

CATHING AUTO THIVES.

There is probably no section of this country where the automobile thief has been more active during the past year than in southern California, writes Albert Marple in American Motorist.

"However," Mr. Marple continues, "the authorities and motorists feel that even \$150,000 is a little too much to lose to crooks in a single year, and therefore they have devised a novel plan for the protection of cars which promises to do away with much of the pilfering."

"This method consists of stationing sentries or guards at each of the seven mountain passes leading from southern California on the north east and south, the west being closed, so far as entrance or exit is concerned, by the mighty Pacific. Each of these guards is given daily a list of the reported stolen automobiles, and the driver who endeavors to get through the gates with a stolen car, each machine being stopped at these points and the number taken, will get a disagreeable surprise. To maintain the system will cost something like \$30,000 a year. The section to be protected by this system will comprise Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange counties. In these counties there are about 120,000 automobiles. This would bring the cost of the maintenance of this guard system down to 25 cents per automobile for the year. This, it would seem, would be a mighty cheap insurance against theft."

\$2,500 WORTH OF FLAGS.

Value of Equipment of Emblems Allowed Each U. S. Battleship.

Chicago Journal: One of the most interesting corners of the Brooklyn navy yard at this present busy time is the factor where the master flag-maker presides. Under his supervision flags are made for all of the American warships on this side of the world, for Atlantic coast naval stations and government buildings upon the eastern seaboard. Another factory at the Mare Island yard in California does similar duty for Pacific coast stations and the vessels in the Pacific.

Every battleship of Uncle Sam's navy has no less than \$2,500 worth of flags, ranging from the tiniest pennant to the greatest Old Glories. More than forty foreign flags of all the nations of the earth must be carried upon every cruise. These vary from the banner of China, with its fearsome dragon, to the white elephant on the flag of Siam.

When a battleship is dressed in its colors the outfit represents 250 flags of many kinds and sizes. Most of the larger flags are 25 by 15 feet, made of the best wool bunting, nineteen inches wide. This bunting is of the highest quality obtainable and undergoes severe tests before it is accepted. But the action of wind and weather makes the replacement of flags a frequent thing.

The flagmaker's art is an exacting one and many modern descendants of Betsy Ross are employed by the Brooklyn flag master. Much skill is required to make such a flag as that of Venezuela, which has a prancing horse upon it. A special machine has been designed for cutting the white stars used in our own flag. These are of eight sizes, and every year many thousands of such stars go into flags made by government employes. These stars vary from two inches to fourteen inches in diameter.

Of all the flags used in the United States service that of the president is the most difficult to make. It is hand-sewed throughout and requires the steady labor of a woman for one month. This flag is made in two sizes, 20 by 14 and 3 by 5 feet. It has a blue ground with the United States coat-of-arms in the center. The life-sized eagle on the flag is the thing that makes its production so delicate a task. Every detail of the eagle must be worked out perfectly, and skill of a high order is demanded from the seamstress who is invested with the dignity of making a flag for the president.

Recommends Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

"I never hesitate to recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Sol Williams, merchant, Jesse, Tenn. "I sell more of it than of any other preparations of like character. I have used it myself and found it gave me more relief than anything else I have tried for the same purpose." For sale by all dealers.

Measuring Your Pace.

London Chronicle: How many steps do you take to the mile? Even if you considered reply be "Seventeen hundred and sixty," I shall take leave to doubt it.

Should you be a British infantryman your pace will be the longest of any infantryman.

The Russian pace is the shortest, being but 37 1/2 inches; the French, Italian and Austrian pace is 29 inches, the Germans do 31 inches, while British soldiers stride an extra half inch.

But your own pace, what of it? It depends upon your height. Take your eyebrow height, halve it, and that represents your pace. You will find it to be somewhere between 30 inches and 32 inches, so that you will need between 2,900 and 2,100 paces to the mile.

There is more caurn in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure by local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. One hundred dollars' reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



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MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP, WIFE OF BANKER, DON'S "CONSERVATION" COSTUME WHEN WORKING AT HOME—Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, wife of the well known banker, wearing her "conservation" costume, the official uniform of the women of the nation who have pledged themselves to work for the conservation of the country's food resources.

HIS EYE AND TONGUE.

Youth's Companion: "I don't know when he is most terrifying," a nervous young officer once complained of Lord Kitchener, "when he looks and says nothing at all, or when he doesn't seem to notice, and you think everything's going off all right, and then all of a sudden he whips out his tongue and runs you through with it!"

Both the and the tongue of Kitchener of Khartoum, England's great soldier so tragically lost with the Hampshire, were indeed terrible weapons when directed at the inefficient or the self-sufficient. Around a personality so striking as that of "K. of K." so many stories gather that it is difficult to distinguish fact from fable; but indeed fable is often scarcely less illustrative of the fundamental truth than fact. The ruthlessness of Kitchener's sarcasm has probably been exaggerated; its effectiveness has not.

It is not certain, although it is widely believed, that during the Boer war he "squeezed" the self-importance of an ineffective leader of a column after the following manner: The officer had several slight engagements with the enemy, and after each wired optimistically to his chief that "during the action a number of Boers were seen to fall from their saddles." Kitchener became annoyed, and received no more similar messages after he had politely telegraphed:

"I hope when the Boers fell they did not hurt themselves."

But there is little doubt, in view of his intolerance of "pull" and favoritism, that he really sent another and more neatly sarcastic telegram. A nobleman, whose son was serving in the yeomanry, desired the youth's presence at home, for a wedding, ball or some other important festive event. Counting on his rank and social importance, he ventured to telegraph the commander:

"Please allow my son return at once, urgent family reasons." Kitchener replied promptly: "Son cannot return at all, urgent military reasons."

In another instance popularly narrated, the snub was administered to the presumptuous noble by word of mouth. A subaltern of exalted family had been sent out to join his staff in Africa, and made the mistake of remembering his social and forgetting his military rank. He made the amazing error of addressing his chief as "Kitchener." The other officers were aghast, and looked for a quick and stern reproof. Instead, "K. of K." drawled nonchalantly: "Oh, why be so beastly formal with me? Why don't you call me Herbert?"

MARK TWAIN ON GRANT.

Interesting Description of General Contained in Letter.

Among the Mark Twain letters in Harper's Magazine is one written his wife in 1879, in which he describes a reunion of the army of the Tennessee in Chicago and gives a remarkable description of General Grant.

"The next letter is written the following morning, or at least some time the following day, after a night of ratiification:

"Chicago, Nov. 12, 79.

"Livv darling, it was a great time. There were perhaps thirty people on the stage of the theater, and I think I never sat elbow-to-elbow with so many historic names before. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield, Pope, Logan, Anzur and so on. What an iron man Grant is! He sat facing the house, with his right leg crossed over his left and his right boot-sole tilted up at an angle, and his left hand and arm resting on the arm of his chair—you note that position? Well, when glowing references were made to other grandees on the stage, those grandees always showed a trifle of nervous consciousness—and as these references came frequently the nervous change of position and attitude were also frequent. But Grant—he was under a tremendous and unceasing bombardment of praise and gratification, but as true as I'm sitting here he never moved a muscle of his body for a single instant, during thirty minutes! You could have played him on a stranger for an effigy.

"Perhaps he never would have moved but at last a speaker made a particularly ripping and blood-stirring remark about him that the audience rose and roared and yelled and stamped and clapped an entire minute—Grant sitting as serene as ever—when General Sherman stepped to him, laid his hand affectionately on his shoulder, bent respectfully down and whispered in his ear. General Grant got up and bowed, and the storm of applause swelled into a hurricane. He sat down, took about the same position and froze to it till by and by there was another of those deafening and protracted roars, when Sherman made him get up and bow again. He broke up his attitude once more—to the extent of something more than a hair's breadth—to indicate me to Sherman when the house was keeping up a determined and persistent call for me, and poor bewildered Sherman (who did not know me) was peering abroad over the packed audience for me, not knowing I was only three feet from him and most conspicuously located (General Sherman was chairman).

"One of the most illustrious individuals on the stage was 'Ole Abe,' the historic war eagle. He stood on his perch—the old savage-eyed rascal—three or four feet behind General Sherman, and as he had been in nearly every battle that was mentioned by the orators his blood was probably stirred pretty often, though he was too proud to let on."



Copic Service—Copyright Underwood & Underwood

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., KNOWN AS PRIVATE—Private Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., son of Col. Vanderbilt of the 22nd New York Engineers, is now a private in the New York National Guard and has been attached to an ammunition train. He is only nineteen years of age.

perch—the old savage-eyed rascal—three or four feet behind General Sherman, and as he had been in nearly every battle that was mentioned by the orators his blood was probably stirred pretty often, though he was too proud to let on."

THE NATURAL CAPACITY.

Baltimore American: "I see where they are going to employ flagwomen on railroads."

"I don't see why they wouldn't make good. You know, until the short skirts came in style women were used to holding up trains."

SOME FOOD PROBLEMS.

Discussion in Which Reference is Made to Pigs and Tobacco.

Providence Journal: In the general effort to increase the food production of the country there has been much talk about the best directions in which individual and collective effort may be expended. In the way of increasing the meat supply, some of the agricultural authorities have been urging people to pay more attention to pork.

Pigs, we are told, and in the most practical way the most grateful of all animals. They make better use of the food that is given them. For every four or five pounds of dry matter which pigs eat, they put on a pound of flesh, while for every pound added to the weight of cattle ten or twelve pounds of food is required.

But this is not the full extent of the pig's gratitude. He gives larger measure of himself to the sustenance of the human race. When dressed the pig yields from 70 to 80 per cent of its live weight as edible meat, whereas a steer gives only 55 to 65 per cent. Moreover, a pig occupies less room than any other meat-producing animal, and according to the popular view needs much less attention. But of course these are facts that are not of much interest to backyard gardeners in cities.

Another much-discussed problem in connection with this question is the extent to which productive land should be diverted from its ordinary uses and turned to some more urgent need. The situation naturally affords a fine chance for the anti-tobacco agitators. Mr. William Powick of Pennsylvania Agricultural, Pennsylvania, unburdens himself in a communication to his favorite newspaper as follows:

"Sir: Why not prohibit tobacco raising? What is tobacco good for but to kill lice on roses? We need to multiply the acreage of foodstuffs and are enlisting and mobilizing farm labor to this end. Why not, then, forbid the tillage of harmful and wasteful plants as a war measure? 'Bread or tobacco' is about as pertinent a slogan as 'Bread or booze,' and as worthy of governmental regulation in the time of stress before us."

If it came to a personal pinch there can be little doubt that most users of the weed would not hesitate very long over a choice between bread and tobacco. Perhaps in this time of stress

the question is one that ought to be thoughtfully considered among measures for the general welfare. But at present Mr. Powick's suggestion seems of greater interest as evidence of his own prejudiced viewpoint as to the merits of tobacco. His line, "What is tobacco good for but to kill lice on roses?" is a literary gem worthy of a place in "Bartlett's Quotations" with the other utterances on the subject. From the closing years of the sixteenth century down to these days of Mr. Powick and Dr. Pease, tobacco has inspired the literary and oratorical articulation of countless poets, philosophers and reformers. Probably one's views of tobacco and its uses depend not only upon one's personal habits, but largely also upon whether one happens to be a poet, a philosopher, or a reformer by temperament.

Find it in the want ads.

A SPEEDY EQUINE

Unable to Keep Out of Way of Cricket Club Roller and Groundsman Gives Notice.

New Haven Journal-Courier: A certain cricket club in England engaged a new groundsman. About the same time they bought a new horse to pull the roller. A day or two later the groundsman approached the club secretary, looking anxious.

"I want to know," he said, "who will be responsible if the 'oss' appears to meet with an accident?"

"You would certainly be responsible," said the puzzled secretary. "The animal is in your charge."

"Then I give notice," said the groundsman firmly; "the brute hasn't speed enough to get out of the way of the roller and one day I shall run him down and flatten him out. It's too risky." The club is now advertising for another horse.

One Farm, consisting of sixty acres, fifty acres in cultivation, small orchard, small tenant house, about 3 miles west of Newport. Eighty acres open timber land, one-half mile west, two and one-half miles south of Milo.

Will sell for cash, or will take cattle in payment for either or both these tracts of land. Phone or write—

J. W. Johnson MILO, OKLAHOMA.

In the Home Ambrosia is the Ideal beverage for every member of your family. Drink it with or between meals—Great to serve your guests. You'll like the Subtle Flavor. At hotels, restaurants, drug stores, grocery stores, fountains and wherever beverages are sold. Order it by the case from your dealer. CENTRAL CONSUMERS CO. LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY

GREAT SALE MEN. Illustration of a man in a suit and hat holding a sign.

The Last Drive Commencing Monday, August 6th, your choice of any Crash, Palm Beach or Cool Cloth Suit \$15.00, \$12.50, \$10.00 and \$8.50 values, in all colors, both light and dark, plenty of pinch backs and conservative models in regulars, stouts and slims for \$6.25 only

Straw Hats Half off

You will profit by coming to visit us. A \$ saved is \$ \$ made

COLD STORAGE GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. We have purchased the above firm and solicit the continuance of the large patronage this firm had. We will at all times endeavor to please our customers, handling the best of everything in the grocery line. Also in Fresh and Cured Meats. Courteous treatment, prompt delivery. Yours for service, KENT & GREGG, Props. Phones 59 and 66.

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