all happened in the days before the white man and the ancients didn't leave any histories kicking around.

Once our pre-historic people lived in cave caves, much as our wild animals live in them. They were little above the beasts. In succeeding generations they evolved, developed and rose from the cave homes to the cliff homes. Generations afterwards, they left the cliffs and went to the prairies where they built houses, first of skins and stones, then larger ones of mud. Then as they became wiser they built such cities, castles and pyramids as I have described and established governments. They became wonderful for the time in which they lived — the stone age.

And then what?

What became of them? Where did they disappear to? Every writer leaves these fascinating questions unanswered.

I don't believe they ever "disappeared." I believe they simply stayed on the job, at the same old stand, until, like the old-time store-keeper (who didn't advertise) they simply petered out;" that they rose from the lowest form of human, passed through the successive stages of development and growth, then went down the scbute to decline and decay to final extinction.

And no doubt in the centuries of the future (this one will hold you) a people will excavate our present homes; will dig up our irrigating works, or railroad grades and our structures of concrete and steel, and wonder and wonder over a lost people, and civilization.

It will always be a matter of conjecture as to what became of the people who built the walled villages and the massive structures of the Gila valley.

Some hold that the social organization contributed to the extinction. In nearly all the pueblo tribes marriage is forbidden in the numerous clans, hence in an isolated region this would be a big factor in restraining the birth rate. Then, too, as in the inhabited communial village of Zuna, centuries of living entirely among themselves, with intermarriage, tends to degeneracy and decline. For hundreds of years, some say thousands of years, the Indians of Zuni have lived in the same place, until to-day they are virtually all blood relatives, and there are weird and strange instances of degeneracy, the most remarkable of which are Albinos. I have seen full-blooded Zuni Indians with complexions as fair as an Oregon school girl and hair as white as a Swede.

There is no evidence of a sudden cataclysm at the Gila ruins; nothing that indicates a sudden taking off or abandonment, but rather that the people reached a certain height of civilization, then gradually degenerated, lost their arts and culture and went back to the ordinary reservation Indian of to-day—which are, in my judgment, the survivors of the mysterious Aztecs and cliff dwellers of the southwest.

Just over the wall from the ruins of Montezuma's castle is an Indian teepe or hogan, built by the Pima Indians a few years ago.

An ethnologist who still clings to the "disappearance" theory, had the Indians build this hut by the side of the massive walls of the great building, to dispel by illustration the theory that the present Indians are descendants of the unknown people of the long-ago.

The two homes are wonderful contrasts. The illustration is to prove that the present Indians have no connection with the civilized men who built the great ruins, but it is entirely possible and even probable, that it illustrates the degeneration of a thousand years.

One thing that butts in and breaks up my theory of evolution is that only a few miles north of these ruins, are wonderful cliff dwellers' ruins, and that the skeletons found there are of a small people, while those of the Aztec ruins are of medium stature. One skeleton recently exhumed from the cliff ruins near Florence, was but about two feet long; yet the bones of a middle-aged man.

And the wise men tell us the cliff ruins are but a little more ancient than the pueblos. Only ten or fifteen miles apart are these monuments of antiquity and yet showing races of people entirely different. It's your turn to guess.

Here is a curious belief of Indians regarding this turquoise. They believe the green stone is the excrement of the rattlesnake. All Indian tribes have more or less superstitions regarding the rattler. One tribe will eat them while with an adjoining tribe it would be a terrible crime to kill one. The Hopi people handle them with impunity and appear to be immune from the poison of their fangs.

Across the desert plains of the Gila Valley can be traced the ancient irrigation ditches that once supplied the inhabitants with water. The rains of centuries and the desert vegetation have nearly obliterated them, but at the time of the Spanish invasion they were very plain. The water was brought from the Gila river, a distance of about three miles, thru big ditches. And these ditches were dug without metal tools of any kind, scooped out by hand and by wooden shovels made with the crudest of stone tools. Just conceive of the wonderful accomplishment under such conditions.

The present Pima Indians, who live in the vicinity of the Aztec ruins, do not claim any relationship with the builders. They have a superstitious fear of the big piles and will not go near them, and if one has to pass them he will cross himself.

The tools of the ancient people were many and ingenious. There was an abundance of many kinds of stones from which to make implements, and all kinds of volcanic rock for use in their homes for floors, fire places, etc. There were many hard stones suitable for axes and other tools, clay for pottery, pigments for its coloring and decoration. There were trees and hardy shrubs in the mountains from which they made their bows and arrows and from which they secured basket material. Reeds were used for arrows, tipped with stones; grasses and rushes along the river were woven into sandals and mat. Cotton was grown for clothing and skins of wild animals were also used for this purpose. The bones, claws, teeth and hoofs of animals were utilized for many purposes. The turkey seems to be the only domestic fowl. These were the days before horses and cows.

The pre-historic people wore many ornaments. Shells were the most prized. They wore them as necklaces, anklets, wristlets, rings and armlets.

It is but a question of a few years when nature will again hide these monuments of an unknown race from sight. Erosion is fast reclaiming them and the huge walls of the "castle" are each year wasting and weakening and soon they will collapse and vegetation will cover them. The exhumed enclosing walls of the village and the main walls of the buildings each year waste away as the fall rains descend, and no doubt in twenty years from now there will be little to see but piles of dirt.

In many places the government has laid coatings of our modern concrete on the top of these walls to stop the wasting, but the rains and the ground squirrels undermine the foundations and the topple over.

While it would be a undertaking to preserve big ruins, yet it would seem too big for the preservation these mysterious ruins. The west has done far more for beautiful dry climate of the southwest than has our government, and it would seem the postoffice or river appropriation could be skipped and these wonderful museums of an extinct race be preserved.

In Yuma, they say there is only one hotter place than Yuma. In later years they have amended it by saying only one hotter habited place. I found that place and next week will write you of the hottest and most desolate spot in the western continent, shunned Death Valley.

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OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From the Seat of Government by the News Special Correspondent, J. E. Jones.

THE CROPS OFF 1916

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16. Last year the country had a bumper crop. The Department of Agriculture places this year's wheat crop at 611,000,000 bushels which is 111,000,000 less than last year. Corn stocks show a decline, though not nearly so great as that of wheat. The hay crop is very large, which may compensate largely for the loss sustained in corn. From the standpoint of the farmer the small crop might spell disaster unless prices continue to "go up." But wheat around $1.00 a bushel is regarded as pretty nearly the limit. If the foreign countries would take care of their own food supplies the American crop would undoubtedly be sufficient for home consumption, but the unusual conditions in Europe make a shrinkage in production a matter of rather serious concern. There has been some speculation as to whether or not a lack of commercial fertilizers, composed of potash, which comes from Germany, has had anything to do with the crop shrinkage. A study of the crop distribution shows that the potash shortage is likely not a factor for the small crop. The splendid agricultural methods which have been adopted throughout the United States as a result of the organization of farmers has doubtless built up a condition that will make such a think as a future crop failure impossible.

The Adjourned Congress

They have gone—bless them! Washington misses the smiling countenances of the genial gentleman who compose the Nation's Congress. Having finished their work, most of the 435 representatives, who lack greatness at the Capital largely because of numbers, are permitting their luminous lights to shine in the midst of their admiring constituents. One Congressman within a broad territory sheds an almost phosphorescent glow, but put several hundred of them into an ordinary sized city, and there is a woeful difference. However, it would be distinctly untrue to repeat the statement that "a Congressman cuts no figure in Washington." In the Capital a Congressman becomes part of the city institution, and is regarded much the same as other citizens, according to his individual merits. As a rule they are a very high-minded, intellectual, worthy class of gentlemen. The personal good wishes of Washington follow these gentlemen through the struggles and turmoils that are likely to beset the pathways of most of them between now and the night of November 4th.

The Loaf of Bread

There has been a great deal of indignation expressed because the bakers in their national convention declared that bread should be ten cents a loaf. The public sullenly refuses to understand that the attempt of the bakers is not towards reducing the quantity of the bread, but to discourage the handling of the smaller loaf. Very logically they claim that it costs more to produce the small amount of bread in two five-cent loaves than in one ten-cent one. An editorial writer facetiously remarks that it costs more to sell potatoes and deliver them by the half-peck than by the bushel. He adds: "Who buys a wagon load of potatoes now-a-days and stores them in the cellar? Who has a cellar? The bin in the pantry that held one hundred pounds of sugar has been given up to make more room for the graphaphone. But there is still room for a ten-cent loaf of bread in the kitchenette apartment, since the average family gets its supply of hot and cold water through pipes from the basement, and cooks its meals on an electric heater that takes up about as much room as a cigar box.

Mrs. Bass, Campaign Manager

Women and their movements have leaped forward at such a tremendous pace that it is only a backward glance which shows the great distance they have gone. This is especially true of the last five years. The latest masculine group to realize the value of women's aid is a great national campaign committee. For the first time in the history of politics a woman is sitting on such a committee of one of the old parties. Mrs. George Bass, of Chicago, is the woman and her voice and her vote on this committee are important factors to the Democrats of the country. First and foremost Mrs. Bass is a feminine creature. She is good to look upon, with a smile that should be priceless in filling a ballot box. For the last fifteen years Mrs. Bass has been associated with all the progressive activities of women throughout the country. Out in Chicago where Mrs. Bass will vote for president for the first time, she ever has been in the vanguard of those interested in improving the condition of dependent women and children. She was one of the original group who secured the passage of the Juvenile Court law in Illinois. Then not satisfied with this effort she with other women financed and organized the famous Juvenile Court of Cook County. In Chicago where women's influence has been strongly felt she early championed the extension of the small park system, then she was one of the first to urge the municipal playground system, free bathing beaches and an increase of the recreation facilities in the school system. Indeed she was one of the first agitators in the country to open to the people the public schools for evening meetings she was one of the originators in Chicago for civic music and, last but not least, she played a most important part in the passage by the Illinois legislature of the suffrage act that gave women the vote.

The Expense of Peace

Unofficial estimates place the expense of the Mexican Expedition and the assembly of the National Guard at the border at $15,000,000 per month. This average cost per month began immediately after the Columbus raid last March. The expense of returning the 15,000 guardsmen ordered demobilized to their homes cost more than $900,000. Just what the United States will do with all these claims against Mexico is not known. Foreign countries have all prepared large claims against Mexico. It is said that great Britain is likely to present its bill against Mexico for the murder of her nationals and the destruction of property and trade, for payment through the United States. The same course may be followed by other countries.

The Rocky Old Rock Island

The stockholders of the Rock Island Company have seen their $150,000,000 in stock vanish in thin air. The receiver was only able to realize $10,000 for the creditors. The Rock Island Company was one of the greatest of "mushrooms" in railroad financing. It organized in 1912 with $60,000,000 common, and $54,000,000 preferred, to hold all the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, which was the operating company. The relations between the holding companies and the operating company have long since been dissolved, and Rock Island common and preferred have been for some time stricken from the Stock Exchange after selling for fewer cents than they did for dollars a share in the days of the railroad's exploitation. The operating company itself is in the hands of receivers, with little chance of rehabilitation except on the payment by stockholders of an assessment of $40 a share.

Crocker Land and Peary

The enemies of Admiral Peary are attempting to throw discredit on his great work because the McMillan Expedition finds that Crocker Land does not exist. It turned out to be a mirage such as the desert places of the earth frequently produce. A careful examination of the Peary claims shows that his North Pole discovery is not at all affected by his mistake in the above matter. Peary has the confidence of scientific men throughout the world, and no little tempest in a teapot is going to be sufficient to shake the confidence which rests in him.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of Hon. Elba Reynolds, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Lorenzo B. Green, late of Andover, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers thereof to the undersigned, one of the administrators of said estate, at the Law Office of Crayton L. Earley in the Village of Andover, N. Y., on or before October 25th, 1916.

Dated April 8, 1916.

C. E. BROWN,
Administrator

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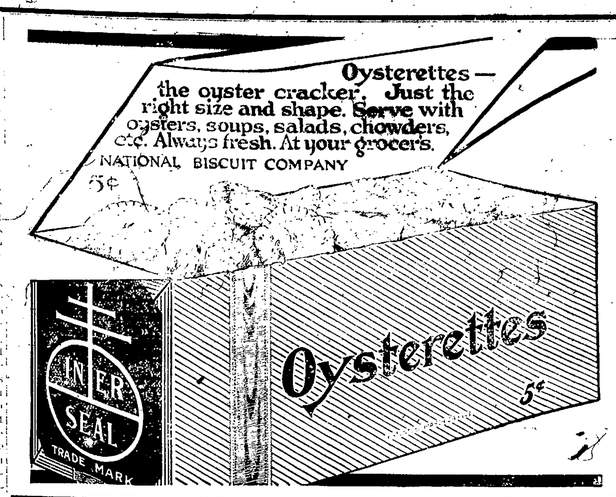

CONCERNING SUFFRAGE

Of the hundreds of thousands of voters in New York State who stayed away from the polls at the primary election, doubtless thousands of them voted "no" at the woman suffrage referendum because they firmly believed that women did not want the vote and would not use it if they had it.

It is all very well to say that voting has nothing to do with wages, but, if you think so, kindly explain why Congress passed the eight hour law for men on the railways but was too busy to establish a woman's division in the Bureau of Labor Statistics?

The Butte Miner reports unusual interest on the part of the women voters in the primary election; that they were early at the polls; that they cast in some precincts a very large proportion of the vote; and that they had previously prepared themselves to vote intelligently by having the various candidates appear before the women's clubs and state their views on public questions.

Three months ago the Democratic State Committee refused to commit itself on the question of votes for women. But the other day the Democratic State Convention presided over by United States Senator Pomerene adopted a woman suffrage plank. This progress in Ohio is obviously the fruit of the woman suffrage plank adopted by the Democratic Party at St. Louis.

"Last year in the United States more than fifteen thousand women lost their lives in carrying on the life of the race," said Julia Lathrop, head of the Federal Children's Bureau, in a recent suffrage address at Atlantic City, and she added, "The death rate from other things, such as typhoid and diptheria, has been cut in half; but between 1900 and 1913 mortality for women in child birth was not lessened but seemingly increased. Yet this waste of life is just as preventable." The speaker's plea was for votes for women in order that they might possess the power to safeguard their lives and the lives of their children.

"I hope the day is not far distant when we may have a jury of women sitting in vice cases," said Assistant District Attorney Smith in speaking before a committee of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Astor the other day.

"The five jurors who recently voted to acquit 'Sam, the Peddler,'" said Mr. Smith, "shirked their duty as jurymen. They refused to listen to the testimony of women witnesses because in their first stories they had been forced to lie under threats of death. Jurymen of that stamp are the hardest things we have to contend with."

ANNA COOGAN ETZ,
State Woman Suffrage Press.

BASEBALL HISTORY.

Some of the "First" Events in Our Great National Game.

[illegible] as Abner Doubleday [illegible] in Ballston, N. Y., [illegible] years [illegible] generation [illegible] in our own war [illegible] claim to [illegible] America's favorite [illegible] It was while a student at Cooperstown, N. Y., that he [illegible] the game to which the name of baseball has been and which, with adaptations and developments, [illegible] other sports of "prisoner" and "town ball."

The crude pastime contrived by Doubleday was further developed by Alexander J. Cartwright, one of his young associates, who invented the "diamond" and in 1845 helped to draft the first rules.

In 1846 the first match game between regular clubs was played in Hoboken, N. J., two New York teams contesting.

The first baseball association, an amateur organization, was launched in 1857, and in the same year Henry Chadwick, who shares with General Doubleday the title of "father of baseball," published the first official rule book.

The first regular baseball plant was built in Brooklyn in 1862.

A. J. Reach was the first professional ball player, having been hired by the Philadelphia Athletics, who lured him away from Brooklyn in 1861.

The first all professional club was the Cincinnati Red Stockings of 1869, and the first professional circuit, the National association, was launched in 1871, becoming the National league in 1876.

The first minor league, called the International, started in 1877.—New York Evening World.

Mad as a Hatter.

The phrase "mad as a hatter" has no reference to that respectable artist who designs the crowning article of civilized male attire, but relates back to the Anglo-Saxon word "atter" (an adder or viper). "Mad" was formerly used as a synonym for violent or venomous and is still used in that sense in some parts of England as well as in this country. The phrase, therefore, strictly means as "venomous as a viper," the old form, "mad as an atter," having been corrupted to "mad as a hatter."

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Most Eminent Medical Authorities Endorse It.

Dr. Eberle and Dr. Braithwaite as well as Dr. Simon—all distinguished authors—agree that whatever may be the disease, the urine seldom fails in furnishing us with a clue to the principles upon which it is to be treated, and accurate knowledge concerning the nature of disease can thus be obtained. If backache, scalding urine or frequent urination bother or distress you, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, gout or sciatica or you suspect kidney or bladder trouble just write Dr. Pierce at the Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N.Y.; send a sample of urine and describe symptoms. You will receive free medical advice after Dr. Pierce's chemist has examined the urine—this will be carefully done without charge, and you will be under no obligation. Dr. Pierce during many years of experimentation has discovered a new remedy which he finds is thirty-seven times more powerful than lithia in removing uric acid from the system. If you are suffering from backache or the pains of rheumatism, go to your best druggist and ask for a 50-cent box of "*Anuric*" put up by Dr. Pierce. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for weak women and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for the blood have been favorably known for the past forty years and more. They are standard remedies today—as well as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets for the liver and bowels. You can get a sample of any one of these remedies by writing Dr. Pierce.

Doctor Pierce's Pellets are unequaled as a Liver Pill. *One tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose.* Cure Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

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