THE GIRL AND THE GAME

by FRANK H. SPEARMAN

AUTHOR OF "PLUNDERING THE MOUNTAIN DIVIDE," "STRATEGY OF GREAT RAILROADS," ETC.

NOVELIZED FROM THE PICTURE PLAY OF THE SAME NAME, PRODUCED BY THE ROYAL FILM CORPORATION

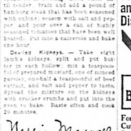
SYNOPSIS.

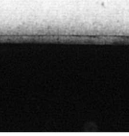
EIGHTH INSTALLMENT

THE RACE FOR RIGHT OF WAY

Climbed into the Cab and Opened the Throttle.

"You're Walking Us, but I Can Stop Them."





THE KITCHEN CABINET

DINNER CHILDREN LIKE.

STOP! LISTEN! LOOK!

Fly Paints Kills More Children Than All Other Poisons Combined

For Safety's Sake, Use

TANGLEFOOT

The O. & W. Thum Co.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Druggist Knows the Best Kidney Remedy

Easter Duds

For Thrush and Foot Diseases

Antiseptic, Cleansing and Healing

Save Your Stock

HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh

For Galls, Wire Cuts, Lameness, Strains, Bunches, Thrush, Old Sores, Nail Wounds, Foot Rot, Fistula, Bleeding, Etc., Etc.

Made Since 1846. Ask Anybody About It

Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00

All Dealers

E. E. Hanford Mfg. Co. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Every Woman Wants Paxtine

ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douching, a most powerful cleanser, unequalled as a toilet preparation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. Invaluable for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical, as a little goes a long way. Large box, by mail or at druggists, 25 cents. Paxtine Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

GALLSTONES

Dr. Boyer's Gallstone Remedy

Is a Positive Cure for Gallstones and Stomach Disease

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 21-1916.

WAR REDUCES HUGE WASTE

THE world is learning the importance of saving scraps. Millions of dollars worth of material has been reclaimed from America's dump heaps in the last year or so

WAR-TIME ECONOMY

Post Dispatch. Today there is thrown away in the industry of making over scrap material the vast sum of $100,000,000. The fetish worship of the business of more than $100,000,000 a year. It is the saving of little things, concerning many with which we have become careless, that makes the sum of such enormous value as not to be grasped. Little things, indeed, are not little things when they are multiplied by millions.

And how the war has boomed their particular business!

Prices have been sent soaring. This has made it possible to manufacture waste from far-distant points that was never usable before. Heretofore junk is new rich raw material. Why, wood on rags are worth almost their weight in gold—they cost three times as much as they did before the war. Old paper rags have gone up 500 per cent, and so we get the statistic announcement that new rags from every home have increased in price 100 per cent. Obviously that new rags from every home have been dyed and cleaned, and those processes bring back again (and they get them). With Germany blockaded, no dyes—and most of which they have a monopoly—can come out.

Shoddy? You turn your nose at it! Do you realize that shoddy is the one thing that has enabled the poor to wear woolen clothing at all? Or that without deception (in the tailors) it is used to face some of the finest clothing in which the lean Drummies today bring themselves? This because it makes a better finish.

Look at a modern piece of coal tar. Once dumped into sluggish streams or left to rot in the gas house at the river, today it yields more than two thousand gay colors, bonnie drugs, preservatives, medicines, explosives, flavors, synthetic sugar and quinine, perfumes, chemicals, and what not. There is a business of more than $100,000,000 in coal tar by-products today, and this is not a part of the business of utilizing waste, either, for coal tar is no longer classed as waste, but as a useful product from baking coal and manufacturing illuminating gas of it. The 140 pounds of tar from every ton is the most precious of all the yield from coal.

Germany is doing economical wonders with it, but we are learning the "assignments" in the usable products are legion, and the time when we can get below the bottom of the barrel for the last drop will be in plain English—junk pile, really. It includes the battlefield. Every conceivable object, from bits of broken bones to harness and pieces of exploded shells, are collected and sorted.

Experts run over everything. Cartridges are saved out, and wagons, harness and clothes still fit to wear are gang up. The harness go to one place to be made over; the rifles are overhauled every month. Damaged rifles go to shops, where it is repaired. Wheels are taken and sorted and reforced. A new gun is often made out of the salvaged parts of several guns collectively put out of business. Leather is sent over seas, where shoes are repaired and straps that are torn are cut into other widths and lengths, and put to other tasks.

And what we do not here along similar lines, in these piping peace days! Well, for example, we work over tin cans—a perfect mine of wealth—and from scrap and dust $14,000,000 worth of useful metal again. Our tin is used over and over. Rubber scrap goes into the $10,000,000 rubber heels we wear up to $75.00. Metal filings into imprint is sent to the steel mills. Steel rails discarded by the big railroads are rerolled into new rails, and important lines where lighter ones will do, or are bought by contractors for the use of their service lines on big jobs.

Scrap copper today is worth almost as much as new metal. War boosted the price regularly, so that by the end of 1915 it was worth 22 cents a pound and the old fetched 19 cents, and a thousand dollars in it is a big scrap pile, once a drag on the market.

Even rubber, at 4 cents a pound, is 12 cents at this writing. Since it?

Time was when yellow brass turnings were entirely unsalable. Now they average 12 cents a pound. One trifle brings 20 cents and eighty tops are worth a quarter a pound. Today Tony goes through with his slow race to run out them for 4 cents a pound and you may see them next a scrap heap? writing: Lucky Tony! Rubber at $3 a ton after everybody worked!

Now hear Arthur D. Little of the United States Chamber of Commerce:

"We waste 1,000,000 cord of wood a year, 1,000,000,000 feet of natural gas a day, 1,000,000 tons of flax straw a year. Our coke ovens flame for miles in Pennsylvania, wasting precious ammonia and exciting no comment, while the burning of a $1,000 house would draw a mob."

Some experts have got the waste down finer than even Mr. Little. We waste 12,000,000 feet of lumber every year in old lead pencils by throwing away the stubs. Two girls out of the government 100 times over and saved the waste paper. Another saved the waste paper baskets in the treasury department at Washington. Their prize find was $10,000 United States gold bond.

Old corn cobs are now made into fuel briquettes and railway ties. For such, mighty useful for war, is made from the medicine hemp of waste-lots tossed upon our Pacific coast. Oil is now pressed from cast cotton waste, renovated and used over again.

It has been figured out by a Japanese expert that this country loses $50,000,000 a year in cotton wasted when after the last shred of the fiber has been saved that can be. And this is low.

Wrapped in jute bagging and strapped with bony iron, last year's bales averaged 500 pounds apiece. Just 1,649,000 of these bales went to American mills. Actually there was spun into cloth and yarn the equivalent of 4,821,000 bales, because of 15 per cent loss. This is divided into two classes, raw material and manufacturing waste. The former covers the bagging and iron straps, included in the weight, the latter the seeds and pieces torn off in transit for samples. The second in the class fringing cotton dust, developed in processing and the quantity that remains that is not spinnable. The latter is one of the new savings that is being made. Cotton seed, frequently, is now in cost land loss. This is a coarser yarn to another mill, and the residue there goes to still another for even coarser products. Then it goes from mill to mill until the final residuum lands in a factory making wiping rags, mop yarns, etc.

Actually, though there is a 15 per cent theoretic waste in a bale of cotton, the total loss is reduced to a minimum and only 2 per cent goes to the rank dealer to sort out and sell. In all the processes through which a bale now but 2 per cent is irrecoverably lost to firing list. Added to the 2 per cent which is the Jacksonian share there is 13 per cent which manufacturers and 4 per cent in raw material waste, the manufacturer loses but 19-14 to the bale.

Center of Area:

The center of area of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii and other accessions, is in northern Kansas, but the center of a place called Smith Center, in Smith county, is but 19 miles and longitude 98.50. The center of population is 417 miles east of the center of area—that is to say, around Bloomington, Ind.

But She Didn't Know It.

She—Before we were married you told me you were well off.

He—Well, I was—Judge.

Not a Chronic Borrower.

It is said of George W. Wanamaker, one of the greatest merchants in the world and owner of the highest building, that in the days when he was get his first business start, he never borrowed money but once. That was to buy his wife a new silk dress that she wanted.

Sow Trusties Food for Cattle.

George Livingstone Dodds of Whipping, Mass., has taken out a patent on a process for making cattlefeed out of sow-thistles.

WORTH KNOWING

There are 4,000 islands in the territories comprised by the empire of Japan.

An inventor has patented a guard to be fastened to the back of a razor's head to enable him to shave his neck accurately and safely.

In a Paris aerodynamic laboratory for testing aeroplane models, the air speeds up to seventy-two miles an hour are produced by ingenious machinery.

Two cities in Colombia are situated on either of the Andes mountains will be connected by a steel ropeway carrying more than thirty-seven miles long which will transport both passengers and freight.

A wireless receiver small enough to be carried in the pocket, but so efficient it will pick up messages when connected to almost any metal surface by the invention of a French scientist.

After 15 years of experimenting a Dresden engineer has succeeded in perfecting a system of wireless control to photograph objects and places over which it passes. It is returned to the ground by a parachute.

In an Illinois inventor's double-action churn turning the handle revolves the paddles in one direction and the barrel in the other.

By a new French process aluminum can be so substantially nickel-plated that the metal can be hammered and bent without cracking.

Fifty-two persons died in the United States in more than 25 times what it was in 1880.

A new invention purports to collect sounds and convey them to the ears of partly deaf persons by means of portable wires in so compact that it can be worn under a man's sackcloth.

Experiments by French scientists indicate that it is possible to increase the light from ordinary arc lamps by increasing the pressure of the electric current through the carbons.

The artichoke, which originally came from Africa, is a botanical relative of the thistle, which grows spontaneously all along the African coast of the Mediterranean from Morocco to Palestine.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

May 22, 1915.

British won north of La Bassee, but were repulsed near Neuve Chapelle.

Russians took offensive on lower Dan and captured four towns.

Germans defeated Russians at Shavli.

Austrians in Bukowina retreated.

Norwegian steamer sunk by German submarine.

German aviators dropped bombs on Paris.

General mobilization of Italian army ordered and martial law proclaimed in northeast Italy.

May 23, 1915.

British announced sort of Festubert and French near Notre Dame de Lorette and Neuville St. Vaast.

Russians recrossed the Dan in effort to outflank the Germans.

Germans defeated Russian right wing.

Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.

Austrian patrol crossed Italian border and was driven back.

Turks repulsed allies at Sedd-ul-Bahr.

Great Britain, France and Russia in joint statement, warned Turkish government of responsibility for massacres of Armenians.

May 24, 1915.

Germans attacked British near Ypres before latter were clear of poison gas.

Russian movement upon Niaks compelled Mackensen to draw in his wings.

Furious German assaults south of Ypres.

Austrian artillery shelled Italian outposts in front of Rivoli.

Austrian planes bombarded Italian coast towns.

Austrian gunboat sunk by allied submarine.

Austrian aviators bombarded many Italian towns.

Germans at Mitau, Kamerun, surrendered to French.

May 25, 1915.

Von Mackensen took six fortified villages north of Przemysl.

Russians won in Opatow region.

Italians crossed Austrian frontier on Carnic front.

American steamer Nebraskan struck by torpedo or mine.

Italy declared blockade of Austrian and Albanian coasts.

Austrian sank Italian destroyer.

Allies bombarded many Asia Minor coast towns.

Turkish battleship Triumph sunk in Dardanelles by German submarine.

British coalition cabinet announced.

May 26, 1915.

British made further gains near La Bassee.

Germans forced passage of the San River.

Italians seized various towns in the Trentino.

British submarine sank Turkish gunboat close to Constantinople.

Zeppelin bombarded Southend, England, and later fell into sea.

May 27, 1915.

Belgians repulsed four German attacks near Dixmude.

Teutons forced another crossing of the San, broke through Russian line near Stry and captured Russian town.

Russians won fights on Upper Vistula and near Dniester marshes.

Italian invasion of Austria-Hungary continued; battles west of Prandil pass and at Pluzkan.

Allies in Gallipoli carried five lines of Turkish trenches with bayonet.

British auxiliary ship Princess Irene blown up; 321 killed.

British battleship sunk by German submarine at Dardanelles.

Allied aviators bombarded Ludwigshafen and Oster.

May 28, 1915.

Fierce fighting north of Arras.

Russians drove Germans back across the San, but Austrians advanced to her.

Italians occupied Monte Baldo and crossed Venetian Alps.

Austrians sank Italian destroyer and Italians sank Austrian submarine.

Five allied steamers sunk by German submarines.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

Malaria is spread by a special mosquito.

Figures, fins and food spread to plead fever.

Forty-eight different materials are used in the construction of a piano, which comes from as far away as Australia.

Every day the River Thames scoops 1,500 tons of earth from its banks.

A full-grown elephant yields 170 pounds of ivory.

The Right Attitude.

"I see Mrs. Fishkin has her children's pictures in all the Sunday papers."

"The right spirit, I think. I know my children, you must stop telling little Tommy those babyphilin stories. What the child's hair is standing on end."

"I thought you wanted to have a pompadour, mum."

OBTAIN PROFIT FROM THE FARM WOODLOT

An Old Woodlot Which Is Grazed—Very Little Grass and No Young Timber.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A cash return for the wood grown on the farm woodlot is just as possible as a profit on other farm crops. Farmers often lose sight of this fact, mainly because timber requires only a small amount of labor but a long period of years in which to bring desirable conditions. Often, therefore, the owner does not realize that a small supply of dead firewood and the wood of defective trees is a harboring place for insect pests and a source of shortage for roaming fire stock. Yet improvement of the woodlot depends upon just a few simple principles which any farmer may learn and practice. These are contained in a new farmers' bulletin, No. 711, published by the United States department of agriculture.

Improvement of the woodlot begins with the cutting out of all dead and diseased timber. Then the mature merchantable trees should be removed, the crop when the growing conditions favor a sale. Now trees should be planted in the open spaces to grow up and fill in the forest canopy and encourage the growth of tall straight timber.

Woodlots may be divided into two classes, each determined by the character of the stand. In one class the trees are a second growth of young maturity, and in the other they are a mixture of valuable species and young valuable trees, the former should be cut to allow the subsequent growth of the better quality timber. While timber taken out in this

Second Growth White Oaks—Woodlot in Good Condition.

cutting will rarely pay directly for the removal, the resulting enhancement in value of the remaining stand makes the work a good investment.

The presence of dead or dying trees in the stand is very desirable from the crown cover, stores more water in proportion to their bulk, and encourages soil stagnation in the bought ground. Such material is necessary in seeding. This actually is done when the trees are 10 to 20 years old. The operation is simple in principle. Before doing any other farm crop where it is to be planted, the good trees are cut rather than many of poor quality. The owner should use the axe with care, removing only trees which crowd others, and mark the young trees intended for sunlight. Material removed in a thinning is valuable for fence posts and poles and should pay for the operation. As a rule, from one-fourth to one-fourth of the trees should be cut out by severing their crowns and woodbine, and the trees left to grow. Where gaps into the trees should be cut out by severing their crowns near the ground.

In the case of woodlot the trees vary greatly in age and height and the stand is irregular dominated by old trees, whose tops shut off the sunlight and retard the growth of the younger trees beneath. Such a tract should first be cleared of dead and diseased timber. Next, the mature living trees should be removed. This should be delayed, however, until sufficient reproduction is started in the openings made in the first cutting, and marketing conditions permit a satisfactory sale. Every stands soon after the mature trees are removed should not be removed all at once as the owner expects to provide for the new crop by planting. The old trees should be taken off in two or three successive cuttings at intervals of several years, each cutting taking from one-third to one-half the trees. Trees cutting allow the remaining trees to receive more sunlight and thus encourage them to produce more seed. Neither of the first two cuttings should be so heavy as to encourage the growth of weeds or grass on the forest floor. The third cutting should be made after the seedlings are out of reach of sheep and cattle and the danger of fire has passed.

Scattered old trees, surpassing valuable young growth, often will be found in woodlots. Such trees will serve be of much value for lumber and their widespreading habit often results in the suppression or killing of the young and better-formed seedlings, which frequently may be of considerable value. It is best in such cases to remove the old trees at once.

Pasture and timber production cannot be practiced on the same area, except to the detriment of both. In the combination will not be as large as when each owner sets apart a tract of other one separately. Cattle, horses, sheep or goats eat young seedlings, trample them out, or break against them and break them off. Hogs root in the soil and thus prevent reproduction from starting, or root young seedlings out of the ground. The existing growth is damaged through the trampling or wounding of the roots and the compacting of the soil so that it is impervious to water. Horses should be kept out of the woodlot entirely because they often pool the bark from trees and eat the young growth. Where young growth is not desired, a few head of cattle, horses or sheep may be pastured in the woodlot, but not when the trees are turned in. Hogs may be used to eat acorns before the time for the seed to fall. They will root up the ground and thus put it in good condition for receiving the seed. Goats and sheep should be allowed in the woodlot only when it is necessary to clear up brush of undesirable species.

Care should be taken to keep fire from getting into the woodlot. This destroys the fallen leaves and the shaded litter of several years, thus depriving the soil with the very material with which the trees enrich their own soil. Fire also destroys the young growth and the reproduction in general, and more of the old and mellow trees are the surface. Logging or grass fires usually destroy the young seedlings up to one inch in diameter and often do great damage to other trees in the stand, especially by making conditions favorable for the entrance of rot producing fungi.

RIGHT CONDITION FOR SOWS

Three Rations Suggested by Nebraska Experiment Station—Have Alfalfa Hay Accessible.

Brood sows should be taken away from the rest of the hogs and be fed the following rations, as recommended by the Nebraska experiment station:

(1) One part high-grade tankage, 12 parts corn.

(2) Skim milk or buttermilk and shorts.

(3) Wheat and shorts.

Where tankage is used, a rack containing alfalfa should be so placed that the hogs have free access to the hay at all times. In addition the sows should be given a dry lot where there is a good plan to dump the wood and charcoal in the lot where the sows run. A mixture composed of a bushel of charcoal, 25 pounds of ashes, 25 pounds of air-slaked lime, and 25 pounds of salt should be kept where the sows can get it.

EXCELLENT MASH FOR FOWLS

Mixture of Wheat Bran, Middlings, Cornmeal, Oats and Beef Scraps Is Recommended.

A recommended dry mash is made as follows:

Bran, two parts.
Wheat middlings, one part.
Cornmeal, one part.
Ground oats, one part.
Beef scraps, one part.

To this can be added in bulk, not clumsy bar according to the way the fowls eat it. The ration of the coat of the fowls is by weight.

Health for Sick Women

For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Been Woman's Most Reliable Medicine —Here is More Proof.

To women who are suffering from some form of woman's special ills, and have a constant fear of breaking down, the three following letters ought to bring hope:—

North Camden, Wis.—"When I was 19 years old I got married and at 25 years I gave birth to twins and it left me with very poor health. I took weak across the floor without help and was down to rest and it was hard for me to keep about my work. I had a friend who had been sick but I had a displacement and ulcers, and would have to have an operation. This frightened me so much that I did not know what to do. Having heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I thought I would give it a trial and it made me as well as ever. I cannot say enough in favor of the Pinkham remedy."—Mrs. Mayme Amaro, North Camden, Wis.

Testimony from Oklahoma.

Lawton, Okla.—"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I seemed to be good for nothing. I tired easily and had headaches much of the time and was irregular. I took Hanlin before my little child was born and I did not a worthful amount of good at that time. I never fail to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to ailing women knowing it has been a benefit to me."—Mrs. A. L. McCallard, 509 Have St., Lawton, Okla.

From a Grateful Massachusetts Woman.

Roxbury, Mass.—"I was suffering from inflammation and was so weakened by a displacement that I could hardly walk across the room. My symptoms were backache, pains, bearing down and sluggish liver. I tried several kinds of medicine but found no relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has cured me and I am pleased to be in my normal good health by using it and highly recommend it."—Mrs. B. M. Osgood, 1 Harvey Park, Roxbury, Mass.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

More Expense.

"Mr. Ross has determined to donate a new lectern to the church."

"I suppose the minister will expect the rest of us to skip in and help pay for the blamed thing."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for Infants and Children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Quite Fitting.

"What foul has Fannie on hand now?"

"I believe it is gallantry."

Yes—and would have more to worry about if each man could make his own weather.

A woman seldom brags of her good judgment, but men were born ever.

A Famous Physician's Wonderful Discovery

After a series of careful experiments and tests with Guinea Pigs, Dr. Edward Eberle, famous Research Physician of Chicago, discovered that he could create that a medicine which will KILL Rheumatism Germs in the blood. As a result of his discovery he has since made up for those newly composed sympathetic remedies which are now known to the world as Rheumatism Remedies. Before this discovery, not one of uric acid in the blood, picked up by the blood and finally deposited in the joints, muscles and tissues, causing Rheumatism. Dr. Eberle's Rheumatism Remedies are guaranteed to kill the germs and drive the uric acid out of the system. Sufferers from Rheumatism should not delay in writing for a free trial package of Dr. Eberle's Rheumatism Remedies. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Edward Eberle, 1000 Eberle Block, Chicago, and you will receive a free trial package of this wonderful discovery by return mail. Write today.

Alaskan Reindeer Industry.

The reindeer industry in Alaska was started in 1892 by the importation of 171 of these animals from Siberia. Today the combined herds number more than double the first importation, and the industry is a steadily increasing one. Besides the meat and hides the creatures are killed annually for food and their skins.

HEAL SKIN TROUBLES

That Itch, Burn and Disfigure by Cuticura. Trial Free.

The first step to cleanse and purify the skin of pimples, blackheads, red rough scurfiness, dandruff and simple, unsightly, embarrassing skin troubles is to smear the affected parts with Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Relief is immediate and speedy, and treatment, in most cases, soon complete, speedy and permanent.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard: Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

The Young Man.

Father—I like his get-up and go.

Daughter—I don't. I like his standing power.

Mother—Ethel, you should not be so absent-minded. Why, I've told you that a dozen times.

Ethel—Well, mother, it's not my fault. I'm not to blame.

Mother—Not to blame? Why, how can you say that?

Ethel—Because I'm absent