes shall be collectible only in current money, and all licenses and occupation taxes levied, and all fines, forfeitures and penalties accruing to said cities and towns shall be collectible only in current money.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State at an election to be held throughout the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall have printed or written on their ballots the words, "For the amendment of Section 4, Article 13 of the Constitution increasing the total tax rate that may be levied by towns and cities having a population of five thousand or less from one-fourth of one per cent to not exceeding one and one-half per cent."

Sec. 3. The sum of Five Thousand Dollars, or so much thereof as is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State of Texas not otherwise appropriated to pay the expenses of such publication and election.

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PANHANDLE PLAINS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION

Meeting July 27, 1920. The Panhandle Plains Chamber of Commerce must now know definitely whether or not it will have adequate financial support, by which only it can be perpetuated in its career of service and usefulness.

At its annual meeting on June 3rd, the directors and representatives from many Panhandle counties were loud in their praise of the achievements of the organization, and in their declarations that the organization should be continued, and be liberally and amply supported, that it might expand, and fulfill its aspirations along the line of promoting the development, growth and material welfare of the entire Panhandle.

It was pointed out that this organization through its machinery and facilities, was instrumental in securing cars that moved the previous grain and other crops, thus rendering a service worth millions of dollars to the Panhandle.

The situation now before us as regards with which to move the great crops of 1920 is by far more serious than that of any previous year.

The car service is under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington, D. C., and no appeals are being up from every market in the United States for relief in the way of cars. Every art of influence is being brought to bear, through prominent State and National officials, to secure advantages and preferential consideration, and the Panhandle of Texas is very remote from Washington, D. C.

However, the Panhandle Plains Chamber of Commerce, by most diligent efforts, and through the personal experience of its officials have found and established contact with the authorities at Washington by which the Panhandle will derive and enjoy its full quota and share of the cars for the movement of this great crop, contingent upon receiving the financial support that is indispensable not only for the carrying out of this program, but also for the extending of the life of this organization, as right now the funds are exhausted, and money being borrowed for the defrayal of present current expenses.

To secure and make assured the relief in the way of cars that is desired the forces of the organization must be enlarged. A few days ago the seriousness of the Panhandle situation was fully expressed among the Washington authorities, and representatives were sent to Amarillo at the request of the Panhandle Plains Chamber of Commerce, and the situation as to the entire Panhandle was canvassed in a most thorough and painstaking manner, and it was established that the Panhandle this year would have double the crop production as has been reported to Washington, by our over-zealous friends at Dallas, Fort Worth and other places.

Through our work at this conference we first established the foundation as to the production, having the record made entirely straight in that important respect, and lodged with proper authorities at Washington. We were assured that there would be no shortage in the first thirty days 1920 cars to move the remnants of the old wheat crop, and 1000 cars to move the remnants of the old crop maize and kafir, and 2800 cars to be supplied to the movement of new wheat. The second thirty day period we were to have 3200 cars for new wheat, and the third thirty day period 2700 cars for new wheat.

We have news from Washington asking us to keep in touch with the distribution of cars throughout every community in the Panhandle, and report to them as to the progress made, and in all respects keep them fully advised as to how this program would be carried out.

This means we must establish the primary here at headquarters in which we will be in touch with every community in the Panhandle, securing and compiling the reports here that are to be sent weekly to Washington, and this work kept right up through the entire crop year, as a little later will begin the movement of new crop Indian Corn, Maize, kafir, Cotton, and all other Panhandle crops, aside from having to secure some 10,000 cars additional for the movement of the remainder of the wheat crop after the first ninety day period.

You can therefore perceive that this is a gigantic task, but if accomplished will mean the worth untold millions of dollars to the Panhandle, and it is also easy enough to perceive that unless there is some such organization handled by men forceful and capable, and using the combined prestige and power of thirty-eight Panhandle counties, there is no telling what sort of calamity will ensue.

All the other big grain states have organizations, and notably that of Kansas, headed by Governor Henry Allen, and it is going to be a stubborn fight, in which all the ground will be contested from now until this time next year, and our organization if properly maintained is well enough equipped in all respects to cope with every condition and situation, and all that is lacking is an ample treasury.

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Yours truly,
A. S. STINNETT, President.
E. R. JAMISON, Secretary-Mgr.

RELATING TO TAXATION BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Senate Joint Resolution No. 17. Proposing an amendment to Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas by exempting independent and common school districts from the limitation of a total tax of one dollar on the one hundred dollar valuation for any one year, and making an appropriation therefor.

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

Section 1. That Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution be so amended as hereinafter to read as follows: (Creating a new Section 3.)

Section 3. One-fourth of the revenue derived from the State occupation taxes and a poll tax of one (1.00) dollar on every inhabitant of this state, between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, shall be set apart annually for the benefit of 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 thirty-five cents on the one hundred (\$100.00) dollar valuation, as with the available school fund arising from all other sources, will be sufficient to maintain and support the public schools of this State for a period of not less than six months in each year, and it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to set aside a sufficient amount out of the said tax to provide free text books for the use of children attending the public free schools of this State; provided, however, that should the limit of taxation herein named be insufficient the deficit may be met by appropriation from the general funds of the state, 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 authority may exercise part 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 districts, 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 unqualified property tax-paying 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 one hundred dollar valuation of the property subject to taxation in such district, 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, nor to independent or common school districts created by general or special law.

Sec. 2. The foregoing constitutional amendment shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the State at an election to be held throughout the state on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, at which election all voters favoring said proposed amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots the words, "For the Amendment to Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing that the limitation upon the amount of school district tax of one dollar on the one hundred dollar valuation shall not apply to independent or common school districts created by general or special law," and all those opposed to such amendment shall write or have printed on their ballots "Against the amendment to Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing that the limitation upon the amount of school district tax of one dollar on the one hundred dollar valuation shall not apply to independent or common school districts created by general or special law."

Sec. 3. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to issue the necessary proclamation for said election, and to have same published as required by the Constitution and existing laws of the state.

Sec. 4. That the sum of Five Thousand (\$5,000.00) Dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the State of Texas not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of such publication and election.

C. D. MIMS, Secretary of State.

RELATING TO THE MANNER OF COMPENSATION OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Senate Joint Resolution No. 7.

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Texas, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State by adding to Article 16 as Section 60, providing for the compensation of public officials.

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

Section 1. That there is hereby added to Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, a new section to be known as Section 60 of Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, which shall read as follows:

Section 60. Compensation of Public Officials: All State, district, county and precinct officers within this State shall receive as compensation for their services a salary, the amount of payment and the time and method of such payments shall be made, shall be ascertained, declared and fixed by the Legislature from time to time; providing that the Legislature may make such exceptions as it may deem advisable.

This section shall supersede all other provisions of this constitution fixing and declaring the compensation of officers by salary, fees or otherwise, and all provisions for salaries or other compensation for public officials, executive, legislative or judicial.

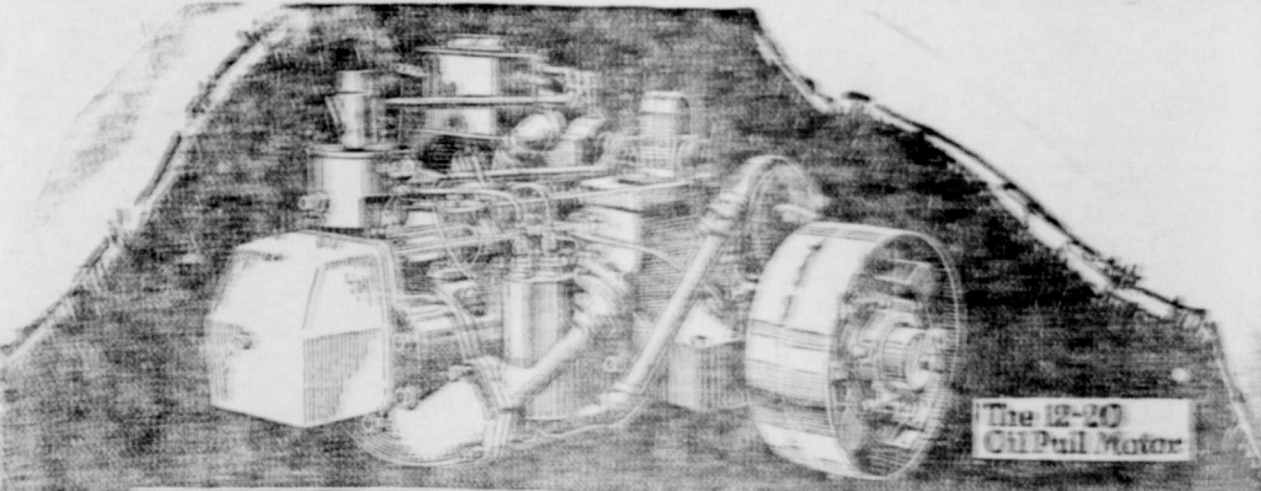
Sec. 2. The Governor of the State is hereby directed to cause to be issued his necessary proclamation for an election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1920, at which election the amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of this State for adoption or rejection, and shall make the publication required by the constitution and laws of the State. Said election shall be held under and in accordance with the General Election Laws of the State, and the ballots for said election shall have printed or written thereon in plain letters, the following words:

"Official Ballot" "For the amendment to Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, adding thereto Section 60, providing for compensation of public officials." Those voters who favor such amendment shall erase by marking a line through words "Against the amendment to Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing compensation for public officials." Those who oppose such an amendment shall erase by marking a line through them, the words "For the amendment to Article 16 of the Constitution of the State of Texas, providing compensation of public officials." And the result of the election shall be published and declared according to the majority of the vote cast in such election.

Sec. 3. The sum of Five Thousand Dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of the proclamation and publication of this amendment and the election to be held hereunder.

C. D. MIMS, Secretary of State.

(Attest—A True Copy.)



The OilPull Motor Demonstrates OilPull Quality

OilPull Quality—proved by the remarkable 15-year OilPull Record of Performance—a well demonstrated by the OilPull motor, the finest tractor motor in the world.

- It is the only oil cooled tractor motor—unaffected by extremes of heat and cold.
- It is throttle governed—the speed of the engine automatically and instantaneously adjusted to meet changes in load.
- The belt wheel runs directly off crankshaft—no intermediate gears—clutch operated from driver's seat.
- It employs a fresh oil system of combined force feed and splash—equipped with Madison-Kipp lubricator.
- It is equipped with a Bosch High Tension Magneto, the best and most expensive magneto made.
- All moving parts, including the governor, are enclosed.
- All parts are easy of access.

The OilPull is made in four sizes—12-20, 15-30, 20-40 and 30-60 H. P.—standard in design. They are oil cooled, oil burning and are backed by a written guarantee.



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