Patria

By Louis Joseph Vance

The Great Romance of Preparedness

NOVELIZATION OF THE MOTION-PICTURE PLAY OF THE SAME NAME. PRODUCED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE, INC., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF WHARTON, INC. COPYRIGHT STAR COMPANY

THE CAST.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE as Patria Channing.
MILTON SILLS as Donald Parr.
WARNER OLAND as Baron Huroki.
DOROTHY GREEN as Fanny Adair.

SYNOPSIS.

Anticipating the threatened Japanese-Mexican invasion of the Southwestern States, Patria Channing, an American Girl of great wealth, with the assistance of her fiance, Capt. Donald Parr (late U. S. A.), converts her vast border ranch-lands into what is virtually an armed camp. Baron Huroki, commanding the allied Japanese-Mexican forces, learns of Patria's preparations, and thinking to nip them in the bud, orders his troops to attack in force.

FIFTEENTH EPISODE

The Sting of Victory.

DARK HOURS.

It was shortly after sunrise when the first shots signaled the attempt of Patria Channing's little handful of patriotic adventurers to stem the invasion of American soil by the allied force of Mexicans and Japanese commanded by Baron Huroki.

Patria's first move, then, was to dispatch telegrams to the nearest post of the United States army as well as to Washington, giving notice of the invasion and asking for help.

Within an hour, Japanese field batteries, shelling with shrapnel the advanced trenches which commanded the international boundary line, had rendered them untenable and Japanese infantry had swarmed over them in pursuit of the retreating defenders.

At the same time Baron Huroki and his staff, taking possession of Patria's hacienda, had converted it into field headquarters. From its patio Huroki directed the efforts of his troops to overcome the resistance of the defenders.

The latter had meanwhile occupied their main intrenchments, a far stronger position furrowing the ridge of a range of low hills lying back of the hacienda and something slightly less than a mile north of the border line.

Here they took root stubbornly. Despite the disparity between their numbers and those of the invaders, they threw back charge after charge of ...

... sistants and nurses overworked. And the day was still young.

Donald Parr attempted to comfort her with the assurance that their positions were so strong they could hold out another 24 hours, if required—by which time help must surely have come to them from the regular army and the National Guard which had been mobilized for border duty.

Against this argument there remained the unquestionable fact that repeated telegrams evoked no response from any quarter.

And re-enforcements at any time would arrive too late to prevent hideous mortality in the ranks of the defenders.

Toward mid-morning a second series of most violent assaults was launched against the main-line trenches, and though each in turn was thrown back severely punished, each took its toll of American lives and by so much lessened the ability to present impregnable resistance.

But by noon Huroki seems to have made up his mind that further efforts to take the trenches by storm were futile. There fell a lull in the fury of the combat between the infantry forces, while a flanking movement on the part of the Mexican cavalry was met and confronted by a cloud of rough-riding plainsmen under the leadership of Rodman Pillsbury.

Then again the artillery duel was resumed; but there was in this something strangely perfunctory, as far at least as the work of the allied gunners were concerned. The suspicion was warranted, and by subsequent events was borne out, that Huroki was sparring for time.

He was awaiting the arrival of heavier artillery; whatever the circumstances were which delayed its coming with effective range till dusk of evening, they alone saved Patria's forces from annihilation—though much credit is due to the scouts of Patria's flying corps for the willingness and skill with which they engaged the Japanese aviators and drove them from the sky above the American positions, preventing their locating the hidden batteries.

The last traces of light were dying from the sky when Huroki's heaviest metal came into action.

Simultaneously new and extraordinarily vicious assaults were made upon the trenches.

And still no word from Washington ...

... the grimest determination on both sides. But wherever the tanks moved—and nothing served to swerve one of these from whatever course it chose to take—the ranks of the enemy melted into disorderly rabble of panic-stricken fugitives.

A shell from the howitzer found the Channing hacienda and laid it in flaming, smoking ruins about the ears of Huroki and his staff.

Thirty minutes after the tanks had inaugurated the offensive, the invasion had been turned into a rout. The roads beyond the border were choked with fugitives. Huroki and his personal aides forced their armored motorcar through the milling mob upon the bridge at the border and regained Mexican soil a bare minute before another howitzer shell destroyed the bridge utterly, and with it hundreds of fleeing Mexicans and Japanese.

The last action of the battle was an engagement between American rough riders and Mexican cavalry, in which the latter, attempting to cover the rear of the defeated army, were vanquished, dissipated, sent scurrying into the south in disorder as great as that of their comrades and allies whom they had sought to save.

But in this engagement Rodman Pillsbury fell, killed instantly in action.

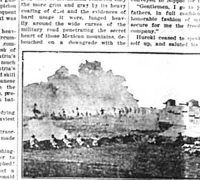
Ordering her batteries up to the boundary line, Patria instructed them to shell the fugitives mercilessly. Further than this line she would not permit them to move. Nor would she permit one of her decimated little army to carry the war into Mexico.

In defending her own property against aggression she had acted within her rights as a private citizen. If reprisals were to be visited upon the aggressors, that was the prerogative of the government of her country—not her prerogative.

Thus the invading army of Baron Huroki and his dupes and allies melted away into those sun-baked plains and arid hills of Mexico, and was no more—like the army of a dream.

SAMURAI.

In the heat of that breathless afternoon the armored motorcar, a grim gray unit of mechanism rendered only the more grim and gray by its heavy coating of dust and the evidences of hard usage it wore, lunged heavily around the wide curves of the military road penetrating the secret heart of those Mexican mountains, debouched on a downgrade with the ...



The Caterpillar Tank Wins the Day.

Donald Was Wounded.

Huroki Prepares to Die.

(THE END)

PRUNE SMALL ORCHARD ON AVERAGE FARM

The purpose of this article is not to consider the needs of a large commercial orchard, but rather those of the small orchard on the average farm, says I. C. Hoffman in Perdue Agriculturist. However, the same principles of care and management apply to both.

Apple trees, like any other species, tend to grow tall if allowed to have their own way, and careful watching, pruning and care are necessary if the best results are to be obtained. The successful orchardist has found it more economical to grow a low, broad-topped tree which is symmetrical in shape rather than the type that is so closely related to the forest tree. In order to get the best possible type it is necessary to prune the tree, cutting out the crossed and undesirable branches, and leaving only those that will produce a well-balanced top.

Another important factor to be watched is the open head. A certain amount of sunlight inside the head is necessary to the health of the tree and development of the fruit. Sunlight is a great germicide and fungicide, and so it tends to hinder the growth of these organisms within the top.

When to Begin Pruning.

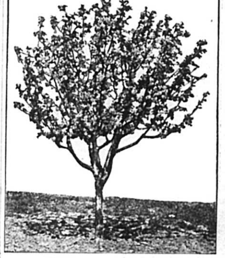
Pruning should begin when the tree is set out. The top and the roots are pruned so that they bear an equal ratio to each other. The top is started low. Some orchardists recommend as low as 18 to 24 inches above ground as the proper distance for starting the top. This is desirable, since it produces a tree with a low, well-branched top, which makes spraying and picking more economically done, and also there is less danger of damage by storms.

Young limbs may be taken off at any time. The loss of vitality and moisture is insignificant. But a large limb should never be taken off until the tree is dormant. The best time for this is late in the winter or very early in the spring before growth begins, as there is less danger of the wound drying out and cracking. Also so that no stubs extend out, because the wound will not heal over, and in time the stub will decay and ruin the tree.

Make Cut Upward.

Never make the first cut in a large limb on the top, but with the saw make an upward cut one or two inches deep on the underside to prevent the limb from breaking off and peeling away a portion of the bark. Always leave the wound smooth, and if it is one and a half inches or more in diameter it should be painted with white lead.

Orchard renewing is rapidly coming into popularity in all parts of the fruit belt. Mature trees that have been neglected for many years are headed in and made to grow new wood, and in many cases the entire top is worked over and reshaped. The results of these experiments show that the methods are practical and beneficial. The orchardist works the top down to the low, well-balanced head that is so popular and with proper spraying the crops are large and well matured.



WELL-PRUNED APPLE TREE IN BLOSSOM.

GIVING RASPBERRIES WINTER PROTECTION

Canes Must Be Bent Over to Ground and Covered With Earth or Straw.

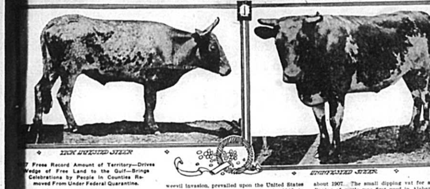
EXPERIMENTS MADE AT WOBURN STATION

Tests to Ascertain Whether Apple Trees Suffered Less From Canker in High Soil.

THAT EXTRA GLASS OF JELLY

NEWS FLIES FAST IN CHINA

FIGHT on CATTLE FEVER TICK MORE THAN HALF WON



TICK INFESTED STEER — UNINFESTED STEER

1917 Frees Record Amount of Territory—Drives Wedge of Free Land to the Gulf—Brings Celebrations by People in Counties Removed From Under Federal Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advancing well beyond the half-way mark in freeing the South from the cattle fever tick, removing the federal quarantine from cattle shipment in 70,754 square miles of nine Southern states, driving a broad wedge of tick-free territory through the tick lines to the Gulf of Mexico—the fight against the destructive parasite must count 1917 as its greatest year so far.

December 1, when 65,520 square miles—the largest amount of territory ever freed at one time—will be added to the liberated areas, will be the greatest day in the campaign since it was started actively in 1906, and it will be celebrated as such in the states and counties in which it will signalize undeniably long strides toward realization of the South's merited position as a cattle-raising country.

The governor of Mississippi, whose people have made their state the first touching the Gulf to be entirely rid of the cattle tick, has designated December 1 as a day of rejoicing in the commonwealth. A celebration at Jackson, the capital, and others at county seats have been arranged. At these ceremonials congratulations on the achievement will be received from the United States department of agriculture and from governors of other states. Celebrations of the same character are to be held in the various counties free from quarantine in eight other states—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Texas.

Faltering, slow, and uncertain at first, the advance against the cattle tick in 11 years has gained such impetus that it now literally is sweeping forward. There is now no doubt of final success and there are great hopes that the goal of "a tick-free South in 1921," which also will mean American territory entirely freed from the parasite, will be realized.

Ticks Long Have Infested Cattle in South.

Cattle in the Southeastern Atlantic and Gulf states have been infested with the tick since cattle first were introduced into those regions. It is thought probable the ticks were introduced into the country by cattle from Spanish herds. The history of the tick in the South is largely a history of the agricultural life of that section. In it are intertwined the great events of a century or more that have attended the transformation of the South from a wilderness into a wide and prosperous agricultural domain.

Ticks carry a fatal disease between cattle. Calves survive the effect of it, but very few older cattle live long when attacked for the first time. But for the fact that the calf that lives after the attack becomes partially immune, there would now be no cattle in the tick-infested portion of the South. Southern cattle always have caused disease among Northern cattle whenever they, carrying ticks, have left their home territory and been driven into or through adjoining territory. A notorious example of such driving occurred after the Civil war when Texas and Indian Territory cattle were driven into Colorado and Kansas, leaving death in their trails for the native cattle. This caused the "cowboy wars," in which it was sought to turn the cattle back by force of arms, and also caused the enactment of stringent state laws.

During these years of settlement the cattle tick had extended northward until its distribution was about coincident with that of cotton. From this vantage ground it was scattered by driveway and by rail into Northern markets and caused annual outbreaks of Texas fever, as the disease was then called, throughout the North. Legislation in various states sought to check the disease at that time, but, owing to ignorance of the manner of its spread, was powerless.

Quarantined Territory First Defined in 1889.

Finally, with the formation of the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture in 1884, the federal authorities, under authority of congress, began the fight against the tick. The bureau first sent out agents to define the line between infected and noninfected territory, and in the annual reports of 1884 and 1885 several maps were published showing its location. The first order defining and mapping the quarantined infected territory was published in 1889. The driving or transporting of cattle from the infected to the free territory was forbidden, except for a short season in winter and except for immediate slaughter when transported ...

... weevil invasion, prevailed upon the United States congress to make an appropriation in 1906 to empower the United States secretary of agriculture to inaugurate a plan of co-operation with the authorities of Southern states in tick eradication.

In the annual report for 1907 of the chief of the bureau of animal industry it was stated: "Encouraging progress has been made in the eradication of cattle ticks from the Southern states. This work, which was begun in the summer of 1906 under an appropriation by congress of $82,500 is no longer an experiment. The results already accomplished demonstrate that the extermination of this costly pest is not only possible but practicable, though several years may be required for the completion of the work."

The years since that report have been years of meeting and overcoming obstacles until now, when the real magnitude of the task can be appreciated, it is certain that nothing can permanently hold up the work.

Tick Fever and the Manner of Its Transmission to Cattle.

... about 1907. The small dipping vat for arsenical dipping of cattle was first used in Alabama by a federal inspector in 1909. He modified the large vats previously used in oil dipping of animals in interstate commerce previous to 1909. Swabbing and spraying by hand were the methods generally used in the eradication work. The vat method has been found to be not only effective and speedy, but to be comparatively inexpensive.

In September, 1917, 21,095 public or private vats were available in ten Southern states. The work in 336,678 square miles of territory was supervised by 272 inspectors of the bureau of animal industry; 351 state inspectors and 1,209 county inspectors.

A powerful aid in the tick fight has been the passage of state laws enabling effective co-operation. In 1906, when the first federal appropriation to inaugurate a plan of co-operation with states was made, such laws were in existence in only seven Southern states—Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma and California. ...

ASK PALAIS ROYAL FOR PLAY

THE KITCHEN CABINET

FOR THE WHEATLESS DAY.

GOOD THINGS FOR STATE OCCASIONS.

Outmatched.

"Do you think the widow is setting her cap at him?"

"No; she tells me he is clever but impossible."

"Mercy! If the widow finds him impossible, he must be clever."

From the smoke and fumigation, men seems to think himself a sort of plum tree.

Wisdom appeals, but brute passion stops its ears with blood.

Costs Less and Kills That Cold — CASCARA QUININE

Save the Calves!

FIERY RED PIMPLES

Red Blood and Courage!

DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS FOR LIVER ILLS

What Constipation Means

... constipated. DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS is the remedy and has been used successfully all over this country for 72 years. Get a box and see how it feels to have your liver and bowels resume their health-giving natural functions. For sale at all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills

STRANGLES

Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPOHN'S COMPOUND

Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease. 50 cents and $1 a bottle; $5 and $10 the dozen. All druggists, harness houses, or manufacturers. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

Backache of Women

How this Woman Suffered and Was Relieved.

Fort Fairfield, Maine.—"For many months I suffered from backache caused by female troubles so I was unable to do my house work. I took treatments for it but received no help whatever. Then some of my friends asked why I did not try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so and my backache soon disappeared and I felt like a different woman, and now have a healthy little baby girl and do all my house work. I will always praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to women who suffer as I did."—Mrs. Alton D. Oakes, Fort Fairfield, Maine.

The Best Remedy is

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Thousands of women have proved this

Why don't *you* try it?

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

DRAIN TILE

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

WOMEN SUFFERERS MAY NEED SWAMP-ROOT

District Managers Wanted

CHILDREN'S COUGHS

PISO'S

The Answer.

Wants Schoolless Days.

W. N. U., CINCINNATI, NO. 48-1917.