

The NOMAD

By JANE OSBORN

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The Cordovas had always been nomads. Alice always told her friends, and she took entirely after the Cordovas. She could show you the Cordova genealogy that proved that they had originally come from Spain, some three hundred years before, had gone to France and then to England. Arrived in New England, they intermarried with Puritan stock and were content to settle down for a generation or so, but the nomad stock finally beat its way to the fore. Some pushed west and some went to sea. They were never content to settle down. If a Cordova did content himself with sitting beside his own fireside then that was because he took after the other side of the family. If he was a true Cordova he was a nomad. Alice's sisters had not been real Cordovas, because they had married stay-at-home men and had liked nothing in the world better than acquiring a little home plot, furniture and a perennial garden. Nor was Alice's brother a nomad, for he had insisted on re-



"I Really Do Like You."

maining in the old Cordova homestead and Alice, as the only unmarried sister, had found it her duty to remain with him to keep house.

So, while Alice's brother ordered hardy rose bushes from the florist, Alice never would consent to anything of longer duration than geraniums, pansies and other annuals. Whenever the question of having the house repaired came up, Alice always looked perplexed. "It is all right for a stay at home," she would say, "but I'm not interested in the old house."

As a matter of fact, Alice had never traveled more than fifty miles away from home. And now at twenty-seven she was as much a fixture in the old home town as she had been at twenty, when she first came home from boarding school to keep house for her brother.

Alexander Burton had proposed every six months since that time—always when the first crisp days of autumn came and when spring brought around a renewal of hope with the budding of leaves and flowers. Alice's answer was always the same.

"I really do like you enough to marry you," Alice would begin, and at Alexander's entreaty she would admit she really loved him.

"If I weren't a real Cordova I'd marry you, but that would mean being tied down, and a nomad can't be tied down. I must be free to go."

Alexander stopped trying to argue Alice out of her notion early in his courtship. Instead, he always brought her books on travel and time tables and the various highly-colored folders put out by steamship companies and tourist agencies. As a matter of fact, Alexander in the course of his business had traveled many thousand miles more than Alice, but he never boasted of this fact. He seemed to take a due pride in the old Burton homestead, and planted perennials when he was home like the other natives.

"But you might as well marry me as to stay here all your life," he suggested once; and then Alice explained that the only thing that stood in the way of her ambition was the fact that her brother had not married. Sometimes he would marry and then she would start to go nomading.

Alice's wardrobe from year to year always showed a complete traveling outfit, and while other women in the neighborhood wore filmy silks and flowered hats to church and to go shopping, Alice was always dressed in trim tailor-made clothes with shoes and hats that would have been worthy of an experienced globe-trotter. It was whispered about that she had a wonderful collection of luggage, a perfectly equipped traveling toilet case, folding umbrellas and all the contraptions invented to tempt the habitual traveler. But people did not make fun of Alice, nor even smile at her. They assured each other, as she assured them, that she was a real Cordova and hence naturally looked forward to travel. The pity was that Alice's brother didn't marry and release her. Certainly there were enough nice girls in town without

any husbands. It was funny how hard some men were to suit.

Of course, when he did select one of the nicest of these girls everyone said they were sure they were surprised—nice enough girl, to be sure, but they hadn't thought he would be so easily suited. The day of the wedding was settled, and Alice, with fast beating heart and trembling hands, spent long hours each day trying to decide whether her first trip would be to the Argentine, to Japan or to Egypt.

She asked Alexander Burton's advice, and as she did so she hoped that he did not notice that her lips were dry and that her heart was beating ferociously. She tried so hard to show true Cordova enthusiasm over the prospect of her long-planned trip.

"It doesn't much matter where you begin," Burton told her. "I suppose you might spend six months in each place the first time. I suppose you won't aim to get back for over a year. Your brother can handle your affairs perfectly. I am sure, and banking arrangements can easily be made for you at various ports."

"Oh, hadn't you expected me back for over a year?" Alice asked, growing faint at the thought and then wishing she hadn't said what she had.

"There wouldn't be any object, would there?" asked Burton, quite calmly. "You can keep in touch with us by letters."

"Yes, indeed," commented Alice. She tried to keep Burton from leaving early that evening. She wanted him to say something that he did not. It was autumn—the crisp, Indian summer days had come and were almost gone, and yet he had not brought up the question that had become habitual at the turn of the season.

There were two weeks more before the wedding and before Alice's departure. The trunks were almost packed and Alice had made arrangements in a half-hearted way to put some few personal possessions in storage. Everyone was saying to everyone else that Alice was lucky to be able to start out at last, and Alice tried very hard to keep a beaming smile on her face when she went out or when neighbors called to congratulate her. She felt that at all hazards she must be true to the tradition of the Cordovas. She must not show herself unworthy of their blood. Still her eyes filled with tears when she looked at the traveling bags, and on the eve of her departure she threw herself on her bed and gave way to the tears that had been gathering. Possessed, once more, of a measure of self-control, she telephoned to Alexander Burton, asked him to meet her in a certain woodland path where the autumn leaves were still gold and red, and donning a thick veil to hide her tear-stained eyes, hurried out to meet him.

She sat herself down on a fallen log and drew him to her side before she explained.

"I'm not going," she said. "I wanted you to be the first one to know it. I can't go; I shall be miserable. Perhaps I am not a Cordova, after all. And it has been my life-long dream—my eyes filled again with tears, she swung toward Burton's shoulder and then, as he drew her dejected face to him, she gave way to another deluge of tears. He tried to raise her face, but Alice thereupon clung to him and kissed his cheek quite as if this were not the first time in all her life that she had permitted any tenderer show of emotion than a prolonged hand shake.

"And the neighbors—at last she managed to say between sobs, "the neighbors will say I am not a Cordova, and really it isn't that at all; it's just because—" and then she hid her face again and refused further explanation.

Gradually it became apparent to Alexander Burton, though perhaps he had guessed it several days before, that Alice had really decided that she loved him enough to stay home for him.

"And we'll marry and settle down and plant perennials," Alice said. "And we'll just tell people that I loved you so much I gave up being a nomad—that I decided to be a Burton instead of a Cordova."

"Why do that?" calmly queried Burton, who had saved a surprise till the last. "I've made all arrangements to start out next week with you. We can begin with the Argentine and then go where we choose. I have sold my business, to really very good advantage and it's all settled."

Alice's eyes were beaming with such joy as they had never shown before.

"But you aren't a Cordova," she gasped.

"No, but I've been studying the records of the Burtons," laughed Alexander, "and I've discovered that they have done just as much nomading as the Cordovas."

Oil Supply Falls Off.
From the oil fields east of the Mississippi river, comprising the Appalachian, Lima (O.), Indiana and Illinois fields, the geological survey reports that 44,347,780 barrels of petroleum were marketed in 1917, compared with 44,828,893 barrels in 1916 and 51,083,331 barrels in 1914. The value of the oil at the wells in 1917 was \$15,887,894, which was 26 per cent more than the value of the output from these fields in 1916, though the 1917 production was a fraction smaller than the output of 1916.

In all, 9,116 wells were drilled for oil in the fields east of the Mississippi river in 1917, an increase of .001 wells or 10 per cent, compared with 9,106. Of the wells completed, 6,042, or 66 per cent, were oil producers credited with an average output of 16 barrels with the first 24 hours after completion. 1,246 were gas wells and 1,828 were dry or failures.

TAKES PLACE OF COW'S MILK

Substitute Derived From Pressed Almonds Has Been Found to Give Fair Degree of Satisfaction.

Substitutes for cow's milk seem to be obtainable from various vegetable sources. Drs. H. D. Chapin and Ludwig Kast of New York reported their experience with almond milk, which is prepared by first grinding the almonds fine, covering with water and placing in the icebox overnight and then pressing out with a fruit press or by hand through four layers of gauze. The water may be twice the weight of the nuts, the pressed-out liquid being further diluted. The almond milk ferments much less easily than cow's milk, is richer in easily digestible fat and in phosphorus and its small amount of carbohydrate makes it less likely to cause sugar fermentation. It has been tried in more than one thousand adults. Though some dislike it, no actual disturbances have been caused by it, and it has served well for temporary use in such conditions as nephritis, typhoid, intestinal putrefaction, malnutrition and secondary anemia. Milk is similarly prepared from the soy bean, already an important source of oil for margarine and soaps. This milk, which may be freed from its strong bean odor by heating to boiling point, contains 3.13 per cent of casein and 30 ounces of the beans are said to yield 46 ounces of cheese.

RIGID RULES OF POLITENESS

Continental Countries Carry Forms of Salutation and Courtesy to What We Consider Extremes.

In all continental countries men lift their hats when saluting one another. It is also customary for them to uncover their heads on entering any kind of private premises, including offices, and in some parts even banks.

It was, until recently, considered extremely rude for a man in Poland to enter even a shop without removing his hat, and it was not unusual for a customer who omitted this formality to be told that he would be attended to when compliance with the demands of politeness should entitle him to the shopkeeper's consideration. It was only a few years before the war that this practice came gradually to be abandoned. The reform was largely due to the action of the more important tradespeople in the principal towns, who exhibited notices in their shops saying, "Gentlemen are requested not to remove their hats."

In Poland and Russia visitors are expected to leave in the hall not only their gloves, but hat, coat, and stick as well, no matter how short their stay. Clients calling on professional men are expected to do the same.

Important Scientific Discovery.

The use of water holding fine sand in suspension is a novel plan for separating materials of different specific gravity. A chemical solution of a density somewhat greater than that of the lighter material has served in the laboratory, but this has been commercially unsatisfactory on account of the cost of the chemicals and the difficulty of removing them from the substances separated. The mechanical mixture containing sand held up in water by agitation has been found to take the place of the true solution of the same density. It is stated that with quartz sand and water, coal may be freed from its ordinary impurities, and magnetic iron ore sand gives a fluid of sufficiently high specific gravity to float quartz, limestone and feldspar, while such heavy particles as pieces of galena ore or metallic copper may be used for fluids to float off still heavier solids.

Held High Rank as Physician.

Dr. Philip S. Physick, often called "the Father of American Surgery," was one of the most eminent physicians of his day, ranked very high as a practical surgeon and was exceedingly popular as a lecturer. His father, an Englishman, had charge of the estate of the Penn family. The son was born in Philadelphia July 7, 1788, was educated for the medical profession partly in that city and partly in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was graduated with high honors. On his return to the United States he began to practice in Philadelphia and soon won professional honors. In 1831 Doctor Physick won a national reputation by the successful performance of a surgical operation on Chief Justice Marshall, followed by a perfect cure. He died in Philadelphia December 16, 1837.

All Uphold Red Cross.

The Red Cross organization is the result of an international treaty entered into by most of the leading nations at a convention held at Geneva, Switzerland, in August, 1864. The treaty sustains the neutrality of Red Cross societies in all countries and on all waters covered by the compact, and insures to it the protection of all conflicting forces in time of war. The nations that are parties to this treaty are the United States, Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Argentina, Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Russia, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, Greece, Spain, Italy, Serbia, Persia, the Roman states, Switzerland, Japan and other governments to the number of 40 or more.

Sure.

Squibs—It seems to me these beauty specialists should be called dentists.
Squibs—Why, old fellow?
Squibs—Because they always work on the tooth of time.

WANTED, FOR RENT, FOR SALE

FOR RENT

Houses for Rent and for Sale—Auto and Fire Insurance, money to loan. H. K. Coale & Son, Pearl Theatre Bldg. Tel. H. P. 17.

For Rent — Four room flat at 587 Vine Ave. Inquire at Reliable Laundry.

For Rent — Modern steam heated apartment furnished. Cor. St. Johns Ave. and Moraine Road. Apply H. Palmer, 776M.

For Rent — Furnished Bungalow. 421 S. Sheridan Road. Three blocks from C. & N. W. Station, one block from Electric. Coal in for winter. Apply Geo. E. Millard, 380 Ravine Drive. Tel. Highland Park 806-W.

For Rent — Furnished rooms, with or without kitchen privileges. 569 Glenview Ave.

For Rent — Six room house. Modern conveniences. 603 Homewood Ave. Tel. 7402.

FOR SALE

\$74.00 takes beautiful new \$250.00 mahogany finish phonograph and records. Never used. 60 inches high. Latest design. Will ship C. O. D. on approval. Mrs. Waverly Brown, 317 Greenleaf Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

For Sale — One 1918 four-cylinder Buick in beautiful condition. Can be seen and demonstrated at Becker's Garage, Tel. 119, Forest Cummings, Owner.

HELP WANTED

Wanted — Maid for general housework. Mrs. Frank Gardner, Tel. 1115.

LOST

Lost — A hollow circle gold pin finely etched, between 542 S. Sheridan Road and Glenwood Ave., or North from Sheridan on Linden avenue to Prospect avenue. Reward for return to 542 Sheridan Rd. Telephone 621.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted — Furniture, rugs, baby carriages. What have you? Phone 29, Highland Park Fireproof Storage Co.

Wanted — Furnished house from now until June 15 for special customers. Furnished or unfurnished. H. K. Coale & Son, Phone 17.

Wanted — To buy a small two or three-room, one story, furnished or unfurnished rear-jot house for a widower. Address H. S. M., Press Office.

Wanted to Rent — A large furnished house for four months to use for home for craftsmen at Fort Sheridan. Call Fort Sheridan, Branch 17.

Mrs. C. A. Aldridge will resume her real estate office work at her residence 418 Glenwood Ave., after January 1st, and solicits a share of your patronage as in the past. Tel. 266.

Wanted to Rent — A five passenger electric coupe and rectifier from January 1 to April 1. Give particulars and price. Box 76, Ravinia.

Horse for Hire — By week or day. Tel. 757W, Arthur Vetter.

Correspondent wants to know what remedial measures principally occupied the President's mind during his passage to Europe? Well, considering the disturbed condition of the ocean during December, it is doubtful whether he thought most favorably of Jamaica ginger or a seidlitz.

Now is the time to send New Year's Greetings

We have the usual nice line of cards for this purpose ALBERT LARSON Stationer

Don't stop buying W. S. S. until you have purchased all you can. Don't be a quitter—buy your quota.

Some of the war brides are carefully studying their husbands' photographs and hoping they will be able to recognize them when they land in the home towns.

The war hasn't crippled any of the women, but they are doing their best by wearing high heels to acquire deformities as a substitute.

With all these decorations being conferred on President Wilson and others in France, the girls must be prepared for a scarcity in the ribbon supply.

People who claim that American oratory is declining may be able to prove it from the United States Senate, but they should listen to prospective candidates for the State legislature addressing Victory dinners.

The Bolsheviks are getting ready to start their propaganda in this country, and all convicts, tramps, and idlers are considered honorary members ex officio, while any miscreant who does any work will be severely fined.

If the Huns really want our loving support in the peace conference, for which they are now fishing, they have got to bring back to life all the men, women and children they murdered in cold blood.

Some of these advertising experts are really too smart. After getting as well worked up to give our last dollar to the Red Cross, or the Y. M. C. A., work, all they ask is ten cents for chewing gum.

A friend enquires what shall be done with all the enormous amount of surgical dressings that has been accumulated? Well, the peace conference at present outlook may need a few of them.

It is now denied that the German propagandists forbade all their sympathizers to work in our war plants as they kept a lot working there to blow them up.

CARMENT BADGE OF IDLENESS

Real Significance of Joseph's "Coat of Many Colors" May Not Be Generally Understood.

Do you know the real reason why Joseph's brethren hated him and sold him to a band of Ishmaelites and into slavery, and after first deciding to slay him?

You remember the story in Genesis—which, by the way, is the most interesting book in the Bible—that Joseph's father gave him a "coat of many colors."

The father did not give the other brothers coats of many colors, for, as stated in the story, he loved him more than the others.

Now here is the real reason Joseph was hated:

"A coat of many colors" of that time, in the land of Canaan and adjoining civilizations, was a badge of idleness. The sleeves of a coat of many colors came down almost to the finger tips to indicate that the wearer did no manual labor. As late as the French revolution in Europe, and even in our Colonial times here in America, certain gentlemen wore lace on their coat sleeves that covered their hands, thereby indicating that so far as they were concerned there was "nothing doing" in the way of actual work.—Cottrell's Magazine.

Phones Office 597 Residence 490 H. W. Huber Electric Co. Electrical Contractors Purdy Building

Dr. R. A. Hamilton Dr. Earl D. Frisch DENTISTS Suite four Highland Park Trust & Savings Bank Bldg. Telephone 678 HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

DR. WATSON DENTIST Sheridan Bldg. Highland Park Telephone 374

CARL B. LAGERQUIST Organist at the Park Theatre Will accept a limited number of pupils in Pipe-organ or Piano For terms and appointment address 4209 NORTH KEDVALE AVENUE CHICAGO

ADJUDICATION NOTICE PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscriber Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Charles Brown deceased, will attend the Court House in Waukegan, in said term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of March next, 1919 when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication. Ida M. Miller, Executrix, Waukegan, Ill., Dec. 16th, 1918. (42-46)

ADJUDICATION NOTICE Public Notice is hereby given that the Subscriber Administratrix of the Estate of Gay C. Hathaway deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of February next 1919, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to the Court for adjudication. VERENA HATHAWAY, Administratrix of the Estate of Gay C. Hathaway, Deceased, Waukegan, Illinois, December 2, 1918. (40-41)

It costs considerable money to send our army to France, and it will cost just as much to bring it home.—Make good your W. S. S. pledge.

Some people feel very proud of the way they jumped to their work making munitions to protect their country at \$10.00 a day.

The Turks deny that they were living in idleness, as they can always take hold and massacre a few thousand more Armenians when there isn't anything else to do.

If you can't pay for having your house repaired and painted at present cost of labor, you can always offer the house in part payment for the job.

Complaint is made by many of the poor educational facilities, as the teachers don't wear silk waists and stockings.