



The Law gets Mary Turner at last

I can't believe you're a willing crook.

Norma Talmadge

Within the Law

Directed by ...

NOTABLE BECAUSE—

The role of Mary Turner is to popular American drama what Juliet is to classical drama—an acting part which gives the true artist tremendous scope.

Come! Laugh, Cry and Thrill Over the Big Screen Success

PASTIME THEATRE

Wednesday and Thursday

\$44,000,000 CASH IS RAISED BY BAPTISTS

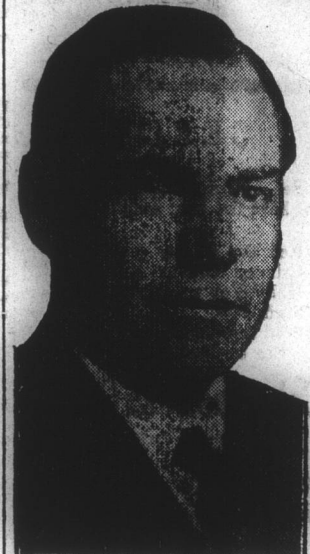
FUND MAKES POSSIBLE LARGE ADVANCE IN MISSIONS, EDUCATION AND BENEVOLENCES

IMPROVE CHURCH FINANCES

Dr. O. E. Bryan Will Direct South-wide Effort to Put All Local Churches on a Budget Basis

Up to May 1, 1923, the Baptist churches of the South had paid in cash the sum of \$44,003,005.70 on the 75 Million Campaign...

This sum was contributed by the various states of the Southern Baptist Convention as follows: Alabama, \$1,890,687.35; Arkansas, \$1,331,899.65;



DR. O. E. BRYAN Budget and Stewardship Director for Southern Baptists

District of Columbia, \$202,583.15; Florida, \$732,213.96; Georgia, \$4,018,008.93; Illinois, \$329,087.87; Kentucky, \$4,937,270.92; Louisiana, \$1,144,398.79; Maryland, \$666,589.26; Mississippi, \$2,329,293.67; Missouri, \$1,822,353.63; New Mexico, \$217,828.33; North Carolina, \$3,630,998.83; Oklahoma, \$1,113,781.19; South Carolina, \$3,516,853.19; Tennessee, \$2,963,050.09; Texas, \$6,468,098.42; Virginia, \$4,923,225.34. Specials: Louisiana, \$110,035.13; New Mexico, \$419,739.18; Oklahoma, \$59,000.00; Illinois, \$191,175.11; Home Board Specials, \$15,340.00; Foreign Board Specials, \$36,103.00; raised by local churches on foreign fields and expended by them there, \$1,003,390.68.

Large Results Achieved

These larger resources have made possible large advances in every department of work fostered by Southern Baptists. Indicating the growth in the homeland during the campaign period, it is announced that there has been a gain of 57 district associations, 831 active ministers, 3,068 local churches, 3,287 Sunday schools with 459,233 pupils, 8,688 Baptist Young People's Unions with 233,917 members, and 7,094 Woman's Missionary Union organizations. During this time there have been 762,380 persons baptized into the local Baptist churches, \$45,405,118 has been invested in local church property, and the increase in offerings to missions and benevolences has been more than \$38,000,000 over the corresponding period preceding the Campaign.

Among the many gains on foreign mission fields are included 34,344 baptisms, 386 churches, 1,800 mission stations, 39 houses of worship, 63,666 members, 637 Sunday schools with 31,292 pupils, the sending out of 275 new American missionaries, the appointment of 3,622 native workers, entry into six new foreign countries and the larger equipment for all forms of work on sixteen fields.

Workers of the Home Mission Board have baptized 173,692 persons during the Campaign period, have received 277,968 persons into the membership of the churches, enlisted 11,772 young persons in definite forms of Christian service, built or improved 1,872 church houses, organized 935 churches and 2,898 Sunday schools.

To reach the original goal it will be necessary for Southern Baptists to raise \$31,000,000 additional for the Campaign program by the end of that movement in 1924. In the hope of bringing the churches of the denomination to a better system of finances and the church members to a fuller realization of their obligation to support religious work, the Campaign Commission has employed Dr. O. E. Bryan of Atlanta, superintendent of the Home Mission Board, as stewardship and church budget director.

Dr. Bryan has assumed his new duties and working through the various state offices and the agencies of the district associations he is seeking to bring the Baptist churches of the South to the adoption of a yearly budget for both their local work and the general missionary and benevolent interests of the denomination, the aim being to enlist every member of every church in weekly and monthly contributions to religious causes.

THE ISLE OF RETRIBUTION

EDISON MARSHALL

ILLUSTRATED BY E. M. BATTERFIELD © LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY, 1923

BEHOLD HERE TODAY Ned Cornet, his fiancée, Lenore, and Beas, a seamstress, are surprised to find themselves on an island inhabited by a man named Doomsdorf and his Indian wife. The master of the island tells Ned and the girls that they must be his slaves.

Lenore is too weak to do any work so the burden falls entirely on the shoulders of Beas and Ned. The prisoners build a cabin and Doomsdorf fires them an old stove. As soon as the cabin is completed Ned and Beas are informed that they are to learn to be carpenters. Lenore is allowed to remain with the squaw and help her with the housework. Beas and Ned are given separate routes. The squaw starts Beas on her way and Doomsdorf instructs Ned.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY The dam itself didn't appear to be a natural formation of rock. It looked more like driftwood, but it was inconceivable that mere drift could be piled in this ordered way. "It must be a beaver dam," he said. "You're right for once," Doomsdorf agreed. "A big beaver weighs about 60 pounds—and he's about the handiest boy to trap there is. You'll wonder what the purpose of these dams is. As far as I can make out, simply to keep the water at one level. You know these little streams rise and fall like the tides. They've learned, in a few hundred thousand years of their development, that it doesn't pay to build a nice house and then have the creek come up and wash it away and drown them out."

Doomsdorf explained that a trap set on the house itself so alarmed the animals that the entire colony was likely to desert the dam. Instead, the trap was set just below the surface of the water at a landing—a place where the beavers went in and out of the water in the course of their daily work. Doomsdorf still marched in his easy, swinging gait; and ever it was a harder fight to keep pace. Yet Ned dared not lag behind. His master's temper was ever uncertain in these long, tired hours of afternoon.

Tired out, weakened, aching in every muscle and not far from the absolute limit of exhaustion, Ned staggered to the cabin door at last. He had put out all the traps he had brought from the home cabin; thence his course lay along a blazed trail that skirted the edge of the narrow timber belt, over the ridge to the Forks cabin. Doomsdorf entered, then in the half-light stood regarding the younger man who had followed him in.

Ned tried to stand erect. He must not yield to the almost irresistible impulse to throw himself down on the floor and rest. He dared not risk Doomsdorf's anger; how did he know what instruments of torture the latter's satanic ingenuity might contrive in this lonely cabin? Nor was his mood to be trusted tonight. His gray eyes shone with suppressed excitement; and likely enough he would be glad of an excuse for some diversion to pass the hours pleasantly. It was very lonely and strange out here, in the open, in the full sweep of the wind over the barren lands.

But Ned wasn't aware of Doomsdorf's plans. The great blond man stretched his arms, yawning, buttoned his coat tighter about him, and turned to go. "I'll see you in about five days," he remarked laconically. Ned awakened abruptly from his reverie. "You mean—you aren't going to show me anything more?" "I've shown you how to set your traps for every kind of an animal," Doomsdorf said. "You ought to be able to do the rest. By the time you come around, we'll likely have frost-weather—that means you'll have to thaw out your animals before you skin them."



DOOMSDORF STRUCK HIM OFF.

stone, was no longer loose with terror. A desperate fury had brought him to the verge of madness. "That's a foul lie!" he shouted, reckless of Doomsdorf's retaliation. "She didn't dream that you would do that!" Doomsdorf struck him off, hurling him against the wall; but it was not with the idea of inflicting punishment. "Ned could not speak, but Doomsdorf looked at him with the fire of a zealot in his eyes. "I don't want anything that's that easy," he said with infinite contempt. "Sometimes the game is harder. I take back something I inferred a moment ago—that all women would do the same. The best of them, the most of them, still will go through hell for an idea; and that's the kind whose spirit is worth while to break. Do you know any one who right now, likely enough, is trudging along through this hellish snow with forty pounds of traps over her back?"

Ned shuddered, hurling off his doubt, believing yet in the fidelity of his star. "I don't know, and I don't care," he answered. "That's what Beas Gilbert is doing, and you know it. There, young man, is a woman worthy of my steel!" He turned and strode out the door. Ned was left to his thoughts and the still, small voices of the waste places, alone with the wilderness night whose words were the master word of life, and with the wind that sobbed unhappy secrets as it swept his cabin roof.

THEY began a week of trial for Ned. For the first time in his life he was thrown wholly upon his own resources, standing or falling by his own worth. Should he fail in his endeavor in the snow there were none to seek him and bring him into shelter. If he should go astray and miss the cabins there was no one to set him on the right path again. He was meeting the wilderness alone, and face to face.

He crossed the divide in the Forks cabin, followed the spring to Thirty-Mile cabin, descended to the sea, and along the shore to the home cabin, just as he had been told to do. He put out his traps as he went in what seemed to him the most likely places, using every wile Doomsdorf had taught him to increase his chances for a catch. In spite of the fact that he went alone the second day was even so much easier than the first; and he came into the home cabin early, painfully tired, but not absolutely exhausted, on the fifth.

All through the five days he strengthened himself with the thought that Lenore awaited him at the journey's end; and she had never seemed so lovely to him as when, returning in the gray twilight, he saw her standing framed in the lighted doorway of the home cabin. "Doubtless it was his own eagerness that made her seem so slow in coming into his arms; and his own great fire that caused her to seem to lack warmth. He had been boyishly anticipatory, foolishly exultant. Yet it was all sweet enough. The girl flattered a single instant in his arms, and he felt repaid for everything.

"Let me go," she whispered tensely, when his arms tried to hold her. "Don't let Doomsdorf see. He might kill you!" But it came about that she didn't finish the warning. Presently she felt his arms turn to steel. She felt herself thrust back until her eyes looked straight into his.

She had never seen Ned in this mood before. Indeed, she couldn't ever remember experiencing the sensation that swept her now: so cruelly appalled at him, burnt with his fire, wavering beneath his will. She didn't know he had arms like that. His face, when she tried to meet it, hardly seemed his own. His flesh was like gray iron, his eyes cold as stones. "What has Doomsdorf done with you?" she demanded. "Has he any claim on you?" "Of course not," she hastened to reply. "He's treated me as well as could be expected. But you know—he makes claims on us all."

The fact could not be denied. Ned learned from her, nestling to the fire for warmth. The happiness he had expected in this long-awaited night had failed to materialize. He ate his great meal, sat awhile in sporadic conversation with the girl in the snug cabin; then went wearily to his blankets.

Often, in the little hour after supper about the stove, he awakened from his reverie to find that he had been thinking about Beas. She had come in from her line the previous day and had gone out again; and he had not dreamed that her absence could leave such a gap in their little circle. He had hardly regarded her at all, yet he found himself missing her. She was always so high-spirited, encouraging him with her own high heart.

But his blankets gave him slumber, and he rose in the early hours, breakfasted, and started out on his lonely trap line. He was not a little excited as to the results of this morning's tramp. Every skin he took was his, to protect his own body from the bitter, impending cold. The first few traps had not been sprung. Outwitting the wild creatures was, as usual, not the easy thing he had anticipated.

For a moment he couldn't locate the beaver trap. Then he saw that the wire, fastened securely to the bank, had become mysteriously bent. Not daring to hope he began to tug at it. At the end of the wire he found his trap, and in the trap was a large beaver, drowned and in prime condition. (Continued in Our Next Issue)

COTTON LETTER.

New York, Sept. 17.—Refusal of foreign buyers to make fresh commitments over the 28 cent level together with a political disturbance in Spain has brought a reaction during the past few days. This reaction has once more revived a feeling of uncertainty and caution regarding the immediate course of prices. Many are pointing out that in the past, a September advance has seldom if ever held and also that as the crop is much later than last year, the full force of the movement has not yet been felt. They also claim that the small stocks held by manufacturers forced them into the market for September shipments to a much greater extent than normally and for that reason the amount of hedge selling was less this year than is usually the case in early September. Moreover it is felt by many that picking will be well under way in the upper Central and lower Northern Belt by next week and that it is claimed will greatly increase the supply of hedges. As a consequence, we find the disposition of the majority is to stand aside and wait developments.

While there is much to be said for the arguments as outlined above, still it may be well to examine closely the conditions of supply this year as compared with previous seasons. In the first place the usual normal carry-over is lacking. Now this applies both to mill supplies and to the unsold stocks in the South. The result has been that the first million bales of new cotton has been taken off the market not on a declining market but on an advancing one, indicating that the producers are not particularly pressed for ready cash and were quite capable of marketing their first cotton at prices they considered satisfactory. Hence it must be admitted that we will lack this year not only a good carry-over but in addition to this a million bales has passed or is in the process of passing to consuming establishments. It would appear, therefore, rather unwise to assume as much pressure is to be expected during the next two weeks or so as was witnessed last year. Moreover, when it is realized that the crop does not appear to be much larger than ten and a half million bales, a million of which has already been taken care of, it would seem that the coming receipts may not be of as much influence on prices as normally. In England, the cotton mill industry is showing signs of decided improvement. The following, from one of the oldest Liverpool merchants, written under the date of September 4th, gives most conclusively the reasons for this improvement. "Manchester is more cheerful. With high prices no large business can be expected but it appears that the stocks

of surplus yarns have at last been absorbed and distressed lots no longer are available. In other words, the greatest competition that Manchester has had to face for two years, the over production at high prices in 1920-21, which had clogged the English markets, has been removed. English buyers of yarns must now look to the manufacturer for their supplies, where previously they have always held over the manufacturer's head the argument that if he did not care to meet the buyer's price, there were many holding old unsold stocks who would do so. It is not difficult to visualize the psychological effect on the Lancashire spinner when he realizes that the value of the present raw material will play the important role of price determination.

Drink Water If Back or Kidneys Hurt

Begin Taking Salts if You Feel Backache or Have Bladder Weakness

Too much rich food forms acids which excite and overwork the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Flush the kidneys occasionally to relieve them like you relieve the bowels, removing acids, waste and poison, else you may feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, the stomach sour, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get irritated obliging one to get up two or three times during the night. To help neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste, begin drinking water. Also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is an invigorant and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to help prevent serious kidney and bladder disorders. By all means, drink lots of good water every day. Have your physician examine your kidneys at least twice a year.

rather than what somebody anxious to liquidate some old debts is willing to settle at. In fact, the clearing up of this situation may well be the forerunner of a period of excellent business in England whose merchants supply the great barbaric countries of the World. It will be well during the next two weeks to bear the broader aspects of a very limited supply and improved European trade constantly in mind lest we be misled too much by the influence of the movement which at best should prove only temporary. HUBBARD PROS. & CO.

Princesses Will Try America. (By the Associated Press.) Moscow, Aug. 26.—Russia soon will be the poorer by 24 young women, for this is the number of brides who are, or soon will be, on their way to the United States with their American husbands, men who came out to Russia with the American Relief Administration. Many of the marriages were precipitated by the withdrawal of the ARA from Russian soil. Most of the brides speak English. With two or three exceptions they come from old and well known Russian families, reduced to meagre circumstances by the revolution, and have enjoyed exceptional educational advantages. They include two princesses and several countesses.

WRIGLEYS After Every Meal

Have a packet in your pocket for over-ready refreshment.

Aids digestion. Alleviates thirst. Soothes the throat.

For Quality, Flavor and the Sealed Package, get

MARTIAL LAW REALTY IN OKLAHOMA STATE

State-Wide Martial Law Took Definite Form Sunday Night Upon Orders of Governor Walton. Oklahoma City, Sept. 16.—State-wide martial law took a definite form tonight when Oklahoma City, leading the way for the remainder of the state, passed under the virtually completed control of the military. General orders embodying the essential regulations under which the state capital will live during the suspension of civil authority were issued by Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Kers, in command of local troops. With the exception of Oklahoma City, the entire state awaited the first evidences of the coming of military rule, proclaimed by Governor J. C. Walton last night as the climax to his fight on the Ku Klux Klan. Here troops were mobilized, police authority taken over by the national guard, and a set of regulations governing the city was prepared by Lieutenant Colonel William S. Kers, of Wewoka, commanding local troops. Ray Frazier, chief of police, and Ed Sleson, assistant chief, were deposited by an order of Lieutenant Colonel Kers, and Captain Nelson J. Moore, of the 10th supply company, of Tulsa, was placed in charge of the department. Captain Moore is a police captain at Tulsa. Approximately 200 troops are under arms here tonight. At an early hour none had left the army except two men detailed to patrol duty at the central police station. In Sapulpa, county seat of Creek county, which, with Oklahoma county, was placed under "absolute martial law" in the proclamation issued last night by Governor Walton, no evidence of martial rule had been seen after a day of waiting. Both the sheriff's office and the police department were functioning normally and no troops had been mobilized. In Muskogee, recently a center of

GATEWOOD MAN KILLS HIS OWN SMALL SON

Coley Gibson Runs Over His Child With Automobile While Emerging From His Garage. Danville, Sept. 16.—Coley Gibson, of Gatewood, N. C., yesterday evening ran over and killed his own five-year-old son while in the act of emerging from his garage close to his home. Gibson intended coming to Danville and was backing his car out, not knowing that the little boy was in the path of the car. He heard a cry and stopping, jumped from the machine to find that one of the rear wheels had passed over his son's body. The little boy died within 20 minutes, having been internally injured. Danville doctors were called but it was seen that the child could not survive. Gibson is reported prostrated by the fatality. Five Thousand Reported Dead in Flood in Japan. London, Sept. 16.—Five thousand persons are reported to have perished in the floods which followed upon the typhoon at Tokoro, northwest of Kobe, Japan, Saturday, according to an Osaka dispatch to the Central News. The rivers Eukurem Chyo and Takimi burst their banks, destroying many villages. The terrific downpour of rain has been general. Both Tokohama and Tokio have suffered greatly from the deluge and railways are crippled by the floods. The imperial princes have decided to return to Tokyo. Fire in Plant of Cement Company. Allentown, Pa., Sept. 15.—Nearly all the buildings of the Phoenix Portland Cement Company at Nazareth here were destroyed by fire last night. The damage was estimated at \$250,000. The fire started in one of the stock houses. Only the machine shop and a few small buildings were left undamaged.

MARTIAL LAW REALTY IN OKLAHOMA STATE

Governor Walton's anti-Ku Klux Klan campaign, the condition was the same. The national guard armory was deserted and the city was following its usual Sunday routine. Kingfisher and Caddo counties, in both of which the governor recently pushed investigations into the alleged mob outbreaks, likewise reported no evidence of the coming of the military. District Judge George W. Clark of Oklahoma City, in whose court a grand jury is scheduled to meet tomorrow, declared today that the imposition of military rule would not cause him to cancel the call. Special interest has attached to the grand jury session in view of the fact that it was called in response to petitions charging Governor Walton with using state employees to check signature of an initial petition for an election on a constitutional amendment to grant the state legislature specific authority to convene without call by the governor. Such use of state employees, it is a violation of the grand jury petition, in violation of the law. The question of a special session of the legislature has been vexing administration leaders several months. Several members of the legislature have declared their belief that the body has authority to convene itself provided business other than law-making is considered. When the agitation became more pronounced last week Governor Walton issued a warning to members of the legislature not to attempt to hold an extra session, and threatened legislators with jail for the remainder of his term if they ignored his orders. Efforts today to communicate with the leaders of the Ku Klux Klan failed. Not one could be located. Old-time actors believed it very unlucky to sell or give away any "prop" which had helped him to succeed. His good fortune might go with it.