READY BY JAN. 1

First K. and L. of S. Dormitory Nearing Completion.

Biby Says It Will Be Completed by First of Year.

MEMORIAL IN EACH ROOM

More Than $3,000 Will Be Spent Here for Equipment.

Four Deep Wells Will Furnish Water Supply.

The first dormitory of the Knights & Ladies of Security home and hos- and Ladies of Security home and hos- ready for occupancy by January 1, according to an announcement by W. A. Biby, father of the institution, today.

The building itself is now nearly completed, Biby said, and within a few days now the work on the interior of the building will be started. The building when finished will represent an investment of $50,000, exclusive of its equipment. It is the first of a group of buildings which will be built on the home and hospital site on Martin's hill within the next few years.

More than $3,000 has been or will be spent with Topeka merchants in equipping the rooms in the new dormitory, Biby said today. Every stick of furniture used in the new building will be purchased in Topeka and Topeka merchants will reap their first harvest return on their investment in the home and hospital. All of this $3,000 has been donated by the various councils of the Knights and Ladies of Security for the sole purpose of furnishing the rooms in the dormitory. The money is exclusive of the sums the councils have pledged yearly for the support of the institution.

Memorial in Each Room.

In each room in the new dormitory a tablet is to be placed giving credit to the particular council, which furnished the funds for furnishing the room. It is a good deal on the same plan that hospitals are equipped with memorial beds.

Another series of articles of equipment which is to be bought in Topeka stores is the furnishings for the big kitchen and dining room. The kitchen is to be a model of sanitation, according to Biby, and the best culinary engineers in the country have contributed their ideas to the lay-out and the equipment of the department.

Biby's announcement today included a statement of a change in plan for the home and hospital. The institution is to have its own water supply—the first installation being of a capacity large enough to meet all future needs of the home.

Have Good Water Supply.

Four wells are to sunk near the river bank—the kind of wells used in furnishing the state hospital water supply. This water is then to be pumped into an underground reservoir on Martin's hill, thru a big four inch main. The reservoir is to be twenty feet by thirty feet by ten feet and according to competent engineers will be capable of holding a supply for every need of the farm and the home and hospital.

Filtration tanks, pumping station, and settling tanks are to be completed in every detail and are to represent the last word in waterworks engineering. The total cost of the individual waterworks system for the home and hospital will be $10,000. Biby announced that the contract has already been let and he stated that work on the system will be started immediately.

FRANK L. COBB ABROAD

New York Editor, Formerly of Topeka, a Representative of President.

News from New York of interest to many old-time residents of Shawnee county states that Frank L. Cobb is on his way to Europe on a semi-diplomatic errand. It is thought that he is sent to canvass the situation abroad very thoroly and will report his conclusions to the president.

Frank L. Cobb, now chief editorial writer for the New York World, was born in Shawnee county in 1869, and the first town he was ever in was Topeka. In later years he left Kansas in newspaper work, and from 1896 to 1900 he was editorial writer for the Detroit Evening News. He went to New York in 1904 to become editorial writer for the New York World. He is said to be by many readers of the largest American papers the best editorial writer in the country.

Mr. Cobb is one of the few editorial writers who have had close relations with President Wilson, and has been a frequent visitor at the White House. At the time Lindley M. Garrison resigned from the cabinet, it was said by his friends that he could have had the post now occupied by Secretary Baker.

THE OFFICERS GUILTY

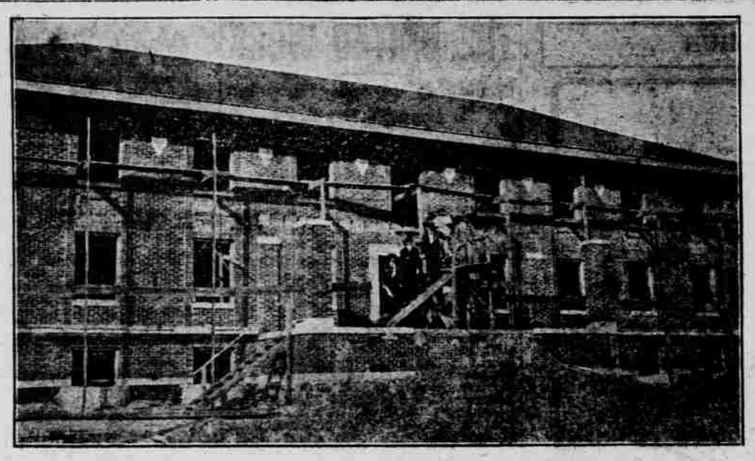
French Find Irregularities in Airplane Manufacture.

Paris, Oct. 26.—Three lieutenants have been sentenced to a year in prison and demotion and three non-commissioned officers have been sent to jail for three months as a result of a trial by court martial for accepting gifts of from 900 to 5,000 francs from manufacturers in connection with the acceptance of airplanes on behalf of the army. One lieutenant was acquitted. A Swede named Unne, a director of the airplane company, was condemned to five years in prison, civic degradation and a fine of 27,000 francs. He did not appear for trial and sentence was pronounced in his absence. Unne went to the United States on an official mission which has since been cancelled. He is believed to be there now.

USE THE WIRES ONLY WHEN MAIL WILL NOT DO

Washington, Oct. 26.—To relieve railroad telephone and telegraph facilities from unnecessary business, Director General McAdoo today instructed officers and employes to "Use these only when the mail will not answer the purpose."

He hopes to reduce the traffic on the wires more than 25 per cent by elimination of much non-urgent correspondence. The telegraph section of the railroad administration will establish a censoring system to make effective the new instructions.



The First Dormitory of the Knights and Ladies of Security Home.

This building, now nearing completion, is the first of a group of buildings which are to crown Martin's Hill. The buildings, when finished, will form one of the most complete home and hospital projects ever attempted by a fraternal organization.

MAKE FARM PAY

Church Will Train Preachers in Science.

They Will Be Fitted To Make Life Profitable.

New York, Oct. 26.—To help make farming profitable and rural life endurable for the farmer, his wife, his sons and daughters, the Methodist Episcopal church has undertaken to spend $5,500,000 in training rural ministers to teach scientific farming and develop social activity in country districts. The purpose as announced by the board of home missions and church extension is to keep the farmers on the farms and thus help to win the war.

Dissatisfaction with country life, it is declared, has caused a decrease of rural population in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Vermont and New Hampshire. The boys and girls will not stay on the farm when high wages are to be earned nearer the moving picture theaters.

To combat this, the Methodist church is planning to send many of its best men to the country churches, of which it has upward of 12,000. Rural pastors are to have special training in agriculture so as to help farmers with advice. Demonstration farms are to be established where agricultural colleges do not meet the needs.

Associations of rural ministers to put these plans into effect already have been started in Ohio, West Virginia, Iowa, South Dakota, Pennsylvania and Nebraska. Chairs of rural sociology to teach how to be happy tho living on a farm have been established in the theological seminaries, and plans are making to start similar courses in colleges.

RETURN AN HOUR

(Continued from Page One.)

the services of an army of repair men. With the shortage of labor, such a call on the man-power of the nation would be enough to halt the tide of victory in Europe by the return of a force sufficient to correct the damage. The time service department of the Western Union suggests that the hands be turned around eleven hours on the clocks. It is all right to stop the clocks, but there would be difficulty in starting them again properly, especially now that "central" serves no more as a kind of municipal timepiece.

The clockmakers say: "Just as surely as Lot's wife became a pillar of salt when she turned back to gaze upon Sodom, Father Time will be transformed into a repair shop if he turns back to bemoan the fact that he must step saving to help win the war."

Adjust the Clocks.

The telegraph clocks, of which there are 50,000 now in operation by the Western Union company, will have to be properly adjusted by the company's force, which is now planning to do the work on Sunday, except in locations where the users are awake at night themselves and can be given special keys with which to do the setting. The delicate master clocks which correct the 50,000 every hour will be changed at the same time, as will be the government's radio and wire signaling arrangement which is the scientific basis of the time system.

Adjusting railroad train movements proceeding over the time changing period will present the most difficulty. Director General McAdoo has authorized a general order on the subject by which trains on the road will continue their progress until reaching a station and there be held one hour. At the same time the complicated system of train orders and train schedules is such that the railroad administration general order specifically puts it up to local managements to use their own discretion and to protect train movements by other methods if they find it necessary. At any rate, Sunday morning must find the railroads thru the first time belts in the United States, moving trains on the regular schedule and in the new time, so far as possible.

Evidently daylight saving was a distinct success, for Chairman Baruch of the war industries board asked congress to extend the hour-ahead system thru the winter. The senate passed such a bill, but it died in the house.

Saved Much.

Senator Calder, who fathered the law, has declared that daylight saved $2,000,000 in gas bills for the people. The fuel administration estimated that on the seven-month basis 1,125,000 tons of coal had been saved to relieve possible winter shortage. Definite reports from St. Louis said that consumption of coal had dropped 17.5 tons per thousand population.

These were the demonstrable features, and enthusiasts for the daylight saving plan placed no limit on the extra health and enjoyment of life secured by the masses of people who found themselves free to be out of doors under the sun for an hour after concluding their day's work. Charles Lathrop Pack, head of the national war garden commission, asserts that the crop for the home plots this year is worth $525,000,000, an increase of 51 per cent over the 1917 results, and gives much credit for the result to the evening daylight hour.

Liberty's Honor Roll

TWO KANSANS IN LIST

The following names of Kansas men appear in today's casualty list:

Severely Wounded.

Pvt. Hubert Sherman, Eldorado.

Slightly Wounded.

Corp. Earl Griffith, Belpre.

AFTERNOON LIST.

Died from accident and other causes, 3; died of disease, 8; wounded, degree undetermined, 88; missing in action, 6. Total, 105.

Killed in Action.

Corp. Walker A. Gainey, Defuniak Springs, Fla.
Pvt. W. Overall, San Diego, Calif.
Pvt. William A. Wilson, Chattanooga, Tenn

Died of Disease.

Sergt. Leon H. Seigel, Corinth, N. Y.
Corp. Clarence Widder, Block City, O.
Privates—
Hershel Arend, Saratoga, Ind.
Rufus T. Finnell, Lewiston, Idaho.
Robert Ross, McNair, Miss.
Alvin C. Sheetz, East Chambersburg, Pa.
Joseph H. Smith, Scranton, Pa.
Bill Williams, jr., Brownwood, Ga.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

Killed in action, 1; died of wounds received in action, 5; died of disease, 17; wounded in action, severely, 3; missing in action, 15; sick in hospital, Class D, previously reported died of wounds, 1; sick in hospital, previously reported missing, 3. Total, 45.

Killed in Action.

Sergt. Joseph J. Humpil, Cleveland, O.

Died of Wounds Received in Action.

Privates—
Lemuel L. Johnston, Wallace, Texas.
Clyde T. Perry, Royalton, Ill.
Herbert C. Summerby, Alleuville, Mich.
Ivan C. Walker, Rockford, Iowa.

Died of Disease.

Second Lieut. Francis M. Snider, Wheeling, W. Va.
Sergt. Robert Brown, Morrison, Wash.
Sergt. N. J. Smith. (No next of kin).
Corporals—
Carl Grosskurth, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Lawrence J. Blanchett, Elk River, Minn.
Worth B. Burleson, Bastrop, Texas.
Milton G. Freer, Lockport, N. Y.
Edward E. Fry, Canton O.
Leon Huntowski, Chicago Ill.
William Ipson, Beaver, Utah.
George E. Krift, St. Louis, Mo.
Robert E. McGough, Providence, R. I.
Privates—
Jas. F. Abbott, Memphis, Tenn.
Lawrence H. Bean, Kingsville, Texas.
Charles R. Bedell, Ocean Grove, N. J.
William E. Miles, E. St. Louis, Ill.
Harry R. Sawyer, Cherry Valley, N. Y.
Pvt. Frank Collier, Springfield, Ill.

MORNING LIST.

Killed in action, 5; died of disease, 4; wounded severely, 31; wounded, degree undetermined, 42; wounded slightly, 27. Total, 109.

Killed in Action.

Corp. Andrew P. Alves, Fall River, Mass.
Corp. Walter Clegg, New York, N. Y.
Pvt. Joseph J. Loeffler, Brentwood, N. Y.
Pvt. Charles W. Mason, McClellandtown, Pa.
Pvt. David Quimby, Newton, Neb.

Died of Disease.

Privates—
James S. Beany, Short Creek, O.
Willie H. Cordes, Lockout, Mont.
Fred G. Kleinman, North Wales, Pa.
John E. Shaughnessy, Missoula, Mont.

TOPEKANS TO Y. M. C. A.

C. W. Garrison and H. M. White Chosen for Overseas Service.

Two Topeka men were among the eight candidates approved for overseas service in the Y. M. C. A. at a meeting of the Kansas personnel board Friday afternoon. Charles William Garrison, a lawyer of this city, will go abroad for the Y. M. C. A., and Homer Morton White, of the H. Morton White Fuel company, was also chosen for overseas service.

Others chosen from among the candidates considered yesterday were Henry A. Callison, city marshal for Garden City; Ray Lessig, Christian minister of Sedgwick; Edward Albert Detrick, of the Detrick Trading company, Caldwell; I. N. Kuhn, attorney, Columbus; Clarence Edgar Spore, United Brethren minister, of Sylvia, and Frederick C. Rogers, organist and bandmaster of Hutchinson.

For home service in the Y. M. C. A. Charles Stewart, evangelist, of Olathe, and Junius J. N. Gray, printer, of Kansas City, Kan., were chosen.

CHILE APPROVES THE NOTE.

Definitely Stated His Position to the German Powers.

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 26.—Newspapers here, in commenting upon President Wilson's note to Germany, say that the president has definitely stated his position to the central powers. They applaud the clearness and force of the note.

Veteran Conductor Dead.

Pratt, Kan., Oct. 26.—Tom Jones, for more than twenty years a conductor on the Pratt division of the Rock Island railroad, and well known thru the southwest, who recently quit the road to go into the cattle business, died of influenza at his home in Tucumcari, N. M., this week. He had been to Kansas City with a load of cattle and returned to find his wife dead from the disease.

IT'S A GREAT—(BANG!)

War Correspondent Tells of Interview (Bang!) With General!

Lowell Mellett, well known United Press war correspondent, whose fascinating stores from France have thrilled thousands of State Journal readers, has written the following account of an interview with an American general for the "Hell-Box," the official "shop" newspaper of the press association:

Somewhere'n France (by mail).—The gentle art of interviewing as practiced on the front has some points of difference from the same art applied elsewhere. Budding U. P. correspondents de guerre should know how it's done.

First, the correspondent must walk into the general's dugout or cowshed filled with an adequate understanding of his own importance. He must keep in mind that whereas what he writes is to be read by millions of anxious readers, what the general writes is read by only a few other officers, perhaps only one other officer—say, Pershing. That will put him completely at his ease and enable him to borrow a cigarette from the general's desk without troubling to ask the general. (It is better always, of course, to ask the general for the match that goes with the cigarette, for he then has to hunt thru all his pockets and by the time he has found the match he is so thoroly flustered that all the advantage of morale is with you.)

By the time he has found the match, he is so thoroly flustered that all the advantage of morale is with you.

"Still giving 'em hell?" you ask of the general, bright and easy like. This is a good line. It shows that the war is old stuff with you.

"Bang-ggg!"

That is not the general registering his answer on your nose, nor yet with his foot at some other point. It is only one of our guns, nearby. It shakes the cow-shed, but it does no harm and it is well not to jump, or, at least, not to jump too far. Otherwise the advantage of morale goes to the general, for he never jumps.

"Good (bang) morning," replies the general.

"Anything doing?" you ask, sticking to your first query. (See above.)

"Bang-ggg!"

"No," says the general. "Everything's (Bang!) quiet. We (Bang!) had a few (Bang!) patrols out last (Bang!) night and picked up a few prisoners, but (Bang!) it didn't reveal anything (Bang!) new so far as our (Bang!) front is concerned. What do you (Bang!) know?"

It is best to answer the general frankly and give him the benefit of anything you may know, keeping in mind that you mustn't tell him anything that would be of value to the enemy. It is nice, too, to tell about things you saw last time you were in Paris, since he being only a general seldom gets to Paris.

"Gil-ll-erumpp-eeee-bang!"

That would be an unfriendly shell, fresh from a German cannon, and you can do nothing better than to accompany the general immediately to his private dugout. In fact, since you are younger and more active, it is the usual practice for you to lead the way.

The interview can be continued on the same intelligent lines in the dugout. The correspondent should remain there until the boche shelling has ceased, for, after all, a war correspondent is a war correspondent, and not to be thrown away carelessly.

TO BOYCOTT AMERICA

Westphalian Gazette Sounds Keynote of After-War Action.

Amsterdam, Oct. 26.—"No buying from America if it can possibly be avoided," must be the German watchword after the war, is the assertion of the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette, an important German industrial organ. The reason given by the paper is that, before the war, the balance of trade between the United States and Germany was against Germany to the extent of nearly 1,000,000,000 marks a year. Germany imported from the United States goods to the value of 1,711,000,000 marks while German exports to the United States amounted to 713,000,000 marks. Dividends on German holdings of American securities, in addition, helped to pay the bill for goods bought in America.

"How could we possibly meet a still further increased debit balance," asks the paper in despair. "We had to realize our American securities to pay for raw materials while the United States was still neutral, to meet demurrage on our ships held in American ports."

The conclusion seems inevitable to the Gazette that Germany must so curtail her cotton and copper imports from the United States that they do not exceed, or only slightly exceed, her own imports of fertilizers, dyes, chemicals, etc. The rest of Germany's erstwhile imports from America, it says, can and must be stricken off the list.

"Our imports of American agricultural machinery must cease," says the writer. "The openings offered in Russia, Rumania and the Balkans are so great that we must push our own machinery there with all our might."

A FIGHT ON SOUTH

Republicans Point With Scorn to Democrat Actions.

Chairman Motter of Kansas Tells of Campaign Work.

SAME OLD HOWL IS HEARD

North Pays Taxes and South Gets Cantonments.

Motter Figures $490,000,000 Against $200,000,000 Spent.

H. H. Motter, chairman of the Republican state central committee, asserts the Democrats not only are using the war for campaign purposes while urging the Republicans to keep the war out of politics, but he asserts southern Democrats in congress are fattening at a new "pork barrel trough" provided by the emergencies of war, and he believes voters in other parts of the country should send enough Republicans to congress this fall to be able to direct the "war slop streams" to some other states besides those of the Solid South.

"Despite the fact that the northern and western states have supplied and are supplying far more troops for fighting the war with Germany, and have paid and are paying far more taxes to support the war than the southern states, Secretary Baker has located most of the army activities in the south where army expenditures are pouring a steady stream into the hands of the people of that section of the country."

Motter has figures to show that sixteen southern states have received from the federal government for expenditures for the establishment of cantonments and war activities $490,306,991 while in fourteen northern and western states the government has spent for like war purposes only $200,559,222. Here are the figures Motter quotes from a speech made in the house by Representative Edward E. Robbins, of Pennsylvania:

Southern States.

Alabama	$ 61,386,115
Arkansas	15,409,572
Florida	7,278,201
Georgia	28,710,845
Kentucky	8,575,239
Louisiana	6,240,474
Maryland	39,187,441
Mississippi	5,544,514
New Mexico	4,007,511
North Carolina	4,858,761
Oklahoma	5,174,640
South Carolina	19,045,284
Tennessee	76,672,100
Texas	32,652,741
Virginia and West Virginia	176,103,472
Total	$490,306,991

Northern and Western States

California	$ 14,980,298
Illinois	11,878,150
Indiana	582,009
Iowa	9,518,975
Kansas	11,611,998
Massachusetts	11,480,837
Michigan	18,163,147
Nebraska	549,256
New Jersey	51,103,884
New York	17,818,365
Ohio	36,116,264
Pennsylvania	8,685,772
Vermont	108,323
Washington	8,750,647
Total	$200,559,222

"This analysis of the expenditures in the north and west shows conclusively that political influence has been brought to bear on the secretary of war, and that he has not only made these expenditures for political reasons but for sectional purposes also," Motter says. "If the present political influence is to continue to control the location of encampments, no doubt some of these which are now located in the north will be abandoned and new ones established, and that the other war activities will be further concentrated in the south.

"Each time an administration senator is up for re-election or a Democratic candidate for congress is in danger of defeat we may expect to see a cantonment established in his district to help along the political fortunes of some administration Democrat."

A TYPHOON IN JAPAN

Belated Reports Show Great Loss of Life and Property.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

Tokio, Oct. 26—Sept. 24.—Belated reports filtering in from southwestern Japan show that a typhoon which occurred early in September caused a considerable loss of life and an extensive damage to property. The corpses of 273 persons were washed ashore on the coast of Siwami on the sea of Japan. They were those of the inhabitants of the coastal districts of Tattori prefecture who were drowned in the floods.

Some one hundred and seventy persons lost their lives in other places and a large number of people were injured. Railroad, telegraphic and telephonic communication was interrupted or destroyed, thus hindering relief measures. Scores of railroad bridges were carried away by the flood. In the prefecture of Tattori, 517 houses were washed away, 144 houses collapsed and 53 bridges were destroyed. About 50 were drowned and six unaccounted for.

In Hyogo prefecture, a landslide occurred on a mountainside and over 20 houses were buried. Seven persons belonging to one family were burned to death in a fire which followed a collapse of the house.

September is the month of typhoons in Japan and it was in September of last year that extensive damage was done to property in Tokio.

POINCARE VISITS LILLE

Enthusiastic Welcome Given to President of France by People.

Paris, Oct. 26.—President Poincare, accompanied by Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies; Antonin Dubost, president of the senate; Albert F. Lebrun, minister of blockade and invaded regions; Louis Loucheuer, minister of munitions and senators and deputies from the department of Nord, visited Lille and received an enthusiastic ovation. In reply to the address of welcome the president said that "the hour of defeat for the enemy will strike soon." He bestowed the cross of the legion of honor upon the mayor of Lille.

The party then went to Roubaix, where there are many persons from Alsace and Lorraine. During an address there M. Poincare said no peace was possible without the return of Alsace and Lorraine to France. At Douai the president was met by the Prince of Wales. During the trip the party also visited Tourcoing, La Bassee and Lens.

FIGHT THE LEAGUE

In North Dakota the Battle Grows Bitter.

Nonpartisan League Fought by Good Citizens.

TWO TICKETS IN THE FIELD

The League Worked Thru Both Tickets in State.

Full Congressional and State Officers Chosen.

Bismarck, N. D., Oct. 26.—The political battle between the Nonpartisan league and its opponents increases in bitterness as time draws near for the general election in which voters will name full congressional and state tickets in North Dakota.

In the gubernatorial contest, Gov. Lynn J. Frazier seeks re-election on the Republican ticket and is opposed by S. A. Doyle on the Democrat ticket. The Republican ticket was nominated at the primaries by the Nonpartisan league. Independent Republicans opposed to the league had a hand in framing the Democrat ticket.

The candidates for congress on the Republican ticket are John M. Baer in the First district, who was sent to congress by the league; George M. Young in the Second district and John H. Sinclair in the third. On the Democrat side, Fred Bartholomew is candidate in the First district, I. N. Torson in the Second and Halvor Halvorson in the Third.

There will be but two state tickets in the field, the developments of the Nonpartisan league having marked the passing of the Socialist state party. For the first time in many years, the prohibitionists have no candidates for state office and the Progressive party, active in the last three elections, has dissolved.

The league has renominated on its state ticket all but two of the officers it elected two years ago. They are M. P. Johnson and Charles W. Bleick, members of the railway commission.

A majority of the Republican candidates for the state legislature have been nominated by the Nonpartisan league. In some districts where it failed to get candidates on the Republican ballot, the league nominated men on the Democrat ticket, or independently by individual nominating petitions. In the last house of representatives the league had a clear majority of about sixty. It also elected a majority of the senators, but because of twenty-five holdovers was unable to control the senate. If it elects less than half of the present candidates for the state senate, the league will have a working majority in that body. Control of the lower house is conceded the league.

At the primaries, Frazier was opposed by John Steen, state treasurer, who was supported by the anti-league Republicans. Frazier received a majority of more than 15,000 out of approximately 90,000 votes.

The Republicans then amalgamated with the Democrats under the name of the Independent Voters' association in support of S. J. Doyle, United States marshal at Fargo, who was nominated by the Democrats over G. W. Wilkinson, recently deposed as postmaster of Fargo. Wilkinson sought the Democratic nomination with the support of the league.

Doyle has waged an energetic campaign, vigorously attacking the economic program of the league as embodied in ten proposed constitutional amendments to be voted on this fall.

These amendments include a single tax, increase of the state bonded debt limit from $200,000 to $10,000,000 in the instance of any single bond issue; a smaller number of signatures required on initiative and referendum petitions, and the investment of state funds and the operation by the state of any industries not denied a private individual or corporation.

ARREST BANK TELLER

Kansas City Man Suspected of Taking $25,000 in Liberty Bonds.

New York, Oct. 26.—Suspected of having taken $25,000 in liberty bonds and cash from the Stock Yards National bank, Kansas City, Frederick B. Frank, 18, was arrested here today.

The police claimed they found $2,515 in a money belt on Frank's person. A woman who was with Frank at the time of his arrest was also held. Frank told the detectives she was an independently wealthy widow who had been traveling with him. She was richly gowned, wore a diamond worth more than $1,000 and had several hundred dollars in cash in her purse.

Frank, it is explained, was a teller at the Kansas City bank. Police say that after leaving Kansas City he went to Chicago, thence to Niagara Falls, where he met the woman and that they traveled in the mountains for some time before coming here. Frank was attired in expensive clothes and had diamond rings and stick pins and a very costly watch, all of which were seized by the police.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

But Maybe That Will Not Save an Army Deserter.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 26.—Findings of a court martial which yesterday tried Maurice Becker, New York artist and cartoonist, on charges of desertion at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, were expected to be made public today.

Despite Becker's plea, made thru his attorneys, that he has always been a conscientious objector, the court held the evidence of the defendant irrelevant, as he has registered in Delaware, later fleeing to Mexico. He was recently arrested at Laredo.

"77"

Humphreys "Seventy-seven" breaks up Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Cold in the Head, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Tonsilitis and Grip. At all Druggists

COLDS

LOOK BACK TEN YEARS

Scientist Sees Wonderful Advance in Ten Years in Flying.

London, Oct. 26.—No other development in human history has shown so remarkable results as has flying in the last ten years, says Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, a British scientist and aviation expert.

"When the Wright brothers visited Europe ten years ago," he said, "the airplane engines were of 24-horse power. Today they are of 750 horse power in some cases, and the airplane's carrying capacity has increased from about 126 pounds to 3½ tons.

"Ten thousand feet was then the highest flight. Today we are doing 26,000. And while forty miles an hour was then the highest speed, today we are approaching 160.

"The British army in France began with only 36 planes. I may not give the number today, but it is huge."

Long flights—to and from America, for instance—would be possible after the war, Lord Montagu said, adding that he himself hoped some day to fly to India. For long-distance flying, however, he continued, it would be necessary to evolve a silent engine, for the public would not be willing to take lengthy trips in noisy airplanes.

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MONDAY—TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY
HYDROPHOBIA'S Latest 99-Reel Sensational Masterpiece
"HER SHINS WERE FULL OF ROSIN FROM COOKING RHUBARB"
And an Educational
"Putting Tail Lights on Bed Bugs to Avoid Rear End Collisions"

THURSDAY—FRIDAY—SATURDAY
JASSBO PLUE'S Stupendous Drama of Western Life
"TO GIVE YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE—OPEN THE WINDOW"
And a Scenic-Photographic by Worsten Slomes
"MOTOR-BOATING BY MOONLIGHT ON SOLDIER CREEK"

Extra Special Notice
After November Second, the IDLE HOUR THEATER Will Close for the Winter—
Watch for the Announcement About Dec. 1st of the Opening of My
NEW AIR DOME

Santa Fe
Trains No. 9 and 17 will leave Topeka 1 Hour Late Tonight, Oct. 26
No. 9 will leave 12:45 a. m. instead of 11:45 p. m.
No. 17 will leave 1:07 a. m. instead of 12:07 a. m.
Account the return to Standard Time
J. M. Connell, General Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kansas.