

TWO UNABOUTS

By DONALD ALLEN

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Dr. Bennett had just opened his office at Scottville, and the people of Scottville, including the two who had been there for so long, were wondering how long it would take him to get out.

Scott had a few hundred dollars after receiving his diploma, and he was preparing to go to the city to get a run-around. He had planned to go to the top within three months, and he didn't talk politics.

He also wore gloves and a hat, and he didn't talk politics. He had a car, and it didn't have a top. He had a car, and it didn't have a top.

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fact" to beat the band, and if something don't happen, then I don't know!"

As a matter of fact, the doctor did have the better machine. It was geared for higher speed, and perhaps he was the better driver. It began to creep up and up, and Miss Ida's actions showed that she was getting nervous. As the machines ran side by side the load of straw loomed up 80 rods away. It was right in the middle of the road, and evidently intended to stay there. There were deep ditches on either side of the highway, and the doctor called to the girl:

"Let's slow down and call it a draw. It will be dangerous to try to pass."
"You can stop," replied the girl as she looked straight ahead and shut her teeth hard.
"I shall keep on!"
"And I shall win!"
"Gee whizz, but the Idlots are goin' to bang into me," shouted the farmer. "Whoa, there—stop, stop!"

In his alarm he pulled on the right hand rein and the horses and load swerved that way. That swerve reduced the speed and crowded the girl into the ditch and the machine turned turtle.

The doctor stopped as soon as he heard the crash, and the farmer gathered up his reins and said:
"Yes, she's in the ditch there, and probably as dead as a door nail, and I can't make out what ails you folks! When you see a load of straw ahead of you why in Sam Hill don't you stop?"

"But you'll stop and help me?" asked the doctor.
"Oh, she ain't dead after all. Hear her yelling! Only got an arm or a leg broke, and I guess you can manage. I like to help folks, but they want this straw right away."
No, Miss Ida had not been killed. She had an arm broken and received several bruises, but when the doctor had heaved the wrecked machine over she coolly said:

"You saw, didn't you, that I was crowded into the ditch—that it wasn't due to my driving?"
"We will discuss that later," replied the doctor, with a smile. "I must get you home at once."
"We will discuss it now, sir. Am I as good a driver as you are?"
"—I think so."

"Didn't the wagon crowd we into the ditch?"
"It certainly did."
"And if it hadn't, wouldn't I have stood a good chance of beating you?"
"—Yes, but you are hurt. Who is your family doctor?"
"We haven't any. You will take me home and patch me up, but not until you have admitted that it wasn't a fair race."

"Well, it wasn't."
"And that if my runabout can be repaired we shall try it again."
"Certainly, if you wish."
"And you are to tell dad that I had nerve—just as much as you had."
"I'll be happy to."

The patient was taken home in the doctor's machine, and attended to, and in due time her own runabout came back from the shop, but somehow or other another race never came off. When she was able to ride out again the doctor made her believe that it must be in his charge, and when she came to drive again he was too busy to race. At the end of six months Farmer Henderson went home from town one day and said to his wife:

"Hanner, you remember that girl and the doctor?"
"Yes! they are goin' to sue you for damages and take our farm away!"
"Sue nothin'. They tell me in town they are goin' to get married. They ought to give me a new wagon for bringin' it about."

WIDEN THE FAMILY CIRCLE
The Stranger Who Is Far From His Kinsfolk Especially Lonely at Thanksgiving.

"Home is the natural objective point for everyone at the Thanksgiving season," says Margaret E. Sangster, in Woman's Home Companion. "This is why the stranger far from kinsfolk and familiar friends is especially lonely amid general merrymaking. When the circle so that it may include at your dinner table your boy's chum who cannot cross the continent to be with his own people on the happy day. Let your daughter invite from college two or three of her girl friends to share Thanksgiving with her."

"Not long ago a man told me that when first he left home to become a clerk in a department store in Philadelphia nothing so touched him as the thoughtful kindness of his employer's wife, who never forgot to invite him to her home on holidays, assuring him that he was as welcome at her Thanksgiving dinner as if he had been a boy of her own."

"There are ways of widening the circle without necessarily going into the highways and byways and bringing in the halt and the blind. If there is among your friends a washerwoman who works hard to feed and clothe her children, a seamstress whose earnings barely cover her needs, if there are orphan children in whom you take an interest, see to it that you share Thanksgiving with them in an unobtrusive way of sending good cheer. I say, intentionally, among your friends. It is a barren life in which sympathy is confined to a single set of people, and unless we have friends among all classes and conditions we are to be pitied for our narrowness."

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT NEWS

NOTES OF GENERAL INTEREST

WILL RESEED 9,000 ACRES, ESTIMATES ARE MADE.

Forest Service Experts to Finish Work Before Snow Sets In.

Nine thousand acres of burned over timber lands in Oregon and Washington are to be seeded with Norway spruce and Scotch pine, according to an announcement made by J. F. Kimmel, of the national forest service. The seeding is under way now and will be completed before the snows set in.

Most of this work is being done in the Siuslaw forests near Mount Hebo, in Oregon, and in the Olympic forests in Washington. The Hebo district includes the areas of whitened timber which stand on the hills outside of Tillamook and along the road between Tillamook and Portland. This section is to be reseeded and in 15 years much of this timber will be hidden under a new and fast growing growth of commercial trees.

The forest service is in this way reclaiming many thousands of acres in the Northwest each year. Norway spruce and Scotch pine were used largely, as this timber is one of the best for marketing purposes and more nearly adapted to Oregon climatic conditions than any other timber.

A million and a half of year old trees are now in the nurseries in the Columbia forests ready for transplanting to spots where reseedling is impracticable.

THREATEN HARD TIMES.
Railroads Will Fight Reduction in Freight Rates.

Washington—That the railroads which have demanded freight increases that will amount to \$75,000,000 annually are in league with "big business" to enforce the rates through is a story in circulation here.

The business interests are opposed to regulation such as is proposed by President Taft, and it is said that Wall street will join the railroads in the fight for higher rates.

The club that is to be held over the interstate commerce commission and the country in general is "hard times." Financial depression and panic, it is predicted, will be the outcome if the rate increases are not granted and the business interests let alone. This is said to have been intimated plainly enough to be a Wall street threat. Big business men and railroad officials who have been in Washington during the discussion of the rate question are said to have been very pessimistic in their views for the future financial outlook. Prosperity seems to have lost its charm, according to the magnates, and the way in which they have said it has been tantamount to an expression of their intention to bring about a financial depression, officials here say.

Small Farms Increasing.
Rapid settlement of the country adjacent to Bend, Prineville, Lakeview and Silver Lake, Oregon, has caused the national forest service to materially reduce the number of cattle allowed to the big cattlemen on the ranges of the Fremont national forest. The reductions were made by Thomas P. McKenzie, of the department of silviculture of the forest service.

The forest service's effect on the cattle business was shown better here than ever before. Where five years ago there would have probably been bloodshed over the efforts of the small rancher to put his flocks on the range, the forest service solves the delicate problem by reducing slightly the number of cattle the big company is allowed and allowing for the smaller herds of the small rancher. The big cattlemen now see the advisability of submitting to government control of the ranges, and all trouble has been avoided. Mr. McKenzie is a well informed man as regards Central Oregon conditions, and was surprised at the number of farmers in that country.

"The newcomers are what are called small farmers in that country, for they take up farms of from 100 to 320 acres in size," said Mr. McKenzie. "Many of the former large owners of land are either breaking their farms up into small pieces and selling them or selling off most of their land and farming on a smaller scale."

Asked to Review Land Cases.
Washington—The Supreme court of the United States has been petitioned by Frederick A. Hyde and Joost Schneider to review the judgment of the court of appeals for the District of Columbia whereby Hyde and Schneider were convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with land deals in California. Although they have been convicted and sentenced, Hyde and Schneider have not served their terms.

Oklahoma Has 1,657,155 People.
Washington—The population of the state of Oklahoma is 1,657,155, according to statistics of the 13th census made public by Director Durand. This is an increase of 242,978, or 17.2 per cent over 1,414,177 in 1907.

Columbia River Allowed \$1,725,000; Others Fare Well.

Washington—Estimates of the cost of river and harbor improvements throughout the United States for the year to end July 1, 1912, contained in the annual report of General Bixby, chief of army engineers, shows a total of \$22,227,361.

In his report General Bixby sets 211 projects as worthy of congressional appropriations. Among these recommendations are:
Ohio river, \$3,550,000.
Mississippi river, \$3,400,000.
Columbia river above Celilo falls to Snake river, \$25,000.
Columbia river, Celilo falls to Dalles rapids, \$600,000.
Columbia river below Portland, \$150,000.
Columbia river mouth, \$950,000.
Los Angeles harbor, \$270,000.
Ocean front, near San Luis Obispo, Cal., \$110,000.
San Francisco harbor, \$30,000.
Oakland harbor, \$150,000.
Eureka, Cal., harbor, \$185,000.
Grays Harbor (Wash.), \$300,000.
Snohomish river, \$75,000.
San Joaquin river, \$25,000.
Coos Bay harbor \$40,000.

Appropriations for the Sacramento river were not recommended, as the report of engineers had not yet been completed.

The lakes to the gulf waterway project is not mentioned in the report. That the rivers and harbors recommendations may precipitate a fight against President Taft's plan to eliminate the "pork barrel" was intimated by the politicians. It is predicted that soon after congress convenes certain congressmen will frame a rivers and harbors bill carrying about \$30,000,000 in appropriations. With the usual additions to early estimates, it is likely that such a bill would carry between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 in the aggregate.

The politicians base their prediction on the president's action at the time he signed a measure carrying \$50,000,000 for the same purpose. At that time he sent a message to congress which said:

"I once reached a conclusion that it was my duty to interpose a veto in order, if possible, to secure a change of method of framing these bills. Subsequent consideration has altered my view of my duty."

The president withheld his veto because for three years there had been no rivers and harbors appropriations and had he failed to sign the measure, government engineers would have been seriously handicapped.

The White House idea is embodied in General Bixby's recommendations, that money should be set aside for the prompt completion of more important projects, and that scattering appropriations for projects which have been dragging along for years should be withheld.

Senator Burton staunchly supports the president and is prepared to make a strong fight against piecemeal appropriations, such as legislators whose political lives depend on the government appropriations would introduce. The same legislators are placed in the predicament of organizing a fight to pass a "pork barrel" bill over the veto of the president.

YEAR IS BIG FOR LIQUOR.
Tobacco Also Furnishes Record Government Revenue.

Washington—The United States has just passed through a banner year for drinks, smokes and oleomargarine. Here is the nation's record for the 12 months ended on June 30, as it shows in the figures of the internal revenue bureau:
Of distilled spirits, 163,000,000 gallons, 30,000,000 gallons more than the year before.
Of fermented liquors, 59,485,111 barrels, an increase of 3,000,000.
Of cigars, 7,600,000,000, or 160,000,000 more than 1909.
Of cigarettes, 6,830,000,000, an increase of 1,006,000,000.
Of plug, fine cut, cube cut, granulated or sliced smoking or chewing tobacco or snuff, 402,000,000 pounds, 4,000,000 more than the year before.
Of oleomargarine, 141,862,282 pounds, 50,000,000 pounds increase.

Illicit distilling and manufacturing of moonshine whisky is on the increase "especially," the bureau says, "where there are state-wide prohibition laws."

The internal revenue receipts on all these things—and certain other things, such as playing cards and mixed food—amounted to more than \$289,000,000.

Army is in Need of Men.
Los Angeles—Captain Charles T. Elliott, U. S. retired, in charge of the recruiting office here, has received telegraphic notice from the secretary of war that the army is in need of recruits in large numbers and he is directed to take action at once to increase the productiveness of his recruiting district, comprising Southern California, by establishing as many branch offices as he can care for. Three new stations will be established.

CHINESE LAUNDRY DOOMED.

Nation-Wide Crusade Against Them Is Proposed.

Chicago—The doom of the Chinese laundry as it exists today may be the result of a nation-wide organization soon to be inaugurated. A crusade of education is to be carried on through newspapers and magazines warning against the unsanitary conditions. The movement had its inception in Chicago and it is expected the first effects will be felt here through an ordinance which soon will be reported to the city council providing stringent regulations for all establishments engaged in supplying clean linen.

The ordinance originated with the health department, and at once received the co-operation of the Laundry association, which obtained the incorporation in the ordinance of clauses even more stringent than those originally drafted. The ordinance has been favorably reported by the committee in charge and its passage is practically assured.

It is declared the statistics of the health department show that epidemics of scarlet fever, diphtheria and other diseases were more prevalent in districts where Chinese laundries were thickest, and these laundries have been the cause of spreading disease.

CENSUS FIGURES FOR PORTLAND AND SEATTLE.
Washington—The population of Portland is 207,214, compared with 90,427 in 1909, and 46,385 in 1890. The increase from 1900 to 1910 therefore is 116,788, or 129.2 per cent, as compared with an increase for the preceding decade of 44,041, or 94.9 per cent.

The population of Seattle is 237,194, an increase of 156,523, or 194 per cent over 80,671 in 1900. The population in 1890 was 37,834.

Census Director Durand said that until the complete returns for Oregon are published, showing the population of Portland's suburbs, a just comparison of the population of the two cities could not be made. Seattle has annexed its suburbs; a very considerable population, similarly contiguous to Portland, is outside its corporate limits.

The revision of the Portland figures resulted in the elimination of 15,745 names. The number taken from Seattle's count was 11,188.

HEIRESSSES TO WORK LAND.
Rich Illinois Girls Take Up Montana Homesteads.

Aurora, Ill.—Miss Winnie Benschbach, whose father, William Benschbach, of Princeton, is one of the wealthiest men in Central Illinois, and Miss Kathryn Smith, daughter of W. I. Smith, also a wealthy resident of Princeton, have taken up land claims in Montana and next April will leave their homes and go to the wilderness, 16 miles from Roundup, Mont., to work their homesteads.

Each girl will fall heir to a fortune of close to \$250,000. They have each filed on 160 acres and will live in log cabins for 14 months. Their claims adjoin and the two cabins will be but 30 feet apart. Both girls say they understand farming and will superintend the work on their claims.

THIEF CUTS OFF GIRL'S HAIR
Makes Away With Tresses But Leaves Jewels Untouched.

Seattle—Leaving untouched valuable jewels and watches which lay on her dresser, a miscreant whose identity is unknown, to the police, entered the room of Miss Bertha M. Parks, 19 years old, at her home, 1216 East Alder street, and while she was sleeping, with her sister, cut from her head long tresses of deep auburn hair, and escaped with his plunder.

Miss Parks immediately became hysterical and a physician had to be summoned in an effort to quiet her. She had not been disturbed in the least, yet her auburn tresses, nearly three feet long, were gone. Her sister had not heard any one in the room, but heavy tracks made by muddy feet were visible on the carpet.

Hostile Natives Killed.
Manila—Detachments of troops and constabulary are operating against the hostile Manobos in Davao, Mindanao island. One column has killed several of the tribesmen, these including two who were implicated in the murder of Earl Geer, a planter from Seattle. Another column has killed three implicated in the murder of Geer and other planters, and has recovered Geer's body. A third detachment had two soldiers wounded, while a fourth lost one man killed in ambush. The rounding up of the tribesmen continues.

MANY GIRLS DIE IN FIRE TRAP

Panic-Stricken Employees Leap to Awful Death.

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Newark, N. J.—In ten minutes 25 girls were burned alive or crushed to death on the pavement by leaping from the windows and fire escapes of the four-story factory building at Orange and High streets, occupied on the top floor by an underwear manufacturing concern.

It was on the top floor where the death list was heaviest. The lower floors were occupied by two paper box concerns and two electrical fixture factories. The latest count shows that 20 of the 25 bodies recovered have been identified and that six girls are missing. They may be among the unidentified or yet in the ruins. The collapse of a wall interrupted the search for bodies.

Fifty were taken to the hospital, of whom two may die.

Among the injured is Joseph E. Sloan, deputy fire chief, who was overtaken by the falling wall and buried in bricks and rubbish. He is badly hurt but may recover.

The rush of the flames was so swift and thrush such terror into the girls on the top floor that the body of one was found still seated on a charred stool beside the machine at which she had been working.

Horrible as must have been what occurred in the crowded upper rooms, what befell outside in the bright sunlight was more horrible.

The building was exceedingly inflammable and the first gush of flames had cut off all escape by the stairways. The elevators made one trip, but took down no passengers and never came back. The only exit was by the fire escapes, the lower platforms of which were 25 feet from the street.

Onto these overcrowded and steep lanes, scorched dancing hot by the jets of flame from the lower windows, pressed forward a mob of women, blind with panic, driven by the fire and the others behind them.

A net had been spread beneath the windows and the girls began to jump, "like rats out of a burning bin," was the way a fireman described the descent.

They came out of the windows like thick treacle, rolled upon the heads of those below them and cascaded off the fire escape to the pavement 60 feet below.

Some of them stood in the windows outlined against the flames and jumped clear. Others jumped from the landings, still others from the steps where they stood. The air was full of them and they fell everywhere—into the net, on the necks of the firemen, and 15 of them on the hard stone slabs.

When the awful rain ceased there were eight dead in the street, and the gutters ran red. Seven were so badly crushed they died in hospitals.

MEXICAN REBELS ROUTED.
Government Troops Kill Fifteen and Wound Many.
Chihuahua, Mexico—In an engagement near this city which lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, 600 Federal troops routed a force of 400 Maderists, driving them repeatedly from a strong position and compelling them to take to the mountains.

The revolutionists lost 15 killed and many wounded. There were no fatalities on the Federal side, but several, including three officers, were wounded. General Navarro was in command of the Federal troops. He left Chihuahua at 5 o'clock in the morning at the head of four companies of the second battalion and two squads of cavalry from the 13th regiment.



Was Her Def, and It Was Accepted.

ing a load of straw, and the doctor cast a swift glance at her wondering if she thought she had the earth. It was the same second and third time. Then one told the girl that the doctor was boasting that his machine could travel three miles to her two. She hadn't said any such thing, but report acted on her the same as truth, and she replied with great

ever catch that young man out on the road I will give him a lesson to do him good."

then some one told the doctor Miss Ida was going to "lay for" and make a holy show of his wife, and though he only smiled, he determined to humiliate her, if opportunity offered.

was a month before it offered. found her apparently waiting for on the broad highway, and she came off with a defiant squeal of alarm. He didn't attempt to overtake her. It wouldn't be dignified to take and pass a young lady the first time. Besides, there was a deal of dust flying, and he also thought he could make out that she was a bit reckless in her driving.

the second occasion, while the car was driving at a fair gait the driver came up and whizzed past him, and he would have laid any odds that he would have a sneering laugh. On the third occasion, he said that he would spare her again. A week later he was on the road waiting for her. She had descended to cull wild geese, but as soon as she appeared he deliberately looked back and accepted. It was her def, and it was accepted. She was going to take a young man down a pig or two.

was going to bring about a farmer Henderson had sold a load of straw to the livery stable the day before, and on this day was driving down town. He was driving in the middle of the road, of course. He was half asleep, of course. There was no particular reason why he should "keep to the right" and have his wide open. By and by he thought he heard a noise behind him, and he looked back to brace up and

now, then, shoot my cats if that girl and that new doctor ain't