



HOW CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE WAS SAVED

New Process Invented to Preserve Surface of Monolith in Central Park.

HEROGLYPHS OBLITERATED.

Waters of Western Climate Caused Khedive's Gift to Disintegrate. Painting Ancient Obelisk With Special Preparation Stopped Decay—Ruined Portions Restored.

New Yorkers awoke one morning to find in their breakfast headlines the news that a zealous park employee had discovered signs of disintegration on the surface of the city's most treasured obelisk—Cleopatra's Needle. Photographs revealed that the monolith was being eaten by large pieces of sandstone having fallen from the tall shaft, carrying with them part of the prized hieroglyphs.

London's twin sister of Cleopatra's Needle was reported as resting comfortably and enduringly on the banks of the Thames, and the rival port wondered whether a preparation would be found to stay the attacks of their harsher climate.

Such a preparation was soon forthcoming. A new paint combination as preservative for stone was invented.

THE OBELISK.

The Obelisk was presented to the City of New York by the Khedive of Egypt.

Lieutenant Commander Charles D. Meade, U. S. Navy, after a three years' effort, obtained possession of it in 1881. It was 215 feet high, 18 feet square at the base, and weighed 220 tons. It was shipped to New York in 1881, and was erected on Jan. 22, 1881.

The height of this monument, from base to top, is 215 feet. The measurement of the base, square through the top, is 18 feet 8 inches. The entire weight of the monolith is 220 tons.

Since it was quarried near the torrid Nile, it has traversed the entire length of 1,872 miles, from the Mediterranean Sea and the mouth of the Atlantic Ocean—a distance of 5,400 miles—before it was first set on its feet.

It was a first-class traveler for one who has exceeded thirty-five centuries. In the course of its existence it has seen the rise and fall of empires, the birth and death of nations, and the passing of the centuries.

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many years. This is a low rate of insurance.

Dwellings, barns, outbuildings, sheds, posts, fences, stock enclosures, windows, implements, windmills and other structures, whether of wood, iron or cement, should be preserved, through the use of paint, from rapid decay. High grade paint may be used successfully for all such purposes. Colored paints will be found the most satisfactory, the coloring matter in the paint adding from two to three years to the life of the coating.

VIEWING RUINS AT RHEIMS

SAYS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BEYOND REPAIRS—PARIS MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY IN WORLD.

The following letter received recently by Mrs. Mattie V. Roberts from Earnest Larsen, is one of the best letters that we have read from "over there" describing the actual conditions, and we have been privileged to print the letter in full, which follows:

Brest, France, April 20, 1919.

Dear Friend:—I have the twelve to four watch this morning and to kill two birds with one stone, decided to write a few letters. I was up to Paris last week on a seven days leave so last week I wrote none at all and must now make up for lost time. Am feeling fine after the trip and it seemed good to get away even for short a time. This was my first leave since I enlisted, and to say that I enjoyed it, is expressing it too mild.

We are having the best weather these last days that we have had in France. Yesterday would be a hard day to beat any place and all hands who possibly could were up on deck the whole day lying on watches, etc., taking a real old sun bath. A person does not mind being here so bad when we have weather like yesterday but believe me there is no place that can compare with the U. S. A.

A chief machinist mate and myself went together, but he had ten days so left him in Paris and he just returned yesterday. We left Brest on Thursday evening on the American special at eight o'clock and arrived in Paris at eight o'clock the next morning, and such a trip. These French coaches were never built for comfort and to make it worse, we were crowded and when we arrived in Paris we were pretty sleepy, but a cup of coffee and a little to eat at the Red Cross put us straight again. The Red Cross have an eating place at every depot in Paris and we had a cup of coffee, a bowl of oatmeal, five centimes or less than fifteen cents. When we left the depot for up town we had our first initiation with the subways of Paris. If you have ridden a subway you can know where to find a jam and that sure was one there. I thought New York and Boston had bad subway jams, but they never even compared to what we struck in Paris. Probably one reason for this is that in Paris there are very few surface cars and the whole street railway system runs underground. The subways are easy to understand once you get the directions, much better than in either New York or Boston, but to ride them one has to be a football player or else you never will get in.

After registering in at the depot we had to hunt up a place to stay and then go to the Naval Headquarters and register there, after which we were free to travel anywhere in France just so we got back on time. We had intended to go to Germany and come back through Belgium, but after making the trip from Brest up, we saw that traveling would be no pleasure, so decided to spend our time in Paris, except for one day at Rheims. Men in uniform cannot travel first class on the trains in France and sometimes the trains are so crowded there is hardly standing room. I wonder what these people would think if they saw one of our pullman cars and a real train.

Paris is famed for her boulevards and fine buildings, and they certainly are the finest of any city in the world. The whole of Paris is centered on the one idea, beauty, and they sure have it. The boulevards are wide and a row of trees on each side make them look fine. There are no street cars to spoil the beauty of the streets and boulevards and it would

OH GOODIE, GOOD-IE! A COUNTRY VACATION



To give little children like this from the cities a vacation in the country this summer, is the motive back of the appeal to be made of the American public by the Salvation Army in a campaign, May 19 to 26. Thirteen million will be asked.

surprise you to see what a difference that makes. All along the boulevards there are benches to sit down and "beaucoup" cafes for those who have a thirst. Scattered all through every part of the city are "places" or what we call squares, and in every place there are statues and fountains. We visited the largest churches and art museums while walking around but for art I am not crazy. The Notre Dame is probably the finest of the different Cathedrals and its location also makes it more beautiful, as it is built on an island in the Seine. The St. Sulpice, St. Pierre and Madeleine are also fine churches, but when you stop to think of the cost of these Cathedrals it looks like foolishness to spend so much in a building. The Catholic church is practically the only religion or church in France and their whole religion seems to center on having a fine Cathedral.

The first day we didn't walk around much and spent the biggest part of the day on the boulevards Italians watching the crowd. The Italians

is the main "drag" as we would call it, and in the evening and at noon it is one solid mass of people. Paris has the latest rising boulevards of any city and up until ten or eleven the boulevards look deserted. In the evening we went to the theatre, but the largest part of the acts were in French, so we didn't enjoy that very well. Paris has the finest opera of any city in the world, but there was nothing on the week we were there. The best show in Paris is the Folies Bergere and tickets can be had quite reasonable. There is one thing an American has to watch in this country and that is about over charging for these people are getting onto that little game and every now and then they try it on some one they pick as 'easy'. The second day, Saturday, we walked across to the opposite side of the Seine and took in the sights over there. The Seine runs through the heart of the city and is a pretty little stream. Some of the finest buildings in Paris are on either bank of the river. The bridges are built for beauty and as the river is not navigable they are built close to the water and on street level. In the morning we visited the Invalids where Napoleon's tomb is located and spent a few hours looking through the museum. There is quite an exhibit of war material of all sorts, which is interesting. The museum proper was closed the day we were there, but I cared little to see it for all that stuff is too ancient.

That afternoon we visited the Pantheon del'Querre, where that famous painting of the war is located. To see this painting alone is well worth the trip to Paris and it is a great piece of work. The building is circular in shape and was built for this picture. The painting of the picture took nineteen artists four years to complete and all that remains to be done now is to put on the date on which Peace is signed. The painting is in the form of a circle and is to represent France and her Allies in front with a view of the entire front from Belgium to the Swiss border in the rear. Each country has a space to itself and the heads of each country are shown also our Generals, Admirals and all branches of war service. The whole thing is true to life and looks more like real than a painting. We also saw Eiffel Tower, the Ferris Wheel and the Trocadero. Going back we went through the Latin quarters and past the St. Germain.

Sunday we slept late and after a good feed we again set out across the Seine past Notre Dame and to the Pantheon and back by the Palais de Senate and through the Luxembourg. The Luxembourg is a small park or what they call a Paris, a garden. On the way back to the hotel we went through the famous art museum of

the Louvre and by the time we got through it was supper time.

Monday we had planned to visit Rheims but it rained so bad that we decided to wait until Tuesday. We spent a few hours roaming around, but was too rainy for much sight-seeing.

Tuesday we spent in Rheims and in seeing the trenches. Rheims is completely ruined and hardly a building remains upright. I doubt if there is one stone building in the city which was not struck during the bombardments. Before the war Rheims had a population of 125,000 people and was one of the most beautiful cities in Paris while today it is just a mess of ruins. Within the past three weeks the people have been allowed to return and an M. P. in Rheims told me there were only 15,000 people there now. The fine Cathedral is ruined beyond repair and it looks lonely standing up among the ruins. We were inside the Cathedral and it makes one feel bad to see such damage. We hiked out to the "Old Hindenburg line" which is about five kilometers from Rheims. The trenches start on the outskirts of the city, but the first line trenches are about three kilometers out. The French and Germans faced each other for four years here and the whole country shows it too. In places the trenches are barely a hundred yards apart and there is barbed wire enough in the entanglements to put a fence around the sun, the moon and the earth and then have enough for Mars and a few more to practice with left over. I saw what it "called no Mans Land" and around Rheims they fought so long on the same ground that the ground is one mass of shell craters. We picked up a few little souvenirs and then hit back for Rheims as the train left for Paris at four forty.

Wednesday we took in the Y. M. C. A. trip to Versailles and I considered this the best part of the whole trip. The "Y" has a special train from Paris down and back and the whole trip is free. Here is where the treaty is to be signed and they are getting ready out there now for the "Big Day." The palace and grounds is often called the playground of Kings. We had hardly time enough to see a tenth of the palace and only a small part of the grounds, but we took in the best parts. The palace and the grounds were started by Louis XIII but it was Louis XIV who built the greater part and Louis XV finished the job. They cost between seventy five and a hundred million dollars to build. We saw the table on which the Peace Treaty is to be signed and went through the room where the delegates will meet to sign it. This room is one of the largest and finest in the Palace and is called the "Room of Mirrors." It runs the full length

of one wing except for a small room at each end, one of which is called the "Room of War" and the other the "Room of Peace." Well I will tell you more of the trip later as you no doubt are tiring of reading such a long epistle.

Have not heard from Dad for several weeks now but he often runs that way he is not much for letter writing. Percy will be in Brest either today or Monday and he will be over to visit if possible. Willard has been not written in a long time and I don't know whether he has left Boston or not. His ship was about to go into commission the last time he wrote so he may have gone on a trip.

The reports are going around that we will be leaving Brest in either May or June and in that case we will probably be back in the States before the Fourth. I hear that the next issue of our paper is to have an article from the captain about going home and we will hear tonight if that report is true.

The Leviathan left Brest yesterday at noon along with the Cunard liner, Aquatona, The George Washington is due in Brest today to carry Wilson back to the States. Whether that is to mean P-E-A-C-E or not seems to be a puzzle. Well I must close and bid farewell for this time and go to bed. Tell everybody Hello for me.

As ever a friend,
ERNEST.

EGGS 85 CENTS NEXT WINTER

SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRODUCE EXCHANGE PREDICTS HIGHER PRICES FROM NOW ON.

The San Francisco wholesale dairy produce exchange announced yesterday that hereafter eggs selling above 60 cents will get the eight per cent discount instead of six per cent as heretofore.

This action is said to be significant, because eggs are expected to jump above 60 cents quickly.

"I predict 85 cents for this year," said W. H. Russell, a director of the exchange. He said the cost of handling eggs had increased approximately 50 per cent.

The added two per cent discount for eggs above 60 cents will be passed to the producer, but will ultimately be borne by the consumer. Russell explained. He said it would be impossible to handle eggs over 60 cents at less than an eight per cent discount.

TIME CARD ON VALLEY & SELTZ RAILWAY.

Effective April 1, 1919.

No. 2 arrives from Hoskins 9.15 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from Camps 4.00 p. m.
No. 1 departs from Camps 10.50 a. m.
No. 3 departs from Hoskins 4.15 p. m.
Nos 4 and 1 daily except Sunday
Freight service 2.30 p. m. on Tuesday and Saturday.

Dr. Dugane, Dentist, over Independence National Bank.

1868 Memorial Day 1919



It has been fifty-one years since this brilliant little woman inspired and helped her great husband, General John A. Logan, U. S. A., and then commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, establish America's Memorial Day, on May 30. The order went forth from Logan's office in Washington, May 5, 1868. Since then our day of observance to the memory of fallen war heroes has found its place in foreign lands and this year France and England will place flowers on graves "over there."—lives given for humanity—while this nation bows its head for the heroes of all its wars—the crusaders who have given all—for freedom. Rounding out a career which has been a life of sacrifice Mrs. John A. Logan has just been decorated with the Belgian medal of Queen Elizabeth, by the king and queen for work as head of the Washington committee on Belgian relief.



For Sale By

Conkey & Walker

PAINT PROTECTION AND ITS ECONOMY.

The preservation of structural materials, which may be obtained through the application of paint, constitutes a most vital means of furthering the conservation of our natural resources. It is, moreover, the most economical method of sustaining the appearance and general upkeep of any community.

A structure coated with sheets of India rubber would not be as well protected from decay as a structure coated with a good oil paint. This is due to the fact that a sheet of rubber is not so durable or as waterproof as a thin dried film of paint. The latter material when applied dries to a continuous elastic film containing finely divided particles of metallic, wear resisting pigments. A square foot of such a film upon a wooden surface costs less than a penny, yet it will beautify and protect a dollar's worth of surface for