

FARM AND RANCH LANDS

Florida Lands.

50,000 Acres in Florida. We own some 50,000 acres of citrus fruit, general farming and cattle land...

NOT one cent of purchase money required to secure title or chicken farm site, driving distance from Jacksonville, Fla. Good fertile soil and title guaranteed whenever you like and pay for land whenever you like...

Iowa Lands.

34 ACRES

TWO MILES FROM CITY LIMITS OF COUNCIL BLUFFS. Good 6-room house, all necessary barns and other outbuildings, about 5 acres in alfalfa, 3 acres in fruit...

Price \$200 per acre.

O'NEIL'S REAL ESTATE AND INS. AGENCY.

614 Brandeis Theater Bldg. Tel. Tyler 1021.

Idaho Lands.

WANT MONEY!

Let me tell you how to get it. Idaho land is full of it, and the land isn't very high priced, either. Climate and growing conditions are just what you need for cooking, lighting and heating on many farms—educational advantages unexcelled.

There are many tracts of land irrigated and non-irrigated—suitable for all kinds of farming, stock raising and on reasonable terms. Good raising highly profitable. I will give complete information to you free for the asking.

R. A. SMITH, Colonization & Industrial Agent, Union Pacific System, Room 60, Union Pacific Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Minnesota Lands.

20 ACRES, 8 miles from Minneapolis, near two good railroad crossings, one-half under cultivation, balance used for pasture and hay; can practically all be cultivated. Good fruit and stock buildings; this land will produce 40 bushels of corn per acre; country is thickly settled, excellent set of machinery; 27 head of stock, consisting of 11 cows, balance 1 and 2-year-olds, 4 good horses, 20 head of calves and everything on the farm goes at \$85 per acre. Immediate possession can be had.

1025 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Montana Lands.

OUR 100 Montana booklet free. All about our big crops, good priced fertile land, good farms, good water, good schools, States Land and Dev. Co., Helena, Mont.

Nebraska Lands.

80 Acres, Douglas County, \$150 Per Acre. Every acre capable of cultivation and the most productive soil you will find anywhere in the United States.

Armstrong-Walsh Co., SOLE AGENTS, Tyler Bldg., Keeline Bldg., YIELDS \$100 PER ACRE.

North Platte valley, Nebraska, lands last year paid to owners who leased them for sugar-beet raising \$25 per acre based on one-fifth of the crop and the rest cash.

ARMSTRONG-WALSH CO., Omaha, Nebraska.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

When in need of help on any kind of farm, call on us at once. CINCINNATI LAND AGENCY, 711 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—25 acres, 4 miles west of Council Bluffs, Neb., 2000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of wheat, balance pasture and hay meadow. \$17,500.00. Owner, W. D. Abel, Council Bluffs, Neb.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS

Nebraska Lands.

200 ACRES, improved, 200 per acre, 2000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of wheat, balance pasture and hay meadow. \$17,500.00. Owner, W. D. Abel, Council Bluffs, Neb.

NEW YORK LANDS. MAKE your money when you buy then you will not have to make your profit after its value when you sell. 25-acre farm, with cows and team, price \$2,000.00.

BUY North Dakota farms from owner and save agent's commission. Write for particulars. Asa Styles, Edmond, North Dakota.

Oklahoma Lands.

FIRST-CLASS corn farm, improved, near town, 45 per acre; northeast Oklahoma. 2000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of wheat, balance pasture and hay meadow. \$17,500.00. Owner, W. D. Abel, Council Bluffs, Neb.

GREGORY CO., SOUTH DAKOTA. Beautifully improved 100-acre farm, 8 miles south of Dallas, 8-room cement block house, with cow and calf barn, 8 horses and 20 cattle, haymow, bins for 1000 bushels of grain, 5-room corn crib, 2000 bushels of alfalfa, 1000 bushels of alfalfa, fine well, windmill and tank, small orchard and fine grove of fruit trees, alfalfa, clover, timothy, black loam soil, all bottom land but 10 acres; rural mail, telephone in house, electric corner of your farm. Fine German settlement. This is a bargain and worth looking into, as I have never seen a better one. Write for particulars. Miss Elizabeth H. Bradley, Edmond, Okla.

MISS ELIZABETH H. BRADLEY, Edmond, Okla.

Washington Lands.

BIG Indian reservation to open, 20,000 acres for settlement. Wheat, fruit, general farm lands, \$1.00 per acre. Open farming summer homes for \$10,000.00. \$50 at once for copies with reliable information regarding this great region. Watchdog (wash.) Daily World, Dept. 11.

Wisconsin Lands.

UPPER WISCONSIN—great dairy and general crop state in the union; settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask for booklet 34 on Wisconsin Central Land Grant. Excellent farming areas, 1000 acres, 1000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of wheat, balance pasture and hay meadow. \$17,500.00. Owner, W. D. Abel, Council Bluffs, Neb.

BUYERS WITH THE MONEY. Farm land sold in these columns reach the kind of people all over the west who are ready to buy with which to invest in land. Quality and quantity are both found in the BEST corn, alfalfa and on reasonable terms. Good raising highly profitable. I will give complete information to you free for the asking.

R. A. SMITH, Colonization & Industrial Agent, Union Pacific System, Room 60, Union Pacific Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

FARM LAND WANTED

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

FARM LAND FOR RENT

20 ACRES, north of King Park, on paved road, 20 acres alfalfa, 20 acres fine hay land, good orchard and vineyard, and balance plow land; 5-room house, 2000 bushels of alfalfa, excellent water system; electric light, bath, etc. Good barn, chicken house and some other buildings. Rental \$1,200 per year. Immediate possession.

O'KEEFE REAL ESTATE CO., 1015 Omaha Nat. Bk. Bldg., Douglas 2125.

HORSES-LIVESTOCK-VEHICLES

GERMINE SWISS MILCH GOAT—soon ready to calve, 1000 bushels of alfalfa, excellent water system; electric light, bath, etc. Good barn, chicken house and some other buildings. Rental \$1,200 per year. Immediate possession.

FOR RENT—50 acres, 15 miles south of Grand Pine, Neb., well improved, good barn, some other buildings. Rental \$1,200 per year. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—Bred cows and a thoroughbred Chester White sow, good cow and calf, A. Linstrom, Sargy county, Neb., South 200.

MUST BELL HARNESSES. \$1.70 worth of double harness to close out a discount of one-third from regular price; \$1.00 worth of single harness to close out at one-half regular price. Harness shipped subject to inspection. If not satisfied, money will be refunded.

ALFRED CORNISH & CO., 202 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

SEVERAL heavy horses, 1 to 1 1/2 tons, suitable for work on farm or dirt road. Call W. S. Gilman at West Yard, 42 and 1/2 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

BUNDELAND BROS. CO., 202 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

PREMIUM COW—Small family Jersey, good milk producer, 1000 bushels of alfalfa, excellent water system; electric light, bath, etc. Good barn, chicken house and some other buildings. Rental \$1,200 per year. Immediate possession.

THIRTY-two milk wagons for sale, cheap. Johnson-Danforth Co., 16th and Clark Streets, Omaha, Neb.

MAY—\$100.00. W. W. Weller, 30 N. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK

ONE seven-year-old mare, wt. 1,100 lbs. in state, 1000 bushels of alfalfa, excellent water system; electric light, bath, etc. Good barn, chicken house and some other buildings. Rental \$1,200 per year. Immediate possession.

POULTRY AND PET STOCK

For hatching, will sell a few sets of eggs from 1000 of 1000. Silver-Spangled Hamburgs, most beautiful, and eggs the year around. Call and see. 200 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—10 Hens Comb Brown Leghorns, 1000 bushels of alfalfa, excellent water system; electric light, bath, etc. Good barn, chicken house and some other buildings. Rental \$1,200 per year. Immediate possession.

THOROUGHbred Boston terrier puppies, males, \$5; females, \$3; fully pedigreed. Max Geisler Bird Co., 1617 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

AUTOMOBILES—FOR SALE

CLASSY CARS. Before you buy a used car come and look over our stock. All our cars are in perfect condition and at reasonable prices.

Chalmers roadster. Engine mechanically new. Chevrolet roadster. 2 1/2 Hup touring cars, slightly used. 1915 Ford, self-starter, slip covers, good as new; bargain.

C. W. FRANCIS AUTO CO., 224 Farnam St., Douglas 2125.

TIRES

HOME MORE BARGAINS. 30-3 1/2 S. S. casing, complete with tubes, \$17.50. Standard make. Guaranteed. DUPLEX, 533 FARNAM, Douglas 453.

1915 touring car, \$250. 1912 Buick touring car, \$140. 1916-1917 touring car, \$450. 1914 Mitchell Six touring car, \$450. Kisselover Speedster, \$300. Chalmers Six touring car, \$300. Auto Clearing House, 229 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

WANT—To buy light car of late model, Ford or Maxwell roadster preferred. Describe fully and state your best cash offer. G. E. Bee, 200 S. 15th St., Omaha, Neb.

WANT 1915 Buick, Overland or Dodge, for two clear lots in Omaha. Telephone Douglas 472, or call at 614 N. 27th St.

Auto Livery and Garages. Industrial Garage Co., 30th & Hurley Sts. Auto Repairing and Painting. Automobile painting done by experts; 3 years experience in Omaha, work guaranteed. See class, Johnson-Danforth Co., 16th and Clark Streets, Omaha, Neb.

JOE MURPHY—Auto repairing, 113 S. 17th St., Tyler 207, night, Rm. 6704. Omaha Radiator Rep. Co., 222 Par. D. 202.

Auto Tires and Supplies. Tires. HOME MORE BARGAINS. 30-3 1/2 S. S. casing, complete with tubes, \$17.50. Standard make. Guaranteed. DUPLEX, 533 FARNAM, Douglas 453.

AUTO TIRES HALF PRICE

Homer Hill, 311 Chicago St. Electric Automobiles. Walter Anderson, exp. rep's electric & batteries, Storage, 220 Farnam D. 4317.

LEGAL NOTICES. STOCKHOLDERS MEETING. The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Bee Publishing Company will be held at the office of the company, 604 West 10th Street, Omaha, Neb., on March 6, 1916, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of business as may properly come before the meeting.

Ten Thousand Boys At Work in England Making Munitions

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) WOOLWICH, England, Feb. 29.—Ten thousand boys too young to fight are doing what they consider the next best service for their country, turning out munitions in the government arsenal here. In ordinary times many would have become office boys, clerks or telephone messengers, but today the major-come from points miles from the factory and help the older men make the shells and guns needed by the men at the front.

The pay is attractive. A smart boy can earn \$7.50 a week or even \$10 if he has a good machine and can keep steadily at work for as long as twelve hours a day. Parents who have to choose between putting their boys to learn a trade or to \$2.50 a week and allowing them to go into the arsenal at the higher remuneration are naturally inclined to decide on the work which not only brings in the quickest returns, but seems to be in the national interests as well.

Some workers who have the boys' welfare at heart are inclined to lament that so many should be entering what may not, perhaps, prove a permanent occupation. They say that their future is not unlikely to become a problem after the war and that the country might well remember them then that the great army of boy munition workers played no small part in the difficult times.

The daily life of these boys shows what sacrifices they are making. Thousands live an hour's journey from the factory, and some have to leave home as early as 4:30 in the morning and cannot get back till 9:30 in the evening. All work twelve hours a day, starting at 8 and finishing at 8. They take the night shift, too, also for twelve hours, and often a boy may be sent away from their exhaustion on his way home in tramcar or train.

Every effort is made by the ministry of munitions to safeguard the health of the youngsters, but the problem is a difficult one. Eight-hour shifts are being worked and efforts are being made to improve the transportation facilities to and from the arsenal. One of the latest suggestions and the one most likely to be carried out is to board armies of boys to the arsenal, where the boys would live while engaged in shell making.

Another incident concerns two wounded British officers left on the battlefield in the night and found by the Turks. Although the Turks took away all their equipment, such as field glasses, halibut, bolt, revolver and papers, they gave the officers water, loosened their clothing and made them comfortable. The officers were left on the field, where they were rescued next day by their own men.

This is related in a letter from a British officer who was wounded at Ctesiphon for the Turks. "I have the greatest admiration for the Turks," he writes, explaining that he means the Fozes Turks and not the Kurds who cut down the Armenians, or the Turco-Arabs.

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The writer says in regard to conditions in his hospital that the number of jaundice cases is remarkable. There seems to be a curious tendency to develop jaundice in Mesopotamia, owing either to the water or weather conditions.

Sequel, whose real name is said to have been Hartley, reached the south of his fame in the early '90s, when he was every where denounced as an impostor, but that

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE

Farnam Street, A Growing Street Dundee's Newest Addition

Located between 49 and 52d Sts., and Dodge and Howard Sts. People Buy in This Addition Because

It is located in the right direction. The approach to same is attractive. The interest of property owners is protected by building restrictions. The lots are large, averaging 50x135 feet in size. Every improvement has been made, including grading, paving, curbing, cement sidewalks, sewer, gas and water mains laid, trees set out in parking in front of all lots and an ornamental street lighting system installed.

Prices are low for this class of property, ranging from \$1,100 to \$1,500, according to location, corners slightly higher. The terms are only one-tenth cash and one per cent of purchase price payable monthly.

Lots in two certain blocks can be bought with only \$25 cash and one per cent of purchase price payable monthly in the regular down payment is too high for someone who would like to locate in this addition.

Many lots are on or within one or two blocks from the car line. All these facts and conditions mean so much when you select your location for a permanent home.

Plats with prices readily furnished. Permit us to show you this property before you decide to buy. Nine new homes now built or under construction. Call on or phone George & Co. Phone Douglas 755. 902 City National Bank.



We built and have sold this bungalow in Leavenworth Heights. It is all modern, has five rooms and bath on one floor. Well arranged. Oak floors throughout, Oak finish in living and dining rooms. White enamel in bedrooms and bath. Has built-in bookcases in living room and fine, complete cabinet in kitchen. We will build you one like it in this beautiful new addition on reasonable payments.

BENSON & CARMICHAEL

Tels. Doug. 1722; Sunday, Wal 2125. 642 Paxton Block.

CAIKINS Dundee

A dandy, nice corner; 8 rooms, including beautiful, big living room, with fireplace and bookcases; sun parlor adjoining, connected with French doors; beautiful, large dining room, with built-in china cabinets and other conveniences to make your work easy; upstairs, four dandy bedrooms; all bedrooms having three electric outlets, besides emergency gas. Will permit you to pick out your own lighting fixtures; house beautifully decorated. A small payment down, balance like rent will buy this place.

Fine home, 7 rooms, including a great many built-in features; clear oak floors throughout house; downstairs finished in oak, upstairs in white enamel, with one-panel mahogany doors. Can't be beat at the price. Big bargain.

Field Club

Non-resident owner says sell. This home is on the boulevard, has beautiful 60-foot lot, and has the added feature of a heated garage attached to the house. This is without question the biggest bargain in the city of Omaha; can handle on reasonable terms.

Acree Forest Fruit Farm

We have for sale tracts of from 5 to 30 acres in this famous fruit farm, which is just a little way off the West Dodge Road and within 20 minutes' ride of Omaha in your machine. This entire tract is completely covered with full grown, bearing fruit of all kinds. You do not have to wait for developments to get returns on your money. You can start in and make a nice living from the jump-off.

Medical Quack of Africa Dies a Pauper

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 28.—Sequel, the famous itinerant quack of his time, who died here penniless at the age of 72, went through a fortune estimated at \$500,000 obtained from the credulous.

Sequel was born in London, but posed as a red Indian. He had physical stigmata as a showman and a powerful personality that enabled him to work his cure. He inspired faith, drew people to him like a magnet and exercised a certain spell of a hypnotic nature over them. Touring the country in magnificent style, he would bear the largest hall in the place, work up enthusiasm with a brass band and then proceed to work his miracles of cure. He was an exceptionally fine elocutionist, a fluent speaker and something of a singer—talents he later put to use on the variety stage after giving up the medicine business. Another natural endowment was great physical strength. He could pull out the most obstinate tooth, even if he took a piece of jawbone with it, and then make the patient swear before the audience that the operation was painless. When he applied his magic oils against rheumatism, he gave the patient such a severe rubbing that the original pain was forgotten. Many patients who hobbled on the stage came off without crutches, owing to faith and excitement. But relief was, of course, only temporary.

Sequel, whose real name is said to have been Hartley, reached the south of his fame in the early '90s, when he was every where denounced as an impostor, but that

CENTRAL POWERS NOT POOR

Economic Conditions Good, According to Reviews of Year in Austrian Press.

ENGLISH BLOCKADE A BLESSING

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) VIENNA, Feb. 4.—Economic conditions in Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey are described as satisfactory in a number of reviews of the year appearing in the Austrian press. Articles in the subject keep the war in mind, naturally, and whatever is said has the attention of the entente to starve the central powers into submission as a background.

All writers agree in professing that the almost total cessation of imports, due to Great Britain's attitude on contrabands, has been a blessing in disguise for the central powers, though most annoying at times. Unable to import from overseas markets what formerly had come from abroad, Austria-Hungary and Germany, the writers point out, mobilized economically shortly after the outbreak of the war. The utilization of home resources and the prevention of waste, and later the partial withdrawal from general consumption of stuffs and materials needed to carry on the war, made the two empires economically self-contained. Science contributed much to this. The result was that while the entente bought in foreign countries the central powers, unable to do so, kept the money which otherwise would have gone out of the countries. Today the population of the two empires has self-denial which conditions themselves and those who judge the situation psychologically assert that the degree of asceticism which has been fostered in this manner has become an important causal agent of military spirit and strength.

Money Not Biggest Factor. The economic scheme which the war forced upon central Europe is not without its novel and interesting features. In the first place the theory that money was likely to be the biggest factor in a modern war has been exploded, say the writers. It has been proven that the capacity to resist economically is more important, a condition which presupposed both the availability of raw material and a good industrial organization. Germany, it is pointed out, possessed the latter to a high degree, and amply supported by its scientist the empire was in a position not only to obtain the results from its resources, but to store them, but to augment them, principally by the aid of its well-developed chemistry and physical sciences. Austria-Hungary followed suit, so that at the beginning of the year 1916 most channels leading to economic waste had been shut.

One of the most disquieting problems was that of metals for military purposes, notably copper, tin and zinc. The metals needed in large quantities for copper for the guide-flanges of the artillery projectiles and copper and tin together, in the form of brass, for shell heads and rifle cartridges, while nickel was required for the shells or mantles of rifle bullets. Iron and steel were available in unlimited quantities. Much copper, tin, brass and nickel were during the summer turned over for use of the armies by the population. Thousands of tons were unexported in the "metal campaign." These are still going on, but with the taking of Serbia and the opening of the road to Turkey copper and tin are now no longer on the list of worries. Copper is produced in considerable quantities in Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkish Asia Minor, the latter country also producing tin.

Chemicals and other substances needed for the manufacture of explosives have never been really scarce. This is especially true of cotton, one of the principal ingredients in tri-nitrocellulose explosives, of which gun cotton is the best known. It is considered likely that the costly methods in which some of the chemicals were won, from the nitrogen of the air, for instance, will be superfluous as soon as transport conditions from Anatolia have become normal. In that part of the Ottoman empire many of the elements needed in pyrotechnic chemistry are found.

The food question, by reason of its magnitude, required much thought and attention, the article says. It affected the entire population. No precedents were available. Mistakes were made, but in the end satisfactory results were obtained. Supplies were husbanded by restricting consumption, and speculation and "price driving" were prevented by fixing maximum rates for some articles, and making the "hoarding" of necessities, commodities for profit illegal and punishable with heavy fines and imprisonment.

War loans were made with little difficulty, say the reviews. The fact that little of the money raised by the central powers governments went out of the country is largely responsible for this. Had Austria-Hungary and Germany been able to buy abroad, they might be in a difficult position today, especially since an unrestricted, or partly restricted import would in no wise have been counterproductive. With nearly \$2,000,000,000 under arms, German and Austria-Hungarian industries could not hope to supply their foreign purchasers in a measure great enough to maintain the balance of export and import of normal times. Imports, therefore, it is said, would have caused detrimental financial drains. As one of the writers says: "England did us a great favor in cutting off our avenues of trade."

Fully 85 per cent of the war loans have remained in the two countries. The money has been spent for war material turned out in the home plants and most of it has been paid out in wages. Rich and poor alike have subscribed to the war loans. The savings bank subscriptions and participation of working people show that the war loans keep more or less the same money in circulation. The surest barometer of leakage is the conversion of commercial securities, it is asserted, and this, writes the reviewer, is a sure sign of a successful war. It is not surprising that the conversion of commercial securities, it is asserted, and this, writes the reviewer, is a sure sign of a successful war. It is not surprising that the conversion of commercial securities, it is asserted, and this, writes the reviewer, is a sure sign of a successful war.

Wages in Germany and Austria-Hungary have gone up two and three-fold. This is due, in the main, to the fact that labor is scarce, and living on an average of 75 per cent more expensive. On the other hand, the employment of skilled labor of unskilled men and women has made production more costly in many cases. One of the results of this is that as the lot of the working classes has improved, as it undoubtedly has, the wealthy have seen their incomes dwindle. Wars on a large scale, says one of the writers, have always been great economic levelers, because the demands made upon all are of almost the same character. Society retraces its steps to

ward that primal state in which the defense of the interests of the tribe lessened personal prerogative and privilege, a law which today is sending scores of would-be monopolists of foodstuffs and the like into the German and Austro-Hungarian penitentiaries. Much, however, has been derived from the fact that the debacle of Serbia has made the foodstuffs of Rumania, the Balkan and the Ottoman Empire accessible. It is expected that the export to those countries, which the central powers are fully able to meet, will pay for the food and other supplies bought there. Economic loss will not ensue; on the contrary, the new conditions will favor certain industries which have lain almost idle, and will thus contribute to the ability to carry on the war.

DARING FRENCH WOMAN DEAD

Succumbs to Physical Exhaustion After Undergoing Privations Aiding Soldiers.

GETS PLEDGE FROM GERMANS

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) PARIS, Feb. 7.—Madame "Dare-Devil" is dead. Madame Dare-Devil was the name given by French soldiers to Madame Meunier, wife of a farmer at Lessart, not far from the Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, where the English troops passed September 3 last under the pressure of continually multiplying German troops on its left flank. The peasants of Lessart, most of them, piled their personal effects into cart-loads and carts and fled before the conflict. Madame Meunier, however, refused to budge. Solidly braced against her door-ill, she turned a deaf ear to all appeals. She remained alone there with her old mother of 73 and three young servants. She buried her choice provisions, her wine and a number of bottles of old brandy in the earth, behind the point of her personal defense and waited for the Germans.

From the surrounding country there succeeded wave after wave of thick ranks of gray. Five army corps, nearly 300,000 men, marched through that region toward the Marne. In the early morning hours of the next day a German officer, knocked on the door of Madame Meunier's farm house with the tilt of his sword. "I must have milk, bread, meat, wine, salt and pepper for my men," he cried.

Madame Meunier got together all the provisions that were viable in the house, and when the count had been made the German officer offered her a bank bill. Madame Meunier refused, she herself up and pushed the bill back with her hand. "I have only given you what you would have taken if I had refused. I do not want your money. You can take everything you find here free of charge," she added. "But on one condition."

"A condition?" "Yes, on condition that I shall go and come at will. I will attend to my affairs in my own way. Otherwise you shall have nothing more at all."

"So be it," the officer replied. "But let me give you a little advice. Take good care of yourself. My men don't trifle."

Scarcely had the officer turned upon his heels, when Madame Meunier ran to the stable, hitched up her own conveyance she had, stuffed her cart full of provisions she had secreted and in a few minutes the old horse was trotting at top speed along the road between the lines of German troops on the march. At the first they halted, searched the cart, but they found their delight at the find they had met. The legend has it that Madame Meunier, with a raised whip, exclaimed: "Down with your paws. These provisions are for the German general staff."

"Passes the Guard." At this, it is said, the patrol divided respectfully and allowed the cart to pass on.

Violating all orders by her audacity, Madame Meunier, reached the hospital at Nanteuil-le-Haudouin and distributed her provisions among the wounded French and English soldiers at the hospital, slipping pieces of money into their hands, and left with the triumphant cry: "Until tomorrow, my lads."

The next day, after following and for ten days thereafter, Madame Meunier passed through the German lines every day with her charge of provisions for her proteges in the hospital at Nanteuil-le-Haudouin. On September 13, on the road from Nanteuil to Lessart, her old horse was suddenly caught in a storm of shells. The Germans all around, under brief and nervous orders, were forming in columns, hitching their horses to their field guns. Within a short distance from her farm house Madame Meunier picked up the fuse of a shell. It was a French fuse and she believed that the delivery of the region was near at hand. That night Madame Meunier remained up to watch the German retreat, under the galling fire of the famous French three-inchers, and before morning counted a score or more of the gray-coated men who had passed by a few days before waiting burial on the high road. At one place she jumped out of her cart and found a German soldier, bleeding from a wound, with his rifle beside him.

"The gun first, my fellow," ordered Madame Meunier. She seized the rifle, unloaded it, installed the German three-inchers and ten minutes later arrived at the hospital at Nanteuil, now surrounded by French chasseur.

"Bring you a prisoner," cried Madame Meunier. "But I am going to keep the gun. When my husband comes back from the war it will be his. I have not simply remained at home twiddling my thumbs."

Madame Meunier would have received the war cross certainly, and probably the Croix de Guerre, but the privations she imposed upon herself and the exhaustion from the great effort, made it impossible for the French soldiers in the Nanteuil hospital through the German lines during the ten days were too much for her and she died literally of physical exhaustion and privation. Her grave in the little cemetery near Lessart is kept covered by fresh flowers by the soldiers quartered in the vicinity.

The Popular Anarchist.

"That stringy looking lady going by over there is our well-known anarchist," triumphantly stated the landlord of La Fontaine Tavern. "Her contributions are not to the cause of the revolution, but to the country. She is an old maid."</