CADORNA RICONQUISTA LE TRINCEE EVACUATE

Le Forze Serbe, Francesi, Russe ed Italiane Sono Giunte ad Appena Quattro Miglia da Monastir

VON MACKENSEN RIPIEGA

ROMA, 17 Novembre.

Il Ministero della Guerra pubblicava ieri sera il seguente rapporto del generale Cadorna:

Sulla fronte del Trentino l'artiglieria e' stata attiva da ambe le parti. Nella zona della valle dell'Adige e nell'Alto bacino dell'Astico colonne di truppe e di trasporti nemici sono state bombardate e disperse dalle nostre batterie.

Sulla fronte della Carnia aeroplani nemici lasciarono cadere bombe sulla stazione di Carnia senza causare alcun danno, e su Moggio Udinese dove uccisero due donne e ne ferirono tre.

Sulle alture di San Marco, ad est di Gorizia, appoggiate dal fuoco delle nostre batterie che stesero una cortina tra noi e le posizioni nemiche, le nostre truppe rioccuparono nella giornata di ieri le trincee che avevamo evacuato nella giornata di martedi'. Durante la notte il nemico tento' un violento attacco di sorpresa per cacciarci di nuovo da quelle posizioni, ma esso fu completamente respinto.

Sulla fronte del Carso si sono avute azioni di artiglieria.

Ad Hudilog noi abbiamo migliorato la nostra linea mediante una leggera avanzata. In seguito a piccoli scontri noi facemmo alcuni prigionieri e prendemmo al nemico due mortai da trincea.

Aeroplani nemici hanno lasciato cadere bombe nella zona del Vallone, sulla fronte del Carso, ma non hanno fatto alcun danno.

ALLE PORTE DI MONASTIR

Le forze serbe sono giunte alle porte di Monastir insieme con le forze francesi e con l'aiuto dei contingenti italiani. Le forze bulgare e tedesche sono state costrette a ritirarsi dalla formidabile linea di difesa di Kenali in seguito ad una riuscita manovra di fianco operata dai serbi ed all'avanzata delle forze franco-russo-italiane. I bulgaro-tedeschi hanno dovuto passare il fiume Viro, cosi' che i francesi, i russi e gli italiani si trovano ad appena quattro miglia da Monastir, nella zona di Bistrizza. La caduta di Monastir si aspetta da un giorno all'altro. I serbi sono pure a poche miglia da Monastir ad ovest ed a sud-ovest, sulle montagne del Cerna. Il ripiegamento delle forze bulgaro-tedesche sulla fronte di Monastir e' ammesso anche dal Ministero della Guerra tedesco che annucia che esse si sono ritirate su "posizioni preparate in antecedenza," ed e' ammesso anche da Sofia.

NELLA RUMANIA

Intanto sotto la pressione di grandi forze austro-tedesche del generale von Falkenhayn le truppe rumene hanno dovuto ancora cedere terreno sulla fronte della Transilvania e precisamente nella valle dell'Alt e in quella del Jiul. A nord di Kimpolung pero' gli austro-tedeschi sono stati costretti a retrocedere nella zona del passo di Predeal. Sulle montagne della Transilvania si sono avute forti nevicate ed il freddo e' intensissimo.

Nella Dobrugia le forze di von Mackensen sono ancora in ritirata, incendiando i villaggi che sono costretti ad abbandonare.

Bucarest e' stata attaccata di nuovo da otto aeroplani tedeschi che vi hanno lasciato cadere venticinque bombe. Quattro borghesi sono rimasti uccisi e venti feriti.

KANSAS LOSING CHURCHES

Five Hundred Houses of Worship Abandoned in Small Places in the Last Five Years

If the chances of the last few years continue, rural churches in Kansas may soon be no more. They are rapidly disappearing, to give place to community centers and larger village churches with better equipment, which are more democratic, more influential, and less denominational. According to the Rev. Fred E. Gates, who has been investigating these problems for the Kansas Sunday School Association, about 500 rural and small town churches have been abandoned in Kansas in the last five years.

"At least one-half of these churches should have been abandoned," said Mr. Gates. "As a matter of fact, a large proportion of these never should have been built. A lack of support and a failure to make the rural church the most powerful influence in the community have driven out the other half. A large percentage of those I have on my list as abandoned were in small towns or communities where there were churches already established, and only enough persons in the community to support one church properly.

"Not long ago I visited a small town with three churches and a pool hall, and at a general meeting of the members of the three churches I told them that what the town needed most was another pool hall. The criticism of my remark was unusually sharp and pointed, but they cooled off when I told the church members that there really should be another pool hall, as the people of the town required three churches in which to worship, and it certainly could not be expected that those who could not worship together could play pool together. There is just one big, powerful church in that town now, and no pool hall."

Prof. E. L. Holton, in charge of the rural extension department of the Kansas Agricultural College, has often advocated the abandonment of rural and small town churches, which are so small that they could not properly support a minister and the church. These churches were capable of accomplishing much good years ago when horse-drawn vehicles limited the area of communication, but the motorcar, higher education and the rural mail route have brought about great changes in the rural districts everywhere.

There are nearly 90,000 motorcars in Kansas. More than sixty per cent are owned by farmers, and this has greatly extended the social activities of the rural population. The great increase in the number of young folk attending the schools and colleges has brought a desire for better sermons and more social life, and the motorcar makes this possible.

THEY USED TO DO IT

Dressing Was More Popular in 1830 Than Now

Women today are constantly being accused of paying more attention than ever before to dress and to the thousand and two nuances of the moment's fashion, says Collier's Weekly. But here is a fashion note from the New York Evening Post of 1830:

First Evening Dress—A gown composed of gros des Indes; the color a new and beautiful shade between lilac and lavender. Corsage uni, nearly concealed by Canezou en coeur, composed of white blond net, disposed a mille plis, and trimmed with a triple frill of the richest English blond lace, so arranged as to form a point in the center at the bottom of the waist before and behind; it is set on narrow, and with little fullness at the bottom of the waist, but broader, and with more fullness toward the shoulder. The canezou is cut round the upper part, so as to come nearly, but not quite, to the throat, and the fullness is gathered into a row of broad letting-in lace. Sleeves a la Marie de Medicis, with blond manchettes. Headdress, a crepe hat trimmed on the inside of the brim with gauze ribbon; the crown is ornamented with nosegays of ribbon disposed en papillon, with a bouquet of white roses placed in the center.

The real truth is that the women of 1830 were so taken up with important topics like farthingales, panniers, polonaises and pelerines that they never since then have had any attention left to give to such trifles as social labor reform or civic welfare. (That last statement is well calculated to set the hope of thinking women again desire that women labor less for social betterment.)

GERMANS TOLD HOW TO LIVE ON LITTLE

Imperial War Food Bureau Lecturer Tries to Convince the Hungry in Germany That They're Better Off

CHILDREN UNDERFED

In connection with recent reports from Germany to the effect that the restrictions in the consumption of food due to war conditions have had a beneficial influence upon the health of many inhabitants of the Fatherland, especially those who were inclined to overeat before the war began, comes a story telling how the Imperial War Food Bureau is sending Prof. Izmar Boas, one of Germany's authorities on food values, through the empire lecturing before women's associations on "How One Can Almost Live on Nothing." The Berliner Vorwaerts remarks that, while the learned professor virtually proves that a person can live on almost nothing, it seriously doubts if such a life is worth living.

In one of his recent lectures, as reported in the German newspapers and summarized by the London press, Doctor Boas declared that his main object really was to dispel the prevailing apprehension that there was any danger of the national health being impaired by undernutrition. He contended that one could speak of undernutrition only when the pre-war standard was accepted as normal. As a matter of fact, the pre-war standard was overnutrition, and if in a vast number of cases war food had resulted in diminishing girth and weight, these results were really blessings in disguise which should not be taken tragically.

QUIT FOOD IDOLATRY

It was only permitted to speak of undernutrition when loss of weight and circumference was accompanied by loss of physical and mental powers, and, for so far, no deterioration in these respects was noticeable. Professor Boas's great authority on the ability to exist on next to nothing is a Danish food expert named Hindhede, who for several years supported himself and his family on potatoes, bread and butter, and fruit, at a cost of a trifle over 6 cents a day per person. Herr Boas asks the Germans to follow the example of the Dane and "throw to the winds their idolatrous veneration for certain foods which they falsely regard as rich in albumen."

"Just think," said Doctor Boas, "what we might be able to do were we to get rid of this food idolatry. It would take some time to accustom ourselves to living on almost nothing, but when we have arrived at that point we shall have obtained a striking victory over ourselves, and from an economic point of view the gain will be immense."

The women of the association he was addressing audibly expressed disapproval of this, but the professor had come provided with figures and showed them on the blackboard that the 2800 calories which the human body daily required might be found in 2,917 grams of potatoes, as well as in 2,857 grams of beef, or in thirty-five eggs. And the price of the potatoes was only 8 cents, whereas the eggs cost $2.60 and the beef $4. Beans were fine, he said. You could get your 2800 calories in 823 grams of beans, and the cost, even at war prices, was only 35 cents.

DISORDER ENDS MEETING

One woman in the audience told the lecturer that, according to his theory, the less the nation ate the healthier the people would become. Herr Boas did not think that this was a fair deduction if carried to extremes, a remark which the women greeted with laughter.

The meeting is said to have ended in some disorder, and Herr Boas, as he left the platform, had some caustic remarks addressed to him about his food theories.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the local German press, Dr. Frank D. Gorham, who has just returned from a nine months' stay in Germany as a member of the American Physicians' Expedition, which is doing good work in several hospitals in the Fatherland, after asserting that the food problem in Germany had been solved in a satisfactory manner, is quoted as saying:

"But in all this (the food regulation) there is no danger for the Germany of today. It is the coming generation that will have to suffer from the consequences of the shortage of food. The young persons are undernourished. This doesn't mean that the children have to go hungry. They have enough to satisfy their appetites. But their food is not made up in a way calculated to satisfy the demands of a growing body. Many of the substitutes, the artificial foodstuffs, fulfill their purpose very well for the moment, but the body is not so strong as it would be under normal conditions."

Doctor Gorham confirmed the reports that there was a serious shortage of doctors in Germany.

BADGER CHIPS STONE AX

Old Wisconsin Pioneer Goes Back to Stone-Age Ancestors

H. L. Skavlem, of Janesville, Wis., will chip an Indian arrow head or stone ax for you while you wait. Already versed in the lore of botany, geology and arnithology, Mr. Skavlem turned his attention a few years since to the subject of Wisconsin Indian archeology. Doubtless his interest in the new study was quickened by the fact that on his farm on Lake Koshkonong is an Indian village site which for fifty years has constituted a fruitful hunting ground for the characteristic remains of the departed race. At any rate, he has developed some interesting theories, the proof of which he is prepared on occasion to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the most skeptical.

Mr. Skavlem holds that the white man of today, using only Stone Age implements, can make the stone axes, arrow heads, and other characteristic utensils of the Stone Age period as well as the primitive man himself could do. Armed only with a piece of bone he fashions an arrow head in two or three minutes' time, explaining the while the obstacles which the primitive artisan had to overcome.

In thirty minutes he fashions a stone ax, again employing only the tools of the Stone Age worker. More remarkable than the ability to make these things is the ease and dispatch with which they are produced.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

Francis C. Maurer, 1418 N. 19th st., and Margaret E. Sanford, 1330 N. Alder st.
Joseph F. Knorr, 1978 S. Ringgold st., and Grace Thompson, 1259 S. Taylor st.
Thomas Reilly, 2127 S. Simpson st., and Anna Wray, 6048 Elmwood ave.
Frederick A. Richie, 2203 De Lancey st., and Emma R. Fuller, 6714 Ashland ave.
David Chefsky, 819 N. 7th st., and Lillian Arkans, 2439 S. Lawrence st.
Stephen Globin, 1231 S. Philip st., and Mary Demetis, 207 Juniper st.
Fred S. Stoch, Reading, Pa., and Maud L. Carpenter, Mohnton, Pa.
Harvey H. Prabinsky, 1529 N. 25th st., and Minnie E. Albert, 2318 Ridge ave.
Joseph H. McQuale, 6047 Walnut st., and Rosa Lilie, 214 N. Salford st.
Samuel S. Keyler, Jr., 3003 Aramingo ave., and Cecelia L. Murphy, 2576 Kern st.
Innocenzo Cielo, Holmesburg, Pa., and Maria L. Di Giorgio, Holmesburg, Pa.
Clarence Hunt, 1620 Cedar st., and Laurena Smith, 1620 Ogden st.
William E. White, 1329 Arch st., and Mary R. Dembowska, 148 Dorfor st.
Victor E. M. Roeder, 1500 N. Waterloo st., and Ella W. Hobrath, 1441 E. Passyunk ave.
Howard F. MacDonald, 24 N. 21st st., and Mary H. Hartshorne, 803 N. 41st st.
William Wright, 918 W. Berks st., and Martha E. Willis, 1140 N. 63d st.
Frank J. Tamborn, 302 Spruce st., and Emma Shotz, Collingdale, Pa.
Cecil A. Owens, 2731 Haverford ave., and Agnes M. Dixon, 2308 Master st.
Michael Muzzko, 1837 Harvey st., and Anna Kiselak, 328 Earlham st.
Samuel Deitelbaum, 1718 N. Howard st., and Sara Zuckner, 1718 N. Howard st.
George Alter, 2481 N. 19th st., and Kathryn A. Jacquard, 2348 S. 13th st.
Earl H. Moore, Moore, Pa., and Helen F. Knight, 1303 Harrison st.
Jack Tenerski, 112 S. 2d st., and Helen D. Bowers, 1813 Washington st.
Patrick Jackson, 1917 Watkins st., and Olivia Wilkins, 1917 Watkins st.
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[illegible]

IN CRASH OF U-BOAT LINER

Captain F. T. Hinsch, of the German steamship Neckar (in soft hat), narrowly escaped with his life when he fell into the water in the collision of the Deutschland with a tugboat at New London. Commander Koenig (wearing cap) took the submarine back to her berth.

U-LINER SINK SINKS TUG; FIVE MEN LOSE LIVES

Continued from Page One.

down the harbor with decks awash in the moonlight.

Tidal conditions were good and the tugs were hard put to keep up with the swift submersible as she was driven through the water by her powerful motors. As the flotilla got away two strong searchlights on the "mother ship" Willehad swept the harbor, searching every nook and cranny for suspicious-looking craft. There was no representative of the German Embassy present.

The precautions that marked the second departure of the Deutschland from this country had been heightened by an incident which took place Wednesday, but has just come to light. A man wearing the garb of a workman was detected as he was making his way on board with a bag of powder under his coat. The quantity of explosive was so small that it could not have done serious harm to the cargo, and the man was regarded as a crank.

Just before the departure of the underwater boat considerable comment was aroused by the United States cruiser Columbia anchoring off Eastern Point. Her searchlight was kept playing over the water all evening.

It was remarked here that the Deutschland's accident was similar to that which delayed her second trip to this country. Shortly after leaving Bremen the submarine was in collision and was compelled to put back to port for repairs. She was delayed a week.

DANIELS ORDERS INQUIRY INTO DEUTSCHLAND-TUG COLLISION

Will Determine Purpose of Motorboat Responsible for Accident

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels today ordered an immediate investigation into the Deutschland-tug accident at New London to determine whether there was an attempt made to destroy the German submarine.

Secretary Daniels ordered Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, commander of the cruiser Columbia, which was stationed near New London to prevent violations of neutrality, to make an immediate report to the department.

Collector of Customs McGovern at New London reported by long distance telephone to the customs service at noon that the Deutschland was so badly damaged she would have to undergo repairs.

Collector McGovern said he had received information that Captain Gurney, of the T. A. Scott, Jr., and the crew of six were all lost. There was no evidence, he stated, of an attempt by occupants of the motorboat to damage the Deutschland.

FALL OF MONASTIR NOW BELIEVED IMMINENT

Continued from Page One.

at Bulgarian pride, and experts here predicted another appeal from Sofia for German assistance in defending the city. Its natural importance is not great, but Bulgaria apparently attaches sentimental value to holding of the town.

One immediate effect of the Allies' advance, it was expected here, would be relief from General von Falkenhayn's forward movement into Rumania. Military observers believe some of his forces will be diverted to render assistance to the retreating Bulgars north of Monastir. Just now Rumania is feeling the effect of this strong movement southward of the Teutonic forces, von Falkenhayn having crossed the Carpathians and advanced a score or more of miles across the frontier, occupying a position where he now threatens a flanking movement of the Rumanian line on the Danube.

Considerable activity, coincident with the Monastir advance, is also reported from the British force operating to the east of the Struma River. This army has also made distinct advances.

ROME, Nov. 17.—Dispatches from Salonica today said the Serbians had occupied the towns of Kenali and Mesozioli in their advance toward Monastir.

Kenali and Mesozioli are both situated several miles below the line of advance of the Allies fixed in latest official statements from Sofia, Paris and London. It may be that the Allies advanced around the towns and left formal occupation until a later time.

Monastir, for which the Allied armies in western Macedonia have been fighting for weeks, was captured by the Bulgarians at the close of Von Mackensen's drive through Serbia last winter. It was strongly fortified and has been used as a base of operations for the Bulgarians and Germans on the western end of the Balkan front. It is ten miles within Serbian soil and lies at the end of a railway line which runs to Salonica. Monastir is on the edge of the Monastir plain, at the base of a mountain range which the Bulgars and Germans had turned into a fortress.

POWERFUL ALLIED ATTACK IN MACEDONIA REPULSED, BERLIN WAR OFFICE SAYS

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

Entente troops are now delivering new and powerful attacks on three sides of Monastir in a supreme effort to capture the Serbian fortress. All these attacks have been repulsed so far, the War Office announced today. The text of the official report follows:

Macedonian front—Between Malik Lake and Lake Presba, on the western edge of Monastir plain and on the heights northeast of the Cerna River hard new and strong attacks by the Allied forces were repulsed.

TURKS NEARING TEHERAN; BRITISH BEATEN IN ARABIA, SULTAN TELLS PARLIAMENT

BERLIN, Nov. 17. — A Constantinople dispatch says that the Sultan opened the Parliament with a speech which dwelt on the Turkish troops' achievements, saying:

"One of our aims in the war is to obtain good conditions for the free evolution of Persia." Turkish soldiers, the Sultan continued, had freed Kermanshah and Hamadan from the Russians and were approaching Teheran.

"Our troops fighting in Yemen (southwestern Arabia), far from the fatherland, have driven the British army to the district of Aden. Troops fighting in Tripoli under command of Turkish officers, have inflicted defeats on the enemy. In Galicia and Dobrudja Turkish soldiers are fighting bravely side by side with the most courageous and best organized armies of the world.

"Our political relations with our allies, based on mutual faith and sincerity, are being strengthened. As I told you in a speech last year, we shall continue the war on all fronts, giving mutual assistance until there has been obtained peace which guarantees development of the particular aptitudes and natural qualities of our countries.

"We maintain friendly relations with neutrals."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 17. — Official announcement was made here of a Russian victory over the Turks in Persia, 150 miles southwest of Teheran. The statement says that "in the direction of Bidjar our detachments have driven the Turks out of the regions of Kozazsk and Djan-El-Aksk, south of Sultanabad."

BAVARIAN TROOPS CAPTURE MT. RUNGUL IN TRANSYLVANIA; BERLIN SILENT ON DOBRUDJA

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

Bavarian soldiers fighting in the Rumanian theater of war have captured the summit of Mount Rungul at the point of the bayonet, the War Office reported today. Mount Rungul is in the Transylvania Alps. Powerful attempts were made by the Russo-Rumanian forces to retake it, but all failed.

The statement made no mention of operations in the Dobrudja region.

"The fighting between the Baltic and the Carpathians is insignificant," the War Office stated.

GENERAL HAIG REPORTS NEW ADVANCES ON ANCRE, EASTWARD OF BEAUCOURT

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Further advances along the north bank of the Ancre were reported today by General Sir Douglas Haig. As a result of yesterday's operations, the British commander-in-chief reported, the British front has been extended from eastward of Beaucourt along the bank of the river.

PARIS, Nov. 17.

Lieutenant Guynemer, France's aerial hero, downed his twenty-first German battle plane, according to announcement in today's War Office statement. The official statement detailed an unusual amount of aerial activity in the Amiens region—citing fifty-four encounters there. It was in this section that Guynemer got his latest victim.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARMIES RENEW BAPAUME BATTLE; TEUTONS FIRM, BERLIN SAYS

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

The Anglo-French attempt to smash the German defenses of Bapaume on the Somme front has been renewed. The German War Office announced today that the British attacked near Beaucourt and Le Sars and that the French attacked at Sailly Saillisel. All of the assaults were repulsed.

At the same time the Germans delivered strong counter-attacks that cleared the western side of the Fiers-Thilloy road of Allied troops.

The British attacks were made after a violent bombardment of the German positions both north and south of the Ancre. The British in that sector are now trying to batter their way through the German works on the Miraumont-Grandescourt line.

Burian to Confer in Berlin

BERLIN, Nov. 17.—Baron von Burian, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Berlin accompanied by Privy Councillor von Merey and Count Frederick Hoyes.

URGES U. S. TO STUDY PRODUCTION OF FOOD

Question of Feeding Is Most Serious Problem Before Country, Says Manufacturers' Record

NO RELIEF FOR YEARS

Famine Conditions May Come, Publication Declares—Denies Embargo Is Feasible

Giving warning that the country must look carefully to the production of foodstuffs in the next year, the Manufacturers' Record of the current issue declares that probably the most vital material question before the people today is the supply for the next two or three years.

"The suggestion of an embargo on foodstuffs," it declares, "might as well be dismissed from all consideration. Even if it were feasible from every other point of view, and it is not, it is not conceivable that the farmers of the country would permit Congress to pass a bill which would deprive them of the right to a foreign market for their products.

"Moreover, it would be unjust to the producers. The farmers have not been overprosperous as compared with other classes. At times they have passed through long periods of depression in the price of cotton and grain. They are justly entitled from every legal and ethical point of view to get the most out of what they are now producing.

"The grain crop of the present year was 1,100,000,000 bushels smaller than the crop of the preceding year. The total wheat production of this year is estimated by the Government at 607,577,000 bushels, as compared with 1,011,505,000 bushels in 1916, a decline of 404,000,000, or forty per cent. Moreover, the average weight of this crop is less than that of last year to the extent of 6.1 pounds per measured bushel, which it is estimated makes a further reduction of 60,000,000 bushels, giving us, therefore, a net crop, measured by pounds, of 547,000,000 bushels, as against 1,011,000,000 bushels last year."

According to the publication, the wheat crop of Canada is officially estimated at 159,123,000 bushels, as compared with 370,303,000 bushels in 1915, and owing to the inability to thresh this grain promptly, because of the scarcity of labor, a considerable part of that may be lost.

"Before the next grain crop is produced the country, in all probability, will be swept absolutely bare of wheat and corn and other grains," the Manufacturers' Record says. "We shall, therefore, go into the next crop season under conditions that would guarantee high prices, even if we could be absolutely sure that the crop of 1917 would exceed the unprecedented yield of 1915.

"If, however, through the failure of the farmers to sow and plant for a very big acreage in grain, or if, by reason of unfavorable weather conditions such as we had this year, we should in 1917 have another short crop, the country would face what virtually might be called a food famine, which could not be relieved to the extent of bringing prices back to normal conditions for several years to come.

"This situation has a vital relation to the nation's welfare. All the denunciation of high prices of foodstuffs, due to a misunderstanding of these conditions by those who see only the cost of living advancing without appreciating the phenomenal conditions compelling this advance, will be without avail in changing the economic developments which are responsible for these prices.

"The danger is so serious that every banker and every business man ought to co-operate with the farmers not only in encouraging them to produce foodstuffs, but in aiding them financially wherever it may be needed to make possible for them to cultivate grains and produce live stock."

MAD MONKEY HOLDS TRAIN

Didn't Get Breakfast on Time, So Made Danger Signals

Because a large monkey belonging to Miss Catherine Smith, of Bishop, Cal., was not served breakfast at the usual hour, the other morning, he went on a widespread rampage and bit a young lady in the ankle, but could not make a meal of it; climbed all over a man he disliked and finally held up a passenger train.

The train engineer and fireman were astonished and frightened when the monkey, half standing in the middle of the narrow-gauge tracks and grimacing horribly, confronted the locomotive. The face was too much for them, and the engineer shut the throttle and threw on the brakes.

The startled passengers got off and helped chase the chattering monkey away. The conductor delivered himself of an oration that wouldn't have served as an eulogium at the monkey's funeral.

As a climax, he got mixed up, scrambled-egg fashion, with a man named Monk, and scratched his face severely. The two-legged Mr. Monk objected, and when he could find a gun he pumped shot into the four-legged monk until he resembled a sieve and ceased to breathe. His mistress is disconsolate.