

SELDOM SMILES, BUT WILL FIGHT

Indian Doughboy Can "Go Some" in Own Way.

HE HARDLY EVER SALUTES

Has Unusual Scouting Abilities, Both Hereditary and Acquired—Wins Spangles on the Vests by Remarkable Exploit in Silencing Enemy Machine Gun—Officer Wants German Field Glasses, "Chief" Gets Them.

"The Chief" has smiled for the second time since he came to France—and it is the talk of the —th infantry.

"The Chief" is Private Ross, a full-blooded Ute Indian. About a year ago he threw up his job herding sheep in the barren hills of southern Arizona, walked 50 miles down to Bisbee, "rode the rods" to El Paso and enlisted. In the training camp he was nicknamed "The Chief." There also it was discovered that "The Chief" had unusual scouting abilities—both hereditary and acquired.

He was assigned as battalion scout. That's when he smiled the first time. Chief Ross is hardly a model soldier. He hardly ever salutes an officer and says "Ugh" for "Yes, sir," and shakes his head for "No, sir." Although he has a fair command of English he talks very little. Once only he was detected saluting an officer—that was when he had gone to the officer three times to ask for a leave pass. The third time he saluted.

Wins Spangles on Vests.

But "The Chief" wiped out all the little black marks for sins of omission in the fighting up on the Vesle.

A lone machine gun in a stone building about 200 yards in front of the Americans was holding up the advance. It was broad daylight—three o'clock in the afternoon. The task of silencing the machine gun was given to "Chief" Ross and a picked patrol of three other men.

The patrol disappeared into the brush with "The Chief" leading, with his pistol ready and two hand grenades in his hip pockets. The emplacement was "spotted" in the upper window of the stone house. Two men were left out in front in the bushes to draw the fire of the gun, while Ross stealthily worked up toward one side of the building and his companion on the other. Ross crawled up to the side of the building unobserved and edged around to where he could see the muzzle of the machine gun protruding from a window.

Two seconds later a well-placed grenade burst in the room with the Germans, killing two and shattering the machine gun. The surviving German executed a strategic retreat through the rear window and slid down to the ground behind the building where he would be protected by another machine gun farther back.

Chief Outwits Enemies.

It was sure death to try to reach the running German from either side of the building. The German was cunning but not so cunning as "The Chief." He swung himself up to the window and crawled rapidly up the roof toward the ridgepole. From that point of vantage he could see the enemy without danger to himself.

Three shots stopped the fleeing Boche.

That was when "The Chief" smiled the second time, the boys of the —th infantry declare. Some of them aver that "The Chief" emitted the Ute war-whoop, surprising the Germans so much that they stopped firing for a few moments.

Once before the incident on the Vesle, so the boys say, "The Chief" almost smiled. A lieutenant expressed a desire for a pair of German field glasses within the hearing of Ross. That night he went out and came back in 40 minutes with a fine pair of German glasses. As he presented them to the lieutenant he merely said, "Heap easy," and almost smiled.

PEA-SHOOTERS WARNED

Food Administrator Appeals to Patriotism of Cleveland Boys.

"Every pea you shoot is a shot for the Kaiser," said County Food Administrator R. C. Roneche, in an appeal to the patriotism of the boys of Cleveland to cease from the practice of pea-shooting, the time-honored boyhood method of warfare, and help win the war.

"Food will win the war. Peas are food. You may not waste many, but remember if all the boys in the country waste peas it will mean an enormous loss," he also states in his appeal.

Prefers Death to Service.

Preferring death to serving in the army and fearing he might be called at any time following registration, J. O. Hill, Jr., took his own life at Charleston, W. Va. He climbed a tree on the edge of a cliff of rocks, adjusted a noose over his neck and jumped over the edge. Death was instantaneous. He was thirty-six years old and a Socialist. He was a farmer.

New Whale Catch Record.

Whaling operations in the north Pacific this year have broken all previous records since 1911. Almost 1,000 whales have been taken since the opening of the 1915 season.

WHEN WOMEN TAKE CHARGE

Bit of Ancient Chinese History That is Decidedly Interesting Coming Just at This Time.

In the World Outlook Wei-fy H. Honsinger gave this entertaining bit of ancient Chinese history. It only goes to prove, once again, that "there is nothing new under the sun."

In olden times, when, as Barrie tells us, "the world was so young that pieces of the original eggshell still adhered to it," long before the Tai Ping or long-haired rebels ravaged this part of China, the two provinces of Kiang and Fukien were quarreling. The men went out to fight and left the women at home, even as we do today. The women did not know anything about planting crops or puddling rice fields. At first they just let things slide, hoping the men would soon return.

But the feuds grew fiercer and more men were called out. The fighting reached the Kan and Hsia Kiang. Finally all the strong men disappeared from their ancestral halls. In the swift years that followed the women found, to their surprise, that they could make the rice shops prosper. More junkies were snuffing up the river than in former days and clean little houses lined the shore for long distances.

But although everything was going beautifully and the women were making more money than they ever had before, the feeling gradually grew that no town could be complete without husbands.

A vote was accordingly taken and the majority decided that husbands should be imported.

Enter husbands from a neighboring clan. The women having conceived the scheme, worked it out logically. Husbands were soon given to understand that they were husbands only, and imported at that.

"We shall still be managers of our lands and rice shops. We will run this town and see that no harm befalls the province. You are to look after the children." So the dictum ran and the men subsided into mere men and became useful to the community.

So the women managed with a high hand in Hsia Kiang, just as our men did in the Flint age. And the women in Hsia Kiang have kept on managing just as our men liked to manage a man-made world even to the present day.

Maine Producing Flour.

Flour mills, once fairly numerous in Maine, but largely eliminated by Western competition, are being restored through the operation of the war, the shortage of transportation facilities, the conservation of wheat flour and consequent food regulations, and the increased acreage of wheat in this state, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. Maine people will once again have the opportunity of eating bread made of Maine flour ground in a Maine mill from Maine raised wheat. The increased wheat acreage in Maine this year has been simply astonishing. And there is a big demand for all the flour that can be ground from all the wheat raised in Maine this year. It is estimated that in rural Maine every year there is consumed about 176,000 barrels of flour, which has been shipped into the state from the West. The saving of cars for transportation for other commodities is therefore a very large one if the flour used could be raised and ground in Maine. Brewer, for instance, has an up-to-date flour mill which is turning out 40 barrels of flour in 24 hours. The mill, up to a year ago, was a sawmill. The wheat storage capacity is 5,000 bushels.

Soy Bean Crop Important.

The soy bean was introduced into the United States as early as 1804, but it is only during the last decade that it has become a crop of much importance. At the present time it is most largely grown for forage. In many sections, especially southward and in some parts of the corn belt, a very profitable industry has developed from the growing of seed. During the past few years the acreage has increased to a very considerable extent. The large yield of seed, the excellent quality of forage, the ease of growing and harvesting the crop, its freedom from insect enemies and plant diseases, and the possibilities of the seed for the production of oil and meal and as a food all tend to give this crop a high potential importance and assure its greater agricultural development in America.

Less Cement Produced.

Statistics of the cement industry in the United States in 1917, prepared by the United States geological survey, indicate that the total shipments of Portland cement from the mills amounted to 90,703,474 barrels, valued in bulk at the mills at \$122,745,088. This represents a decrease in quantity of 4.1 per cent and an increase in value of 17.8 per cent compared with 1916. The production of Portland cement in 1917 was 92,814,292 barrels, compared with 91,521,198 barrels in 1916, an increase of 1.4 per cent. This production holds the record, the next highest output, 92,097,131 barrels, having been in 1913.

Yep, It'll Do the Rest.

"Dear me," observed Mrs. Languid, lastly, as she settled herself in her steamer chair and gazed leisurely about her through her one-hoss lorgnette. "How wonderfully convenient these ocean steamers are, to be sure! Why, we won't even be troubled to punish little Algernon when he is naughty. All we'll have to do is to lay him across a coil of rope in one of those spanking breezes we read so much about."

FIGHT SOCIAL DISEASE NEXT

"Red Light" Districts Are Not Essential to Our Cities—Social Disease War Is Next War

By J. W. Kaltenbach

One of the greatest lessons taught the American people by the war, is that the so-called "Red Light" or "Segregated Vice District" is not essential to our cities as some have maintained before.

From the outset when Uncle Sam set aside sixteen training camps, where the boys of draft age were to undergo their military schooling, a warfare as highly organized and no less efficient than the campaign in France, has been carried on by Federal agents against social vice and social diseases.

As a result of this campaign, writers of authority today assert that there are no more Red Light districts as they were banished from the large cities by reason of the severe military rules laid down as a social "barrage" around the boys in these camps. Space will not permit to go into details as to how this was accomplished but the results are apparent in many ways.

Statistics show that in the first year of the war England had no less than 15% of her men, in service, contaminated by so called social diseases—France was so bad that she had to maintain huge detention camps where men of this infection were kept apart as severely as the they were lepers—the ratio in our own camps probably never exceeded one per cent, or ten to every thousand men, furthermore five men carried disease into the camp to one that contracted it after enlistment.

The stigma of shame attached severely to the boys enlisted from eastern Kansas-Oklahoma and western Missouri; the reason for this can only be chargeable to a moral slackness in the cities contiguous to this territory and to the further fact that in intensive industrial centers such as coal camps, mine centers and oil and gas fields with their transient workmen, money is plentiful and flows freely and the resultant tendency is greater to debauchery and dissipation.

This "license" of freedom was immediately checked by our military rules which forbid the presence of questionable women on training grounds and made the cities around the camps "keep clean house" when the boys went out on furlough; the government went further and caused the arrest and detention of all women found to be frequenters around these camps.

The campaign begun primarily to adjust or insure the military fitness of the boys who went into training, resulted in one of the greatest clean up affairs the country had ever experienced and it was done so quietly as to almost escape attention; however, the war on social vice has not been fully won and the work done by the Federal Government only acts as an armistice for when that great arm of discipline is relaxed as it is bound to be after the training camps are abolished, the forces of the underworld will stand blatantly ready to peddle their wares "when Johnnie comes marching home."

Veneral disease does not originate in the army and is therefore not to be attached as a war epidemic; but as a civil problem and a peace time problem.

The protection of our homes is our sacred duty whether against foreign invaders or against the incipient thing that attack individually and the city of Baxter Springs faces the problem just as Kansas City or St. Louis or New York face it.

Ignorance and modesty do much to stimulate if not to foster the spread of prostitution and its offspring, venereal disease; you cannot stop crime by turning your back upon it; it takes action of a kind that will stop the traffic in such things and can only be brought about by PUBLICITY.

City legislation to suppress questionable characters or resorts existing in the confines of the city will do much to discourage the pest; by reporting all cases of social disease as other contagious or infectious diseases are reported will be a great help and if necessary, tho a little unethical some may say—the placarding of all homes or places where the disease is known to exist.

When men and boys are confronted with this damning testimony, less of our young men will go wrong and the divorce mills of the land will lose a great deal of the grit that now keeps them grinding.

This is not a job for sentimentalists or enthusiasts or pink tone—it is a task for hard headed fathers and mothers, professional men and capable

IS ARMORY SUGGESTION GOOD?

Armory Would Be Fine Memorial to the Boys Who Have Given Their Lives from This Neighborhood

We notice that Columbus is figuring on the erection of a shaft monument in that city for the Columbus boys who gave their lives for their country in France. Other towns are devising and considering memorials. True, there is no particular hurry about it, but Baxter Springs wants to pay just as much tribute to her soldiers as other towns are doing and we want to do it just as promptly. We have other things to do here, but we also have a little spare time to work on the memorial proposition.

Mr. L. A. Smith made a suggestion at the soldier banquet some days ago which we thought was excellent and which every body else seemed to think was just the thing. Mr. Smith said he would start off a subscription list with \$20 for the erection of an armory in Baxter Springs. Mr. Smith's idea of it was to get someone to either sell or give ground space for a building to be used as an armory and a community gathering place. We have nothing of this kind in Baxter Springs other than the Library building. As this building is dedicated to use as a library and is serving several other purposes it is thought out of the question for the uses to which an armory building might be used.

One of the most humiliating things the town has is the city hall. The jail cramps a good sized bootlegger and the council chamber is barely large enough for a back house. We really do not blame the council for any mistakes made in such a cramped space. Two cigars will fill the place to reeking with fumes and if the council is in session and one has to expectorate, the best chance of doing it without giving somebody a bath is to elbow yourself to the door.

What we are getting at is something after the following: Why could not Mr. Smith's idea incorporate a city hall? We think something of the kind is his idea. When a visitor calls on the council, one of the councilmen must stand up to give the visitor a seat. We need a more imposing city hall badly. We believe a new building might be incentive to our civic body to strain a point to give the city a good administration. There is certainly nothing to inspire a councilman in the present meeting place. Also we might be able to call a quorum more often.

Will someone in Baxter Springs, who is interested in the subject take it up and write an article for the Daily Citizen, in favor of working out some plan along the line of Mr. Smith's suggestion?

DENT SAYS WE LOSE CHANCES

Charlie Dent Says Baxter Springs Has Had Time to Do More Than We Have in the Improvement Line

Charlie Dent, well known in this city, and an old resident, paid the Daily Citizen office a call Tues. morning. Mr. Dent was formerly business manager of the Tulsa, Okla., World, one of the best papers in Oklahoma, as well as one of the largest.

Mr. Dent says that he came up to Baxter to pay his taxes and visit relatives. He says he pays high taxes, which would not worry him a bit if Baxter Springs had lived up to her opportunities in the way of improvement. Mr. Dent says the town has had two years in which to accomplish things and while having done a good deal we have done little compared to what we should have done.

Mr. Dent is very good natured and is very loyal to Baxter Springs and his criticism is offered in the best of spirit and perhaps it is just—is it? Mr. Dent comes from Tulsa where they do things over night.

The Once Over.
Life is a book. Read it carefully, for you can only read it once.—Boston Transcript.

OPINIONS OF THREE PAPERS

Either mine wages must come down or efficiency of workers must go up. This is the belief of many operators and mine owners who have watched descending prices with stationary or climbing costs for many months. Naturally it is the wish of the big majority, if not of all, of those mining men that wages might remain the same and efficiency be increased. It isn't altogether impossible, either. A few months ago, after a good many men had been called into military service, labor was short in the mining field, and it was hard to get efficient help. This condition has been changed greatly already, and will be changed even more decidedly in the next few weeks as more of the boys come home. One mine operator declares he gets twenty applications for work now to where he got one a few months ago.

As workers get more plentiful it will be easier for the mine managers to maintain a more efficient class of workmen, but whether the increase in efficiency will be sufficient to make up for the lack of profit indicated by ore prices over production costs remains to be seen. Some producers are inclined to believe the introduction of some sort of bonus system in the mines will help. The plan is being tried out by two of the largest companies and with good success, it is reported, but only as applied to drillers. The superintendent for one of these companies states that the introduction of the system has resulted in a marked increase in efficiency, and profitable both to the men and to the mine owners.

At another property the superintendent recently reported that a trial of the bonus system was unsatisfactory, results not being at all desirable. In that case, however, it was not tried out with the drillers but with the shovelers.—Record-Herald.

The above article is not half strong enough and barely mentions the vital point—The labor question.

This district is filled with mine workers that have drifted in here from all parts of the country. During the war the best and most able men were called to fight for Uncle Sam, leaving this district in a position where the operators were forced to get along with men that were only "culls;" men who would not, during normal conditions, hold a job. These men demanded and were paid wages far in excess of their worth, working a hardship on the operators in many ways—less work, less dirt hoisted, underground conditions worse, greater loss and damage to material and mill, greater supply expense, less efficiency everywhere, all combined to create greater overhead operating expense. Quite often men would quit one job to go to another just because he was told to "crowd the collar" instead of holding his hand in the operator's pocket. Now that the younger and better men are returning, the operators should call a large per cent of these leeches upon the carpet and tell them in forcible language to go back to Arkansas.

Working underground is worth much more than a job on top, but the operator is entitled to eight hours actual work from the men who draw miner's pay.

Mr. Operator, instruct your ground boss to get results, but see to it also that the ground boss knows his business. Almost anyone can "cover up" a mill, with dirt; have him watch his ground and don't wear out your mill running them on lean dirt when he can get good dirt with the same powder.

If the superintendent of a mining property actually wants better results from now on; it would be well to start in the office and hunt out every place from the office on down, where a saving can be made. Let efficiency be your watchword.—Commerce News.

Perhaps there is some truth in the above opinions of the Miami Record-Herald and the Commerce News, but we are inclined to believe the operator should not blame his short profits on the working miner. If the operators of this district could organize as other big business is organized and not depend on the generosity of the smelter combination or the New Jersey zinc producers, the Kospelter district would fare much better. As a matter of fact there is not enough heavy weights in this district to gain for the industry the respect to which it is entitled. Outside of the district one never hears of it except by accident. Zinc producers have never been advertised and zinc industries have never been exploited. What the lead and zinc producers experienced in labor shortage was similar to every line of business in the country. When the water is squeezed out of the watered stock in the district and when the mills that are setting over blanks are announced we believe the district will pay immense profits yet on the legitimate investments. People who bought paper mines and paper mills are loser and no dividends will be forthcoming. Stock selling propositions that only run a little now and then to give argument for the salesman will "holler" louder than anyone over the low price of ore, but as a matter of fact there are several propositions in this and the Oklahoma district that the low price of ore furnished a splendid alibi for shutting down. Hundreds of people have been fleeced on the lead and zinc propositions during and following the first boom, when people thought Picher would be larger than Joplin in five years. There is value enough under the ground between this place and Miami, Oklahoma—or between here and Picher—to make big cities and many wealthy people, if the industry were organized to command the price in the way of creating the demand, but the history of this district has been to dig the metal from the ground and take whatever some one wants to give for it. The bigger side of big industry have never been grasped by the producers of this district, which fact stands out very plain to any who care to look.

BIGGEST NAVY SAYS DANIELS

Our Armada Must Be Able to "Lick" Any Other or It's Valueless, Secretary Declares

Washington, Jan. 2.—Unless a league of nations or other tribunal that will make certain the limitation of international armament, is established, the United States must build the greatest navy in the world, Secretary Daniels told the house naval committee.

"It is my firm conviction," declared the secretary, "that if the conference at Versailles does not result in a general agreement to put an end to naval building on the part of all the nations, then the United States must bend her will and bend her energies, must give her men and her money, to the task of the creation of incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

With the completion of the proposed new three-year building program, adding ten dreadnaughts, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers and 130 smaller craft to the fleet, America still will rank second in naval strength to Great Britain, said the secretary, who appeared before the committee to make his final recommendations for the 1920 naval building bill which the committee is considering.

"Does the president back the policy of making us the first naval power in the world?" asked Representative Kelley of Michigan.

"Yes, if competitive building is to

HEAD STUFFED FROM CATARRH OR A GOLD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Opens Air Passages Right Up.

Instant relief—no waiting. Your clogged nostrils open right up; the air passages of your head clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, sniffling, blowing, headache, dryness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh disappears.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed up with a cold or nasty catarrh.

(First published in Baxter Springs News, Dec. 20, 1918.)

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

The State of Kansas, County of Cherokee, In the Probate Court in and for Said County.

In the matter of the Estate of Noah Harwell, Deceased, and all other persons interested in the above said Estate, are hereby notified that my final report is now on file in the Probate Court, in and for said county, for the inspection of parties interested. I shall, on the 30th day of January, 1919, apply to said Court for a full and final settlement of said Estate, and ask the Court for an order allowing my compensation, declaring who are the legal heirs to this Estate.

Jesse J. Watson, Administrator of the Estate of Noah Harwell, Deceased. Dated, Columbus, Kansas, December 17, A. D. 1918.

continue," said Daniels. "We are now easily the second naval power, but this program will not make us the first."