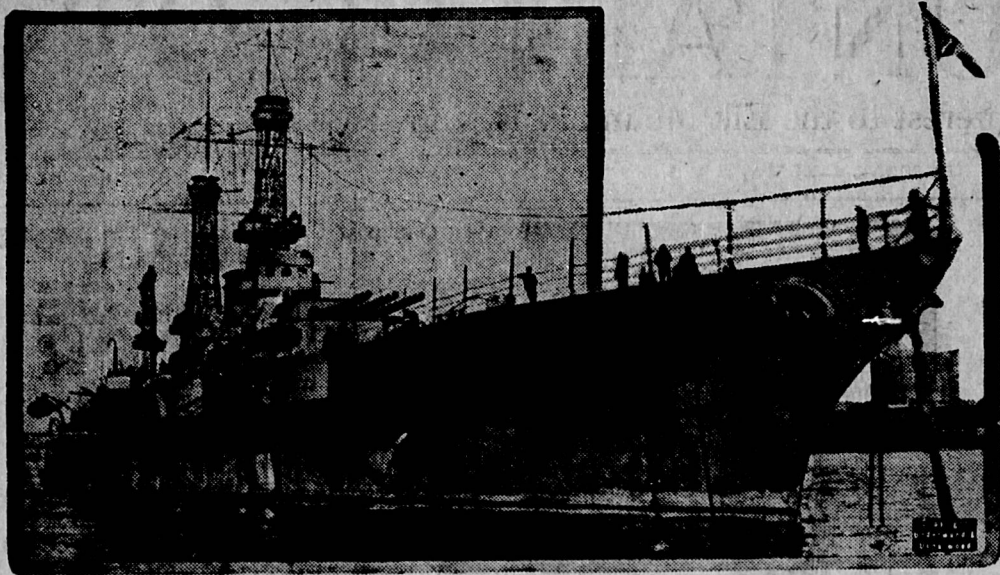


ONE OF OUR GREATEST BATTLESHIPS AT ANCHOR



During the big naval parade at New York one of the vessels that aroused the most admiration was the electrically driven dreadnaught New Mexico, which is here shown at anchor in the Hudson.

MANY NEW WAYS TO AID ALASKANS

Washington.—While educators have spoken of what education ought to do, and have propounded theories the burden of which has been that education and life should be synonymous, one part of the United States has been experiencing such an ideal in actual practice. In Alaska each schoolhouse is a social center for the accomplishment of practical ends. Many of the buildings, in addition to the recitation room, contain also kitchen, quarters of the teacher, and a laundry and baths for the use of the native community.

Every teacher is a social worker. Every district superintendent, in visiting his widely separated schools, must travel vast distances by sled over the frozen, trackless wilderness. Frequently he must risk his life on treacherous, tempestuous waters in a native canoe or small power boat. He must endure the violence of the northern storms, the rigors of the arctic winter, and the foulness of the native huts in which he must often find shelter.

Directed by Bureau of Education. This work is carried on under the supervision of the bureau of education, and the details of current operation are reported upon by William Hamilton. He tells that there are in Alaska approximately 25,000 natives in villages ranging from 30 or 40, up to 300 or 400 persons, scattered along thousands of miles of coast line and on the great rivers. Some of the villages on remote islands or beside the frozen ocean are brought into touch with the outside world only once or twice a year, when visited by a United States coast guard steamer on its annual cruise, or by the supply vessel sent by the bureau of education.

Many of the settlements have no regular mail service and can communicate with one another and with the outside world only by occasionally passing boats in summer and sleds in winter. During eight months of the year all the villages in Alaska, with the exception of those on the southern coast, are reached only by trails over the snow-covered land or frozen rivers.

In spite of the difficulties of the problem a United States public school has been established in each of seventy villages. In many instances the school is the only elevating power in the community.

Tuberculosis, pneumonia, rheumatism, and venereal diseases prevail to an alarming extent in many of the native villages, and in its endeavor to safeguard the health of the natives of Alaska the bureau of education maintains hospitals in five important centers. It employs physicians and nurses, who devote themselves to medical and sanitary work, and provides medical supplies and textbooks to the teachers to enable them to treat minor ailments and intelligently to supervise hygienic measures. There are extensive regions in which the services of

a physician are not obtainable. Accordingly, it often becomes the duty of a teacher to render first aid to the injured or to care for a patient through the course of a serious illness.

Supervise Co-Operative Store.

Another duty of the teacher is to supervise the co-operative store which is owned and managed by the natives, who deal in everything but refrigerators. Strange to say, the government of the white man has to protect the native from the white man himself. To secure the native from the intrusions of the unscrupulous trader, the bureau of education has adopted the policy of establishing reservations to which large numbers of natives can be attracted and where they can obtain fish and game and conduct their own industrial and commercial enterprises. The settlement at Noorvik, on the Kobuk river, in arctic Alaska, is one of the most conspicuous successes of this policy.

With their advancement in civilization the Eskimos living at Deering, on the bleak sea coast, craved a new home. Lack of timber compelled them to live in the semi-underground hovels of their ancestors, while the killing off of game animals made it increasingly difficult to obtain food. An uninhabited tract on the bank of the Kobuk river, 15 miles square, abounding in game, fish and timber, was reserved by executive order for these Eskimos, and thither they migrated in the summer of 1915. On this tract in the arctic wilderness the colonists, under the leadership of the teachers, within two years have built a village with well

TO USE WHALE MILK

Salem, Ore.—Whale milk may some day settle the question of milk supply for Oregon, according to State Veterinarian Lytle, who is entirely serious in the matter.

"The milk shortage," said Mr. Lytle, "may be swatted some day by domesticating the whale. With the whole Pacific ocean as a farm the domesticated whale would put the Oregon dairy business on a mammoth scale. Whales are mammals, each of which furnishes about a barrel of milk at a milking, and while at present they are a little too shy to be exactly classed as easy milkers, some day they will be domesticated."

Doctor Lytle suggests placing a sheep or two on every lawn in Oregon as a more immediate means of curing the milk and wool shortage.

"A good sheep of long or medium wool will give as much milk as a \$75 milch goat, and it is the finest obtainable for infants. In addition, from \$6 to \$8 worth of wool can be obtained. If the lamb is raised, \$10 can

ALLIED SUBS PERILED

London.—One of the greatest perils to allied submarines during the war was attack by friendly destroyers. A submarine was assumed to be an enemy when sighted by the ships of any allied nation and it was up to the submarine to show recognition signals if she was not German.

But if it was a destroyer that sighted the submarine she was always making for the little craft by the time the recognition signals could be shown. A slight hitch in getting up a flag or firing a rocket would mean the submarine would be forced to seek safety beneath the surface.

Probably the last attack of this sort was made by American destroyers on a new British submarine of a large type. She was being tested when sighted by the destroyers and they made for her full speed. Something happened to the signal system, and the under-water vessel submerged as depth charges began to tear up the water. One charge shook her until

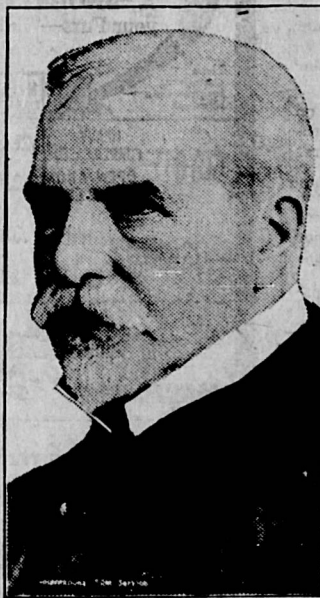
the crew thought she was doomed. The submarine was constructed to dive 320 feet, but that was forgotten as charge after charge exploded near by. Finally she struck bottom at 300 feet and it was found she was not badly damaged. She was kept on the bottom until her commander was certain the destroyers had gone. Then she was cautiously brought to the surface.

"She don't need any more testing after that experience," the commander reported to the officer in charge of the submarine base.

Hog Weighed 712 Pounds. Keyser, W. Va.—The largest hog ever killed in this section of West Virginia, dressed recently, weighed 712½ pounds. The meat will bring more than \$150.

The development of ore mining in eastern British Columbia shows a steady progress.

SIR DYCE DUCKWORTH



Sir Dyce Duckworth, one of the best known of England's prominent physicians, served on the naval medicine consulting board. He is active and honorary member of many of the world's most famous medical societies. He sacrificed thousands of pounds yearly practice by devoting much of his time to the affairs of the board.

laid-out streets, neat single family houses, gardens, a mercantile company, a sawmill, an electric light plant, and wireless telegraph station which keeps them in touch with the outside world.

NEGRO IS FATHER OF FORTY

Had Eighteen Children by First Wife, None by Second and Twenty-Two by the Third.

St. Louis.—B. B. Banks, a negro, who lives in Benton, St. Louis county, says he is the father of 40 children.

Banks asserts that all his "babies" are alive. He says he has six sons in France.

Banks was discovered in Division No. 5 of the circuit court, where he was a plaintiff, in an action against the Clover Leaf Casualty company, seeking judgment of \$500 for alleged personal injuries suffered while employed at a steel plant.

"I've been married three times," Banks said. "By my first wife I had 18 children. She's dead. My second wife had no children. I divorced her. I had 22 children by my third wife."

COAL COMING FROM ALASKA

Railroads Planned for Development of Big Fields in the Far North.

Seattle, Wash.—Development of the coal resources in Alaska which have been locked up through federal laws has been greater in 1918 than in all previous years combined, according to advices received by the Seattle chamber of commerce, due to the construction of the government railway.

The first shipment of Alaska anthracite coal to reach tidewater was delivered at Cordova October 24. Another shipment of 100 tons is now en route to Seattle. The Alaska anthracite railway has been completed from tidewater on Bering river to the coal mines of the Alaska Petroleum and Coal company, 22 miles.

It is planned to extend this railroad eight miles from its present tidewater terminus to deep water on Okalek channel, Controller bay, where coal can be discharged direct from the cars to ocean carriers.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKET.

Cattle.	
Fat steers, grassers, choice to prime	\$13.00@14.50
Fat steers, grassers, good to choice	11.50@12.50
Fat steers, grassers, fair to good	10.00@11.50
Heifers, prime	8.75@9.50
Cows, fat, good to choice	8.50@9.25
Cows, fair to good	7.25@8.25
Cows, medium to fair	6.50@7.25
Cows, canners	5.00@6.25
Bulls	8.00@9.00
Veal calves	8.00@12.00
Feeders, good to choice	10.50@12.00
Feeders, fair to good	9.50@10.50
Stockers, good to choice	9.00@10.00
Stockers, fair to good	8.00@9.75
Stockers, medium to fair	7.25@8.00

Good hogs \$16.50@17.00

Sheep.	
Lambs, fat	\$14.75@15.25
Lambs, feeders, good	14.50@15.00
Lambs, feeders, fair	13.50@14.50
Ewes, fat	8.00@8.75
Ewes, feeders	6.00@7.50
Yearlings	10.00@11.00
Wethers	9.00@10.00

Hay and Grain Market. (F. O. B. Denver, Carload Price.)

Hay.	
Colorado, upland, per ton	\$22.00@23.00
Nebraska upland, per ton	20.00@21.00
Prarie hay, Colorado and Nebraska, per ton	20.00@21.00
Timothy, per ton	23.00@24.00
Alfalfa, per ton	19.00@20.00
South Park, per ton	22.00@23.00
Gunnison Valley, per ton	21.00@22.00
Straw, per ton	5.00@6.00

Grain.	
Oats, Nebraska, 100 lbs., buying	\$2.45
Corn chop, sack, selling	3.10
Corn, in sack, selling	3.05
White corn meal, per 100 lbs.	4.00
Yellow corn meal, per 100 lbs.	4.00
Gluten feed, sacked, selling	3.34
Bran, Colo., per 100 lbs., selling	1.75

Hens.	
Hungarian Patent, 28 lbs., sacked, subject to discount	\$5.14
Hungarian, 48 lbs., sacked, subject to discount	2.57
Hungarian, 48 lbs., sacked, subject to discount	1.32

DRESSED POULTRY.	
The following prices on dressed poultry are net F. O. B. Denver:	
Turkeys, No. 1s.	25 34
Turkeys, old toms.	25 34
Turkeys, choice, 12 to 15 lbs.	18 30
Hens, lb.	20 22
Cocks, young	24 26
Geese	24 26
Roosters	12 14

Live Poultry.	
Turkeys, 9 lbs. or over	23 25
Hens	19 23
Ducks, young	22 24
Geese	20 22
Springs	30 32
Broilers, 1½ to 2 lbs.	30 32

RABBITS. \$1.50@1.75

Eggs, strictly fresh, case count \$16.75@17.00

Butter.

Creameries, 42, 1st grade, lb.	43
Creameries, 1st grade, stor.	56
AGE	57
Creameries, 2d grade (cold)	52
Butter, under 16 lbs.	52
Packing stock	40 41

Feat.

Apples, Colorado, box	\$2.00@2.50
Pears, cooking	2.25@2.75

Vegetables.

Beans, navy, cwt.	10.00@12.00
Beans, Pinto, cwt.	7.00@7.50
Beans, Lima, lb.	16 18
Beans, green, lb.	35 38
Beans, wax, lb.	35 38
Beets, new, cwt.	2.00@2.50
Cabbage, new, Colo.	2.00@2.50
Cauliflower, lb.	1.50@1.75
Celery, homegrown, doz.	60 70
Cucumbers, hothouse, ds.	2.50@3.00
Lettuce, head, doz.	1.25@1.50
Onions, table, doz.	60 75
Onions, cwt.	65 80
Potatoes, new, cwt.	1.40@2.00
Radishes, long, hothouse	10 15
Radishes, round, hothouse	25 35
Spinach, lb.	10 15
Turnips, cwt.	1.50@1.75

HIDES AND PELTS.

Dry Hides.

Butcher, 16 lbs. and up	22 25
Butcher, under 16 lbs.	23 26
Fallen, all weights	27 30
Bulls and stags	17 20
Culls	15 18
Dry salted hides, 6c per lb. less.	15 18

Dry Hides.

Wool pelts	25 28
Short wool pelts	20 23
Butcher shearings	15 18
No. 2 and murray shearings	10 13
Bucks, saddles and pieces of pelts.	15 18

Green Salted Hides, etc.

Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 1	1.50
Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, No. 2	1.40
Bulls, No. 1	1.10
Bulls, No. 2	1.00
Glue, hides and skins	1.00
Kip, No. 1	1.60@1.80
Kip, No. 2	1.40@1.60
Calif. No. 1	2.50@2.80
Calif. No. 2	2.40@2.60
Branded kip and calf, No. 1	1.50
Branded kip and calf, No. 2	1.40
Part cured hides, 1c per lb. less than cured.	
Green hides, 2c per lb. less than cured.	

Green Salted Horshides.

No. 1	\$5.00@6.00
No. 2	4.00@5.00
Headless, 50c less.	
Ponies and glue	\$2.00@3.00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

New York Cotton Exchange.

Month.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	23.00	23.20	23.00	23.08
January	28.90	29.00	28.80	28.80
March	27.25	27.42	27.15	27.20
May	26.20	26.37	26.11	26.17
July	25.50	25.66	25.40	25.49
Spot	21.85	22c up.		

Metal Markets.

Bar silver, \$1.01½	
Copper, per lb., 23c.	
Lead, 86.00.	
Spelter, 77.51.	
Tungsten concentrates, unit, \$7.00@72.00.	

Duluth Linned.

Duluth—Linned, \$3.60@3.62.	
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Liberty Bond Quotations.

Liberty 3½s.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
1st 4s	99.58	99.60	99.50	99.60
2d 4s	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
3d 4s	98.00	98.00	98.00	98.00
4th 4s	96.46	96.46	96.46	96.46
5th 4s	95.24	95.26	95.20	95.26
6th 4s	96.26	96.28	96.20	96.26
7th 4s	95.66	95.68	95.60	95.66

Live Stock Market.

Chicago—Hogs—Bulk of sales \$17.55@17.85; butchers, \$17.65@17.95; light, \$17.20@17.55; packing, \$17.00@17.30; throw outs, \$16.00@16.90; pigs, \$16.25@17.00.	
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Cattle—Beef cattle, good, choice and prime, \$18.00@20.00; common and medium, \$17.50@18.40; butcher stock, cows and heifers, \$8.00@14.25; canners and cutters, \$7.00@8.00; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, \$16.50@14.00; inferior, common and medium, \$8.00@10.50; veal calves, good and choice, \$17.00@17.50.

Sheep—Lamb, choice and prime, \$17.25@17.40; medium and good, \$15.50@17.25; culls, \$11.75@14.25; ewes, choice and prime, \$10.75@11.00; medium and good, \$9.25@10.75; culls, \$5.00@7.75.

WESTERN MINING AND OIL NEWS

Arizona.

The Johnson strike near Quartzsite reported sold for \$30,000.

Commonwealth ships copper ore averaging \$3,000 a car from Pearce.

Recent strike in Hardsell mine at Hardsaw is running \$100 in silver.

Bad weather has caused suspension of work on oil properties at Holbrook.

The Consolidated Arizona is averaging around 1,000,000 pounds copper per month, according to reports.

Yavapai county's copper production to continue on large scale until demand shows signs of falling off.

Specimen of pure copper weighing 113 pounds taken from Emerald Isle mine. Production United Eastern Mill for November, 6,873 tons, valued at \$175,833.52. Wrigley Sulphide Mines to be reopened upon stabilizing of metal prices, says reports from Kingman.

Wyoming.

One of the biggest filing fees ever received at the office of the Secretary of State was paid when the Liberty Potash Company of Salt Lake City filed its articles of incorporation at the statehouse. The capitalization of the company is \$11,000,000, and the fee was \$2,205. The new concern will operate in Sweetwater county.

The Fenex Oil Company has reported another well on its section 10, Big Muddy lease, the flow being encountered at a depth of 3,214 feet. The well is said to be producing over 300 barrels of crude daily. The Fenex Oil Company was organized by local business men last fall and owns the royalties on some of the most valuable wells in the Big Muddy field.

A decision rendered recently by First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Vogelsang states that carnotite and other radium, uranium and vanadium compounds are not metals. The decision was rendered in the case of the Consolidated Ores Mines Company, whose application for land grants was canceled on the ground that carnotite is not a mineral.

All limitations on the kind or amount of fuel coal, food and other ship supplies which vessels outward bound from American ports may carry were removed in orders issued by the war trade board. Licenses for bunker coal will be issued in the same manner as heretofore, however, and thru this the board will continue to control the destination of the ships.

New Mexico.

Lead and zinc production comes from the Magdalena District in Socorro county, the Steeplecock District in Grant county and the Cook's Peak District, Luna county. While lead alone is mined in the Central District, Grant county, the Victorio District, Luna county and the Organ Mountain District, Dona Ana county, and zinc in the Hanover and Pinos Altos Districts.

The report of the United States Geological Survey on the output of the mines of New Mexico for the first eleven months of 1918 and the estimated output for December shows a decrease in all metals. The total production was \$681,000 in gold, \$868,000 ounces of silver, 9,250,000 pounds of copper and 98,820,000 pounds of recoverable zinc. The total value was \$28,825,000, as compared with the 1917 output, valued at \$34,986,765.

Copper, of course, is the principal metal produced in New Mexico. The larger part of this production comes from the Chino Copper Company's deposits at Santa Rita. This is a low grade ore which is milled at the company's immense plant at Hurley. The Phelps-Dodge mines at Tyrone and the Eighty-five mine at Lordsburg also enter into the production figures. Other copper mining districts in the state are the Magdalena District in Socorro county, the Orogrande District in Otero county and the Caracito District in Torrance county.

In gold and silver production the Mogollon District in Socorro county leads with an output of \$115,948 in gold and 312,000 ounces of silver, which is less than half of the output of this district in 1917. Other districts producing gold and silver are: The Aztec mines in Colfax county, White Oaks, Parsons and Nogal in Lincoln county, San Pedro in Santa Fe county, and the Orogrande District in Otero county.

Colorado.

Over 100 men are employed by the Primos Company at Camp Urad. Under the management of Mr. Matthews this plant is running to full capacity.

During the past season an increasing number of Boulder mining men have taken up the spar mining at Jamestown, as well as others engaged there in gold and silver mining.

The fifteen principal mining counties in Colorado are Boulder, Clear Creek, Eagle, Gilpin, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Lake, Mineral, Osmey, Park, Pitkin, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit and Teller. The assessed valuation of these fifteen counties on mining property only in 1916 was \$32,905,117, and in 1917 was \$108,474,000. In 1918 the assessed valuation was \$144,301,691.

The stockholders of the Wellington Mines Company, owner and operator of what is conceded to be Colorado's largest zinc producer, on January 2 received a dividend of \$100,000, or 10 per cent on the company's capitalization.

In the San Juan region the situation as to labor, mining costs and influenza was particularly arduous, but despite these difficulties San Juan county's production fell off only \$60,000 in gold, 200,000 ounces of silver, 1,000,000 pounds of lead and 600,000 pounds of copper, and equaled the output of 1917 of 3,200,000 pounds of zinc.

HUSBAND SAVES WIFE

From Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—"For many months I was not able to do my work owing to a weakness which caused backache and headaches. A friend called my attention to one of your newspaper advertisements and immediately my husband bought three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me. After taking two bottles I felt fine and my troubles caused by that weakness are a thing of the past. All women who suffer as I did should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

Mrs. JAS. ROHRBERG, 620 Knapp St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.