

# The Red Road

## A Romance of Braddock's Defeat

By Hugh Pendexter

Illustrations by  
Irwin Myers

Copyright by Hugh Pendexter,  
WNU Service

### STORY FROM THE START

Webster Brond is serving as a scout and spy for the army under General Braddock preparing for the advance on Fort Duquesne. He has just returned to Alexandria from a visit to the fort, where, posing as a Frenchman, he has secured valuable information. Braddock, bred to European warfare, fails to realize the importance of the news. Brond is sent back to Fort Duquesne, also bearing a message to George Croghan, English emissary among the Indians. Brond joins his friend and fellow scout, Round Paw, Indian chief, and they set out. On the way they fall in with a typical backwoodsman, Balsar Cromit, who joins them. The party encounters a group of settlers threatening a young girl, Elsie Dinwood, whom they accuse of witchcraft. Brond saves her from them. The girl disappears. Webster delivers his message to Croghan. Young George Washington rescues Brond from bullying English soldiers.

### CHAPTER III—Continued

"Just as sure as you and I used to go to the bread-and-butter dancing parties, Web. The French are brave. They can't defend the fort, but they're well trained in the Indian style of fighting. If they evacuate Duquesne without making a fight, they'll forever be discredited among the Indians. They risk but little in trying a surprise attack. If we are not caught off our guard, they will fall back with trifling loss. Yes, they must try it. There's but one thing to prevent them. If we pass the head of Turtle creek and follow among the high ridges, they'll not attempt an ambush, as that stretch of country lacks good cover. They'll be too shrewd to march their Indians very far from the fort. They can get one fight out of them if they can fight near Duquesne. It will come on the Monongahela—and the Guards are not used to it. Indian warfare is difficult for a European strategist to understand. Fortunately we'll have our own woodsmen out as scouts and flankers. They are the best men in the world for this sort of work. Five hundred of them could make Duquesne before our artillery can cover a fourth of the distance, before the army can march a third of it. And once they were there they would shoot their way inside. This war may result in our being forced to shift more for ourselves in border wars. If we have to do that, we shall be better off."

He rose and gently said: "Webster, I'm glad to meet you again. I wish I could have been with you at Duquesne. I owe the place another visit when the odds aren't so heavy against me." His young face was grim and I knew he was remembering his last visit to the Ohio.

He mounted and said: "I'm glad you're with us, Webster. But how do you serve? I don't see you drilling."

"I am under orders from General Braddock to visit Duquesne again, colonel, and play the part of a Canadian."

"Ah! That will be fine. I'll bring the matter before General Braddock so as to refresh his recollection. You wish to start soon?"

"Any time. I'm keen to be off. An Onondaga woodsmen of mine is here. He will go with me. He is Round Paw of the Wolf clan."

"He should be an excellent companion. I will take the matter up with General Braddock very soon. What our men want is a fight, not parade work. I'll see you again soon, Web. I hear Captain Busy is with us. I shall look him up, too."

He was riding away with a friendly wave of the hand.

I saw much of him in later years, after another war had tried his soul and had given much gravity to his handsome features. But this June day he was but little different from the youth from Mount Vernon, who would ride across two counties for the sake of a contre-danse with some fair maid.

I walked in the opposite direction toward the Indian camp, thinking to find Round Paw, but paused where the wagoners were cooking their salt meat for supper. The kettles were abandoned quickly enough when a voice off one side began bawling:

"A wring! A wring!"

"Nothing will collect men more quickly than the opportunity to see two men in a rough-and-tumble fight; and I joined the circle and beheld a man with a twisted face trying to come to grips with a slim youth, who was brandishing a heavy cart-pin.

"Drop that bunk of iron, you young murderer!" cried an enthusiastic spectator.

But the young man gripped the pin the tighter and made a motion as if to hurl it. His adversary, twice his bulk, dodged and shielded his head with his arms. The young man reaped nimbly backward and swept his gaze about the circle as if seeking a way to retreat. The crowd hooted and pushed in to narrow the circle and bring the two to grips. Now the slim chap was badly frightened. His shifting gaze caught mine and he flashed a signal for help as plainly as if his voice had called out to me.

It's a bad practice to interfere in camp fights, especially when one knows nothing as to the merits of the quar-

rel. I stepped back, intending to retire, and again the brown eyes met mine, and this time their pleading stirred me to impulsive action even while belittling my estimation of the young fellow's manhood.

I found myself pushing a path through the spectators and shoving the young man to one side while I informed the man with the twisted face: "This has gone far enough. You should take some one nearer your size."

For half a minute the fellow glared at me, his crooked jaws working as if he were chewing a very tough morsel. Then he cried:

"Well, d—n my eyes! A half-Injun telling Peter Symes what's gone far 'nough. Peter says it ain't gone far



Then We Were Clinched. With the Dirty Devil Trying to Scoop Out My Eyes.

"ough till your hoofs stand where your head is. Peter cal'lates, Mr. Half-Injun, you're 'bout his size. You're Peter's meat."

The situation was distasteful. I had had my share of fighting, but I could never find an animal joy in combat where all decency was laid aside and any cruel trick was permitted.

Then again our mode of rough-and-tumble encounters made it a very serious matter for the loser unless by agreement the horrid practice of gouging were eliminated. Infinitely better was a clean death than the condition of blindness. To fight without weapons was to fight like wild animals. A duel with rifles was vastly to be preferred.

My wandering glances in search of old forest-running friends were misunderstood by the noisy crowd, and a wagoner jeered:

"His heart seems to be dropping down into his moccasins, Peter."

This bit of wit was loudly applauded. I was in for it. The young fellow I had championed was crouching on the ground behind me, a fact that surprised me, for I had expected him to bolt to safety once I took his place. I felt his hands touch my rifle and instinctively yanked the piece to one side as a man will do when one makes free with his weapons. But the hands were small, pathetically so for one who must bear the vicissitudes of camp life. My downward glance also beheld a thin terrified face. I could not understand why the young fellow had not slipped away.

I relinquished my rifle to his care and added my ax, knife, tobacco bag and other belt fixings. Symes was already disarmed and impatiently waiting for me to make ready. He began a string of foul talk which I interrupted by driving my fist into his mouth.

Then we were clinched, with the dirty devil trying to scoop out my eyes. He was an adept at beastly practices, but in vigor and quickness he was scarcely up to my two years of woods training. I fought his hands

from my face and drove my fist several times into his red neck.

The dust and the cheers, the suffocating sweaty odor, and, most of all, his repeated attempts to maim and disfigure me, aroused my passion without confusing my intelligence. I shifted my tactics and began stepping back a bit, taking great care he should not trip me.

"No—half-Injun can—" he began and I jerked to one side and drove my elbow into his throat just under the hinge of the jaw.

He went down, choking and gasping, and kicked about like a stranded fish. In his thrashing about he rolled close to the young fellow still crouching on the ground and keeping guard over my weapons. Quick as a painter the little devil lifted the heavy piece and would have brained Symes if my moccasin had not kicked the long barrel aside.

Grabbing the youngster by the neck of his blouse I lifted him to his feet and flung him aside, and berated, saying:

"You young hell-bound! What are you up to?"

Some of the men pressed forward to punish him, but I forced them back. One fellow tried to dodge under my arm and reeled back. Regaining his balance, he stood with eyes bulging and mouth open. I was wondering how my shove could have done him any harm when he astounded me by bawling:

"H—ll! It's a woman!"

Still not understanding I shifted my gaze to follow the direction of his pop-eyed staring and was in time to see the small hands clawing at the rough blouse to bring it together at the neck where my rough grasp had torn it open.

"A girl!" I stupidly muttered as I glimpsed the rounded outlines of her breasts.

With a duck and a leap, she escaped the circle and ran swiftly toward the Iroquois camp. The pack would have given chase, although they would have done her no harm, but I snatched up my rifle and called on them to halt.

"She's a French spy!" some one shouted.

"If she is then the Indians will hold her prisoner. She can't escape from the camp," I told them.

They quieted down and divided their energies between trying to get some raw rum down Symes' throat and in explaining to me the cause of the trouble. I gathered from their disjointed talk that the disguised girl was Symes' helper and had resented a buffet he inflicted for her failure to carry out some order. She had snatched up a knife and had attempted to stab him. She was promptly disarmed and turned over to him for punishment.

While I waited to see if Symes was able to continue the fight another picture came before my eyes—that of a young girl crouching before a mob of witch-hunters, her lips drawn back and exposing her small teeth, and with the same hunted wildness in the thin face. And I knew why we had found no trace of Elsie Dinwood, of the Witch's head. We had sought a woman in our questing. Had we inquired for a young man, we might have found some trace of her.

A subaltern bawled my name among the kettles. I joined him and with much curtness was told I was wanted at headquarters. I expected to be conducted before General Braddock. Instead, it was Colonel Washington who was waiting to give me an audience. I was conducted to his tent, set apart from the large marquee occupied by Braddock.

The man was sick. Rather, he looked like a sick youngster. His face was thinner and his eyes larger. There was no suggestion of weakness in his voice, however, as he bruskiy ordered:

"Mr. Brond, you are to take your Indian companion and scout out beyond the road-builders and look for signs. The enemy's Indians are keeping close watch on us. If you capture an Indian or a Frenchman and bring or send him to us, you will be doing us good service. If you meet any Indians, bringing bloody belts to our Delawares, make every effort to stop them. The army will move slowly, I fear. You will have ample time to scout while making your way to Duquesne."

### SKIM MILK FOR HENS IS FAVORED

Skim milk is great pig feed, but the man who feeds the milk to his hens and takes his profit in the form of increased egg yields is the one who makes the most money from his milk, according to Iowa State college poultrymen.

Seven years of continuous experimentation at the college has proved that milk, when fed to poultry, will return from three to six times as much profit as when fed to pigs. It has also been found that, when eggs are selling for not less than 30 cents a dozen, skim milk is worth around \$2 a hundredweight as feed for good pullets. There is practically no difference between the value of skim milk and buttermilk for poultry, repeated tests have revealed.

When hens fed tankage or meat meals as their main source of protein were compared with those that also had milk, it was found that the milk-fed birds outlayed the tankage-fed birds by 25 to 40 per cent during cold weather. Milk should always be fed sour because birds will consume more of it in this condition, it is a slightly laxative effect and the lactic acid combats many disease germs.

From October 1 to May 1 it is profitable to give the hens nothing but milk to drink and from May 1 to October 1 they may be allowed to choose between milk and water. When birds are given all of the milk they will drink, the amount of tankage or other packing house by-products may be reduced one-half, for milk furnishes one-half the protein necessary for laying hens. The Iowa poultry specialists advise the keeping of only as many birds as can be supplied with milk.

### Laying Hens Need Moist Mash in Warm Weather

Summer feeding of farm poultry can be carried on economically and to good advantage, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the university of Minnesota. The amount of feed required on the average farm is less than in winter, a higher production can be counted upon, and prices of eggs are usually ascending after the low period caused by the spring surplus. The specialist points out that the cost of the ration can be reduced by cutting down the meat scrap one-half and omitting it altogether if plenty of milk is available, and also by reducing the amount of corn and, in the case of dual purpose flocks, omitting it entirely. "The principal thing to look out for is that plenty of mash is used," she says. "As warm weather comes on a moist mash once a day will do wonders in keeping up egg production. Hens that molt early should be disposed of before poultry prices drop in the early fall."

Reports of storage conditions presage a favorable season, says Miss Cooke. A recent report said that 13 per cent fewer eggs and 39 per cent less dressed poultry are in storage than a year ago.

### Marking Broody Hens to Cull From Laying Flock

There is a wide variation in the amount of broodiness in hens in the same flock. Some lay a comparatively few eggs between spells of broodiness. Others go broody rarely if at all. An excellent practice is to mark through some method or other the number of times the hens become broody during the season.

A simple and yet effective method is to use celluloid rings to slip on their legs. A bunch of rings of one color can be used, thus leaving other colors for other marks if desired. Each time a hen is placed in the broody coop or set, if the chicks are hatched and raised with hens, a ring can be placed on her leg. Any hen that accumulates more than two broody midsummer could be culled from the flock. Frequently a hen will go broody every two or three weeks, even when she is placed in the broody coop at the first sign of broodiness. Such should be sold or eaten at the third attack.

### Proteins in Whey

Whey contains milk sugar, fat, minerals, and proteins of very high quality. It is therefore an excellent feed for poultry. However, it contains only about 6.5 per cent of dry matter, therefore it is difficult for a hen, with her limited capacity, to consume enough to supply her wants. Keep the usual feeds before the hen, so that she will be sure to get enough to eat. Since the whey contains so much water, it would be well to take away other sources of water.

### Poultry Prospects

Says the Massachusetts Agricultural college: "The outlook for egg, broiler and poultry prices is slightly better than in 1927. Feed costs on the other hand are expected to continue high, at least during the first half of the year." We've covered nine sheets of paper trying to figure out whether that's intended as encouraging or discouraging, says the Farm Life. Our own opinion is that poultry looks better this year than last, and we're going right ahead for a better flock.

### Developing a Herd

One good cow well fed and cared for will make more money than three or four poor ones. It is, therefore, a better practice to add a few good cows and take a little time to develop a herd through the use of good bulls. Cows not only must be good ones but also they must be well fed if good returns are to be secured. They will need some grain in addition to pasture. Furthermore, the producing ability of every cow in the herd should be measured by weighing and testing the milk.

### Contamination of Milk Is Blamed on Consumer

The consumer is sometimes responsible for the contamination of the milk. Milk bottles should not be taken into a sick room, because infectious diseases can be spread by carrying infected bottles back to the dairy farm. If bottles are left where there are contagious diseases, they should not be collected by the milkman until they have been properly disinfected by the board of health. In the case of typhoid fever or other serious diseases which may be carried in the milk, it is better for the consumer to put out a covered dish for the milk or have it delivered to some member of the household. Until official permission has been granted, no milk bottles should be removed from a home in which there is or has recently been a case of communicable disease. The consumer should not use milk bottles for holding vinegar, kerosene, or liquids other than milk.

### Hold Milk Flow During Summer by Good Feeding

Summer losses in milk production are probably the heaviest of the year, and that is so mainly because cows are asked to live too much on their imagination. If the cattle do not seem contented and satisfied on coming from pasture, supplemental feeds should be supplied. Grain alone at this time is not sufficient, as the cows actually need more roughage. If silage is not available it may be possible to mow some grass crop for a time, if no special provision has been made for soiling crops. If neither is available, it is well to use hay to supplement the pasture.

### Twin Bull Calves Found Successful as Breeders

The twin bull calves are just as likely to become successful mature breeding animals as any single bull calf would be. Likewise twin heifer calves are just as likely to be successful as breeding cows as single heifer calves. It is only when a bull calf is born as a twin with a heifer calf that usually the heifer calf does not prove a successful breeding cow at all. Even in that case, the bull calf is just as likely to become a successful breeding bull as bull calves produced singly.

### Burden

"Life must be strenuous in a town like Noo Yawk."  
"Yeh, two teams to worry about."

### Allen's Foot-Ease

Stops the pain of Corns and Bunions and you can walk all day in ease and comfort. Nothing gives such relief to hot, tired, aching, inflamed or swollen feet, blisters or calluses. A little ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE sprinkled in each shoe in the morning will make you forget about tight shoes. It takes the pain out of your feet. Always use it for Dancing and to Break in New Shoes. For Free Sample and a Foot-Ease Walking Doll, address ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, Le Roy, N. Y.

### Rich Man's Corn Harvester

Free man's price. Only \$2 with bonus trial attachment, sold in every state. Free catalog showing picture of harvester. Progress Co., Salina, Kansas.

### School for Men

Training for BUSINESS, TRADES or PROFESSIONS. Enroll any time. Send for literature. OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, P. O. Box 114, Portland, Oregon.

W. N. U., PORTLAND, NO. 31-1928.



### POULTRY FACTS

#### SKIM MILK FOR HENS IS FAVORED

Skim milk is great pig feed, but the man who feeds the milk to his hens and takes his profit in the form of increased egg yields is the one who makes the most money from his milk, according to Iowa State college poultrymen.

Seven years of continuous experimentation at the college has proved that milk, when fed to poultry, will return from three to six times as much profit as when fed to pigs. It has also been found that, when eggs are selling for not less than 30 cents a dozen, skim milk is worth around \$2 a hundredweight as feed for good pullets. There is practically no difference between the value of skim milk and buttermilk for poultry, repeated tests have revealed.

When hens fed tankage or meat meals as their main source of protein were compared with those that also had milk, it was found that the milk-fed birds outlayed the tankage-fed birds by 25 to 40 per cent during cold weather. Milk should always be fed sour because birds will consume more of it in this condition, it is a slightly laxative effect and the lactic acid combats many disease germs.

From October 1 to May 1 it is profitable to give the hens nothing but milk to drink and from May 1 to October 1 they may be allowed to choose between milk and water. When birds are given all of the milk they will drink, the amount of tankage or other packing house by-products may be reduced one-half, for milk furnishes one-half the protein necessary for laying hens. The Iowa poultry specialists advise the keeping of only as many birds as can be supplied with milk.

#### Laying Hens Need Moist Mash in Warm Weather

Summer feeding of farm poultry can be carried on economically and to good advantage, says Cora Cooke, extension poultry specialist at the university of Minnesota. The amount of feed required on the average farm is less than in winter, a higher production can be counted upon, and prices of eggs are usually ascending after the low period caused by the spring surplus. The specialist points out that the cost of the ration can be reduced by cutting down the meat scrap one-half and omitting it altogether if plenty of milk is available, and also by reducing the amount of corn and, in the case of dual purpose flocks, omitting it entirely. "The principal thing to look out for is that plenty of mash is used," she says. "As warm weather comes on a moist mash once a day will do wonders in keeping up egg production. Hens that molt early should be disposed of before poultry prices drop in the early fall."

Reports of storage conditions presage a favorable season, says Miss Cooke. A recent report said that 13 per cent fewer eggs and 39 per cent less dressed poultry are in storage than a year ago.

#### Marking Broody Hens to Cull From Laying Flock

There is a wide variation in the amount of broodiness in hens in the same flock. Some lay a comparatively few eggs between spells of broodiness. Others go broody rarely if at all. An excellent practice is to mark through some method or other the number of times the hens become broody during the season.

A simple and yet effective method is to use celluloid rings to slip on their legs. A bunch of rings of one color can be used, thus leaving other colors for other marks if desired. Each time a hen is placed in the broody coop or set, if the chicks are hatched and raised with hens, a ring can be placed on her leg. Any hen that accumulates more than two broody midsummer could be culled from the flock. Frequently a hen will go broody every two or three weeks, even when she is placed in the broody coop at the first sign of broodiness. Such should be sold or eaten at the third attack.

#### Proteins in Whey

Whey contains milk sugar, fat, minerals, and proteins of very high quality. It is therefore an excellent feed for poultry. However, it contains only about 6.5 per cent of dry matter, therefore it is difficult for a hen, with her limited capacity, to consume enough to supply her wants. Keep the usual feeds before the hen, so that she will be sure to get enough to eat. Since the whey contains so much water, it would be well to take away other sources of water.

#### Poultry Prospects

Says the Massachusetts Agricultural college: "The outlook for egg, broiler and poultry prices is slightly better than in 1927. Feed costs on the other hand are expected to continue high, at least during the first half of the year." We've covered nine sheets of paper trying to figure out whether that's intended as encouraging or discouraging, says the Farm Life. Our own opinion is that poultry looks better this year than last, and we're going right ahead for a better flock.

#### Developing a Herd

One good cow well fed and cared for will make more money than three or four poor ones. It is, therefore, a better practice to add a few good cows and take a little time to develop a herd through the use of good bulls. Cows not only must be good ones but also they must be well fed if good returns are to be secured. They will need some grain in addition to pasture. Furthermore, the producing ability of every cow in the herd should be measured by weighing and testing the milk.



### DAIRY FACTS

#### TWO PROVEN SIRES LOST TO FARMERS

When are dairymen going to use proven sires instead of untried bull calves? asks D. L. Fout, field dairyman with the University of Idaho agricultural extension division. When, also, will dairymen keep a promising young bull until testing records have either proved his worth or indicated him worthless? Then he relates how dairymen proved two sires in Idaho without knowing it and turned them to butchers just as they were nearing the age of greatest usefulness.

Association records from Canyon county show that seven daughters of one Jersey bull produced 9,980 pounds of milk and 121 pounds of butterfat each more than their dams. This bull was butchered before the daughters freshened and was not given an opportunity to prove his worth. The owner stated that every daughter of this bull later excelled her dam. Because he wanted another bull, and thought he needed one, the herd sire proven but not recognized as such was sold to the butcher. This dairyman has been sorry ever since, writes O. A. Fitzgerald of Utah, in the Dairy Farmer.

The Gooding county (Idaho) tester is encouraging dairymen to be cautious in any move to dispose of a theoretically good bull that has not been given a full chance. The tester reports the story of a Holstein sire whose daughters produce 1,005 pounds of milk and 65.5 pounds of butterfat more than their dams but which was turned to an inglorious end before his value was known.

Cow testing associations records so far tabulated show that about one-third of the pure-bred sires are lowering production of their daughters in comparison with their dams, about one-third are holding their own or increasing slightly, and the great increase is coming from the last third. The higher the herd production the more difficult it is to bring increases, hence the greater need for a bull of proved ability, reasons Mr. Fout.

The cow testing association record shows without guesswork which bulls should be kept and which should go to the butcher. "If these proven sires are to be of value to the dairy industry they must be alive and in service and not butchered," insists the Idaho dairy leader.

#### Contamination of Milk Is Blamed on Consumer

The consumer is sometimes responsible for the contamination of the milk. Milk bottles should not be taken into a sick room, because infectious diseases can be spread by carrying infected bottles back to the dairy farm. If bottles are left where there are contagious diseases, they should not be collected by the milkman until they have been properly disinfected by the board of health. In the case of typhoid fever or other serious diseases which may be carried in the milk, it is better for the consumer to put out a covered dish for the milk or have it delivered to some member of the household. Until official permission has been granted, no milk bottles should be removed from a home in which there is or has recently been a case of communicable disease. The consumer should not use milk bottles for holding vinegar, kerosene, or liquids other than milk.

#### Hold Milk Flow During Summer by Good Feeding

Summer losses in milk production are probably the heaviest of the year, and that is so mainly because cows are asked to live too much on their imagination. If the cattle do not seem contented and satisfied on coming from pasture, supplemental feeds should be supplied. Grain alone at this time is not sufficient, as the cows actually need more roughage. If silage is not available it may be possible to mow some grass crop for a time, if no special provision has been made for soiling crops. If neither is available, it is well to use hay to supplement the pasture.

#### Twin Bull Calves Found Successful as Breeders

The twin bull calves are just as likely to become successful mature breeding animals as any single bull calf would be. Likewise twin heifer calves are just as likely to be successful as breeding cows as single heifer calves. It is only when a bull calf is born as a twin with a heifer calf that usually the heifer calf does not prove a successful breeding cow at all. Even in that case, the bull calf is just as likely to become a successful breeding bull as bull calves produced singly.

#### Burden

"Life must be strenuous in a town like Noo Yawk."  
"Yeh, two teams to worry about."

#### Allen's Foot-Ease

Stops the pain of Corns and Bunions and you can walk all day in ease and comfort. Nothing gives such relief to hot, tired, aching, inflamed or swollen feet, blisters or calluses. A little ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE sprinkled in each shoe in the morning will make you forget about tight shoes. It takes the pain out of your feet. Always use it for Dancing and to Break in New Shoes. For Free Sample and a Foot-Ease Walking Doll, address ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, Le Roy, N. Y.

#### Rich Man's Corn Harvester

Free man's price. Only \$2 with bonus trial attachment, sold in every state. Free catalog showing picture of harvester. Progress Co., Salina, Kansas.

#### School for Men

Training for BUSINESS, TRADES or PROFESSIONS. Enroll any time. Send for literature. OREGON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, P. O. Box 114, Portland, Oregon.

W. N. U., PORTLAND, NO. 31-1928.



NURSES know, and doctors have declared there's nothing quite like Bayer Aspirin for all sorts of aches and pains, but be sure it is genuine Bayer; that name must be on the package, and on every tablet. Bayie is genuine, and the word genuine—in red—is on every box. You can't go wrong if you will just look at the box!



Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticester of Salicylic acid

### To Cool a Burn

Use Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. Money back for first bottle if not suited. All dealers.

### English Justice Does Away With Precedents

There was a time when in the chancery courts written evidence in the form of affidavits was considered by the practitioners who drafted and settled these statements to suit their superior's contentions, as having superior value to the oral testimony of our common law tribunals. Mr. Justice Mathew abolished this heresy in a phrase when he said, with contemptuous irony, "Truth will leak out even in an affidavit."

The same learned judge, too, gave a witty rejoinder to a learned counsel famous for prolixity who applied to him for an order that the other side should file "further and better particulars."

"H'm!" said Mathew. "Further and better particulars! 'Further,' I suppose, because they are further from the point than the former ones, and 'better' because they cost more. Certainly not."—London Tit-Bits.

### Spain Yields War Trophies

Spain has demonstrated its effusive friendship for its emancipated former dominions by voluntarily surrendering to Cuba flags, banners, pistols, swords and other war trophies captured by the Spanish troops from the Cuban rebels. Prominent among these emblems is the banner of independence raised by Carlos Maria Cespedes, the great patriot, during the ten years' war in 1895. The trophies figured for many years in the Artillery museum at Madrid. Senor Garcia Kholy, Cuban ambassador, gave an entertainment at which these emblems were exhibited before being sent to Cuba. Spanish pride is certainly making concessions in order to secure the good will of Cuba.

### New York Jews Move

Manhattan has had to yield to Brooklyn as the chief center of the Jewish population of the metropolis. A survey just completed under the auspices of the Bureau of Jewish Social Research shows Brooklyn now has 45.6 per cent of the 1,720,000 Jews in the entire city.

The Brooklyn movement has all been into one-family, two-family and apartment house sections, the survey showed. Coney Island, with 96.7 per cent, comes nearest to being all Jewish of any section.

### Hair and Electricity

While the use of the electric current is recommended and being extensively used in this country and in Europe for the removal of superfluous hair, the barbers of Latin America are recommending its use for the purpose of growing hair on beardless faces.

### Burden