

The VANISHING FLEETS

By ROBERT NORRIS
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SYNOPSIS.
 "Vanishing Fleets," a story of "what might have happened" opens in Washington with the United States and Japan near war. Guy Hillier, secretary of the British Embassy, and Miss Norma Roberts, chief aide of inventor Roberts, are introduced as lovers. Japan declares war and takes the Philippines. Guy Hillier starts for England. Norma Roberts leaves Washington for the Florida coast. Hawaii is captured by the Japs. All ports are closed. Tokyo learns of missing Japanese fleet. England's fleet mysteriously disappears. The Kaiser is missing. King Edward of England is confronted by Admiral Bevin of the United States. The Dreadnoughts of England's warships, is discovered at an impassable point in the Thames. The story now goes war breaks out. Inventor Roberts exhibits a metal production. This comes friction when electricity and is applied to vessels. Roberts evolves a great flying machine. Roberts plans a radiophone war against Japanese. The start is made for the scene of conflict. After maneuvering the airplanes descend and by use of strong magnets lift the warships, one by one, from the sea. The vessels are deposited in the United States. The British fleet accepts American hospitality and is conveyed to the United States. The Kaiser is on a trip on his first visit to America—thus accounting for his disappearance. King Edward is brought to America by a radiophone for conference with the president. They agree to work for world peace. Announcement of the secret of the radiophone is made in Central park, New York, to the wonder of millions. The king returns to London. He departs in an airplane for London. Half way across the Atlantic the radiophone bearing the Kaiser is met.

CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.
 He had worked with his hands, shared the annoyances of his companions, and known the joys of independence and self-support. He had discovered the trappings of courts to be shallow emblems and tawdry when contrasted with the true coats of primitive nature. He had learned that men when stripped of outward rank and position were very similar, and could demand only such respect from their fellows as they were entitled to by merit. Honest companionship which sought no other return was a priceless treasure. And now with this new view of life, stronger in health and unjaundiced in mind, he was glad to ally himself and his empire in a movement which promised advancement without conquest and gain without aggression. The drums of war sounded very hollow, and their unmusical beatings were dying away in the distance, going to inglorious silence and disuse. It was better so!

In response to an order from Bevin, a servant with noiseless feet and deft hands brought refreshments to them. The King rose, and the others immediately stood.
 "Before we part company and resume our way to our homes," he said, "I shall ask you to drink my toast." He stood erect, lifted his glass high in the air until the lights above caught the quivering opalescent liquid in their rays, and then in a voice of extreme reverence said:
 "Gentlemen, to the ruler of that greatest of all kingdoms, Peace, his excellency the president of the United States."

CHAPTER XXIII.
Peace is Declared.

The world had become an instrument attuned to the breaking pitch, and awoke to have every string within it played upon in a day. It was a royal tune in which city after city was called upon to contribute. London, which had passed a sleepless night, was astir before dawn, aroused into a pitch of terrific excitement by the return of the Roberts, which swooped down from the air glow with light, and courting notice.
 At the iron gates in front of the palace, where the sentries were briskly tramping to and fro until called together by the descent of the radiophone, the Roberts came to the ground with every searchlight playing into the air. The alarm had been given before she came, and guards were turning out from their barracks and hurrying to the palace on the run, with arms in hand to defend Buckingham from the oncoming monster. Nor until it was near the ground was it discovered that from the peaks floated three flags, the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes and the white banner of truce.

In hasty formation the soldiers faced the place where the machine with its staring eyes would alight, and rank on rank presented a stubborn front to the visitor. Their astonishment was incalculable when they recognized as the first man to emerge from the side of this unexpected craft the missing king, followed by the prime minister and the head of the navy, as well as all taking quick cognizance of the array of defenders.

The ranking officer of the guard recovered his poise, gave the command and the soldiers saluted, after which he stepped forward in response to the king's beckoning and received instructions for the safeguarding of the Roberts. Bevin and the secretary of state, as they walked through the iron gates, guests of the British nation, heard the quick precise steps of men marching to form a square round their craft, and pictured to themselves the curiosity which would be aroused when the day broke.
 Thus it was that within an hour after their arrival a crowd was collecting which outdid the one that assembled to view the Dreadnought on the day of her return. The strange and silent Roberts, resting in the roadway and floating the American and English flags, which had been intertwined by the fingers of a friendly breeze, was of greater interest than any other sight within memory. It



Arms in Hand to Defend Buckingham.

was rumored through the throng that the king had returned; but the explanation of his absence was yet to come. For once officialdom did not hesitate, but sent to the newspapers of the city the full account of the visit to the United States, together with the reasons and results, and also the story of the fleet which had been given up for lost. It was intimated that the official overtures of the United States would be made known at a later hour of the day through due channels, and thus the air was charged with expectancy.

In the meantime Berlin too had been given its time of tumult. The return of the emperor had been no less astounding, but he with characteristic energy had no sooner stepped within the doors of his palace than he called his secretaries and dictated a complete explanation of his own disappearance, together with a statement of what had transpired in the United States and a summary of the proposals for peace which had been formulated. The Norma waited for a brief time only, and then in full sight of an immense gathering of spectators turned her nose homeward to carry her report to Washington.

This news was cabled to London, where its dissemination gave another impetus to speculation, and before it had subsided the world's cables resumed operations.
 An operator in a transatlantic cable office, who for weeks had sat before his silent keys, saw a livid signal flash, and sprang excitedly to respond. Across the depths of the ocean came the words:
 "All embargoes are removed. The United States of America gives greeting, and reiterates the message which was the first to be transmitted, 'Peace on earth. Good will to men.'"

Events were now moving with such prodigious rapidity that wherever wires of communication ran men left their occupations and waited for whatever other remarkable information might be forthcoming. For once the nations seemed in such close touch that they reached out to each other to tell their own part in the unfolding of the great mystery. The whole civilized world knew speedily that the Kaiser had been carried away by accident, that his health had been improved, and that he bore nothing but good will toward his captors. London transmitted the complete story of the taking of the British fleet, elucidated the Dreadnought's singular return, and also made known that the king and his associates had visited, and been detained in Washington by their own will.

In the United States the night had passed with most exceptional activity. The sight of the Roberts leaving New York had been heralded from coast to coast, and the administration, besieged for information, yielded to the popular demand and gave out the history of the war, including the account of the invention and the creation of the plant on the Florida key. The little inventor and his daughter were thrown into the limelight, and exaggerated accounts of their marvelous work were spread over pages of extras wherever newspapers were printed. The public insistently clamored for news, more news, throughout the hours, and seemed never satiated.
 All eyes were turned to the president, who finally, in desperation, declined to make any further statements, and announced that details would have to come in later sequence, when time could be given to their dictation.

From the great republic the cloak of mystery and inaction was thrown aside and the cordons to the north and the south were being dispasted as if by magic. That menacing line of blue along the Canadian border was crumbling with greater rapidity than it had been formed. Here and there through the air swept 50 radiophones carrying improvised passengers as commodions, the sun showing them as flashing birds of blue carrying the hosts of the guard back to their armories, whence they might return to their homes and occupations of peace. In every city throughout the land astonished and exultant inhabitants watched these friendly monsters which had made the nation the most redoubtable in all the world. The guns of the border were now standing unguarded, the bivouacs obliterated, and the paths of the sentries abandoned to the effacement of nature's kindly growth.

Seattle was at last liberated, and proceeded to astonish the world with accounts of the imprisonment of the Japanese fleet which had rested in the waters of Lake Washington for so many days. Photographs of it were sent broadcast, together with interviews gained from the commanders of the hapless expedition, and by special permission Admiral Kamigawa was allowed to cable to his government the first full report of his disaster which went through uncensored and unchecked. The fact was made patent to Japan that her men were prisoners on parole, her ships trapped in a helpless position, and their fate resting entirely on the mercy of the government.

As if to add to the proof of helplessness, Tokyo learned of the detention of the British ships, and knew that any or all alliances could not be depended upon in the presence of such might as the Americans could bring to bear. Another day dawned in Washington, bringing with it the unconditional capitulation of Japan. She appealed for peace with dignity, and left the suggestion of terms to the nation with whom none might dispute, trusting to her magnanimity. Congress had been called into being again, and imbued with the spirit which had actuated the president through all his siege of stress and trial, followed his wishes. The lone man in the White House loomed as something more than mortal, and was at last being appreciated.

Japan was told that the United States demanded neither indemnities nor retention of the conquered fleet. For the benefit of the public the latter would be conveyed to New York bay, where it would be liberated and restored to its crews. The only condition was that on its return to Pacific waters it must withdraw all men it had placed in the Philippines and Hawaii, and restore the American flag with appropriate salutes.

This then was the end of the great venture by the island across the western sea, which had staked its hope of advancement upon a ruthless descent on an unprepared and apparently impotent nation. It had spent years in anticipation, had purchased the most deadly agents of destruction when ever presented, had worked night and day in its vast yards to build great ships of war, had covered the United States with its spies, until its espionage reached everywhere, and all for this!
 Now, after all its deliberate plans and quick action, it was to accept as a sole cause for jubilation the return of the men who had manned its mighty

ILLUSTRATED BY A. WEIL

fleet, and wait for the return of ships that were useless for all purposes. Its dream of indemnities was gone, its ambition for more territory was never to be realized, and its hope of competing with other great powers as a world factor had come to naught.
 It is doubtful if the government shared in the joy of those who had given up for dead the ones they loved and were now enabled to cast aside the scars of mourning. The Japanese does not constitute a series, and that all nations were not inefficient. The lesson of civilization had been hammered home with sickening emphasis. Scarcely had peace been concluded when the administration by a declaration to its own people cut as with one blow of a knife a knot which threatened financial panic. It was prefaced with a statement that the reason why no indemnities had been demanded from Japan was because under altered conditions following the war it would be imposing a hardship on a nation already stricken, without the need thereof. In substance it stated that inasmuch as there would be no future appropriations and consequently no taxation for navies or fortifications, vast reductions would automatically be made in the expense of operating the government. It was also announced that as the United States had been presented with a new form of transportation by its inventor, it had set aside for him and his heirs sufficient royalties to render them financially independent, and that furthermore in the interest of perpetual peace the secret of the radiophone would be maintained inviolable.
 The railways of the country would be permitted to reorganize and continue as freight carriers until such time as their rates were deemed exorbitant or their charters expired, the government abrogating to itself all passenger traffic within the confines of its own continent, and declaring itself a competitor for all ocean transportation under tariffs to be formulated. It ended by asserting that government ownership of aerial transportation was not adopted at the behest of any political party, but solely that the people might derive the benefit and the nation maintain its invulnerable power. Thus it was that the railways were still permitted to exist and no hardship worked save in the readjustments of capitalization, which losses fell mainly upon those who had accumulated vast fortunes by the very inflation which was now punctured.
 As if to knit the world together in international harmony, the culmination came a message addressed to all nations which was penned by the hand of the president himself. It was his proposal for the maintenance of peace, and read as follows:
 "That war and its barbarisms may for all time be done away with, the United States of America submits that:
 "By the grace of God it has been placed in possession of such power that it could not only conquer the world, but destroy the inhabitants of other nations. This has been fully demonstrated. It has no desire to utilize its strength unjustly, but purposes to exert it for the benefit of all men.
 "It considers territorial greed to be the real impelling motive in nearly all international wars. Therefore it requests all nations become signatory to an agreement in perpetuity that under no circumstances shall there be any invasion of the territory of one country by another, and that all boundary lines shall remain as now established, except they be changed by the mutual and amicable agreement of the adjoining powers to which they belong.
 "Questions involving national dignity can be adjusted by better means than war, as can nearly all other questions which from time to time arise between governments; hence the United States urges that full powers of adjudication and arbitration be vested in a standing commission representing each nation, which shall have for its seat of office some place upon which the greater number may agree.
 "The United States, having faith in the Anglo-Saxon race as representing one of the most peaceful and conservative, has formed an offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain, through the personal efforts of the king and his prime minister. These two governments have no desire to arise as peace officers for the world, but pledge themselves to place all their power at the command of the international commission for the enforcement of its findings."
 (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Uncontrollable.
 It is stated that the heart of a vegetarian beats 58 times a minute and that of a meat eater 75 times, but who can count the beats of a heart whose possessor beholds for the first time an apple-cheeked, bright-eyed California maiden when she comes from the perfumed fields in the rose laden with golden poppies?—Los Angeles Herald.

Ha! Ha! So Funny.
 "A firm uptown," said Joakley, "has got up something new to enable you to pick your teeth."
 "A new sort of toothpick?" queried Coakley.
 "Well, it's a catalogue showing photographs of the handsome face sets they manufacture."

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM
 By William Pitt

Give the boys a course at the agricultural college.
 No lack of coloring matter for the butter now that the cows are on pasture.

Alfalfa makes good food and nesting for field mice. This is no reason why you should not raise alfalfa, but is a hint for you to be on guard against the mice.

Sheep on the farm are a profitable investment. Not a farm so small but that there is room for a few, and where a few are handled the proportion of profit is larger than with the large flock.

Don't be so anxious to increase your acreage as you are to increase the yield its quota of profit. Some use ready own. Intensive not extensive farming is giving the best returns nowadays.

Flea will bother cattle in spite of anything you can do, but the pest can be mitigated by spraying the cattle each morning with the following mixture before they go to pasture: To one gallon of kerosene oil add three ounces of creolin and five ounces of oil of tar. Stir these ingredients thoroughly before using.

Three methods may be followed in growing strawberries: In hills, in narrow matted rows, or in wide matted rows. We prefer the second method. Arrange the first strong runners by hand, spacing them properly and securing each one in place with a little soil or a small stone. Then, when each row is full, cut off all additional runners that may grow. Keep the ground hoed and cultivated until late fall. The finished row should not be wider than 15 or 18 inches.

This is the convincing way in which an agricultural editor pleads the cause of the calf: "When you get to the calf remember patience. He doesn't understand your deal—whether you want to veal him, torpedo him or nurture him. Have a prayer—learned at the maternal knee—on your lips as you proceed. Tickle his slimy, avicious nose with the tips of your fingers. As you become more deeply absorbed and things are doing, your calm state of mind will lead bossy to the light, and humping his lumber spine, he will go for his mess like a Jap after a Russian cruiser, rising at intervals to blow the token of his happy dip on the rim of your bib overall. But remember, 'he's a calf—the same as you used to be.'"

In starting in the poultry business remember that no one can succeed with 500 birds who cannot make 100 profitable and one who cannot make ten fowls pay a good percentage of profit can rarely make 100 birds do as well. It is the old story of intensive and extensive farming. The methods applicable to the ten-acre market garden do not fit the farm of hundreds of acres; nor is the proportionate profit of the latter as large though the ultimate income is greater. The poultryman who cannot with a few hens and a cock secure about 50 per cent. profit on the investment the first year and 200 per cent the second year cannot expect to make the average income on a large flock which is computed to be about \$1.00 a year profit on each bird. There are many poultry plants throughout the country that are run on so small a margin of profit that one year of losses puts them out of business. Practically all the big poultry plants in the country started in a small way. Several things are necessary to insure success. The first is the proper location as to soil and climate, market and shipping facilities. The right kind of birds must be kept and in this also location must decide.

The practice of taking the calf away from its mother after the second of third day is growing in favor, being deemed better for the calf and affording larger profit from the cow. The rule followed on the Hoard dairy farm in Wisconsin in feeding the calf after weaning is to continue to feed it the milk from its mother and from three to four pounds at a time, depending upon the size and condition of the calf. It is far better than overfeeding. Some feed the young calf three times a day but we feed but twice. The milk allowance is increased as the calf grows and is able to take more. At the end of three or four weeks if the calf has made good growth, some skim milk may be added to the allowance. The whole milk may be gradually decreased and the skim milk increased until the calf is receiving all skim milk at the end of the fourth or fifth week. When the calf reaches three months old it should receive eight pounds of skim milk night and morning and some ground feed. At a very early age the calf will begin to eat some, if hay is put before it at the very beginning. A little rack should be put up in one corner of the calf's pen and filled with good clover or alfalfa hay. Whole oats and bran should be kept there. In raising the young calf be careful not to overfeed and always feed regularly and be sure the milk is always clean, sweet and warmed to a temperature of 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

Provide screens for the house other than the cheap cloth netting.

Time to get the mower in shape for the haying season which is so rapidly approaching. Sharpen up the knives.

The old cock and the young hen or the young cock and the old hens make a good combination.

Dairy by-products obtained from the creamery or cheese factory should be sterilized before feeding to the pigs.

If the house for the fowls is permitted to become foul, you will soon find that your profits will be a minus quantity.

A sour feed pail has wrought havoc among the calves on many a farm. The time spent in scalding the pails is well spent.

The well-matched work team should not only be about equal in weight, but should be about the same size and have similar dispositions.

The best results from the farm can only be obtained as the farmer studies the individual characteristics of each field which he is cultivating.

Too heavy feeding sometimes causes paralysis in young pigs. When such condition arises take away the corn and feed only bran and skim milk.

If you have not facilities for pasturing the hogs, be sure that their pen is kept clean and that they are free from lice.

Make every square rod on your farm yield its quota of profit. Some use can be found for even the poor strips. Study out how you can best use all your land.

Night hawks in the poultry house are found in the presence of those little red mites and in the lice that infest the hens. If given free reign they will suck all your profits away.

The most fruitful source of contamination in milk comes from the dust in the air. For this reason too great care cannot be taken to have the barn as clean as possible and at milking time to have as little disturbance of the atmosphere as possible. Handling of feed and hay should be deferred until after the milk has been removed from the barn to the milk house.

This is Prof. Haacker's remedy for scours in calves: After castor oil has been given it should be followed by a teaspoon of Zenolium or in very bad cases a tablespoonful. He recommends that the navel of the young calf as soon as dropped should be bound up with a four per cent. disinfectant solution. Others suggest that the navel of the calf be wet with 1-500 solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate).

The silo has passed the stage where its value can be questioned. Such feed in combination with alfalfa or clover with a mixture of corn or barley for grain, silage furnishes an especially good ration, all grown on the farm and cheaper than milk feeds. The importance of palatability cannot be overestimated, as it increases the amount of feed eaten and when properly assimilated, the more the animal eats the larger product it will return.

Be careful that you do not use too much arsenic in the spray used on the fruit trees. Prof. Headen believes that arsenic sometimes accumulates in the ground under trees that have been oversprayed during a series of years, until it reaches a quantity that menaces the life of the trees. In a recent bulletin he says: "Hundreds of such trees are dead or sick beyond recovery, and all show the same symptoms. The first sign is the appearance on the trunk of chocolate colored spots. The bark is soon killed and dries down. The foliage drops early so that diseased trees are easily picked out in the fall, and they will be found nearly girdled with dead bark. The second year the tree will start, but it dies about midsummer. In every case the roots are found to be dead and the bark at the base of the trunk is in bad condition. In fact, the trouble seems to start here. Chemical tests of wood taken from roots, trunks, etc., plainly showed the presence of arsenic."

The feeding of the growing pigs to get the best results and the quickest returns is a problem which every farmer is anxious to solve. The agricultural department of the government, after experiments, offers the following suggestions as to the proper rations: Twenty to sixty-pound pigs, three ounces of cornmeal to each quart of milk; sixty to one hundred-pound pigs, six ounces of cornmeal to each quart of milk; one hundred to 180-pound pigs, eight ounces of cornmeal to each quart of milk. On most farms the supply of milk will be limited, especially when calves are fed, and in these cases they recommend the following rations: Twenty to 180-pound pigs, three ounces of cornmeal, wheat, rye or hominy to each quart of milk, and then gradually increase meal to satisfy appetites; 20 to 60-pound pigs, milk at disposal, plus mixture of one-third cornmeal, one-third wheat bran and one-third gluten meal to satisfy appetites; 60 to 100-pound pigs, milk at disposal, plus mixture of one-half cornmeal, one-fourth wheat bran and one-fourth gluten meal to satisfy appetites; 100 to 180-pound pigs, milk at disposal, plus mixture of two-thirds cornmeal, one-sixth wheat bran and one-sixth gluten meal to satisfy appetites; 20 to 60-pound pigs, three ounces of cornmeal to each quart of milk and four ounces of gluten feed as a substitute for a quart of milk; 60 to 100-pound pigs, milk at disposal and mixture of one-half cornmeal and one-half gluten feed to satisfy appetites; 100 to 180-pound pigs, milk at disposal and mixture of two-thirds cornmeal and one-third gluten feed to satisfy appetites. When has a feeding value about half that of milk. It should be fed carefully, as it frequently causes stiffening of the joints and lameness.

WERE BOTH OF MIXED BLOOD

Points of Resemblance Between Englishman and Cowboy, as the Latter Understood It.

"The countess de Pourtales was a New York Lorillard," said a New York tobaccoist. "So on both sides, of course, she has blue blood. Yet she is without false pride."
 "At a recent tobacco men's convention a director told me of a remark the countess made in Biarritz to an arrogant Englishman."
 "This fellow boasted of his ancestry. The countess said that sort of talk wouldn't be understood in the wild west. She said an Englishman said to a Texas cowboy once:
 "'I have Tudor blood in my veins on the maternal side and through my father's family I am a Plantagenet.'
 "'Is that so?' said the cowboy, brightening with keen interest. 'My blood's a leetle mixed, too. My grandfather was a Jersey tenderfoot and my grandmother a Digger Indian squaw. We're both half-breeds, stranger. Come and liquor up!'"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A PROUD PAIR.

 "What makes that peasant so proud to-day?"
 "Oh, he has the biggest rooster in town, and his wife the biggest hat."—Flegende Blaetter.

WOMEN SUFFER NEEDLESSLY
 Many Mysterious Aches and Pains Are Easily Cured.

Backache, pain through the hips, dizzy spells, headaches, nervousness, bloating, etc., are troubles that commonly come from sick kidneys. Don't mistake the cause—Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of women afflicted in this way—by curing the kidneys. Mrs. C. R. Foreman, 113 S. Eighth St., Canon City, Colo., says:
 "Three years I suffered with rheumatism, dropsy and kidney complaint, and became utterly helpless. I found relief after using two or three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and kept on until cured. Doan's Kidney Pills have been a blessing to me."
 Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Flea.
 God bless the man who first invented screens, and God pity the inventor who is too indolent or indifferent to place them between his family and the spreaders of deadly disease. There is absolutely no excuse for the man or woman whose place of habitation swarms with flies and whines with the voices of mosquitoes. They can be kept out, and 25 cents spent in keeping them out is equivalent to keeping out a doctor who would cost \$25, or possibly to keeping out a much less welcome visitor.

Sees Extinction of Tuberculosis.
 Dr. William Osler says: "Whether tuberculosis will be finally eradicated is even an open question. It is a foe that is very deeply entrenched in the human race. Very hard it will be to eradicate completely, but when we think of what has been done in one generation, how the mortality in many places has been reduced more than 50 per cent.—indeed, in some places 100 per cent.—it is a battle of hope, and so long as we are fighting with hope, the victory is in sight."

The Novel Type.
 In a late magazine story a perfectly lovely girl is described as follows: "She was very small and dark, and very active, with hair like the color of eight o'clock—daylight and darkness and lamplight all snared up together, and lips like all crude scarlet, and eyes as absurdly big and round as a child's good-by kiss."
 How do you like it? Would a girl who answered that description be worth shackles in everyday experiences?—Acheson Globe.

WON'T MIX
 Bad Food and Good Health Won't Mix.

The human stomach stands much abuse but it won't return good health if you give it bad food.
 If you feed right you will feel right, for proper food and a good mind is the sure road to health.
 "A year ago I became much alarmed about my health for I began to suffer after each meal no matter how little I ate," says a Denver woman.
 "I lost my appetite and the very thought of food grew distasteful, with the result that I was not nourished and got weak and thin."
 "My home cares were very heavy, for besides a large family of my own I have also to look out for my aged mother. There was no one to shoulder my household burdens, and come what might, I must bear them, and this thought nearly drove me frantic when I realized that my health was breaking down."
 "I read an article 'a' the paper about some one with trouble just like mine being cured on Grape-Nuts food and acting on this suggestion I gave Grape-Nuts a trial. The first dish of this delicious food proved that I had struck the right thing."
 "My uncomfortable feelings in stomach and brain disappeared as if by magic and in an incredibly short space of time I was myself again. Since then I have gained 15 pounds in weight through a summer of hard work and realize I am a very different woman, all due to the splendid food, Grape-Nuts."
 "There's a Reason." Trial will prove. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.
 Ever send the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.