MAGAZINE FEATURES

THE NEWS SCIMITAR

DAILY HOME HELPS

UNCLE WIGGILY BEDTIME STORY

UNCLE WIGGILY AND THE JUMPING JACK.

BY HOWARD R. GARIS.

(Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Pardon me," spoke Nurse Jane Fuzzy Wuzzy, the muskrat lady housekeeper of Uncle Wiggily Longears, the bunny rabbit gentleman, "pardon me! But are you going to sift ashes this morning, and pick out clinkers to scratch the back of a Snitcher?"

"I think not," answered Uncle Wiggily, as he graciously pardoned Nurse Jane. "I think I shall go look for an adventure."

"Ha! That is as it should be!" exclaimed Miss Fuzzy Wuzzy. "And, while you are on your way adventuring, would you mind going to the store for me, and getting me three pounds of sugar? We must still be saving of it, even though the war is over, for there are many poor starving ones who haven't any sugar at all. But I need a little to help get ready the good things to eat for Christmas. So bring me sugar from the store."

"I will," promised Uncle Wiggily, and away he started to have an adventure. On and on he went, over the fields and through the woods, but no adventure could he find, and soon he was at the store, where the grocery cat wrapped up the bag of sugar for him.

"I'll put plenty of string on," said the grocery cat, "as it has been snowing and is slippery. And if you should fall down, Uncle Wiggily, and your sugar should bounce out of your paws, it won't spill all over if it has plenty of string around it."

"Very well, and thank you," said the bunny.

Then, with his bag of sugar under his paw once more, the bunny uncle rabbit started off.

"I do hope I have an adventure," he said to himself. "Even meeting the Snitcher again, and scratching his back with a soft boiled egg, wouldn't be so bad."

And then, all of a sudden, as Uncle Wiggily went along through the woods, all of a sudden, in about as long as it takes for the baby to pull her pink toe, all at once, the bunny rabbit gentleman heard some one say

"Oh, dear!"

"Ha! That sounds like old times!" exclaimed Uncle Wiggily. "That sounds just like trouble, and as long as it isn't the skillery-scalery alligator, with the double jointed nibs on his tail, I'll help whoever it is."

So he looked around through the woods, and he called:

"Who are you, and what's the matter, and how can I help you?"

"Oh, I'm Jumping Jack," was the answer, "and I'm lying in the snow under this bush. As for what's the matter, I'm afraid my jumping days are over. Alas, and alack-a-day!"

"Oh, say not so!" cried Uncle Wiggily. "What happened, and why can you no longer jump, you who say your name is Jack?"

"I can't jump because my string is broken," went on the voice. "Listen to my sad story! Listen!"

"I will listen," spoke the bunny uncle just like a nice telephone girl.

"This is how it happened," went on the poor creature, and then Uncle Wiggily saw on the snow, under a bush, a red, blue, green, yellow and pink-painted jumping jack. "You see Santa Claus was toting me along in his pack and—"

"You don't mean to say Santa Claus has been here, do you?" cried Uncle Wiggily, looking around the woods.

"Of course he has," said Jumping Jack, his real name being Jack Jumping, but, as he stood backward on his head so much he was called Jumping Jack. "Of course, Santa Claus has been here," he went on. "Why, it's only a week to Christmas. Well, I was among the toys in his pack, but the wax doll tried to take a fly in the submarine airship and she crowded me out. I fell from the bag to the ground, and the string which must be pulled to make me jump is broken. That is why I say 'alas' and 'alack-a-day.' My jumping days are over. I shall make no little boy or girl happy this Christmas."

"Oh, yes, you will!" cried Uncle Wiggily. "Yes you will, if it is only a string you need I have it here. The grocery cat put some extra cord on Nurse Jane's sugar. I'll soon mend you as good as ever."

Then Uncle Wiggily, taking some of the sugar cord, tied a new string on Jumping Jack, or Jack Jumping, according to how you looked at him. Jack cried "Hurray!" and away he ran through the woods to hop back to the pack of Santa Claus. Everything was all right again, you see, and Uncle Wiggily had had his adventure.

So this teaches us that it is a good thing to have Christmas come once a year, anyhow, and if the circus elephant at the toy store doesn't put the camel's hump in his trunk and try to take off on a picnic I'll tell you next about Uncle Wiggily and the wagon.

TURK AND TEUTON

Ambassador Morgenthau's Story of Great War Plots

By HENRY MORGENTHAU.

(Continued from Previous Issue.)

Fitzgerald naturally gave this promise, and so his comparatively brief stay in the dungeon had the result of freeing him from imprisonment and restoring him to happiness. As poor Stöker had formed no romantic attachments that would have justified a similar plea in his case, he had to go back to the prison in Asia Minor. He did this, however, in a genuinely sporting spirit that was worthy of the best traditions of the British navy.

CHAPTER XXI

Bulgaria On the Auction Block.

The failure of the allied fleet at the Dardanelles did not definitely settle the fate of Constantinople. Naturally the Turks and the Germans felt immensely relieved when the fleet sailed away. But they were by no means entirely easy in their mind. The most direct road to the ancient capital still remained available to their enemies.

In early September, 1915, one of the most influential Germans in the city gave me a detailed explanation of the prevailing military situation. He summed up the whole matter in the single phrase:

"We can not hold the Dardanelles without the military support of Bulgaria."

This meant, of course, that unless Bulgaria align herself with Turkey and the central empires, the Gallipoli expedition would succeed, Constantinople would fall, the Turkish empire would collapse, Russia would be re-established as an economic and military power, and the war, in a comparatively brief period, would terminate in a victory for the Entente. Not improbably the real neutrality of Bulgaria wound have had the same result. It is thus perhaps not too much to say that, in September and October of 1915, the Bulgarian government held the duration of the war in its hands.

This fact is of such pre-eminent importance that I can hardly emphasize it too strongly. I suggest that my readers take down the map of a part of the world with which they are not very familiar—that of the Balkan states, as determined by the treaty of Bucharest. All that remains of European Turkey is a small irregular area stretching about 100 miles west of Constantinople. The nation whose land is contiguous to European Turkey is Bulgaria. The main railroad line to Western Europe starts at Constantinople and runs through Bulgaria, by way of Adrianople, Philippopolis, and Sofia. At that time Bulgaria could create an army of 500,000 well trained, completely organized troops. Should these once start marching toward Constantinople, there was practically nothing to bar their way. Turkey had a considerable army, it is true, but it was then finding plenty of employment repelling the allied forces at the Dardanelles and the Russians in the Caucasus. With Bulgaria hostile, Turkey could obtain neither troops nor munitions from Germany. Turkey would have been completely isolated, and, under the pounding of Bulgaria, would have disappeared as a military force, and as a European state, in one very brief campaign.

I wish to direct particular attention to this railroad, for it was, after all, the main strategic prize for which Germany was contending. After leaving Sofia it crosses northeastern Serbia, the most important stations being at Nish and Belgrade. From the latter point it crosses the river Save and later the river Danube, and thence pursues its course to Budapest and Vienna and thence to Berlin. Practically all the military operations that took place in the Balkans in 1915-16 had for their ultimate object the possession of this road. Once holding this line, Turkey and Germany would no longer be separated; economically and militarily they would be a unit. The Dardanelles, as I have described, was the link that connected Russia with her allies; with this passage closed Russia's collapse rapidly followed. The valley of the Morava and the Maritza, in which this railroad is laid, constituted for Turkey a kind of waterless Dardanelles; in her possession it gave her access to her allies, in the possession of her enemies the Ottoman empire would go to pieces. Only the accession of Bulgaria to the Teutonic cause could give the Turks and Germans this advantage. As soon as Bulgaria entered, that section of the railroad extending to the Serbian frontier would at once become available. If Bulgaria joined the central powers as an active participant, the conquest of Serbia would inevitably follow, and this would give the link extending from Nish to Belgrade to the Teutonic powers. Thus the Bulgarian alliance would make Constantinople a suburb of Berlin, place all the resources of the Krupps at the disposal of the Turkish army, make inevitable the failure of the allied attack on Gallipoli, and lay the foundation of that Oriental empire which had been for 30 years the mainspring of German policy.

It is thus apparent what my German friend meant when, in early September, he said that, "without Bulgaria we can not hold the Dardanelles." Everybody sees this so clearly now that there is a prevalent belief that Germany had arranged this Bulgarian alliance before the outbreak of the war. On this point I have no information. That the Bulgarian king and the kaiser may have arranged this co-operation in advance is not unlikely. But we must not make the mistake of believing that this settled the matter, for the experience of the last few years shows us that treaties are not always lived up to. Whether there was an understanding or not, I know that the Turkish officials and the Germans by no means regarded it as settled that Bulgaria would take their side. In their talks with me they constantly showed the utmost apprehension over the outcome; and at one time the fear was general that Bulgaria would take the side of the entente.

I had my first personal contact with the Bulgarian negotiations in the latter part of May, when I was informed that M. Kolouchoff, the Bulgarian minister, had notified Robert college that the Bulgarian students could not remain until the end of the college year, but would have to return home by June 5. The Constantinople College for Women had also received word that all the Bulgarian girls must return at the same time. Both these American institutions had many Bulgarian students, in most cases splendid representatives of their country; it is through these colleges, indeed, that the distant United States and Bulgaria had established such friendly relations. But they had never had such an experience before.

Everybody was discussing the meaning of this move. It seemed quite apparent. The chief topic of conversation at that time was Bulgaria. Would she enter the war? If so, on which side would she cast her fortunes? One day it was reported that she would join the entente; the next day that she had decided to ally herself with the central powers. The prevailing belief was that she was actively bargaining with both sides and looking for the highest terms. Should Bulgaria go with the entente, however, it would be undesirable to have any Bulgarian subjects marooned in Turkey. As the boys and girls in the American colleges usually came from important Bulgarian families—one of them was the daughter of Gen. Ivanoff, who led the Bulgarian armies in the Balkan wars—the Bulgarian government might naturally have a particular interest in their safety.

The conclusion reached by most people was that Bulgaria had decided to take the side of the entente. The news rapidly spread throughout Constantinople. The Turks were particularly impressed. Dr. Patrick, president of Constantinople college for women, arranged a hurried commencement for her Bulgarian students, which I attended. It was a sad occasion, more like a funeral than the festivity that usually took place. I found the Bulgarian girls almost in a hysterical state; they all believed that war was coming immediately, and that they were being hundled home merely to prevent them from falling into the clutches of the Turks. My sympathies were so aroused that we brought them down to the American embassy, where we all spent a delightful evening. After dinner the girls dried their eyes and entertained us by singing many of their beautiful Bulgarian songs and what had started as a mournful day thus had a happy ending. Next morning the girls all left for Bulgaria.

A few weeks afterward the Bulgarian minister told me that the government had summoned the students home merely for political effect. There was no immediate likelihood of war, he said. But Bulgaria wished Germany and Turkey to understand that there was still a chance that she might join the entente. Bulgaria, as all of us suspected, was apparently on the auction block. The one fixed fact in the Bulgarian position was the determination to have Macedonia. Everything, said Kolouchoff, depended upon that. His conversations reflected the general Bulgarian view that Bulgaria had fairly won this territory in the first Balkan war, that the powers had unjustly permitted her to be deprived of it, that it was Bulgarian by race, language and tradition, and that there could be no permanent peace in the Balkans until it was returned to its rightful possessors. But Bulgaria insisted on more than a promise, to be redeemed after the war was over; she demanded immediate occupation. Once Macedonia was turned over to Bulgaria she would join her forces to those of the entente. There were two great prizes in the game then being played in the Balkans, one was Macedonia, which Bulgaria must have, and the other Constantinople, which Russia was determined to get. Bulgaria was entirely willing that Russia should have Constantinople if she herself could obtain Macedonia.

I was given to understand that the Bulgarian general staff had plans all completed for the capture of Constantinople, and that they had shown these plans to the entente. Their program called for a Bulgarian army of 300,000 men who would advance upon Constantinople 23 days from the time the signal to start should be given. But promises of Macedonia would not suffice; the Bulgarian must have possession.

Bulgaria recognized the difficulties of the allied position. She did not believe that Serbia and Greece would voluntarily surrender Macedonia, nor did she believe that the allies would dare to take this country away from them by force. In that event, she thought that there was a danger that Serbia might make a separate peace with the central powers. On the other hand, Bulgaria would object if Serbia received Bosnia and Herzegovina as compensation for the loss of Macedonia—she felt that an enlarged Serbia would be a constant menace to her, and hence a future menace to peace in the Balkans. Thus the situation was extremely difficult and complicated.

(To Be Continued.)

HOROSCOPE

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1918.

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

This is a rather threatening and uncertain day, according to astrology. While Venus and Mars are adverse, Mercury is in benefic aspect.

There is a sign that seems to indicate disappointments for army officers, owing to questions of rank or precedence in public affairs.

Trouble connected with a cantonment has been foretold. This may be a fire or heavy loss through some calamity that destroys valuable property.

Venus foreshadows much entertaining and gayety. Many distinguished visitors, pageants and processions presaged by the stars at the beginning of 1918 will now focus public attention.

There is a malefic sign, however, that seems to indicate id certain cities of the United States demonstrations connected with strikes or difficulties affecting large numbers of persons.

All the predictions agree on the beginning of a brilliant period in American letters. Newspapers and magazines will benefit greatly and there will be legislation favorable to them, the seers announce.

Although engineers and contractors have the forecast of much activity in the new year, this is not held as a lucky day for making plans or signing contracts.

This is not a lucky day for weddings as it may lead to tragedies that are due to accidents.

The death of more than one famous American woman is forecast. As if to compensate for losses, there will be new leaders recognized in the new year.

Warnings, often repeated, against extravagances will be especially emphatic in the new year. The seers declare that prosperity will be marked in 1919 and 1920 and they urge preparation for the period beyond that.

Mexico will again come strongly into public attention within a short time, astrologers declare.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the augury of a successful year in business affairs. Safeguard the health of the family. Change that is favorable is foretold. Girls will have offers of marriage.

Children born on this day are likely to be bright in mind, industrious and reliable. These subjects of Sagittarius, however, are usually careless about their dress. Girls probably will marry elderly persons.

RAIL FOUND ON TRACK; MEMPHIS MAN IS HELD

COVINGTON, Tenn., Dec. 17. (Spl.)—The crew of a northbound freight train on the Illinois Central railroad found a 60-pound steel rail across the track between Kerrville and Tipton, near the overhead bridge, about 8.30 o'clock at night. It is though that the rail was placed on the track with the intention of wrecking the fast Chicago-New Orleans passenger train due at that time. This passenger train was recently wrecked near Brighton from some unknown cause.

Deputy B. B. Smith arrested a stranger who gave his name as C. B. Smith, of Memphis, on suspicion. C. B. Smith had a pistol and some "dope" in his possession, it is claimed, at the time of the arrest, as well as a hypodermic needle. Smith was bound over to the circuit court on the charge by Magistrate J. C. Walker, and was placed in jail upon failure to make bond.

CABLE BRINGS GLAD NEWS TO MEMPHIANS

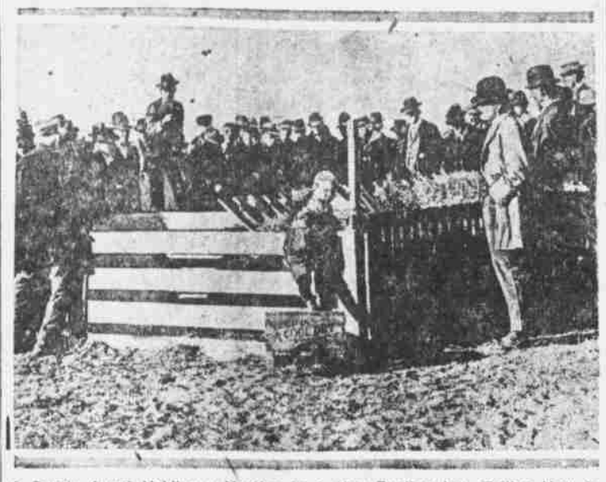
Contradicting the report of the war department that he was killed in action, a cablegram has been received from Lieut. George Read, Jr., dated Thanksgiving day, in which Lieut. Read informs his father, George Read, Sr., 22 South McLean boulevard, that he is well and happy.

The war department's notice reported that Lieut. Read had been slain in action Nov. 7.

HELPING MEAT AND MILK SUPPLY

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

COUNTY AGENTS AND STOCK INDUSTRY



A County Agent Holding a Meeting in A Hog Feeding Lot, Telling How to Produce More Pork.

When it became essential to organize the agricultural forces of the United States on a war basis and to instruct both city and country people how best to increase, utilize and conserve the limited food supply, it was immediately recognized that the co-operative extension system, with its combination of federal and state administrative officers and specialists with county agents, farm bureaus and other local organizations, provided a very effective means for nation-wide dissemination of the needed facts, as well as for practical demonstrations of the measures required to increase agricultural production and to secure the most economical utilization of the products of the farms.

The war found American agriculture prepared with an extension organization well begun, and immediate steps were taken to put the extension service on a war basis. On April 1, 1917, the extension workers in the United States numbered 2,149, of which 1,461 were county agents, 545 home demonstration agents, and 143 club workers. On July 1, 1918, the total number had increased to 6,216, including 3,001 in county agent work, 2,034 in home demonstration work, and 1,181 boys' and girls' club workers.

An important part of the food production campaign was to increase livestock production. In this, as in the other work of the campaign, all of the divisions of the extension service have taken a prominent part. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, county agents in the 15 Southern states conducted feeding demonstrations with 18,598 beef cattle. Through their efforts 58,007 beef cattle were brought into the territory for breeding purposes. They conducted 30,041 demonstrations in the feeding and management of swine, assisted in building 2,256 dipping vats which were needed in the eradication of the cattle fever tick and which played an important part in making this year a record in stamping out the parasite in Southern states. Through the efforts of the county agents in the South 5,517 silos were built. They instructed 56,031 farmers in the better care of farm manure, thus preventing a waste of a valuable source of soil fertility. By co-operating with county agents in the drought-stricken areas of Texas the Southern county agents assisted in transporting 300,000 head of cattle from sections where feed was scarce to sections in the southeastern states where feed and pasture were plentiful.

The boys' club workers in the Southern states organized 2,968 calf clubs, 31,375 pig clubs, and 11,623 poultry clubs. Through these clubs the future farmers of the South are being taught the best methods of a well-balanced system of farming.

The county agents in the 33 Northern and Western states supervised demonstrations with 149,820 head of live stock. Realizing the importance of conserving succulent feed, especially for dairy cows, the county agents in several states carried on definite campaigns to encourage farmers to build silos, which resulted in 7,245 silos being erected. Silo building campaigns were carried on most intensively by the county agents in Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa and Pennsylvania. Reports received from county agents indicated that nearly a third of a million acres of silage corn was grown last year at their suggestion in the Northern and Western states.

The production of more and better live stock with less expensive feed and greater profit to the producers has received considerable attention in nearly all counties. During 1917 the agents in the Northern and Western states assisted in the organization of 160 live stock breeders' associations to encourage the use of better sires, and 132 cow-testing associations to eliminate unprofitable cows and bring about more economical feeding. Through these associations and those organized with the assistance of agents in previous years, 127,835 cows were under test, resulting in at least 8,724 cows being discarded as unprofitable. Primarily through these organizations 10,986 farmers were induced to adopt balanced rations for their herds, and the following number of head of registered stock were secured at suggestion of agents: Bulls, 3,285; cows, 4,836; rams, 1,469; boars, 2,974. The agent also brought about the transfer to other herds of 3,370 valuable registered sires by means of information given to individual farmers or through exchange lists published by the farm bureaus.

In order to increase the production of live stock in the Northern and Western states to meet the war needs, farmers were encouraged by personal conferences, at meetings, and through circular letters and newspaper articles to raise more live stock, resulting in more than 40,000 additional head of cattle, more than 100,000 additional hogs, and 148,211 sheep being raised or placed on farms. In some states a special effort was made to save calves from being slaughtered for veal, resulting in 10,499 additional calves being raised. This work was carried on most extensively in Wisconsin, from which 2,459 head of calves from high-grade or registered stock were shipped for breeding stock to Missouri, Wyoming, and other Western and Southern states, due to this campaign.

The control of live stock diseases was considered fully as important as growing more live stock, and the agents in the Northern and Western States were instrumental in having 36,292 animals, principally cows, tested for tuberculosis; 197,508 animals were vaccinated for blackleg, and 235,866 hogs were vaccinated for cholera by farmers or veterinarians at the suggestion of agents, or by agents, for the purpose of demonstrating methods.

There are 1,664 counties in the 33 Northern and Western States, and of these 1,162 counties, or 69 per cent of the entire number, had regularly organized club work during the year. There were 4,376 members of poultry clubs, who managed 29,541 fowls, hatched 106,358 chicks, and produced 35,370 dozen eggs. The pig clubs had a membership of 7,382 boys and girls, who managed 10,583 animals, producing 1,797,196 pounds of pork.

LIVE STOCK NEED.

In an appeal recently addressed to the farmers and agricultural forces of the United States, Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston says:

"For a considerable period the world will have need particularly of a larger supply than normal of live stock, and especially of fats. We should not fail, therefore, to adopt every feasible means of economically increasing our live stock products. As a part of our program we should give due thought to the securing of an adequate supply of feedstuffs and to the eradication and control of all forms of animal disease."

Daily Recipes

Hoover Johnny Cake.

Soak two cups stale bread crumbs, one and one-half cups corn meal, in two cups hot milk. Add large tablespoon of lard, one tablespoon of sugar, pinch of salt, two well-beaten eggs, two teaspoons baking powder. Bake in shallow greased pan in hot oven twenty minutes.

Carrot Pie.

Cook carrots until tender; press through fine sieve. To every cupful of carrots use one egg, one cupful sugar, one teaspoonful each cinnamon and ginger (or to suit taste) pinch of salt, tablespoon flour. Add milk till thick like cream. Bake in deep pie pan.

Velvet Ginger Bread.

One cup rice flour, one-half cup rye flour, two teaspoons baking powder, two tablespoons melted shortening, one-half cup sugar, one-half cup molasses, one-half teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon ginger, one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one cupful sour milk. Mix and sift all dry ingredients together. Combine sour milk and molasses and stir into the dry mixture, add melted shortening. Beat well, pour into greased pan and bake in a moderate oven about 40 minutes.

Corn Soufflies.

Corn, fresh grated or canned, one cup, margarine one tablespoonful, milk three-quarter cup, corn flour two tablespoons, salt one-half teaspoon, egg yolks (beaten), two egg whites (beaten stiff). Melt margarine in double cooker, stir in corn flour, add milk and salt and corn and cook 20 minutes. Then add egg yolks and fold in egg whites. Pour into buttered baking dish and bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve at once in baking dish.

Baked Winter Squash.

Cut in pieces two inches square, remove seeds and stringy portion, place in a dripping pan, sprinkle with salt and pepper and allow each square one-half teaspoonful of molasses or sorghum and one-half teaspoonful melted butter or butter substitute.

Bake 50 minutes, or until soft, in a moderate oven, keeping covered the first half hour of cooking. Serve in the shell.

Raisin Cherry Preserves.

Cook two cups seedless raisins (or seeded cut in threads) in five cups of water until raisins are tender and water reduced to two cups. Drain off the water, add one cup juice from canned cherries, two and one-half cups granulated sugar and boil until like a syrup. Add the raisins and two and three-quarters cups drained, canned, pitted red cherries and cook until the fruit and juice are jellied. Use for sundaes and ice cream.

A Line On Men You Read About

Heber Jeddy Grant, who succeeds the late Joseph F. Smith as president of the Mormon church, or "Church of Latter Day Saints," by virtue of his office as president of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles, is a representative of the more modern element of the Mormons. He is the first leader of the organization who was not a member of the original group of "saints" that established the religion. He was born at Salt Lake City in 1856 and ordained an apostle in 1882. He is a wealthy banker with large property holdings throughout Utah.

Heber J. Grant.

The Mormon church, whose affairs he will direct, although formal ratification of the presidency will not be made until the next general conference in April, 1919, has attained tremendous wealth and influence in the West, despite then bitter fight against it.

Founded in 1820 by Joseph Smith, then of Manchester, N. Y., who claimed to have received visions of God 10 years before, the sect rapidly grew.

Among Smith's first converts was Brigham Young, who later became leader of the church. Moving first to Kirtland, Ohio, and then to Jackson county, Missouri, the "Saints" engaged extensively in business, with varying fortunes.

In 1838, after several encounters with the "Gentiles," as non-Mormons were termed, they emigrated to Illinois, where a temple was commenced with the number of converts about 15,000.

Additional trouble occurred with the nonbelievers, and a battle ensued which resulted in the death of the founder and his brother.

In 1845, under the leadership of Brigham Young, the Mormons began the long trek across the plains to Utah, where they settled at Salt Lake City. There their power and wealth continued to grow. They pushed an extensive missionary propaganda throughout the United States, in Europe, Mexico and the Latin-American countries.

During the rule of the four presidents who succeeded Brigham Young the sect waxed wealthy despite an unending fight against them. The principal opposition was caused by their belief in polygamy. This is claimed by them to have ceased after legislative acts passed by the congress of the United States.

President Grant, the new ruler of the church, will have enormous financial interests belonging to the central body of the sect, and with autocratic powers of administration he will be an important figure in economic and political life in the West.

AMUSEMENTS

Orpheum.

If the reception accorded Cecil Cunningham's four numbers, which she has prepared for the delectation of the boys over there, is as cordial as that given her Monday night at the Orpheum, this charming English comedienne is assured of a riotous success. In fact the overabundance of enthusiasm possessed by the average American soldier, will undoubtedly overstep the restraaint manifested by the first nighters and the eclat of those entertained by this gifted comedienne, will no doubt redound to the greater credit of this woman who is unqualifiedly entitled to the headline honors.

Miss Cunningham brings new material in songs. She has taken some of the brightest gems of popular melody and has embellished them with her own inimitable personality and finished artistry. The result is a collection of songs rendered in such a way that to the average theater-goer they are "simply fine."

The bill in its entirety is largely inclined to comedy and it rests upon George Moran and Charles Mack, "Two Black Crows," to produce the best part of it. If one wants a good laugh, this pair is recommended.

Harry Beresford, remembered for his quaint and humorous little sketches, returns with a new one, "A Live Wire," which fails to measure up to his usual standard. His support is weak, which accounts largely for the fact that the sketch fails to go over as big as Beresford deserves.

Flanagan and Edwards, in "Off and On," return with a portion of their old comedy skit, but they have bettered themselves in a most pleasant way and it is to laugh to see them.

Barto and Clark in a talking machine novelty are not to be overlooked as the act has novelty and dash. Ernestine Gordon and Eleanore Kern in pleasing songs open the bill, and Billie Burke's travesty on the mind reading expert, closes.

MARGERUM'S BODY RESTS IN FOREST HILL

The body of John R. Margerum, erstwhile "King of Beale street," shot to death early Monday morning, was laid to rest Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from his home, the Hillcrest apartments, Linden avenue. Services were held at the St. Mary's cathedral and interment followed in Forest Hill cemetery.

Police have been unable to locate the negro called "Speedway," who is said to have been fighting with Ben Griffin, who fatally shot Margerum. Until he is found the exact details of the affair will not be known. Griffin was instantly killed by Margerum after the latter had been shot.

Men who value appearance, men who value long wear for their Shirts, Collars, Sox, Underwear, etc., will do well to try Loeb's.

Phones 90

LOEB'S LAUNDRY. TELEPHONE 90

Electrically Equipped Throughout

Exhibition Sonora Supreme Phonograph

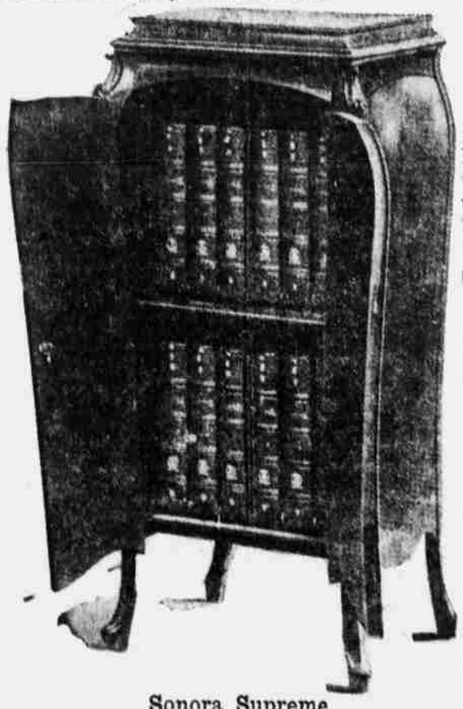
The Only $1,000 Phonograph Ever Shown in Memphis

PUBLIC CONCERTS DAILY

WE EXTEND a most cordial invitation to everyone to attend these daily concerts, arranged during the exhibition of the Sonora Supreme Phonograph. This is the only $1,000 Phonograph ever brought to Memphis. It is the highest development in phonographic art. It records the human touch with all its essential qualities.

In the thousand-dollar Sonora Supreme, the crowning idea of Stradivari, the master craftsman who won world recognition in producing violins, has been applied. The devices for rounding and amplifying sound are scientifically constructed of carefully selected woods.

The Sonora Supreme is a triumph of architecture. The straight severe lines of other phonographs have been artfully molded into designs of delightful beauty. Soft curves take the place of harsh verticals and horizontals. The sides of the cabinet are fashioned into delicate bulges, harmonious waves which have never before appeared in phonograph construction.



Sonora Supreme Auxiliary Record Cabinet

We Want You to Hear The Sonora Supreme of the Human Touch

But words cannot adequately tell the merits of the Sonora Supreme. Purest harmony is so intangible and so elusive a thing that vocabulary cannot clutch it. The ear alone can appreciate the magnetic richness of the tone quality as produced by the Sonora Supreme Phonograph.

We trust you will avail yourself of this opportunity to hear the greatest achievement in phonographic art.

Give a Sonora This Christmas

The unique and highly developed mechanism that imparts to the Sonora Supreme this wonderful musical tone has been applied throughout the entire line of Sonora Phonographs.

MELODIE $50	IMPERIAL $135	INTERMEZZO $175	BABY GRAND $190
ELITE $215	LAUREATE $230	GRAND $300	INVINCIBLE No. 1 $375
INVINCIBLE No. 2 $500		SUPREME $1,000	

Open Evenings Until Christmas. Deliveries Can Be Made Christmas Eve or Christmas Day.

Sonora Supreme $1,000

Sonora Music Rooms

Operated by FORTUNE-WARD DRUG CO.

111 MADISON AVE. SECOND FLOOR.