

# Half They Have to Abused Pets

Brother and Sister in Kansas  
City, Kan., Give Money and  
Time in Humane Work.

## DOGS, CATS AND PARROTS

All Are Tenderly Cared For in the  
Little Bowered Cottage and Put  
Out of Their Misery if Too  
Sick to Recover.

Kansas City, Mo.—Would you be  
willing to give more than half of your  
modest income to make life less rig-  
orous for suffering or neglected ani-  
mals?

Such is the sacrifice being made by  
Miss Sarah and H. H. Jacobs of Kan-  
sas City, Kan., across the river from  
here. And it is no mere passing  
hobby, they have been doing this for  
the last quarter century. The Jacobs  
are nationally known for their un-  
selfish work.

Living in a little cottage, surround-  
ed by rose bushes, bird houses, flower  
beds and fruit trees, these two have  
consecrated their lives to ameliorating  
the hardships visited upon man's often  
neglected and abused companions.

H. H. Jacobs provides the income  
by working as a bookkeeper on the  
Missouri side, while Miss Sarah looks  
after the home and its numerous pets.

And there are many dogs in the  
Jacobs home—ten dogs, two score  
cats, and two parrots. The care of  
these pets, however, represents only a  
minor part of the activities of the  
two workers. Both are officers in the  
Wyandotte County Humane society  
and labor incessantly to benefit ani-  
mal life through that source. With  
all this the Jacobs are not unmindful  
of the needs of unfortunate children,  
and even adults of their city, as they  
are active in the Associated Charities.

Miss Sarah, who was found at home  
busy with her charges, said that her  
first instruction in humane work  
was when she was a little girl and  
her father taught her that it was just  
as easy to step around an anthill as  
to crush it with her heel.

### Chloroform to Diseased.

While thoroughly orthodox in their  
theory, the Jacobs believe firmly  
that most of the sin and suffering in  
the world has followed man's habit  
of killing and abusing animals.

There is nothing mawkish about  
their views, however. Miss Sarah,  
as president of the Humane society,  
has personally chloroformed hun-  
dreds of diseased, deformed and home-  
less animals.

"It sometimes is expedient," she  
said, "to remove them to avert fur-  
ther suffering. When it is neces-  
sary to put an animal to sleep, I al-  
ways utter a word of prayer, taking  
full responsibility for the act."

Most of the pets in the Jacobs home  
have been brought there by persons

who have found them suffering in the  
streets or were too poor to look after  
them. Many carry a story of human  
interest, with sometimes a tragedy.

There is Cinderella, who has been  
brutally wounded. The Jacobs decided  
to chloroform the animal to relieve its  
intense suffering. Finally it struggled  
over to the open fireplace and curled  
up in the warm ashes. Soon it showed  
signs of rallying and they concluded it  
should live. It did recover. The inci-  
dent reminded them of the fairy story  
of the little girl sitting in the ashes  
and who later was able to wear the  
glass slipper, and the spotted hound  
became Cinderella.

Miss Jacobs told of a cat that saved  
their lives. A leaky gas jet had filled  
the house with fumes while they slept.  
The cat mewed in vain and finally  
leaped upon the bed and scratched  
Miss Jacobs to a waking position and  
a realization of their danger.

### Cat's Interesting Career.

Yarrow, a cat with an interesting  
career, was named after Mary Craig  
Yarrow, a noted humane worker of  
Philadelphia. This cat once was a  
companion to a little boy. The boy  
died and on the night of his funeral  
the animal was carried away and  
locked in a freight car bound for Ar-  
kansas. A fortnight later the cat re-  
turned, home nearly starved. The  
boy's mother took it to the Jacobs  
home.

Some of the animals of other days,  
special favorites who had earned  
some mark of distinction, are buried  
in the flower garden. There are no  
markers, save a stone border around  
the grave of Hermano (Mexican for  
brother), long in the family. Hermano  
had saved Miss Jacobs' life in Texas

## Dog Howled by His Dead Master's Side 2 Months

New York.—Almost nightly  
for two months a dog has been  
howling and whining for his  
master, who lay dead in a small  
furnished room and no one went  
near to find out what was the  
trouble.

The man who had died there  
and been forgotten was John J.  
Moore, pardoned criminal. When  
repair men, in going to fix a  
leaky pipe, found it necessary  
to get into the room and break  
down the door they came upon  
Moore lying on the bed wrapped  
in blankets. The dog had gone.  
The animal howled long the  
night before and it may have  
been that he had decided at last  
no one would come to his mas-  
ter's aid and there was nothing  
more to be done.

when a big rattler was about to strike  
her. The dog pounced upon the snake  
and received the poisonous bite. He  
became blind, but lived many years.

Asked about the cost of pursuing  
their humane work, Miss Jacobs said  
it amounted to \$600 or \$700 a year.  
She insisted, however, that this did  
not constitute a sacrifice, that they de-  
rived pleasure from it and preferred  
to spend their money in this way, even  
if it forced them to give up many  
comforts.

### Girl Must Return His Ring.

Asbury Park, N. J.—When a couple  
in New Jersey agree to break an en-  
gagement the man is entitled to the  
ring he gave.

That delicate point was settled by  
Judge Lawrence of the Court of Com-  
mon Pleas, in the case of a Trenton  
man who resorted to the law to get  
back the circlet he had given a girl,  
who then married another man.

# Stupid Yankees Lose in Baltic

Unbelievable Ignorance Is Costing  
Them the Trade of the New  
States Over There.

## FAIL TO GET BIG ORDERS

British, German and Dutch Firms Are  
Getting Millions of Dollars Because  
They are Better Informed Than  
the American Business Men.

Riga, Latvia.—Millions of dollars in  
ready cash are going to English, Ger-  
man and Dutch firms from the Baltic  
states because of the almost unbel-  
ievable unfamiliarity of even the  
largest American firms with foreign  
trading conditions, and even geo-  
graphy, say Americans here.

Dozens of big orders for which cash  
was actually in the banks in New  
York have been lost to America be-  
cause of what American representa-  
tives in Baltic states term absolute  
stupidity.

"It is said," said one of these Amer-  
icans in Riga, who has had to place  
many orders in Germany and in En-  
gland, when America could have had  
them, "that the heads of American  
firms realize what the subordinates in  
charge of their foreign trading de-  
partments are doing to them."

"Most of them, brought up on so-  
called American efficiency systems  
that may work well at home but are  
absolutely hopeless abroad, try to do  
business in Europe according to 'form  
22' or 'form 24' or whatever form they  
would apply to similar deals in Am-  
erica."

"To illustrate, not long ago I had  
an urgent cash order for 40,000 suits  
of underclothing for a Baltic state. I  
telegraphed to a big American firm.  
"What your price 40,000 suits heavy  
underwear cash against documents  
New York?"

"Two or three days later, when some

bright young credit man had tried to  
digest this telegram, I received a cable  
saying: "Wire your credit rating and  
references."

"Now, I suppose his 'form 22' re-  
quired him to do that, but I wired  
back, 'My credit references are cash  
in New York bank. What are your  
prices?'"

"Some days later I received a tele-  
gram saying: 'Price dollar twenty,' or  
something like that."

"More valuable time was lost in an  
exchange of cablegrams asking what  
they meant, per garment or per suit.  
The result was that I wired an English  
firm. My answer from it was complete.  
Just what I wanted. The telegram gave  
the price per suit, weight of shipment,  
probable date of delivery and every-  
thing that I wanted to know. The  
English firm got the order and took  
the cash in the New York bank."

"When I write American firms for  
catalogs, I get catalogs without prices.  
I suppose they think it is undignified  
to print them. Then I write for price  
lists and get price lists without cata-  
logs."

### Print Complete Catalogs.

"German or British firms print com-  
plete catalogs, giving just what one  
wants to know. They save valuable  
weeks of mail correspondence and get  
the orders."

Another American in trade in Riga  
showed the correspondent a cablegram  
from one of the biggest oil companies  
in America, in reply to his telegram  
which said: "Quote me price refined  
coal oil delivered Riga." The answer  
read: "Crude oil has gone up 20 cents  
a barrel."

"Now," said this American dealer,  
"I didn't want to know about crude oil  
and I haven't time to figure out what  
effect a rise in its price would have on  
coal oil that was badly wanted by my  
buyer."

"In many of such ridiculous cases I  
have telegraphed directly to the heads  
of firms in America explaining the  
situation. But I haven't the time to  
write all of them. So the Germans  
and English get the orders."

Incidentally, perhaps half of the let-  
ters sent by American firms to the  
Baltic states bear only 2-cent postage  
stamps, causing indignant prospective  
buyers to dig down in their pockets to  
pay postage due in rubles or marks or  
whatever the unit happens to be.

Some of them bear fantastic ad-  
dresses, such as "Riga, Russia, via the  
Pacific." One letter in reply to request  
to ship for cash a big consignment of  
goods from New York to Riga said the  
firm was sorry, "but had no shipping  
facilities on the Pacific."

## Bone From Leg Grafted Into Backbone of Boy

Anaconda, Mont.—With a  
piece of bone six inches long tak-  
en from his left leg and grafted  
into a bone of his back, Eugene  
McHugh, aged 5 years, returned  
from St. James' hospital, Butte,  
to his home in Anaconda. The  
boy suffered injuries when de-  
veloped complications and de-  
manded the operation, which  
was performed by Dr. E. F.  
Maginn with apparent success.

# MAY SOON FORM FOREIGN POLICY

ADMINISTRATION IS WORKING  
ON ITS PLAN FOR AN ASSO-  
CIATION OF NATIONS.

## PEOPLE ASKING FOR ACTION

Not Even an Outline Has Yet Been  
Put in Writing, But Secretary  
Hughes Has Been Busy in the Mat-  
ter.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Is the administration  
soon to formulate definitely an asso-  
ciation of nations policy? There are  
indications of a rather specific nature  
that such is to be the case.

There are evidences in Washington  
that there is not so strong a desire  
today as in the immediate past to give  
so definitive a name as the "Associa-  
tion of Nations" to the plan which  
the President and his secretary of  
state have in view. Whatever the  
policy in connection with foreign af-  
fairs is to be, it is understood that  
Secretary Hughes today is working on  
the matter with certain ends in view.

From time to time letters have come  
to Washington from various parts of  
the country, most of them going to the  
White House, asking if something is  
to be done soon with a matter which  
has occupied the people in one way or  
another ever since the armistice was  
signed. It is held here that the evi-  
dent interest of the country, as shown  
in letter form, is not responsible at  
all for the evident quickening impulse  
on the part of the officials to do some-  
thing. It is declared that their de-  
termination to act was fixed some  
time ago and that action simply was  
waiting on what seemed to be the  
proper time.

The United States senate holds mem-  
bers who are kindly disposed toward  
an association of nations of the kind  
which President Harding more than  
hinted at in his speech of acceptance  
of the nomination. There are a few  
Republican senators who do not want  
an association of nations any more  
than they want the League of Nations.  
Then there is another group of sen-  
ators, Republicans for the main part,  
who want something done in the way  
of a foreign policy which will bring  
the United States into accord with its  
recent allies, but they are not quite  
sure just what form the plan should  
take on.

### Hughes Making Some Progress.

It is admitted directly in high quar-  
ters that nothing has yet been put on  
paper to outline, or even to suggest an  
outline, of an association of nations  
plan. This does not mean, however,  
that mentally a plan has not been  
formulated. Mr. Hughes has been  
more or less busy in the matter and  
it is known that some of the greater  
foreign nations have been questioned  
with a view of finding out whether  
or not they would be willing to become  
parties to an association of nations  
along certain lines, even if its forming  
virtually should mean a repudiation  
of the present League of Nations.

Now that it is known that other  
nations have been felt out on this  
subject, interest has been expressed  
in Washington as to why the "feeling  
out" should have been done without  
submitting with the queries some-  
thing concrete concerning the plan in  
mind. The general impression is, how-  
ever, that the communications to the  
foreign offices of other countries sim-  
ply have been in the form of intima-  
tions that the United States would  
like to do something if the other na-  
tions eventually would give the propo-  
sition consideration.

To some Washington officials it  
seems like a work of supererogation  
on the part of the state department  
to ask other nations whether they will  
give consideration to a proposition  
emanating from the United States.  
No nation would decline to promise  
to think over any matter which the  
United States should submit.

### Hope for German Treaty Soon.

There seems to be an impression  
here that as soon as the Knox resolu-  
tion, or its substitute, is adopted, de-  
claring that a state of peace exists  
with Germany, and a treaty has been  
effected with the German government,  
the American administration will im-  
mediately proceed with its association  
of nations plan. The hope of the high  
officials seems to be that there will  
not be much more delay in the work  
of getting the resolution and the treaty  
out of the way.

It must be confessed, however, that  
there is a cloud of doubt hanging over  
the future foreign relations situation.  
It is being asked whether if an as-  
sociation of nations shall be formed,  
it will be necessary absolutely for other  
nations to leave the present league  
to which they have given sanction.

It is held by some members of the  
dominant party that any association  
of nations plan which can be accepted  
must keep whole existing provisions  
in the Versailles treaty which are in-  
tended to make it certain that Ger-  
many will fulfill her obligations. Of  
course it is possible that this can be  
done in a way through the treaty of  
peace between the United States and  
Germany, but it is held also that some  
of the necessary safeguarding things  
must be provided for in the plan for  
an association of nations if such an  
association is to be formed.

### Dawes to Direct Budget.

The budget is to go into operation.  
Charles G. Dawes of Chic., brigadier  
general in the A. E. F. and

director of purchases and supplies for  
the army in France during the war,  
has been appointed as budget director.

It is probable that not even the  
political opponents of General Dawes  
will intimate that he has sought a  
government job for the pay or the  
glory that is in it. His civil life  
position probably paid him many times  
the amount of the salary which the  
government will hand him each year.  
Mr. Dawes is going to take hold  
of a five billion dollar a year business  
and try to run it so that enough money  
can be saved to Uncle Sam each year  
to make the installment of the neces-  
sary machinery of accomplishment a  
justifiable bit of legislation.

And so the long looked for budget  
system is to go into operation. By  
the provisions of the law every presi-  
dent of the United States in the future  
will be under legal obligation to send  
to congress in December the first  
budget of government.

What will this budget include?  
Well, it must have in it estimates of  
every forthcoming appropriation and  
with them estimates of the probable  
government income from every source  
under the law as it exists, and it also  
must contain an estimate of the re-  
ceipts as they are likely to be under  
such proposals for revenue raising  
as the budget may contain.

In addition to this there must be a  
statement of the condition of the  
treasury and what it is believed the  
condition of the same department will  
be when another fiscal year is ended.  
In addition to this there must be a  
complete statement of the indebted-  
ness of the government and such other  
financial statements as congress may  
need to see its way clear to legislate  
wisely in what may be called a  
financial way.

### Of Prime Interest To All of Us.

The country probably will watch  
the operation of appropriating money  
under the new budget system with  
keen interest. It is the people's money  
which is being spent, and therefore  
in a way the chairman of the budget  
will be the steward of the people.

In the house of representatives  
there already is a consolidated com-  
mittee on appropriations. The chair-  
man of this committee, James W.  
Goode of Iowa, has left congress. No-  
body knows who will succeed him.  
The job of the consolidated appropri-  
ations committee is a peculiar one,  
for it is a sort of guardian of bills  
proposing expenditures and it is its  
duty in a large measure to see to it  
that the smaller committees when  
they make their reports shall not be  
led into the way of extravagance.

It is possible that the senate will  
be compelled to follow the example of  
the house and dissolve a large number  
of its smaller committees, or else keep  
them in their present form but with  
merely a narrower field in which to  
work. Virtually the enlarged ap-  
propriations committee of the house  
has taken over everything which per-  
tains to finance, or at least it has  
constituted itself a sort of court of  
last resort in appropriation matters.

If the same course shall be applied  
in the senate, the committee of which  
Senator Penrose now is chairman will  
have greatly enlarged powers, and  
while all appropriation measures must  
originate in the house of representa-  
tives, the fact that the senate has a  
last word in the matter will give to  
the chairman of the senate appropri-  
ations committee a power perhaps  
greater than that held by the house  
committee chairman.

### Dawes a Vigorous Man.

Charles G. Dawes, who has been  
appointed director of the budget is  
the Charles G. Dawes who aroused  
the risibilities of the country, and to  
a considerable extent its admira-  
tion, by the course which he pursued  
as a witness before the sub-committee  
of the army expenditures investigat-  
ing committee of the house of repre-  
sentatives.

It will be remembered that Mr.  
Dawes served in France and doubt-  
less made a side excursion or two into  
Flanders. It may be that he learned  
some of his picturesque language in  
the latter country, for it was the mud  
in Flanders which gave Uncle Toby  
the inspiration for his simile when  
he said, "swore like the army in  
Flanders."

There may be no occasion for pictur-  
esque language in the office room of  
the new director of the budget, but  
if a man is to be moved to strong ex-  
pressions by hard work, the moving  
force will not be absent. The budget  
is a new thing; it is intricate in its  
imposed duties and moreover it deals  
largely with finance, about which men  
have disagreed ever since the days  
when the Indians and the early set-  
tlers used wampum as a medium of  
exchange.

### A New Version.

A teacher of the deaf had an amus-  
ing experience the latter part of last  
October in teaching her class the  
Lord's Prayer.

Just at this time the children were  
much interested in the coming of Hal-  
loween.

After the children had learned the  
prayer by reading her lips, she re-  
quested them to write it. One began  
with: "Our Father, Who art in heaven,  
Halloween be Thy name." The rest  
of the prayer was correct except, "and  
devil us from evil."

### To Arrest Hiccough.

To arrest hiccough, place the hand  
flat upon the pit of the stomach, im-  
mediately below the breast bone and  
make firm pressure.—Medical Sum-  
mary.

### Oil Leads as Ship Fuel.

Three-fourths of the shipping under  
construction now consists of vessels  
driven by oil fuel.

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