

ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Little Stories of Life and Doings of Your Neighbor

"The person who thinks the life of a cattleman is all one continuous round of pleasure has got another thing coming," is the way Earl Topping put it the other day when he returned from a hunt through the hills around Grayback for cattle bearing his brand.

"I still have 18, head out somewhere in the hills and its time to be getting them out or they will be snowed in for the winter, but I can't seem to get track of them with all my riding. Then the 'blacklegs' got after my calves, and two of them died the other day. I have been busy since then vaccinating the rest of the youngsters and think I have got the ravages of the disease stopped."

And Topping thinks that the blackleg business is something that affects not only the bovines but humans as well. One of the human breed broke into Topping's cabin at Pepper camp sometime recently, and when the "cow men" arrived at the camp after a day's ride they found the camp swamped in a bad state of order. The door was off the hinges, the cooking utensils filthy, the firewood gone, and various other things were wrong to add to the discomforts of a bad day in the brush hunting cattle that would not be found. Topping is not the kind of a fellow who "crabs" at the little discomforts of life, and it is safe to say that he would hand out a smiling "come again, fellows," to any who wished to use his camp provided they did not abuse the privilege. But when a cattleman rolls into camp wet and hungry long after dark on a cold, blustering day, he likes to find camp in a half-way habitable condition, with the bacon and the flour hanging in the sack where he put it on the last trip in.

It should not be necessary to even lock these cabins that are built to house the cattlemen or the miners in the hills, but occasionally there comes along a fellow who is no respecter of the rights of others. To him even locks mean little, though some day it would be a proper lesson if one of the class got behind a lock he could not break.

And speaking about Pepper camp, thought turns automatically to District Attorney Miller. The elongated disciple of Blackstone has enriched the state game fund regularly for many years with the price of a license, and those who know say that he will soon have enough deer tags to paper his front room. He has never been able to bring the deer and the tag together though he has had a heap of fun trying. It was on one of these trips of trying that Miller, through the hospitality of Mr. Topping, stopped for several days at Pepper camp. Now Miller has got a nose like a hound for the evil deer, but if his official nose were no better than the proboscis he depends upon to lead him back to camp all the criminals in christendom could congregate in the Miller back yard and be perfectly safe.

The attorney started out over Buck peak just back of Pepper camp one morning to hunt for the buck he had purchased from the state fish and game commission. He forgot to take a spool of thread and mark the way back, and after going a couple of hundred yards he was unable to see the smoke curling up from the fire at camp. So Miller plunged into the brush to head for camp and safety. For hours he tramped the hills, tore his clothing and bruised his shins. Then he came down onto a stream of water. "As soon as I realized I was lost I knew just where I was," said Mr. Miller later.

After reaching the stream, Miller philosophized thusly: "I am one side or the other of Buck peak, for I have come down hill all day. If I am on this side then this must be Cave creek that I am now following; if I am on the other side this of necessity is Grayback. If I start up stream and can keep going long enough I am sure to land either at the caves where I can get a cold flapjack from Dick Rowley or cross the cave trail at Grayback camp and so ultimately return to Pepper camp."

Miller's philosophy was good, and after ascending the creek for several miles he had the feeling of a Balboa discovering another Pacific when he saw the old familiar signs carved on the trees at Grayback camp. He then knew he was on the other side of the mountain, and long after dark

he rolled into camp and relieved the anxiety of his friends.

The next day when Miller went in quest of his buck one member of the party was detailed to stand watch and fire the shotgun at regular intervals when darkness commenced to fall. Through this method Miller got to camp about 8 o'clock, though the supply of ammunition was much depleted in answering his signals.

GERMANY HAS FLOOD OF PAPER CURRENCY

Berlin, Nov. 15.—The Dresdener bank of Berlin states that circulation of paper currency in Germany amounted to 40,125,000,000 marks on September 23 last, as compared to 2,200,000,000 marks in peace times.

The bank estimates that 15,000,000,000 marks of German paper money is held abroad and that about 25,000,000,000 remains in Germany. German industry, according to the bank, has been held in check by the revolution, political unrest, strikes and unwillingness to work. Many firms and industries are said to have been able to keep going only by using their reserve funds.

The unfavorable status of the mark in the world exchanges is attributed to the flood of German money that has gone abroad to pay for imports estimated at 1,000,000,000 marks since the revolution. At present the bank sees a tendency toward a decrease in the number of strikes and toward an increase in coal production.

MEN OF FRANCE WILL WEAR NEW COSTUME

Roubaix, France, Nov. 15.—The new "national costume" for men is ready to be placed on the market. The first lot is composed of 25,000 suits.

The price has been fixed at 110 francs, as compared with 400 to 500 francs now charged by tailors. The profits of the tailor on the new "national costume" is fixed at 10 francs a suit. The cloth is of cotton warp with woolen filling and will range in color from navy blue to light gray, black, olive, dark and light green. Although perhaps not adapted to the needs of the professional boulevardier, the new costume is expected to meet the requirements of the wage-earners and salaried men.

Andre de Fouquieres, recognized for several years as the French arbiter of fashion, announced that he would purchase one of the suits as soon as they were placed on sale and that he would wear it.

Much of the cloth has been manufactured in Roubaix and Tourcoing. In producing it the government authorities undertook a difficult task as many French manufacturers had been stripped of their machinery by the German invaders, money was scarce, cotton and wool trebled or quadrupled in price and those employed in the manufacture demanded for a day's work wages they would have been glad to accept as a week's pay before the war.

CANADIAN STATION IS THE "FARTHEST EAST"

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 15.—Royal Northwest Mounted Police, the noted Canadian force that patrols western Canada, last summer established a station at the mouth of the Coppermine River, which flows into the Arctic Ocean 550 miles east of the mouth of the Mackenzie river, according to word brought here from the north.

The new Coppermine station is the "farthest eastern" station of the western Arctic posts of the police. The new post will work with the station at Herschel Island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie and also with the post on the east at Baker's Lake on the Hudson Bay side of the Arctic region.

Flea in Amber.

The history of the flea would seem to go back many centuries, but the only fossil remains of a flea that have so far been found is a single insect in a bit of Baltic amber. The flea is admirably preserved by its semi-transparent surroundings, and is in the collection of Professor Clebs.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE MENTIONED IN BIBLE

"I commend unto you Phoebe, our sister, who is a servant of the Church which is at Cenchræa," wrote St. Paul to the Romans, "that ye assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you, for she hath been a succorer of many and of myself also."

Phoebe, explains Biblical history, was a woman who went about nursing the sick and teaching them better methods of living. Phoebe was the first public health nurse.

Public health nursing, which is one of the most important enterprises in the peace program of the American Red Cross, is not a new movement, but it is one which heretofore has never received its just meed of attention as a factor in maintaining the health of the nation.

Phoebe's sister in the twentieth century is the community nurse who teaches better, cleaner living. Because the betterment of public health is now definitely accepted as an individual and a community responsibility, the Red Cross will make a definite effort to raise the standards of living in the United States by urging the employment of public health nurses in all cities, towns and rural districts, particularly in those where there are no organized public health activities. A healthier, happier America—that is what the Red Cross is striving toward in its Roll Call the first weeks in November.

WHOLE WORLD EMULATES AMERICAN RED CROSS

With the Red Cross societies of twenty-six nations co-operating as members, the League of Red Cross Societies is now actively engaged in extending Red Cross efforts throughout the world, says a cablegram to the American Red Cross from Sir David Henderson, director-general of the league.

The membership roster now includes, the cable said, the Red Cross of the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United States and Venezuela.

MOTHERS MUST NOT DIE, SAYS THE RED CROSS

Sixteen thousand mothers die in childbirth every year in the United States of America, more than are thus sacrificed in any other country of importance in the civilized world. The American Red Cross has announced its belief that these mothers, the very flower of the womanhood of America and heroines every one, shall no longer die through ignorance or neglect, if the public health nursing resources of the country can possibly be extended to give them the necessary care. This is one of the reasons for the Third Red Cross Roll Call which begins Sunday, November 2.

MERCY WOMEN PRODUCE FORTUNE IN GARMENTS

More than 8,000,000 women and girls participated in the sewing and knitting of the American Red Cross during the war. Most of these workers will be active in soliciting members for the Red Cross for 1920, during the ten days ending Armistice Day. When it is remembered that these women and girls in two years' time produced nearly 100,000,000 worth of surgical articles and garments, including more than 375,000,000 surgical dressings, the fact that they are to assist in the Roll Call is a practical assurance that universal membership will be achieved.

REMOVE 2,350 KISSES

Japan's Police Censor Obliterates Osculations and Embraces.

Japan does not like to see kissing in public, therefore American film stars are not permitted to osculate on the screen. In six months up to March 1, the police censors removed 2,350 kisses and 353 embraces from films imported from the United States.

Only one kiss was allowed to remain. It was a kiss granted to Columbus by Queen Isabella and was shown in Tokyo only, as the censors deleted it before permitting the photoplay to appear in the provinces.

VIMY RIDGE NOW MEMORIAL

French Battlefield Formally Transferred to Canada.

Vimy ridge, allotted by the French government as a gift to Canada, has now been formally transferred.

Great interest has been aroused among the Vimy ridge community as to what the Canadian authorities propose to do with the site. It is understood a memorial building will be erected by the Canadian government to house Canadian records relating to that sector.

Boisheviki Kill 75 People Daily. Twenty thousand hostages are reported to have been arrested in Petrograd recently. Russian newspapers publish almost daily lists of from 50 to 100 persons who have been executed for various reasons.

Quartz blanks at Courier office.

MONTANA PARENTS EXPRESS GRATITUDE

Missoula, Mont., Nov. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Long Young have returned to Missoula from their first trip out of the Bitter Root valley since they arrived here 40 year ago in a stage coach. The trip they took was to California that they might express their thanks in person for a floral wreath.

The Youngs had two sons both of whom enlisted during the war, the elder being sent to Camp Dodge, Ia., and the younger to Camp Fremont, near Palo Alto, Cal. Then along came the influenza epidemic and the elder son died. A few weeks later the body of the younger son was laid beside that of his brother in the little cemetery near the Young homestead in the valley.

"On the casket when it came from Camp Fremont was a wreath of roses with a card bearing the names of the ladies who had placed it there," said Mr. Young. "Mama and I felt we should show those ladies we appreciated their kindness and so, as soon as we could arrange our affairs, we went to Palo Alto to find as many of the ladies whose names were on the card as we could and thank them."

Venerable American City. Absecon, N. J., was the site of an old Indian mint of pre-Constitution days. Wampum was extensively manufactured there. Its name, meaning Place of Swans, was given on account of the flocks of these birds which in the early days frequented the town.

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