HORSE EXPOSES MURDER OF MAN AFTER 15 YEARS

Historic French Town Thrilled By Enactment of Real Life Tragedy—Guilty Woman Confesses.

By WALTER DURANTY.
Chicago Tribune-Omaha Bee Leased Wire.

Paris, July 11.—The historic old Norman town of Bayeaux, where William the Conqueror comes from, just witnessed the third act of a tragedy as dramatic as any of its storied past.

Fifteen years ago the Golden Lion tavern was kept by a couple named Huchez. The man was about 35 years old, considerably younger than his wife, and his good looks and reported errant heart had given rise to no small amount of scandal. In the fall of 1905 he disappeared—he had run away to America, it was whispered, and not alone.

As it happened I visited Golden Lion at the beginning of 1906. I remembered a very pretty waitress in the saloon parlor and remember too, how the local worthies with nods and winks alternately at her and the sombre figure of Madame Huchez behind the pay desk, conveyed the story of the inn keeper's flight.

A few months afterwards Madame Huchez sold the inn and opened a cafe at Bayeux. She stayed there until a year or two before the war, when she retired to a life of modest independence at Grenoble.

Second Act.

That was the first act of the tragedy. The second act is short and grewsome. A few weeks ago a restive horse was stamping impatiently in a straw heap at one end of the Golden Inn stable. Suddenly his foot went through the ground and a half hour later a hostler found him with his hoof firmly fixed in the splintered top of a wooden trunk.

A big square trunk was brought to light and a sharp jerk of the pick-axe wrenched off the cover. The crowd that had pressed forward shrank back in horror—huddled in shredded clothing laid the skeleton of a man. The mystery of where Huchez had gone was a mystery no longer.

The police investigation showed the innkeeper had been murdered by a knife thrust in the body and the drowsy town rocked with excitement.

That ends the second act.

Third Act.

The third is stranger still.

A dignified white-haired old woman stopped yesterday at a small cafe near Bayeux station and asked for the office of the examining magistrate from Paris. Arrived there she announced herself as Madam Huchez. She told the official she had some from Grenoble to explain about her husband's death.

"I killed him," she said quietly. "He was rough, drunken and unfaithful. Then I put his body in a trunk and buried it in the cellar with the help of a male domestic. The latter took no part in the killing. He asked no questions and I told him nothing."

When the magistrate recovered from stupefication he gasped:

"Do you feel no remorse?"

"Why should I?" said Madame Huchez. "He deserved it."

Then she returned to the station to await the train to Grenoble. For, by the French statute of limitations, she cannot be prosecuted for a crime committed 15 years ago.

Credits American Dancer With Developing Ballet

Paris, July 11.—The revolution in Russian dancing from the old ballet to the truer form of semi-Grecian interpretation is to be credited to the genius of Isadora Duncen, the American.

Miss Duncan arrived in St. Petersburg in 1905, at a time when the Russian ballet was a thing of classical pirrouettes, toe-dancing and abundant skirts.

She saw the artificiality of the thing and, with Fokine, of the Imperial Opera, evolved the present Russian dance, which is a thing of pure art.

To Isadora, rather than to Nojinski, Pawlowa, Karsavina, Massine, or to me, should go the plaudits of the world.

It was the poetry of the New World speaking—or rather living—in the art of the Old.

"Ladies Only" Admitted To Bathing Suit Display

London, July 11.—Protected by a notice of enormous size, "Ladies Only Admitted," beautiful manikins are displaying the latest fashions in bathing suits at one of the high-class stores in Oxford street. Dark screens at windows and doors keep at bay the Peeping Toms who hover around the fringe of the apartment in which the show is held.

Sand is laid down, ropes are stretched across a large room, a gramophone churns out tunes suggesting azure skies and rippling waves, while the attractive models lean about in imaginary surf.

The costumes are mostly elaborate one-piece dresses with network flounces at the waist. One daring specimen, caled the "Aphrodite" costume, has a gossamer back, with no flounced skirt.

Coffee Is Most Popular Drink During Prohibition

Columbus, O., July 11.—Prohibition can count coffee dealers among its enthusiastic supporters—Columbus coffee dealers anyhow.

Coffee is popular as a "kickless" drink here.

That their coffee sales have been boosted 82 per cent since Ohio went dry a year ago is the claim made by officials of a local wholesale coffee firm.

Coffee dealers here say over 1,500,000,000 pounds of coffee were imported into the United States last year as against 1,052,000,000 pounds in 1918.

Bee want ads produce results.

Parisians Are Sad As They See Cafes Give Way to Banks

Paris, July 11.—Paris is becoming the city of banks instead of cafes. In other words, it is becoming Americanized, and the French are complaining about it.

Old landmarks, quaint restaurants, large cafes with broad terraces on the sidewalk where, on a hot summer's afternoon the Parisian sips his coffee and watches the crowds go by, are being replaced by the halls of money kings.

Paris boulevards are acquiring the stern and forbidding air of London or New York. Heavy iron bars, imposing marble entrances may please the depositor who thinks his money well spent, but they kill the joy of living, say Parisians.

Paris of a few years ago was just as active, just as rich as Paris today. But life was more gracious because the streets were arranged for people to live in, they were not merely passages from one bank to another.

If Americans saved France by entering the war, Frenchmen can't help feeling that the American spirit, pervading France today, has not added to the charm of Paris. And they long for the old Paris—where even the common man had time and was able to enjoy his leisure hours.

Widow Wins Permit To Bury Duke With His Royal Forbears

London, July 11.—Princess Nevada of Braganza, duchess of Oporto, formerly Mrs. Van Valkenburg, New York's "ten-million-dollar widow," has won a signal victory over the republican prejudices of the Portuguese by obtaining their permission to reinter the remains of her third husband, the duke of Oporto, in the Lisban Pantheon.

Deeply impressed by the eloquence of her appeals to be allowed to fulfill the duke's dying wish to be buried with his forbears, the Portuguese ministry not only granted her request but insisted she take up her residence in the royal palace, from which her nephew, Maule, fled to a warship during the revolution. There she will remain until the solemn burial of the royal duke is over.

Peanut Mill Will Utilize Every Part of Goober Vine

Macon, Ga., July 11.—A peanut mill which will utilize every part of the vine is to be installed by the National Milling company of Macon between now and October 1. The mechanical equipment, which will be modern in every way and cost in excess of $300,000, has already been ordered. The mill will have a capacity of 60 tons of peanuts per day.

The machinery includes a separator which will take the peanuts from the vines, grading and shelling the nuts, baling the stalks and leaves as hay, and crushing the smaller nuts for oil and peanut meal, and the hull's for meal to be used in feeds. The new process will eliminate the labor of picking the peanuts, here tofore a hindrance in the commercial handling of the product.

U. S. Holds Its Place as Greatest Diamond Buyer

Chicago, July 11.—The United States is still the world's greatest diamond buyer, according to Dr. Frederick Kunz's summary of the production of precious stones for 1918, recently published. Dr. Kunz is America's foremost authority on precious stones.

The imports of diamonds for 1919, Dr. Kunz says, probably exceed those of any year in the country's history. Imports were valued at $20,000,000 in 1915; $35,000,000 in 1916; $21,000,000 in 1917, and $20,000,000 in 1918.

A new demand for diamonds is developing in the east. Japan's imports in 1918 were double those of 1917. China is becoming a large diamond buyer. The demand for diamonds in India has reawakened.

Furniture Prices Beat Even the Bachelor Tax

Paris, July 11.—If the tax on bachelors fails to frighten more French men and women into matrimony, the reason is that buying furniture is even more expensive than paying the tax.

Before the war $400 or $500 purchased sufficient furniture for the average small flat. Today even the humblest bedroom set costs almost a thousand.

Dishes are priceless and silverware quite beyond the reach of average salaries.

The only consolation is that flats are as scarce as furniture is dear. And the unmarried state is not such an unhappy one after all—say bachelors.

Goats Replace Lapdogs As Society Pets Abroad

London, July 11.—The high cost of living is creating a preference in society for pets that are useful as well as pretty. According to animal fanciers, the days of the lapdog are numbered. The ordinary farmyard goat, beribboned and washed until its hair shines, is rapidly winning favor among continental social leaders.

The Countess Folchi Vici of Brussels has created a furore by appearing in Belgian society with a pet goat, and has led him through many of the most exclusive ball rooms in the Belgian capital. It yields excellent milk in exchange for the kindness lavished on it by its mistress.

Smugglers of Gold Coins Are Making Huge Profits

Rangoon, July 11.—It is stated that certain firms made a profit last year of $14,000,000 by successfully smuggling British and American gold coins into Burma.

The Rangoon customs officials, in searching a Chinese ship recently, came upon a tank filled with water to the depth of nearly 21 feet. One of the party dived into the water and discovered that the tank was lined with shelves, on which were a number of bags of coins. They were found to contain 13,587 Queen Victoria sovereigns and 6,033 American $20 gold pieces.

The profit on this shipment had it been successfully smuggled through, would have been about $500,000.

PREDICTION MADE TEACHER CROP SHORT NEXT YEAR

Visible Supply Inadequate to Meet Estimated Demand—Salary Increases Urged.

Washington, July 11. — Public high schools will be short by 15,000 teachers when the fall term opens, according to estimates by A. O. Neal of the bureau of education. The bureau recently conducted an extensive inquiry among more than 7,000 high schools in the country.

These schools now employ 65,857 teachers and will require 17,275 new teachers in the fall to provide for the normal increase in enrollment and to take the places of those who are leaving the schools for other work. Mr. Neal considers that this proportion fairly represents the general condition in high schools throughout the country, and he estimates that a total of 25,978 places must be filled before the next school term begins.

The visible supply at present does not approach that number by far. A canvass of colleges and universities to ascertain what number of graduates would take up teaching show that of these who will adopt this call 1,630 men and 4,742 women will choose high school teaching.

On this basis it is estimated only 16,620 members of this year's graduates from higher institutions will teach in high schools. The difference, 15,358 places, must be filled from sources which are not now apparent or that number of classes will be without instruction.

The threatened shortage is twice as great as the total number of teachers in New England, and greater than the number in New York and Pennsylvania combined.

School boards everywhere are being advised to strengthen their forces in every possible way, by raising salaries and improving conditions as well as in other ways.

Financial

The New York Times.

Chicago Tribune-Omaha Bee Leased Wire.

New York, July 11.—The turn into the second half of the year has been accompanied by some cheering events for business and finance, although many difficulties, long present, have not been lessened. The general credit situation remains in a state of strain and it is certain that throughout this summer, bankers will act with a single eye to the prevention of a really acute position in the autumn.

The fact that the loan market of all varieties of accommodation will be guided conservatively, speaks for avoidance of some tension in the crop moving period, and the hope is expressed in banking quarters that the taking of time by the forelock may avoid so extreme a burden upon credit as was feared a month ago. Just how banking caution will be reflected in the security markets of July and August cannot be determined in advance.

It is taken for granted that the stock market will have to depend upon call money for the bulk of its financing as far as margin demands are concerned. Time money continues extremely scarce and of high cost. Despite a quick advance of the call loan rate last Friday from 7 to 10 per cent following three days of easing quotations, the impression prevailed as the week ended that money would not be really tight during the next few weeks. Many of the speculative calculations which found vent in the week's rise of stocks were based on this thought, yet it was evident in the quality of transactions that traders, or the main body of them at least, were not inclined to commit themselves heavily to a buying program.

Fear Future Conditions.

Knowledge that the underlying situation of credit had not been altered at all by the satisfactory completion of the mid-year settlement seemed to warn the speculative following of stocks that surface conditions should not be entrusted too far. Sentiment favoring a relatively easy money situation was not sufficiently strong to lull the lurking idea that there might be numerous occasions during the summer when a quick "run up" of the call rate would be embarrassing to persons carrying long lines of stocks. In short, the market following was mildly committed to the constructive side of quotations, but disinclined to take risks which are comfortably taken when the setting for a broadly rising market is as plain as it was a year ago.

The business and industrial outlook is decidedly mixed, considering the major lines of production and distribution. Commodity prices, as a whole, declined in June, as compared with the May level, but the movement was highly irregular. Textiles, breadstuffs, live stock, hides and leather declined while coal, coke, building materials and chemicals advanced together with important provisions, which play a vital part in the cost of living. To a degree recessions of activity in some directions are offset by a demand in others, which tends to confuse the outlook. Thus, the evidence supplied by closing textile mills, tells of a depression in this field far more important than seasonable slackening would bring about, while at the same time the consumption of articles used in construction work, steel, cement, lumber, etc., is overtaxing the producers. Because of the irregular industrial front, it is no easier now than when the spring price cutting campaigns started to decide whether business is in process of a protracted reaction.

Railroads Still Congested.

A survey of current conditions, let alone their possible influences upon the autumn and winter, would still require allowances by reason of persistent railroad congestion. Pig iron production in June was at a rate of 5,000 tons per day in excess of the May output, which indicates active operations of steel plants; but lack of adequate transportation facilities is causing a great amount of finished material and iron as well, to be piled in mill yards until it can be moved. The resultant handicap upon users of materials thus stored is obvious and makes room for belief that industry of particular sorts would be much more active than it is if supplies of needed goods could be obtained freely.

Whether July reinvestment funds, derived from interest and dividend payments, is the main factor in the market just now, the demand for investments has been substantially more active this month than last. The Swiss government loan of $25,000,000 and the offering of $60,000,000 Armour & Co., bonds last week were quickly taken up and the success of the undertakings foreshadows more in the near future. It is expected that the requirements under which railroads may obtain permission from the Interstate Commerce commission to float loans will shortly be clarified, for several of the leading companies have new borrowings under consideration.

PROGRESS OF THE CROPS.

(Weekly Crop Bulletin of the Agricultural Bureau of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce.)

July has so far made a favorable impression on the crop prospect of the season. Elaborate statistical records tabulated by students of crop production show that in a series of years the yield of corn varies almost exactly in proportion to the rainfall of the month of July. Assuming that this may be true the precipitation for the first one-third of July encourages a hope for a bumper corn crop. It was noted at the close of last week that much needed relief from threatened drouth appeared to be in sight for the more important part of the corn belt, though as late as Saturday, no indication was given that the excessive heat was at the vanishing point. The following days brought both abundance of rain and comfortable temperature to the greater part of the corn belt. Iowa and Missouri were in the path of the heaviest rainfall the early part of the week. After the mid-early part of the week. After the middle of the week the Ohio Valley and lower lake region were areas of heaviest precipitation, the rainfall appearing to follow the heat waves that was noticably oppressive in the Missouri Valley up to July 4th, and which as usual progressed eastward.

In Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska showers have been comparatively light, though the southeastern portion of Nebraska and the Kaw Valley in Kansas got enough rain for immediate needs. In all districts corn has made fine progress and potatoes, truck crops, and hay have improved. The second crop of alfalfa west of the Missouri River will be a light crop in most districts.

The winter wheat harvest has made good progress and generally enough labor has been obtained to take proper care of the grain. In some districts of central Nebraska complaints are made of stem rust on wheat and in the western counties two or three destructive hail storms have occurred. Generally, however, the crop prospect is not impaired. The cooler weather is most favorable to oats, and that crop, while at no time regarded with enthusiasm, is likely to produce a fair crop of high-quality grain.

All parts of the spring wheat territory give favorable reports except parts of Montana which suffers for grain and parts of Minnesota which suffers for rain. The Department of Agriculture's July 1st estimate of the yield of spring wheat, reflecting the enthusiasm of conditions surrounding a crop in vegetation stage, anticipate a crop 82,000,000 bushels in excess of last year's production and exceeded only in three years out of the past twenty. The misfortunes of a spring wheat crop generally do not develop prior to July 1st however. Let us hope that neither black rust, scab, nor blight may attack the promising crop." But let us not gamble on a spring wheat crop in excess of 290,000,000 bushels till the season progresses at least another month. Corn is weedy and potatoes are not doing well in these districts in which rainfall has been excessive—territory limited mainly to Eastern South Dakota and Southern Minnesota and Wisconsin. Chinch bugs are doing some damage to crops in Oklahoma and Illinois, and grasshoppers in northern Michigan, though the chinch bug damage has not gone beyond the stage of a "menace in expectancy."

What Do You Know?

(Here's a chance to make your wits worth money. Each day The Bee will publish a series of questions, prepared by Superintendent J. H. Beveridge of the public schools. They cover things which you should know. The first complete list of correct answers received will be rewarded by $1. The answers and the name of the winner will be published on the day indicated below. Be sure to give your views and address in full. Address "Question Editor," Omaha Bee.)

By J. H. BEVERIDGE.

1. Who is the conductor of the Chicago Symphony orchestra?
2. What form of government has France?
3. Where does the Missouri river rise?
4. Locate Puget sound.
5. How is a senator chosen when a vacancy occurs?

(Answers Published Thursday.)

THURSDAY'S ANSWERS.

1. What act was passed by congress in 1862, setting aside millions of acres of public lands for the support of education in agriculture and mechanic arts? Morrill act.
2. How many acres of ground did the pyramid of Cheops cover? Thirteen.
3. Name three great rulers of the Hebrews, each of whom reigned 40 years?? Saul, David and Solemon.
4. Who is called the "Raphael of Antiquity?" Apelles.
5. Name the three styles of Greek architecture. Doric, Ionic and Corinthian.

Winner: No correct answer received.

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Cuticura Soap is the favorite for comforty razor shaving.

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Be Patient, Study, Lady Astor Advises Suffrage Workers

Paris, July 11.—"Woman suffrage can't be judged by the few elections that have been held within the last year," Lady Astor declared in a recent interview here. "It will take a generation, at least, before women's co-operation in public affairs can be calculated. Until then women must educate themselves and work steadfastly and patiently toward their goal, which includes not only equal political rights but a better social body.

"Reforms come slowly. Only women can really reconstruct the world. All women should develop the best within them, study fearessly the various issues at stake and act sincerely for the good of mankind.

"I have always felt it was natural for women to take part in public life. My political career does not seem extraordinary to me. When my husband was in the House Commons I worked for the same things that he represented.

"Women must not try to force the issue. In political life, they must work for whatever is best for the state. By their wisdom in dealing with vital problems they conquer ground for their own advancement. The two go hand in hand. The more educated woman is, the better will her influence be.

Maintains Constant Vigil For Boy "Missing" in War

London, July 11.—A London mother has kept a three-year virgil for her soldier son, who was "reported missing" in France in 1917.

At the corner of four crossroads in Pimlico there is a window next to a junk store where the mother watches almost day and night. Disbelieving an armistice notification of her boy's presumed death, she is convinced he will return. Her blinds are never drawn, and daily she keeps watch until sleep overcomes her.

French Cabinet Opposes Race Suicide by Example

Paris, July 11.—The impetus given recently to the national movement against race suicide is said to have been derived from the example set by members of the French cabinet.

Five of the ministers have a total of 26 children between them. Commerce Minister Isaac leads with nine. Premier Millerand has four children; M. Francois Marshal, minister of finance, has six; the health minister has five, and M. le Troquier, minister of public works, has three daughters.

TWIN STORIES BY LUCY FITCH PERKINS

Irish Twins Reach Home.

"Then we'd better be going now," said Eileen, "for the Tinkers are eating their supper, and their backs are towards the road, and we'll make hardly a taste of noise with our bare feet."

They crept along behind the rocks, and over the wall. "Now," whispered Larry, "slip along until we're right beside them, and then run like the wind!"

The Twins took hold of hands. They could hear their hearts beat. They walked softly up the road.

The Tinkers were still laughing and talking; the baby and the dog kept on playing.

The Twins were almost by, when all of a sudden, the geese stood up. "Squawk, squawk," they cried. "Squawk, squawk."

"Whatever is the matter with you, now?" said the Tinker's wife to the geese. "Can't you be quiet?" The dog stopped romping with the baby, sniffed the air, and growled. "Lie down," said the woman; "there's a bone for your supper." She threw the dog a bone. He sprang at it and began to gnaw it.

Larry and Eileen had crouched behind a rock the minute the geese began to squawk. "I believe they know us," whispered Eileen.

They waited until everything was quiet again. Then Larry whispered, "Run now, and if you fall, never wait to rise, but run till we get to Tom Daly's house!"

Then they ran! The soft pat-pat of their bare feet on the dirt road was not heard by the Tinkers, and soon another turn in the road hid them from view, but, for all that, they ran and ran, ever so far, until some houses were in sight.

They could see the flicker of firelight in the windows of the nearest house. It was Tom Daly's house. They could see Tom's shadow as he sat at his loom, weaving flax into beautiful white linen cloth. They could hear the clack! clack! of his loom. It made the Twins feel much safer to hear this sound and see Tom's shadow, for Tom was a friend of theirs, and they often went into his house and watched him weave his beautiful linen, which was so fine that the Queen herself used it. Up the road, in the window of the last house of all, a candle shone.

"Sure, Mother is watching for us," said Larry. "She put a candle in the window."

They went on more slowly now, past Tom Daly's, past the Maguires' and the O'Briens' and several other houses on the way, and when they were quite near their own home Larry said, "Sure, I'll never travel again without a bit of coal in my pocket. Look at all the danger we've been in this night, and never the smallest thing happening to us."

And Eileen said, "Indeed, musha, 'tis well we're the good children! Sure, the Good Little People would never at all let harm come to the likes of us, just as Grannie said."

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Tomorrow—Irish Twins Tell of Their Adventures.

HOLDING A HUSBAND

Adele Garrison's New Phase of *Revelations of a Wife*

What Happened as They Were Ready to Start.

I received no more demands from Dickey to help him find his things. In fact, he said only the most necessary words to me during the last hours of preparation for the journey. But I caught his furtive gaze upon me several times, and knew that my answer to his demand that Rita Brown share my drawing-room had disturbed and puzzled him, as well as made him angry.

As for me, I went about the last preparations for the journey with a heart of ice and my brain aflame. All my old distrust of Edith Fairfax, which I had thought effectually buried, which I knew was unjust, had suddenly leaped to life, vital and breathing.

There was a burning sense of injustice within me also. I had wounded Maj. Grantland, refusing the drawing-room he had so thoughtfully secured for me, because of Dicky's dislike for him. This was my reward, I told myself sardonically, to have my wishes, my comfort, tossed aside by my husband as of no importance whatever when weighed in the balance with that of the girl who I was sure still loved him.

Dinner Is Delayed.

Luckily, however, I had no time for reflection or meditation upon my fancied wrongs. I went from one thing to another, determined that there should be no hitch at the last moment. I appeared at the dinner upon which Katie had spent her best skill with the proud consciousness that everything of Junior's and mine was all ready, that I myself was dressed to the last hairpin, and that all my belongings left behind were in perfect order.

The Durkees and the Fairfax girls had, of course, been invited to this last dinner. Equally of course, they were late, for Lcila was in that beatific state which made her drop everything if Alfred summoned her for a walk or a talk. And Alfred has all a man's colossal ignorance of the time required by women to prepare a house and themselves for a long absence from home. Katie—far more nervous than the cat who is supposed to be the symbol of feminine tremulousness—fussed over her pet dishes and appealed to me until my own control felt like a rope that had been frayed almost in two.

"Oh Missis Graham" she wailed upon my last trip to the kitchen in answer to her signalled frantic summons from the door, "dot dinner all be spoiled, and I feex heem so nice! And you have to go, nodings to eat. You get headache."

"We'll eat the dinner, never fear, Katie," I soothed her. "In fact, you may serve us in five minutes if you wish. No!" as little Mrs. Durkee's excited, high-pitched voice reached my ears, "there they are now. Put the dinner on immediately."

I saw the girl's hands shake as she picked up a dish, and realized that she, also, was near the breaking point, and hurried to the living room to greet the guests.

"Maj. Grantland took all of our bags to New York with him in the car," Mrs. Durkee was excitedly relating when I entered the room. "He came by a little while ago, said he had to go in unexpectedly and couldn't wait for the next train—you know that man of his makes it with the car faster than the train anyway, and he'll meet us at the station. He was in a tearing hurry, so he didn't have time to stop for yours, too, but that leaves Alfred free to help Dicky with yours. Wasn't it dear of him?"

"He is always thoughtful," I returned, purposely making my voice as enthusiastic as possible. All my fear of arousing Dicky's jealous anger against Maj. Grantland had vanished. I felt a wild, unreasoning desire to "make him sit up and take notice" in some way, and even looked furtively at him when I had spoken.

But he was not even looking at me. He was talking to Alfred Durkee. There was a glance, however, which I intercepted, and which startled me. It came from the eyes of Edith Fairfax, and it held distinct disapproval, and a tinge of the contempt I had once seen in her face when she had told me I did not deserve my husband's love.

I am afraid the return look I gave her was an insolent one. How dared she pass judgment upon my words and actions when all the time—

Mother Graham's voice, tart, didactic, effectually cut short everything except immediate attention to her.

"Margaret, get these people to the table at once. We'll not have time to make the train comfortably as it is."

She made these words the keynote of the dinner. And the rest of the time left to us she hurried and worried everything and everybody until Katie and I, at least, were nervously exhausted. When we at last were all seated in the taxi cab which were to carry us to the station she uttered a frantic ejaculation:

"My hat box! It's in my room. And we haven't but a minute or two to spare."

"I got it, Joost a minute!" Katie called, and through the open door and lighter windows we saw her running fleetly up the stairs and to my mother-in-law's room. The next instant she had reappeared and was coming down the stairs. There we saw her stumble, catch herself, and with a wild scream come down in a sickening, huddled heap to the bottom of the stairs.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Parents' Problems

6. Should children be permitted to make friends with children whose parents their parents do not know?

The children should be permitted to make friends with such children; but the parents of both sets of children should then "know" each other. In other words, parents ought to seek the acquaintance of the parents of children whom their children like and "play with."

WHY?—

Is the French Flag Red, White and Blue?

(Copyright, 1920, By the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

It was during the early days of the French Revolution that a young leader of the people, named Desmouline, popularized the fashion of wearing cockades as a distinguishing mark by plucking a twig from a nearby tree and sticking it into the front of his hat. It took but a few moments for his followers to do likewise and, when the lawless procession commenced its wild march through the streets, the trees had been stripped practically bare. A short time later, when the citizens formed themselves into the National Guard they substituted ribbons of red and blue—the colors of the city of Paris—for the twigs which they had been wearing as marks of identification.

It was La Fayette who added white—the Bourbon color—to the red and blue cockade in order to symbolize the union of the king and the people, saying as he did so, "Here is a cockade which will make a tour of the world." Later, when the present French flag was officially adopted, the same colors were retained.

Tomorrow—Why is the Musical Scale Called "Do-re-mi?"

Of European invention for felling trees and cutting them into logs is an endless, motor driven saw blade, running on four pulleys in a U-shaped frame, which is placed around a tree.

PHOTO-PLAYS.

RIALTO
Direction of A. H. Blank

"PASSERS BY"

BEWARE!

Since Eve intrigued Adam, poor man, has been a plaything for the wicked, wily womanly adventuress. But this time it's a man in the role of a woman who brings grief to his fellowman. See Julian Eltinge in "An Adventuress" at the Muse Theater today and Tuesday. She's a bear!

L. Prosser, Mgr. Muse Theater

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EDWARD MARSHALL
NEWHOFF AND PHELPS
Topics of the Day Kinograms
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EUGENE O'BRIEN
in
"THE FIGUREHEAD"
Kinograms, Topics of the Day and a Rollicking Comedy Picture

PHOTO-PLAYS.

The Trail of the Arrow

If you like thrills in automobile driving see this picture. Two girls make a drive over the mountains and through the desert to win a bet.

If it thrills you to see an automobile skid on the side of a mountain—climb almost straight up—cut its own road and drive over boulders, see this picture. You will be satisfied. It takes real nerve to make such a drive.

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I'M THE GUY!

I'M THE GUY who scoots his car past yours on a dusty road and then keeps right in front of you and makes you eat dust. Sure. I don't want to eat your dust, so I make you eat mine instead.

Of course, I could get further ahead of you if I wanted to, or keep far enough behind you so that I'd be out of your dust, but I never bother to think of that. I'm only thinking of my own comfort.

And if you don't like my dust you can drop behind. You can't get ahead of me again, unless you've got a better car than mine, for every time you try it I'll give it the gas and keep you in my dust.

I'm out riding for pleasure just the same as you are, and I can't be bothered to show consideration for others. If you did the same thing to me I'd be mad as a hatter and bawl you out, but that's a chance I won't give you if I see you first!

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