

Carrizozo News

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER --- DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

VOLUME 18.

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1917.

NUMBER 37

From Our Boys

Camp Funston, Kas.
Sept. 11th, 1917.
Mr. John A. Halsey,
Carrizozo, N. M.

Dear friend:
You, no doubt, will be more than surprised to see we boys alive long enough to answer our promise—to write.

Since leaving dear old Carrizozo, we have had a great, and much experienced good time. We sure did hate to let New Mexico land go out of sight—but knowing it had to be done—we have been making it a great enjoyment.

Starting out from the depot, we were somewhat surprised when the pullman conductor said our government request for berths "was no good", and we would have to furnish the cash. We did, and slept the money's worth. Morgan said "The porter even shined his shoes".

We arrived in Topeka at 8:40 p. m. Saturday and stayed until 10:18 a. m. Sunday. We bought our share of the Throop Hotel. Some pleasure for us as we were rather tired riding on the train, looking all day long at one field after another of corn, cane, alfalfa and other grains.

Sunday morning we took the Union Pacific for Camp Funston, a place exceptionally well known throughout these parts and where soldier boys are being made of the young men from nearly every state in the Union. We arrived at 12:40 p. m., and were received in a military manner. They ran us three a chute, and part of the different states boys like a New Mexico sheepman would separate the different kinds of sheep. And they are acquainted with the biz, for no mistakes were made.

There were only nine from N. M. Five of Cozo, and four from Santa Rosa. Amongst the many boys I'm very glad to say, we New Mexicans were a good example (some bragging) but nevertheless the truth, and in our few exercises we have satisfied our officers as to our ability. We have been stationed in the Depot Brigade Barrack for the present, and assigned to the Military Police. All of Lincoln county, we understand, will be in this branch, and we are glad of it—to have them with us.

Yesterday we were passed thru a very good examination—everyone passing from all accounts, and today we enjoyed the vaccination for small-pox, and the inoculation for typhoid-fever. Tonight we are a sore bunch with not much life looking forward to our two pairs of blankets, and hay mattress with much interest. Wish you could see us going to

a meal—300 deep—each with his mess-kit in hand, and after getting a first serving hurrying back for a second. I wish to say that in this we N. M.'s stand our share—we try, and always be present.

Right now we are wondering what is going on at home. We think of you often and wish all of you well.

There are to be some 50,000 boys stationed here so we won't get lonesome.

With kind remembrance, and a heart full of love for dear old Lincoln county, we are,

WM. W. GALLACHER,
E. C. EAKER,
RALPH DOW,
E. T. BROWN,
MORGAN RILEY.

Second County Quota

The Local Board has called forty per cent of Lincoln county's Quota to the colors. This second call includes thirty-nine names all of whom have been accepted by the district board at Roswell, and notices have been mailed to each to report on the 21st inst. The contingent will take train No. 2 that evening for Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas. The names and postoffices of those called are:

John G. Lucas, Jr.,	Glencor
Thos. William Hampton,	Ancho
Brutus H. Henderson,	Corona
Charles Thos. Porter,	Corona
Mack Weaver,	Jicarilla
Rolla Aaron Parker,	Nogal
Odis Paris Spurlock,	Corona
Benj. H. Halsey,	Capitan
Floyd L. Rowland,	Corona
Timoteo Garza,	Carrizozo
Salvador Falza,	"
Jas. Jefferson Claunch,	"
Isidoro Gutierrez,	"
Walter Wm. Ince,	Ancho
Ottis Dewitt Davis,	Carrizozo
Marcelino Caballero,	"
Guy S. Van Marter,	Ancho
Vicente F. Dominguez,	Hondo
Frank S. Linam,	Deseo
Daniel A. Sanchez,	Tinnie
Pablo Gallegos,	Carrizozo
Thos. Clayton Ward,	W. Oaks
Hipolito G. Gonzales,	"
Richard Chas. Killingsworth,	"

Benjamin Gallegos,	Hondo
Tom Jefferson Straley,	Ancho
C. Jefferson Hawkins,	Encinosa
Nestor Trujillo,	Lincoln
Walter A. Coffey,	Carrizozo
Eduardo Richardson,	Arabela
Esequiel Garcia,	"
Otto Zedlitz,	Encinosa
Jas. Arthur Whitlow,	Corona
Idus Calvin Stewart,	Deseo
Juan Otero,	Encinosa
Elijah Lacey,	White Oaks
Will Ed. Harris,	White Mt.
Hilario Gomez,	San Patricio
Salamon Garcia,	Lincoln

Faculty Changed

Important changes in the faculty of the University of New Mexico are to be announced by President Boyd at the formal opening of the Institution on October 1st. None of the changes have been voluntary on the part of the university government and have been due in all cases but one to the demands of the war. Five of the younger faculty members have enlisted in various branches for military duty. Two of the older members have taken advantage of leaves of absence to enter temporarily into positions where they will be of important service to the country. One member, Roscoe R. Hill, has been elected to head another state institution. While not ready to announce the new faculty members President Boyd has let it be known that all of the positions have been filled satisfactorily and that several of the new group of faculty members are men of exceptional experience and high standing in the educational field. Preliminary figures compiled by the university registrar show that the opening enrollment on October 1st will be larger than last year's total number of students, in spite of the inroads made by the war on the upper classes.

Troops Lose Dog

In another column will be found notice of reward for a lost dog. The dog belongs to Troop A, 1st Iowa cavalry and was lost when the troops passed through here about two weeks. Anyone locating this dog will not only confer a favor on the troop by informing the owners of his whereabouts but will receive the liberal reward offered. The First Iowa is located at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.

Enrollment, Public Schools

Close of second week ending September 14th, 1917.	
EAST SIDE	
Miss Olivia Stevens, 1st Grade	35
WEST SIDE	
Miss Ivy Lindsay, 1st Grade	43
Mrs. Nora Massie, 2nd	51
Miss Iona Stevens, 3rd	41
Mrs. Myra Doyle, 4th	38
Miss M. Humphrey, 5th	36
Miss Blanche Garvin, 6 & 7th, and Mrs. Maud Blaney, 8th Grades	59
Total	300
HIGH SCHOOL	
All grades of High School	50
Total	350

Everybody Help

A committee of the Lincoln county Red Cross Chapter is looking after entertainment features of our soldier boys who leave for the national cantonments. The Chapter has no funds with which to meet the cost of these entertainments and will be compelled to call for subscriptions. Inasmuch as all parts of the county are interested, for boys will come from every nook and corner of the county, every community will be asked to share the expense. There are to be three calls, viz: the 21st of this month, 40 per cent; October 3, 40 per cent, and the remaining 15 per cent sometime later. It will require considerable money for these simple entertainments, simple as they are, but if each community will aid the burden on all will be light. We hope every community will respond not only as a pleasure but as a patriotic duty.

More School Room

The Board of Education is having two additional rooms built. They will become a part of the annex which is on a block adjoining that on which the main building stands. Swope and Greenwood have the contract and work on the building has begun. When completed one of the rooms will be used for the grades and one for the manual training department. The board intends to employ an additional teacher for the High School and the school will be standardized throughout.

We are in a position now, to accept orders for Dawson Fancy Nut Coal by the load out of the car at \$7.50 per ton. Expecting a car soon, Humphrey Bros.

Fort Stanton

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Stark, of El Paso, visited Fort Stanton a short time ago. Dr. H. C. Reid is now working with the regulars at Fort Bliss. Sam Lynott has returned after a ten days to Kansas.

Miss Violet Keiller is making a short stay with her father, Dr. Keiller. The Fort Stanton Press, a new weekly devoted exclusively to the interests of the patients and residents of Fort Stanton, will see the light of day on the fifteenth of the month.

Dr. and Mrs. McKeon and party motored to Parsons last Sunday and spent the day there with some friends.

Civic League Met

The members of the Civic League held their first regular meeting after the summer season, fifteen members being present, the president, Mrs. Frank J. Sager presiding. The two vacant offices, Vice-President and Treasurer, were filled, Mrs. H. S. Campbell, being elected Vice-President, and Mrs. Geo. J. Dingwall was made Treasurer. The twenty-five dollars was donated to the Red Cross for the purpose of buying yarn.

Notice

The co-partnership, of Doctors Johnson and Edwards by mutual agreement, has on this 8th day of September, 1917 been dissolved, Dr. Johnson buying Dr. Edwards half interest in the business and assuming all indebtedness of the firm.

F. H. JOHNSON,
W. B. EDWARDS.

Stanley L. Squier has sold his residence on Capitan avenue to William H. Osborn. Mr. Squier purchased other lots facing on Main, in front of the school house, and will erect a commodious residence thereon.

E. G. Rafferty has been here the greater part of the week from Oscura. He has interested a number of our business men in his oil proposition and hopes to be ready soon to begin sinking.

Mike Doering is making arrangements to move the old bakery building to the rear and build a new room in its place.

Good Doctrine

Men may differ in times of peace as to governmental policies, but when war comes it is not only the part of patriotism, but it is justice and common sense for everyone to get behind the government and to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Russia is a good example of the reverse condition, and the situation in that unhappy country would be duplicated in this fair land if the pacifists and pro-Germans could have their way.

A. M. Simons, a socialist editor, addressing recently a meeting in Minneapolis, even though his party counsels peace, proved that he placed country above party. We commend the two following paragraphs from his speech to all pacifists:

"If I and J. P. Morgan were facing a pack of wolves, before I would thrash out the economic problem with him I'd ask him to take a gun and fight off the animals. If we want peace to-day, we must fight for it."

"If you stand in the road and interfere with the government, and, if, by a single hour, you delay a victorious peace, your hands are red with the blood of our men sent over. To interfere with the government isn't pacifism, it's murder."

Eaker--Schale

Edward Cristy Eaker and Miss Janet Schale were married Friday evening. Mr. Eaker was one of the first five boys to be sent to Fort Riley, the contingent leaving that night a short time after the ceremony. Miss Schale is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Schale, of White Oaks, and is a most pleasant young lady. Our sincerest wish is that the groom make a good record in the army, come through unscathed and returns to his bride, with the consciousness of a duty well performed, and that they thereafter enjoy a long life.

Nogal Hill Accident

An automobile was wrecked on Nogal Hill Wednesday, and the occupants badly shaken up and bruised, but, fortunately, not seriously. Mr. and Mrs. Homer O'Neil and child and Mrs. W. P. Loughrey and little boy were the occupants, O'Neil driving. The brake failed to work, when an attempt was made to shift the gear, the car started to back down hill, ran off the roadway and toppled over, lodging in a tree. Dr. Lucas was called and with assistance at hand extricated the imperiled occupants and brought them to town.

Double Wedding

Mr. F. B. Russell and Miss Fay Slack, and Mr. Jess E. Jones and Miss Alta Hubbard, Mr. F. B. Russell of Mountainair and Miss Fay Slack of Alto, N. M. were united in marriage at the Baptist Parsonage by Rev. J. M. Gardner September 1st. Jess E. Jones and Miss Alta Hubbard both of Alto were married at the same hour just following the Russell-Slack marriage.

Baptist Church

Rev. J. M. Gardner, Pastor.
Sunday school will begin at 9:30 o'clock a. m. in place of 10 Sunday, September 16 on account of Evangelist Hines speaking at the Methodist church at 10:30 o'clock to men and boys. Rev. J. M. Gardner will preach at the Baptist Church at the same time to the women and children on this subject, "Old King Pharaoh's To-morrow."

Methodist Church

Rev. ARTHUR MARDON, Pastor.
MEN WANTED—A free lecture of a high moral character for men and boys only. John C. Hipes, of Alvord, Tex., a world wide evangelist of the Presbyterian church, who is leading the revival here will deliver his famous lecture for men and boys, next Sunday at M. E. Church, 10:30 a. m.
Rev. Hines comes very highly recommended.
Rev. J. M. Gardner, pastor of the Baptist church will preach to the ladies and children at the same hour.

County Board of Education Proceedings

Minutes of the meeting of the County Board of Education held in the office of the county superintendent of schools on Monday, September 3.

Present: J. E. Koonce, Robt. Brady, E. L. Moulton, E. M. Brickley. Absent: Martin Chavez.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Contract of District 33 with Blanche M. Pollock, approved.

Petition of Lou Jenkins for school at Tecolote Iron Mines tabled for reason that no data accompanied the petition.

Petition of certain patrons for a school in the Fabenton district school to be known as the Morris school presented to the board. In this petition the citizens stated that they would furnish a house to the district that would not cost over \$8.00 a month rental and would furnish the seats for the building. Petition allowed.

Petition from District 3 for new district or transportation, denied.

Contracts of District 1 with Mrs. Mabel J. Smith and Miss Susie Chavez, approved.

Petition of District 20 with regard to school and teachers disposed of without consideration.

Petition of District 19, Oscura, to be allowed to use the school building for dances, denied.

Petition of Elerdo Chavez et al for the redistricting of District number 27, denied.

Petition of District 27 to transfer balance on hand of the funds appropriated for the 1916-1917 school term, to the building fund, denied.

The following bills examined, approved and paid:

J. P. Steele, dist 11 no teaching	\$20.00
J. P. Henderson, dist 22, collecting poll tax	1.00
J. P. Henderson, taking school census	1.00
Robert Lumber Co for lumber for build- ing dist 23	11.17
Miss Helen C. Barnett, dist 23, 1 no teach- ing, dist 23	10.00
The J. C. Harting Co, 2 rubber stamps, com- plet school fund	2.00
(two to Hallam, 1 dist teachers' registers, general school fund)	3.40
Apollonio Hernandez, dist 23, plastering school building	10.00
Helen Corlies, 1 no teaching, dist 10	10.00
Leandro Gutierrez, cleaning house, dist 17	0.00
Murray and Ross, supplies, dist 10	4.40
repairs	
W. Whitelure, work on Ancho school build- ing, dist 23	100.00
Dave Gallegos, plastering and repairing school house, dist 10	25.00
Joe Purcell, freight on lumber, dist 23	8.00
H. W. Harvey, freight on lumber, dist 23	8.00
J. O. Hughes, supplies, dist 13	0.43
taking census	1.00
telephones	1.00
A. Perkins, ice policy, dist 10	78.00
W. H. Trinkle labor on out-building, dist 23	13.00
A. W. Perrella	1.00
Fisher Lumber Co, lumber and materials for clinic, etc, dist 6	18.00
A. W. Harvey, taking school census, dist 23	1.00
Deer Collough, 1 no teaching, dist 10	20.00

Moved seconded and carried that the board ask the county commissioners to appropriate fifty dollars a month to hire an assistant to the secretary of the board of education and the county superintendent.

No further business appearing the meeting adjourned to convene at the call of the president.

J. E. KOONCE,
President.

E. M. BRICKLEY,
Secretary.

Military Cantonment

There have been sixteen military cantonments, each a city in itself, built by the government to house the 687,000 citizen soldiers that have been called to the colors by the selective draft. One hundred and fifty thousand men were employed in the construction of these sixteen cantonments. In addition for quarters for the men, there were regimental hospitals and remount stations for 12,000 horses each erected.

Approximately each cantonment requires 15,000,000 feet of lumber. A complete system of water supply and sewage disposal is added, requiring fifty miles of piping. Refrigerating and laundry plants are installed at every cantonment. At every cantonment something like four thousand officers, and enlisted men have already arrived and are being cared for.

William J. Langston left last night for Miami, Oklahoma. His stay depends on his father's condition, whose illness calls the son home at this time.

W. H. and Frank Keelin, accompanied by their sister, were here Monday and Tuesday from Encino. The Keelin Bros. have been drilling wells for the state in Torrance county, but are now drilling for an individual.

New Suits, Coats, Dresses and Skirts Now on Display at The Carrizozo Trading Company

Never in the history of this store have our stocks been more complete. Beautiful new garments for women who want to be dressed correctly for fall fill our cases. The styles and pretty colorings of the new fall suits will make a selection easy. The prices cannot be equaled locally.

WE ARE RECEIVING SO MANY NEW MODELS IN

Fall and Winter Footwear for Ladies

THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO ADVERTISE ONLY A FEW OF THE MOST-NOTEWORTHY NUMBERS

Nine Inch Top Lace Boot, White Kid, Special \$10.00
Nine Inch Top Black Lace Boot, Priced the pair \$6.00

We have several good numbers in Misses and Children's School Shoes at the old prices. It will pay you to investigate.

The CARRIZOZO TRADING CO.

Quality First

Phone 21

Then Price

STORE FRUIT JUICES

How to Prepare for the Future Comfort of the Family.

ALL FRUITS CAN BE UTILIZED

Grape Juice—Sirup Made From Windfall Apples and Apple Cider—Here is a Fine Flavoring Sirup.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Various fruit juices may be prepared in the home and bottled for future use. Practically any fruit may be used in the first recipe following.

Sterilized Fruit Juices.—The fruit juice may be pressed out of fruit by means of a cider press, special fruit press, or other improvised presses; then heated in an acid-proof kettle up to 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The fruit juice may then be poured into ordinary hot jars, hot bottles, or tin cans, and handled by the same directions as those for canning of fruit itself. If poured into miscellaneous bottles, it is suggested that the fruit juice be sterilized as follows:

Make a cotton stopper and press into the neck of the bottle and leave during the sterilization period. Set bottles in boiling hot water up to the neck of the bottle, sterilizing the fruit juice for 30 minutes at a simmering temperature (165 degrees Fahrenheit). Remove the product, press cork in top over cotton stopper immediately. If the cork fits well, no paraffin need be used. If a poor cork, it may be necessary to dip the cork in melted solution of wax or paraffin. Fruit juices and apple cider when bottled in this way will not "flatten in taste" and will keep fresh for future use.

Grape Juice by Two-Day Method.—For home use there are a large number of varieties of grapes which will make a pleasant and healthful drink. No matter what the kind of grape,

however, only clean, sound fruit should be used and it should be well ripened, but not overripe. The grapes should first be crushed and pressed in an ordinary cider mill or by hand if no mill is available.

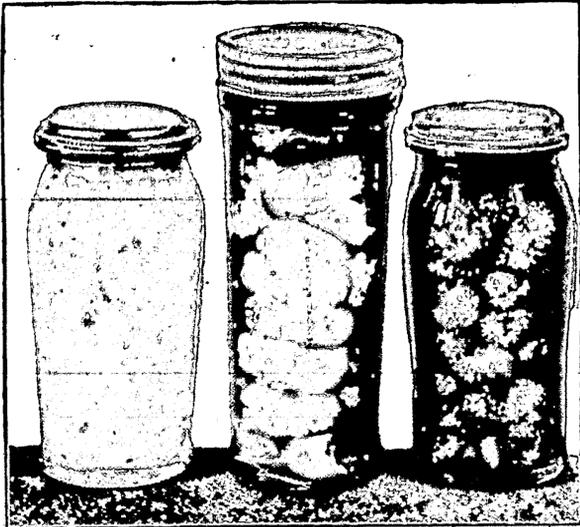
Red Juice.—For red juice, the crushed grapes are heated to about 200 degrees Fahrenheit before the juice is separated from the pulp, and then strained through a clean cloth or drip bag without pressure. Thereafter, the process is the same as for light-colored juice.

Grape juice should be stored away in bottles or jars that are not too large, for after these have been opened the juice is likely to spoil. If properly made, however, the juice should keep indefinitely as long as it is kept in sealed bottles.

Sirup Made From Windfall Apples and Apple Cider.—Add five ounces of powdered calcium carbonate (obtained at any drug store) to seven gallons of apple cider. Powdered calcium carbonate (carbonate of lime) or, to give it its common name, precipitated chalk, is low-priced and harmless. Boil the mixture in a kettle or vat vigorously for five minutes. Pour the liquid into vessels, preferably glass jars or pitchers; allow to stand six or eight hours, or until perfectly clear. Pour the clear liquid into a preserving kettle. Do not allow sediment at bottom to enter. Add to the clear liquid one level teaspoonful of lime carbonate and stir thoroughly. The process is completed by boiling down rapidly to a clear liquid. Use density gauge or candy thermometer and bring the temperature up to 220 degrees Fahrenheit. If a thermometer is not available, boil until bulk is reduced to one-seventh of the original volume. To determine whether the sirup is cooked enough test as for candy—by pouring a little into cold water. If boiled enough it should have the consistency of maple sirup. It should not be cooked long enough to harden like candy when tested.

When the test shows that the sirup has been cooked enough, pour it into fruit jars, pitchers, etc., and allow it to cool slowly. Slow cooling is important, as otherwise the suspended matter will not settle properly and the sirup will be cloudy.

JAMS, FRUIT BUTTERS, MARMALADES, ETC.



A Luscious Trio—Yellow Tomato, Kumquat and Strawberry Preserves.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Jams are made of small fruits which are not whole or firm enough to use for preserves. No attempt is made to retain the original shape of the fruit, the finished product having a uniform consistency. Marmalades have a more jellylike texture and thin slices of the fruit appear suspended throughout the mixture. In fruit butters and pastes frequently less sugar is used than in jams and the product is more concentrated. Preserves may be made of large or small fruits, cooked in the same manner as jams. Sometimes nuts are added.

In stirring jams use a wooden spoon or paddle, moving it across the center of the vessel first one way and then the opposite, and next around the pan, gently moving the mixture from the bottom of the pan, being careful not to stir rapidly or beat. Cook the jam to 165 degrees Centigrade or 221 degrees Fahrenheit, if a thermometer is used.

If a cooking or chemical thermometer is available more accurate results can be obtained by its use. The proper condition of the cooked fruit can be determined approximately, however, without the use of such instruments. For determining when they are finished most jams may be given the same test as finished jelly; that is, when a little is held a moment and cooled in a spoon, it will not pour from the side of the spoon, but will fall in a sheet or flake. This is not true of jams made of peaches, cherries, strawberries, and other fruits not containing pectin, the jellying principle. When using such fruits, cook until the jam is of the desired consistency.

Well-glazed hermetically sealed stoneware jars with capacity of eight ounces and up, are suitable and attractive containers for packing jams, marmalades, etc. Large-necked bottles, glasses, etc., also may be used and sealed with cork, paraffin, etc.

Jams and marmalades may be packed hot in sterilized jars, glasses or large-necked bottles, and sealed immediately. When packing for market,

however, it is far safer to process them both to insure sterilization and a light seal. Process pints for 20 minutes at simmering (87 degrees Centigrade or 188 degrees Fahrenheit).

Berry Jam.—In selecting berries for jam the ripe, broken ones will give fine color and flavor, but about one-half the quantity should be slightly underripe. This is necessary to give a jellylike consistency to the product. Cooking in small quantities also helps to retain color and flavor. Weigh the berries and allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Rapid cooking with constant care is essential.

Peach Jam.—Two and one-quarter pounds peaches cut into small pieces, one pound sugar, six whole allspice, one cracked peach seed, one inch ginger root, one-half cupful peach juice, one-half teaspoonful whole cloves, one teaspoonful cinnamon bark, one sprig mace. (The spices in cheesecloth bag.) Cook all together until thick as marmalade and clear or until of the consistency desired (to 165 degrees Centigrade or 221 degrees Fahrenheit). Pack hot in hot jars and seal at once or process.

Quince Paste.—Three-fourths pound powdered sugar for each pound of fruit pulp. Wipe the fruit, cut into quarters, remove flower and core, and cook in water until very tender. After rubbing the pulp through a sieve, weigh it and add the required amount of sugar. It is then cooked until very thick. Scalded and chopped nut kernels may be added. The pulp remaining after the juice has been extracted for quince jelly may be used also.

Pear and Quince Preserves.—For pear and quince preserves, use the same proportion of sugar and fruit. Cut the fruit into half-circle slices. Cook the fruit until almost tender in boiling water, drain, add the sirup, and proceed as for peach preserves.

Apple Butter.—Measure the apples, wash to remove dirt, slice into small pieces, and for each bushel of apples add four gallons of water; boil until the fruit is soft, then rub through a screen or sieve.

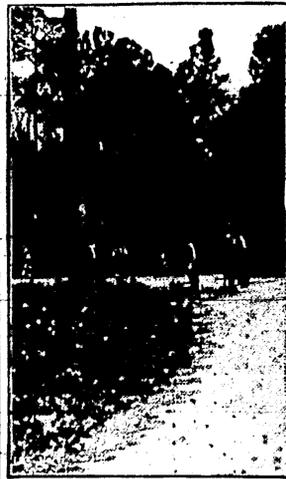


MAINTENANCE TAX IS URGED

Governor of North Carolina Would Keep Highways in Good Order and Make Improvements.

"To spend \$100,000 to build highways and then leave the roads without provision for maintenance, is folly equal to that indulged in by the farmer who buys \$1,000 worth of farm machinery and then refuses to build a shed under which to keep it."

Gov. T. W. Bickett of North Carolina points to the fact that it is not only necessary for a state to build good roads, but also to keep them in good



Convicts Working on Good Road.

shape and to improve them from time to time. In North Carolina, convicts have been employed on the roads since 1881, but the counties have been required to hire them from the state and pay for them out of the county funds. The counties have, therefore, been parsimonious in their expenditures on road improvements. Governor Bickett suggests that county commissioners be compelled to levy an annual maintenance tax, to be spent by the state highway commission for the upkeep of the roads.

The national committee on prison labor has repeatedly shown the value of employing convicts in road-making. In North Carolina and other agricultural states, this method of employing the convict is particularly advantageous because of the scarcity of labor at this time.

The war brings the matter of the employment of unskilled labor on roads before the public again. Unskilled labor has become very scarce and expensive; yet the present crisis demands that the roads of the country be maintained in good shape to insure rapid transmission of products. The national committee on prisons and prison labor has begun a movement for the mobilization of the convicts of the country in a national and state service for the building and upkeep of good roads.

In this effort the committee will have the hearty support of the American Automobile Association through its good roads board, which includes a member from each one of the 600-odd clubs contained in the national body of car owners.

CUTTING HEDGES ON CORNERS

Obstruction Is Menace to Motorists in That It Shuts Off View of Approaching Cars.

Along with the better roads that the farmers are achieving comes the attendant better care of hedges, noticeable almost everywhere. The fact that no road can be so good if it has an untrimmed hedge alongside it, is being generally recognized, and the further fact that a hedge at a corner is a menace to motorists in that it shuts off the view of approaching cars, is leading to the cutting of hedges at the intersections, and in many places to their elimination altogether and their replacement with wire.

NEGLECT MAKES POOR ROADS

Carelessness Requires \$2 to Be Spent, Where \$1 Invested Earlier Would Have Done Work.

It is neglect which makes earth roads bad, and requires \$2 to be spent where \$1 invested earlier would have done the work. Every township should arrange for a patrol system of maintenance, or its equivalent, under which someone will give his entire time to a section of roads and be responsible for their condition.

Tool for Foundations.

Operated by one man, a gasoline-driven machine has been invented that delivers more than 1,000 hammer blows a minute to newly laid concrete foundations for roads to give them an even density.

Prejudice Against Oiled Roads.

It may be that prejudice against oiled roads has arisen among too enthusiastic champions of concrete. But concrete costs so much that in many instances its use is out of the question

TO CONSERVE POTATO

Officials of Food Administration Give Advice.

Unusual Facilities for Financing Storage Have Been Arranged and a Comprehensive Plan of Action Is Recommended.

Washington.—Officials of the food administration gave out the following statement concerning the steady rise of potato prices, especially important just now:

Unusual facilities for financing storage are offered American potato growers as a result of war conditions. The federal reserve system is at their disposal, and farmers who store their 1917 potato crop in approved local warehouses, may obtain, upon their storage receipts, 90-day loans from member banks of the reserve system at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent. Mr. Lou D. Sweet, potato expert with the food administration, was instrumental in bringing this matter to the reserve board's attention.

New England growers have started a movement to take advantage of this ruling to help them solve their marketing problem. The prospect which the growers of this group of states face is that of handling 45,000,000 bushels of potatoes—one-tenth of the entire United States crop—without causing an overstocked market and the resulting loss of all profit on the crop.

The growers communicated with local authorities in their respective states, who in turn laid the situation before the food administration. A conference between the growers, local authorities and experts from the food administration was held recently at Boston, Mass. A plan of action was mapped out at this meeting which includes the following:

1. Marketing of only one third of the crop at harvest time; another third in 90 days, or placing in storage and later distributed as demand affords opportunity; the remaining third to be stored by the grower and marketed throughout the year.

2. All potatoes to be graded with care, taking out culls, cuts, cracks and any that are bruised. It was recommended that a wire screen grader be used—one and seven eighths-inch mesh for oblong tubers and two-inch mesh for round ones. Graded stock then to be placed in good two-bushel sacks—one hundred and fifteen pounds to the sack—and the sacks sewed tightly so as to prevent shucking and bruising.

3. Increasing the load in each railroad car from the normal 50,000 pounds. That these cars can be unloaded within 24 to 36 hours of their arrival at destination.

4. That municipalities and other bodies provide storage for as large quantities as possible at the peak of the harvest.

"A storage house," said Lou D. Sweet, who attended this meeting, "such as will conform to the requirements laid down by the Federal Reserve board, does not call for a specially constructed building. There are innumerable buildings which, if properly cleaned, ventilation provided, and managed so as to maintain a temperature of about 35 degrees, will answer admirably for this purpose."

"This year the United States planted its potato crop from the poorest quality of seed that ever went into the ground, and naturally the harvest will be potatoes of poor quality. Strict grading, careful packing, common-sense storage, and careful shipping are necessary to insure just returns to the growers who have responded to the president's call for increased production of potatoes."

SHE HAD WAYWARD DAUGHTER

Neighbor Was Surprised When She Found Cause of Severe Rebuke Administered by Mother.

A lady living in a large apartment house relates the following:

"I had occasion one day to visit the apartment of a neighbor. Such grave and earnest tones of remonstrance reached my ears, as I approached my friend's room, that I hesitated about intruding. I found her winsome young daughter with her, and the mother had evidently been rebuking her, for the girl's face was flushed, and there were tears in her eyes.

"Come in," said my friend. "I have finished what I was saying to Jenny, and I hope she will remember my wishes."

"Ah, these children—these children!" thought I to myself. How wayward they are, even gentle things like Jenny, and how tremendous are a parent's responsibilities!

"I have just been telling her," continued my friend, "that she must not wear her evening gloves when she goes shopping in the morning. In the first place, it is not genteel; and in the second place, it is extravagant."

Her evening gloves! And yet, I assure you, her tone and expression, and the impression made on the child, would have befitted a serious wrongdoing—one that had issues in time and eternity.

A Dilemma.

"I couldn't get out of marrying her. When she proposed she said: 'Will you marry me? Have you any objection?' You see, whether I said 'Yes' or 'No' she had me."

"Why didn't you just keep silent then?"

"I did and she said, 'Silence gives consent,' and that ended it."

GOWNS REFLECT U. S. UNIFORMS

New York.—It is the most natural thing in the world that the buoyancy, optimism and remarkable rise in commerce which have been brought about in Paris by the men who wear our khaki should be reflected in the costumery which the French designers are offering to the American buyers.

It is not overdone, so we hear. There were enough American buyers in Paris during the spring to forewarn the French designers against making clothes that incorporate military features with which the American woman is overfamiliar.

What is a surprise to the French is an old, old story to us. They know nothing of the cowboy hat, the clay-colored flannel shirt rolling open in front, the military jacket buttoned to the chin and the West Point overcoat, but we have known these from the beginning, and we have not worn them because they were part of the soil.

Paris, however, will reflect in her new costumes just enough of our military uniforms to make them interesting to us. Her only market today comprises the two Americas and a segment of England, and it is said that she has combined the Spanish and the North American effect in her clothes, with only a dash of Russian.

There will be an undoubted Spanish influence this season. The reason for this is not political, although Brazil and Argentine have filled the French dressmaking houses for decades with their wealthiest customers. Their sympathy today is very dear to Paris, and whatever is dear to Paris comes out in her clothes.

The Exhibition in Madrid.

The real reason, however, behind the Spanish influence, is the warm welcome that Madrid gave to an early exhibition of Paris clothes. Paul Poiret was there directing and suggesting, and all the other important dressmakers exhibited in this important neutral country. Poiret, Worth and Lanvin have been urging Spanish costumery for two years, and this exhibition in Madrid clinched the situation.

In exactly what manner the Spanish costumery of several centuries will be reflected in the new French clothes, we're not yet quite sure, but the immense ruffs and elongated cuffs of white organdie and muslin which have appeared on new bodices indicate that the portraits of Philip the Fourth and his contemporaries have already given inspiration.

A Touch of Chinese.

Whenever we think of the Chinese silhouette we begin first with the tight-



Here is a new fall suit from France. It is a three-piece suit of smoke-colored albatross trimmed with silk and wool braid in bright blue and a bit of cherry. Collar and blue buttons.

ened hips, then go on to the narrow hem and the slim but loose line above the waist.

Now, this is the silhouette which France has launched. A few of the great designers sent word that the new idea of the silhouette is taken from the Chinese, but others say it is a return to the far East. It is, however, more Chinese than eastern in the fact that the hem is straight, round and narrow.

The ordinary Chinese features in dress have been seen in America for a year, and this continent is in a receptive mood to receive the Chinese silhouette. Anyone who does not realize how Peking has influenced New York should go to the theaters, where Chinese girls in native costume serve as ushers and where one act is sure to be devoted to a Chinese episode.

One of the best-known model houses has its entire salon done in fustic blues and grays, and the visitors are received by a small girl in the brilliant Chinese costume that one sees on a piece of lacquer.

If one determines the silhouette for the season, all other things come more easily, and if one will just remember that Franco has set her seal upon the narrow skirt with its tight hem in a regular line, the loose bodice, the tightened effect at the hips

and the sleeves wide at the wrist, one will get a distinct impression of the foundation stone of the new fashions.

The introduction of yellow, the mingling of red and black in the queer tones that are used on Chinese lacquer, will be seen frequently in the autumn costumery.

Fabrics France Uses.

It seems clear from the cables that have come across the water that duvetyn will be revived in an especially forceful manner. The weavers have made it more durable and less liable to outside impressions. This is well, for the woman can quite forgive even the loveliest fabric for showing the mark of every hard object she touches.

Gaberdinge will remain in fashion. Georgette crepe will have an unusual



This is a chemise frock in odd coloring. The tunic is of white chiffon figured with mauve, and the sash is of mauve ribbon. Underdress of seal brown satin with white lace yoke.

degree of success. Brocade, in the metallic flowered design to which we are quite accustomed, will be used for evening capes as a relief from velvet and lavishly beaped with peltry. That brilliant Egyptian blue so well beloved by artists is shown in evening wraps of brocade with flowers of silver.

Three dominating shades of dark blue are used for street and afternoon frocks. The house of Douillet makes an especial point of using one or all of these shades in the majority of his costumes.

Beige, which we have worn in an uncounted number of gowns, is offered for the early autumn, although it is doubtful whether it will remain in fashion during the cold weather. It is introduced for evening, which is a novelty, when it is draped with golden brown tulle and trimmed with gold braid and embroidery.

The deep red shades will be as dominant as dark blue, to judge from the first expression in clothes at the Paris exhibitions. The American public has always liked garnet, claret, magenta and terra cotta, although the latter cannot be included in the dark red list. Its popularity, however, is assured. All the French dressmakers have put a bit of it into their costumes and there are street suits of it touched with black.

New Shade of Red.

There is a shade of red called Indian, which France is offering as something unusual and lovely. Lanvin has a gown in it. The material is georgette and the combined color is beige. There is a slip of the Indian red, and over this a medieval chemise without sleeves, accordin plaited, and held in by a loose belt covered with a design which is familiar to those who are stopped at every station in the far West by Indians offering their wares.

There is a division among the embroiderers in France. Some cling to the floriated designs which have run through French history like the French language. Others take up the primitive Indian designs and use them boldly and effectively. They have searched through the documents of the Indian races of all countries for their patterns. There is a striking similarity which it would be up to Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborne to explain, between all Indian designing, ancient and modern.

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Colored Collars.

The use of richly colored silks, says the Dry Goods Economist, continues to be a feature of the newest collar models. All sorts of shapes and designs are obtained by the clever combination of different colors or different patterns or of plain silks with silks in elaborate designs. Such neckwear finds its best opportunity for use with the tailor-made suit or the suit of a strictly outline character.

Tramping as a Tonic.

Outdoor exercises are stimulating to various organs. Where sport is not available, tramping proves an excellent tonic, while the deep breath lends color to the cheeks and sparkle to the eye. Sleep and rest are likewise magical beautifiers, they restore lost color, fade out the wrinkles and revive the complexion.

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We're Ready to Serve You
 If you haven't tried our Sanitary Market yet you are taking unnecessary chances in this hot weather, besides you are losing money. You can't find a cleaner, cooler or neater market in town. Step in and convince yourself. Then ask for our prices, and we know you will join our rapidly growing list of pleased patrons.
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 That trip to the MOGOLLONS, or the MOUNTAINS for BIG GAME hunting will be a failure unless you are properly equipped for big game hunting.
 In selecting your guns and ammunition for this purpose don't forget the CASH STORE, where you will find Lincoln county's largest stock of these goods at the best prices to be found anywhere.
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Young Men! Young Women!
Ask Yourself These Questions?
 Is your equipment for making your way in the world BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE?
 Are you prepared to take advantage of those opportunities for usefulness and advancement that come to men and women whose training is BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE?
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 Is prepared to give you an education which will make you capable of BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE SERVICE FOR YOURSELF, FOR YOUR STATE AND FOR YOUR COUNTRY. This is YOUR University. It is provided and maintained by the state to make you a stronger, more useful citizen. If you WANT an education you can GET it at this University. The University opens for the 1917-1918 college year on Monday, October 1st. There is ample time for you to enter.
 Write today for complete information about the University's new all-year schedule and its particular advantages in meeting your needs. Address David R. Boyd, President, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M.

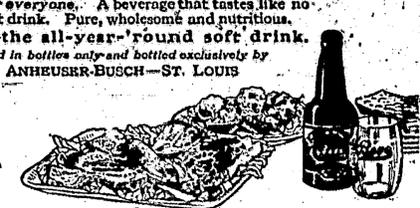
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New Mexico-- Land Owner
 H. B. Heing, state publicity agent, has an interesting article in the current number of the "Earth," a Santa Fe Railway magazine, which deals with New Mexico as a land owner. It contains much information for the land-seeker and is partially reproduced here:
 Congress in various grants, gave to the state of New Mexico a total of 12,150,000 acres of land. The gifts were for the purpose of maintaining public schools, higher educational institutions, and for other purposes of state welfare and development. About half of the total acreage given was granted outright for the benefit of the common schools, the acts setting aside sections 2, 16, 32 and 36 in each township as the property of the state. Where these sections had been preempted, prior to the grants, the state was given authority to select other lands in lieu thereof, and, at the same time, was empowered to select the other half of the vast acreage from the unoccupied public domain within the state. These grants total 18,750 square miles, or 5 of the total area of the state. The acreage is larger than the combined areas of Maryland, Connecticut and Delaware.
 Selection of the grant lands has now been completed and clear lists, the equivalent of a patent to the state, have been issued by the Interior Department for the greater part of the area. The state's policy in selecting these lands from the available public domain is believed to have been the wisest and most advantageous for the state that could have been pursued. Applications for the selection of definite areas were received from persons desiring to lease or purchase them, thus insuring the state an immediate income from its lands, and, at the same time, guaranteeing that it would get the best of the land available, since any person desiring to lease or purchase naturally would pick the best that he could find. The result of this policy also was to distribute the state's holdings throughout every county, as well as to hasten selection. This latter consideration has proved even more important than the founders of this policy could have foreseen. The public domain of New Mexico has been taken up so rapidly during the past five years that, had the state waited long in making its selections, it would have been forced to take the leavings, instead of receiving the choice selections, as has been the case.
 In the eastern part of the state Congress fixed a minimum value of \$5 an acre for the lands. The areas west of the state's central mountain range can not be sold for less than \$3 an acre.
 When Congress fixed these minimum prices veteran livestock growers, bankers of sound judgment and experienced real estate dealers hooted at the figures. "What is the use of giving the state a huge area of land," they said, "and then prohibiting its sale by fixing minimum prices that no one will pay for half a century to come?" They believed it. Private land grants could be bought then for \$1.50 an acre and

government land could be used for range without cost. Note the difference to-day. Since January 1, 1917, the New Mexico State Land Office has sold a total of 332,657.06 acres, in all parts of the state, for a total of \$2,156,507.61, or an average of \$6.48 an acre. This includes all sales made up to August 1. It is reasonably certain that the year's total sales will go over \$3,000,000, and it may realize much more than that since bidding is increasingly active at every auction.
 The state's terms to purchasers are the most favorable in existence for buying land. All lands are sold at public auction to the highest bidder after a period of newspaper advertising. Five per cent of the purchase price is required in cash on date of sale. The remaining 95 per cent may be paid at any time within thirty years, deferred payments bearing four per cent interest payable annually in advance. The purchaser must pay taxes on the land from date of his contract.
 Areas of the tracts sold have ranged from 40 to 40,000 acres, but more than 70 per cent of the sales are in tracts of 640 acres or less. The prices paid at this year's auctions, and making up the average of \$6.48 an acre, have ranged from the \$3 minimum to \$30 an acre. Sales of agricultural land of known productive capacity have ranged from \$5 to \$30.
Ordinance Number 15
 MUNICIPAL TAX
 Whereas, the mayor and board of trustees of the village of Carrizozo, proceeding under and by authority of the provisions of Chapter 54, of the Session Laws of 1915, of the State of New Mexico, and designed an act creating a State Tax Commission, and defining the duties and powers thereof, and whereas it is further provided at Section 12 of said chapter for the levying and collection of a municipal tax upon the taxable property situated within the limits of incorporated cities, towns and villages, now therefore,
 Be It Ordained by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Carrizozo,
 Sec. 1. That there shall be and is hereby assessed and levied upon all the taxable property within the village of Carrizozo, a municipal tax of three mills on the dollar, which said tax shall be computed and based upon the returns as shown by the assessment rolls upon the books of the Tax Assessor of Lincoln County, New Mexico, and the figures thereof; and the respective amounts due from the property holders, under and by virtue of said municipal tax, shall be governed and collected by the said assessor's books.
 Sec. 2. The said municipal tax shall be collected by the Treasurer of Lincoln County, New Mexico, and turned over by him to the treasurer of said village and the same shall be disbursed upon the warrants of the said board of trustees, which such warrants shall be signed by the mayor and clerk of said village; and the funds derived from said municipal tax shall be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the village government.
 Sec. 3. All municipal taxes

Bevo
 —the home drink
 Besides its popularity at drug stores, fountains and restaurants, Bevo has found a welcome place in the home. A family beverage—a guest offering—a table drink that goes perfectly with all food.
 As a suggestion for Sunday supper—Sweet red or green peppers stuffed with cream cheese and chopped nuts or olives, served on lettuce leaves, French dressing, Cold meat, Toasted crackers, Bevo for everyone. A beverage that tastes like no other soft drink. Pure, wholesome and nutritious.
Bevo—the all-year-round soft drink.
 Sold in bottles only and bottled exclusively by
ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS



levied upon the taxable property within said village under and by virtue of this ordinance shall be a lien upon said property in the respective amounts, from the first day of January of the year in which the levies are made, until the same shall be paid. All delinquent taxes due to the said village of Carrizozo by virtue of this ordinance shall be collected by due process of law, made and provided in such cases, by the compiled laws of the state of New Mexico.
 Passed by the Board of Trustees September 10, 1917
 (SEAL) HENRY LUTZ, Mayor.
 M. B. PADRN, Clerk.

Sidewalks Reduced
 At the regular meeting of the village board Monday night it was decided that the sidewalk ordinance should be amended with reference to the width of the walks. The amendment applies to Alamogordo and El Paso avenues, and provides that the sidewalks on said avenues shall be eight feet instead of ten as provided in the original ordinance. On Main street, which is wider than the avenues named, the original specification for ten foot sidewalks stands.

Farm Lands
 The Government needs Farmers as well as Fighters. Two million three hundred thousand Acres of Oregon and California Railroad Co. Grant Lands. Title reverted in United States. To be opened for homesteads and sale. Containing some of the best land left in the United States. Large Copyrighted Map, showing land by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, temperature, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Portland, Oregon. 7-6.3mo.

Notice for Publication
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 United States Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
 September 8, 1917
 Notice is hereby given that Lester Hahn, of Carrizozo, N. M., who on October 24, 1912, and December 8, 1915, made Original and Additional Homestead Entries, Numbers 025051 and 025016, for the NW 1/4, and the SW 1/4, Section 31, Twp. 38 Range 10 E. N. M. P. M., and filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Littlefield Scott, U. S. Commissioner, in her office, at Carrizozo, N. M., on October 15, 1917.
 Claimant names as witnesses: Notary Frank James Allyn, William J. Ayres, and Davis H. Lewis, all of Carrizozo, N. M.
 Sept. 14 Oct. 12. EMMETT PATTON, Register.

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HOW NEWS "BREAKS" AT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BY ONE ON the "INSIDE"



IF THE person who defined a gentleman farmer as one who never raised anything except his hat referred to our Uncle Sam of the United States department of agriculture, all I can say is that said person is a comedian who can't comede. Pardon the assumption, but I can prove this. In fact, I would bet one of Samuel's perfectly good beaver hats on it.

The other day I took dinner at the Doughnut Cabinet in the New Willard hotel, in our capital city, and had a talk with Uncle Sam and a few of his congressmen. Oh, no, this Doughnut Cabinet has nothing to do with a kitchen cabinet nor that tasty breakfast morsel. It's the room which some of your Uncle Sam's servants are said to seek when they want to "talk it over" and dine a bit at the same time. I simply took notes as I talked with Uncle Sam and his servants. One congressman was in a particularly loquacious mood and his thoughts turned toward agriculture.

"You know," said the congressman, "I was back home a while before election and I met Farmer Smith whom I knew as a boy. Naturally I was glad to see him but I couldn't help pulling my time worn offer on him, the formula for which runs like this: 'My dear Smith, I have at my disposal a long list of bulletins published by the department of agriculture at Washington. I also have a few packages of seeds selected for me by the department's scientists. It would afford me great pleasure, my old friend, to send you either the goods or some of the bulletins. What will it be, Smith?'"

Now, Smith has no moss growing on his dome, even if he did take off his cap and scratch his head before he made his decision. He had received both bulletins and seeds from me many times before. Well, said Smith, "I think I would rather have a bulletin with a live thought in it than a seed with a lead germ."

Apparently Farmer Smith appreciates my bulletins," exclaimed Uncle Sam. "I'm glad to hear that for I'm making every effort to put into them the practical knowledge dug out by my scientists and investigators. Last year I distributed through you congressmen and the department of agriculture upward of 14,000,000 copies of Farmers' Bulletins, the subjects of which covered in some respects the entire gamut of the widely varied activities of the department. But it is impossible for me to supply even the six million farm families with all of the bulletins issued. Consequently the bulletins of the department are regarded as a foundation work upon which the superstructure is built."

To supplement these bulletins I decided about three years ago to have a regular service bureau such as is provided by some of the large business enterprises only mine was to tap a reservoir so great and so deep as to contain an inexhaustible fund of unbiased scientific information. I christened this operation "office of information," and it has lived up to its name.

In order to start the office of information on the right basis from the standpoint of the newspapers and other periodicals, I debated about for some time and finally secured the services of two old New York newspaper and advertising men and put them into the office with instructions to get their facts right by referring the stories to the scientists for a final O. K. but to write or edit them so the periodicals would publish them and the people would read them. It was a difficult task but it has been accomplished as evidenced by the miles of clippings of stories sent to me by the various clipping bureaus. This convinced me that I was getting more of the department's information before the people supplementing the bulletin service.

You wouldn't believe it, but some people confused this maiden effort and thought I had started a publicity campaign. Far from it! They did not realize the difference between the giving out of information of a purely educational character, based upon facts for which the people already had paid their money and the usual publicity matter. The office of information performs the service of making available to newspapers and other periodicals in the form with which they are familiar, the practical knowledge dug out by the department's scientists in field and laboratory investigations. These men trained in their specialties, are necessarily not newspaper or advertising men and, therefore do not know the periodicals want their articles prepared.

They occasionally do a scientist possess a nose for news" and even less frequently can he express his news in a way that would escape the vigilant eye and active blue pencil of an editor. Only the other day I heard a congressman say: "An investigator is a man who has found out what everybody already knows and tells about it in language which nobody can understand."

The statement about the language used by many scientists certainly is true, but I have to pay my respects to them as investigators. Their difficult lingo is necessary to them, although to the layman it may not always be advisable to describe common rainfall as "falling meteoric water," or to write about the elimination and toxicity of caffeine in nephrectomized rabbits—whatever that means. The scientist, however, insists on it for accuracy's sake, and accuracy is his middle name.

"You might as well try to pump the ocean dry," continued Samuel with emphasis, "as to exhaust the information of my scientists along their special lines. Much to the delight of 'the boys' in the office, however, it is not always necessary to "pump" this knowledge. Scientists frequently are very susceptible to attack by the Bacillus scribbendi. The manuscripts resulting from the work of this scribbling bacillus are put into news shape by the office of information. But, for one reason or another, this germ at times becomes excited and it is necessary to inoculate in a new spot. This the office does by interviewing scientists who are busy chasing microorganisms, which the newspaper man can't do, or are exhausted from telling the people

about a bug they have already captured and hog-tied.

"Making available in news form the interviews and contributions, and extracting from scientific treatises thoughts of real value, but which would be lost in the mass of circumstantial evidence, constitute a large portion of the work of the office. Many of these articles, or 'stories' as 'the boys' call them, go to the public through the Weekly News Letter. This is sent to the newspapers which are urged to reprint freely with or without credit, to crop correspondents, and to some others of the department's co-operators.

"But by far the greatest service is the mimeographed articles sent to the press of the country. The office thus affords a vehicle for quick action—a sort of rapid-fire gun quickly unlimbered while the 42 centimeter ammunition, in the form of bulletins, is being prepared. It takes a pot-shot from the hip at insect or disease plagues and thus quietly or greatly retards the outbreaks. It quickly issues warnings of frauds or of pestilence, or decisions and announcements connected with the enforcement of the meat inspection law, the food and drug act, and the other 20 regulatory laws which are administered by the department. During the last year about 170 of these special items were sent the papers interested. And, while I am on this subject, I want to say that many a fake has been exposed by such treatment. Through its various classified lists of the publications of the country it can reach them all on short notice, or it can reach any group of city, farm or trade papers—in short, any desired combination of publications is possible, the distribution being governed by the range of applicability of the information to be sent out.

"Now, gentlemen," continued Sam, "you eat your meal or it will be cold. Don't mind about me; I would rather any day tell you about getting facts to my people than eat a Thanksgiving dinner. You all know that editors and reporters are busy men these days and they welcome articles which require the minimum of editing to suit their particular paper. Many of the editors are too busy to make a digest of bulletins, and their facilities for getting special 'stories' out of the department are meager.

"During one month last summer a test reading of 175 agricultural papers showed that during the month 150, or 85 per cent, contained material sent by the department. The material so published, some 600 or more articles averaging a column in length, reached directly a very large number of my farmers. Before the European war news occupied so much newspaper space, material furnished by information appeared in one month on about 300,000,000 printed pages.

"You all remember that hot fight against foot-and-mouth disease, how it got a start in 22 states, and here in the District, and how it finally was stamped out in February, 1910. Those days were strenuous for information as well as the whole department. The office supplied to papers in the regions affected exact and immediate information of the outbreak of the disease, and to the press of the section in danger information as to the best measures for combating the disease and preventing its spread. Daily the regions affected and all other sections having traffic with quarantine areas were kept informed of such modification of the quarantine, with the object of encouraging as free movement of live stock as was consistent with the safety of the general or local cattle industry. Over 100 mimeographed statements in addition to the department's formal publications on the subject, conveying news and directions and recommending precautionary measures were issued. Besides these, the press associations and correspondents here in the city were informed daily by telephone.

"But it doesn't take an epoch-making event like foot and mouth disease to cause the office to get out a series of articles. Possibly this past year you have read by installments of the control of the Hessian fly, the army worm, the Gypsy moth, the white grub, the Southern cattle tick, hog cholera, and other pests, as well as conservation of food supplies hints for gardeners, live stock problems, cultural methods with plants, harvesting, marketing, and so on ad infinitum."

"But what about these stories? Do they play up the personnel of the department?" interrupted the congressman.

"Ah! I have been expecting that, son," replied Sam with a satisfied smile. "Quite to the contrary, the names of individuals rarely are mentioned unless essential to the story. The department is mentioned, as the authority, for it is back of the statements, but you won't find among its stories any pipe dreams as to what the department hopes to accomplish, statements about half-baked experiments, freakish write-ups, or articles written to influence legislation.

"The boys" showed us a year or so ago that there were certain fundamentals in agricultural practice which were not being regarded by many of my farmers and which stood out like the buttons on my coat.

"Why not posterize the facts?" argued Information.

"Your uncle is willing, as long as you stick closely to the facts. You know I wouldn't be wearing this gaudy outfit if I didn't believe in attracting attention myself!"

"I had been fighting the Texas fever tick for some years and had made good headway, but as I was planning to throw that work into high gear I needed to get before Southern farmers who live in tick-ridden districts the information about the toll which the tick takes on Southern agriculture. And when I got her into high I wanted to 'step on her tail and nail it down.' Consequently, a new educational campaign was launched with a large poster, and the gist of what it said was, 'Dip that tick!'"

"This was followed by a whole brood of smaller posters, folders, primers, and news stories. Until comparatively recently there had been much antagonism to the work of eradicating the tick; in

fact, they tell me that not a few of my inspectors have been dipped instead of the cattle, and what's worse, those people who did not believe in my tick-eradication measures blew up some of my dipping vats. But sentiment has now changed until the department finds it difficult, with the force available for the work, to keep up with the demands. This change of front, of course, is not entirely due to the department's activities. Information also has been spread by the state colleges, railroads, chambers of commerce, county agents and others, but many of them, nevertheless, used the published matter furnished by information."

"Yes, I saw that poster and some of the pamphlets, and I wondered how the conservative government ever happened to use red ink," declared the congressman.

"The government has as much right to use red ink and make its publications attractive as I have to wear red stripes on these trousers," retorted Uncle Sam.

"But I saw that some of the papers reprinted the poster and pamphlets without giving credit to the department of agriculture as author," urged the congressman.

"Our department of agriculture is not looking for credit, not if I have anything to say about it," ejaculated Uncle Sam, growing rather warm under the collar. "When a pamphlet, mimeographed article, poster or anything else is released it can be used by any periodical with or without credit and without cost. I have noticed the ideas of many of the articles furnished to the press are played up according to the notions of the editor and the space at his command. This is exactly in accord with my idea of the service which information can furnish. When the department funds out a good thing, son, I want the people to know it, and the press is one of the best agencies.

"I want to tell you of one of the latest posters information has published," he continued. "It deals with the boll weevil—that little insect which has caused millions of dollars of loss to the Southern cotton planter. This persistent pest advances its battle line practically every year and the scientists and demonstrators in the trenches have not been able to win a really decisive victory. No one can say, however, where the weevil would have been by this date if the shell fire had not been kept up, new methods of control devised and knowledge of them spread broadcast."

"You know familiarity sometimes breeds contempt. The majority of Southern planters have been on intimate speaking terms with this weevil for some years. They recognize his work at every turn and have been forced more or less to 'live with him,' but they really don't know this 'dinky' inhabitant of the cotton plant, for he secretes himself in the bolls and squares. However, they will have no excuse for not knowing what he looks like after inspecting my new poster, for it pictures and describes him so that 'he who runs may read.' And it is well that the reading matter is in large type, for if 'colored pussions' should see by moonlight that picture of a monster weevil they would immediately either choose the city pavements and cause a dearth of perfectly good cotton pickers, or mistake him for an opossum and call on the dogs. Once seen in the daylight, I'll bet my last year's beaver hat to the hole in that doughnut the picture will recur often in the minds of the farmers and with it the accompanying selling argument. If they don't carry away some worth-while ideas, then it's about time for me to join the old ladies' knitting circle."

"You must be very sure of your facts when you put them before the public in such a manner," interrupted the congressman. "Are you positive that what these scientists say is correct?"

"Well," replied Sam, "as a rule, scientists are careful men and don't talk until they think they have the proof, was painfully brought to my notice only the other day while I was riding with one through a very beautiful and interesting country. I talked about everything I saw or could think of, but I couldn't get a 'rise' out of my careful companion. Upon passing a flock of sheep in a field I called them to my friend's attention and asked what breed he thought they were. The scientist would not hazard a guess. At last I became impatient at his conservatism and exclaimed: 'You can at least see that the sheep are sheared and you would say that they are sheared, wouldn't you?' 'No,' he answered, 'I would say that they appear to be sheared on this side.'"

"Now what scintillating idea, by the great horn spoon, would you expect to get out of such a man that you would be able to posterize? Wouldn't you be better off to seek a good shady place and Fletcherize? You might feel like ruminating a bit, but that is not the job of the office of information. It pumps the facts from the scientist and presents them to the public in easily digested form. Doubtless you have seen the poster giving directions for getting high grades for your corn or how to handle that dreaded plague—hog cholera. If you are interested in that food which is found the world around—hen's eggs—perchance you have been directed to the department's egg candling and chilling car by one of these posters, or have studied the one which shows the base of the egg marketing business—the fertile egg kept in a room where it can start incubation and quickly spoil. If you believe in bird sanctuaries, and that the singing laborer is worthy of his hire, Mr. Congressman, it would do your eyes good to stop reading figures which run into the millions and learn how and why you should feed the birds this winter. If you will read that poster I'll agree to shave off my chin whiskers in case you don't take more interest in the protection of birds—an inexpensive and delightful recreation. Yes, there are lots of other posters, pamphlets, and folders appropriate to the varied activities of the department; so many, in fact, I can't remember them all."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Adjutant General Is Swamped With Letters

WASHINGTON.—Pity the poor adjutant general of the army. The war department is being deluged these days with a stream of correspondence, the like of which was never known in the history of America. If there is any lingering doubt of the fact that the people are at last awake to the gravity of the war that doubt is dispelled by the flood of letters that is swamping the adjutant general. If it were not for the fact that Adj. Gen. Henry P. McCain is a mild man and gifted with a world of patience this epistolary onslaught would be calculated to drive him to distraction.



Some idea of the enormity of the war correspondence may be obtained from the fact that on one Monday recently 44,000 pieces of mail came to the adjutant general's office in the war department and the daily average for some time has been 25,000 pieces of mail a day, or 175,000 pieces a week.

In fact, this does not nearly describe the situation, for the figures given do not include memorandum queries from other departments, telephone calls or personal visits from senators and representatives. The inquiries cover all sorts of conceivable subjects connected with the details of a great war. Some may relate to stores; some to live stock; some to cantonments.

All have to be assured by the adjutant general's office and referred to the departments that have jurisdiction over them. Nor do the statistics given—inconceivable as they are—cover all the mass of correspondence received at the department, for many letters go directly to the officers for whom they are intended without passing through the adjutant general's hands.

The stream of letters constantly being referred to the quartermaster general's office is enormous. Countless thousands of letters inquire as to the welfare of individual soldiers, and of course in that branch of the correspondence there will be a constant increase as the army expands and as the units are sent abroad for service on the French battle line.

Rush of War Is Felt at National Capital

REALLY, Washington is tiring. It must be the rush of war that has done it, for the national capital used to be such a lovely place for women to visit. But now we are packed into elevators with men talking war; we are crowded in hotel dining rooms with men talking munitions, and even in the ladies' reception halls at the hotels the men sidle in to continue their war talk.

Everyone is here, though, it seems. Of course the men predominate, because they are primarily the war makers. But there are lots and lots of women here who are carrying on some part of the burden of the war, and they are seen everywhere.

Mrs. George Thacker Guernsey, president of the D. A. R., seems to be all tied up with loads and loads of things bearing on this and that of wartime affairs and business.

Miss Margaret Wilson, the president's daughter, gets around to all of the war benefits, and Mrs. McAdoo, another daughter of the president, is seen in very public activity. She has become a beautiful woman, and has a charming grace that has made her a favorite in Washington society.

Ida Tarbell, who is perhaps the best-known of American women writers, seems to get down here occasionally. She has done some work for George Creel, the official censor, who come of us know as the husband of Blanco Bate.

Real Indian Goes Shopping in Washington

AN INDIAN, full blooded enough to have stepped out of the Gault collection, went shopping the other day—which shows what civilization will do. An eagle feather in his sombrero took the rusa off his job-lot suit and another concession to tribal custom expressed itself in slippers that tried to look like moccasins and failed.

At one store he paused to consider a glass case set out seductively on the bricks. In the case was a wax-faced lady bust, crowned with woman's glory, per pulks of causagy auburn, and a wooden head with no face fit all was compensatingly supplied with a wig of blonde curls. All around were other wigs, with neither heads nor faces; frizzes, fronts, split-locks as natural as life and twice as reliable, transformations for ladies as needs 'em, and many long switches of every colored hair adorned the interior of the case.

The Indian looked and looked and looked. Then he went inside and bought a switch of long black hair.

And while he was about it, two women, who seemingly had nothing better to do than trail the red brother, discussed his state of mind: "I bet that hair makes him think of the time he used to scalp us—" "You'd oughter take a pill for that imagination of yours, Mame. Can't you see he's civilized? Didn't he picker white waist when he mighter boughter red one, and a gold chain instead beads? I bet his wife told him not to dast come home without bringin' her that switch—and can't you see he's wearin' everyday clothe, the same as other men?" And while they abutted their opinions between them the Indian crammed the switch in the pocket that didn't hold the waist and shuffled on.

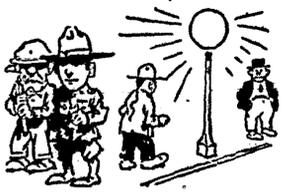
Washington Has Its Dwelling Place of "Light"

EVERY city has its "dwelling-place of light" in the night time. Such thoroughfares in New York, Paris and London have gained world-wide fame, and become by-words in the average household. Washington has not hitherto possessed such a distinctive area, but with the "war-time" booming of the national capital, the unprecedented influx of both citizenry and soldiery into its midst and from prevailing indications gathered there on recent Saturday night visits, that parked district between Seventh and Eighth streets on Pennsylvania avenue will soon bank in such a roseate limelight as has brought renown to Piccadilly, Broadway, and the Champs D'Élysees.

To be sure, many of the features which are so necessarily characteristic of such an area are not present. Yet it is in this that it bids fair to occupy its unique niche in the streets of the world. Soldiers, bronzed of face, which often blends with their khaki, lock arms with middy boys in blue, whispering each others' ears secrets of the sea and land; laborers, worn from their ditch-digging, straggling with hopeless men; Chinamen, gliding their way to their punk-it shops; Salvation Army lassies, tirelessly tending their chinking tamborens, and newboys, colored and white, frisking in play. All these, in one kaleidoscopic picture move under the shadowy statue of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock at this busy point. On such sultry nights, seats on the concrete ledge which encircles the grassy sloped park with its excellent view into the amphitheater of life, are at a premium.

Friends, mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters of these lads who will soon fight side by side with their brother Sammies in France, determined to wring every moment of contact possible out of the short furloughs of their "soldier boys," forced a spirit of frivolity and gaiety into those lulls which are so apt to be pregnant with poignant forebodings.

The only music which greets the ears of these street worshippers is the vibrant clatter of a street car clashing unharmoniously with a street piano. The only amusement, that which may be gained in return for the "good nature" currency of the nomadic inhabitants of its nooks and crannies, are never billed on lurid posters.



WORTH \$1,000 TO HIM, EDWARDS SAYS

Exposure From Trip in Bad Weather Brought Serious Results He Says.

GAINED 21 POUNDS

"If You Had Seen Me the Day I Began Taking Tanlac, You Wouldn't Recognize Me as Same Man," He Says.

"I have gained twenty-one pounds and if you had seen me the day I began taking Tanlac, you wouldn't recognize me as the same man now," said Ed Edwards, 320 23rd street, Denver, Colo., a few days ago.

"Last fall," he continued, "I took a trip up in the country on a big truck, then I had to walk nearly thirty miles in the rain and mud. From this I contracted grippe and was confined to my bed for forty days. I had to cut out eating entirely and for a month I lived on nothing but milk. I hardly knew what sleep was and more than half the time I had to prop myself up in bed so I could get my breath. I had awful headaches and such a terrible cough that I began to think my lungs were affected. No kind of medicine did me any good.

"I have taken four bottles of Tanlac and have never felt better in my life than I do right now and I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for the good these four bottles have done me. My appetite is fine and I can eat and digest just anything I want. I sleep like a rock every night and my strength has increased until I can do any kind of work that comes to hand. I know several people taking it now on account of what it has done for me.

There is a Tanlac dealer in your town.

Something Lacking.

For the first time Louis was hearing the cherry-tree-and-hatchet story. It was very dramatically related by a patriotic aunt, but Louis was not so deeply impressed as he might have been. When the climax was reached and George Washington said, "I cannot tell a lie," Louis displayed his first glimmer of enthusiasm.

"Couldn't he?" he asked. "What was the matter with him?"—Philadelphia Star.

Red Cross Bag Blue makes the laundry happy, makes clothes whiter than snow. All good grocers. Adv.

GIVES SECRET OF SUCCESS

George W. Perkins' Method is to Live Every Day as if It Were to Be the Only One.

"My own method has been to live every day as though it were the only day I had to live, and to crowd everything possible into that day. Pay no attention to the clock or what you are paid, but work and live for all that is in it—just as you play football—and everything else will take care of itself," said George W. Perkins.

"The head of the table is the place where there is most room. It is the tree that grows and grows until it overtops the others that gets the most air and sunshine. The thing for the young man to do is to strive with all the energy he possesses to excel in actual ability.

"Pull is not necessary. Nor should a young man bother too much about his wages. I never asked an increase in my life. You can command sooner or later what you are entitled to—if you pre-eminently deserve it.

"But you have got to be ultra-efficient in some particular thing. You must stand out and do it better than the fellows around you whether you are an office boy, a stenographer or an executive. You must use your head as well as your hands. Don't be afraid to do extra work lest it interfere with your theater going. I don't go to the theater half a dozen times during the winter, not that I don't like it, but there are other things more worth doing."—Leslie's Weekly.

Thick.

A teacher asked her class to write an essay on London. She was surprised to read the following in one attempt:

"The people of London are noted for their stupidity."

The young author was asked how he got that idea?

"Please, miss," was the reply. "It says in the text-books the population of London is very dense."—New York Globe.

Test a man's professions by his practice.

POST TOASTIES

are bully good for any meal and for all the family

Bobby



Battles Which Made the World

JOAN OF ARC AT ORLEANS

How the Holy Maid in Shining Armor Kept France From Becoming English, Only to Meet Her Death in Fire.

By CAPT. ROLAND F. ANDREWS

(Copyright, 1917, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Cresny declares that had not Joan of Arc won her victory over the English and raised the siege of Orleans in 1429 France would have become another Ireland, under the yoke of the triumphant English, and never could have developed those powers which have made her such an influence in the arts and letters and on the manners and feelings of all mankind. The Regent Bedford informed his royal nephew, Henry VI, that all would have gone well and that France would have been as English as England herself had not Joan miraculously appeared to break the English power at the fateful city.

It is not possible here to discuss the mystic personality, the tragically romantic career and the pitiful end of the Maid of Orleans, but there is not the slightest question that to her and to her alone was due the Orleans victory. It is true, of course, that Du Bois, La Hire and some of the other French generals did not hesitate at times to deviate from the letter of her orders in purely military technique, but the inspiration of her presence was the actuating power of the French arms as it was a depressant upon the previously irresistible English, while in higher strategy, as in utilization of the psychological effect, her powers of divination were uncanny. To Joan belongs the glory of driving the English out of France.

With her population starving, the English ravaging her at will, a foreign king proclaimed in her capital and her own disolute prince trifling at Chinon, the affairs of the kingdom were in desperate state when the peasant girl at Domremy, directed by the heavenly voices she heard, or believed she heard, brought herself to the rescue. Orleans was the last stronghold of the French national party. With that city once in their possession the English could pursue their course through the rest of the kingdom without serious obstacle. So to the siege of Orleans came Salisbury, soon to be slain by a cannonball—cannon figuring in this siege for the first time in history—but to be succeeded by the equally skillful and experienced Suffolk. Salisbury carried the Tourelles, the fortification which guarded the head of the bridge across the Loire, but the French broke down the bridge itself, thus preventing the successful army from entering the city. Erecting a series of strong works the English set themselves down to wait the aid of famine, pestilence and exhaustion.

It was then that Joan succeeded in making her way into the presence of the Dauphin, Charles. So powerful were her arguments, so amazing her presence and so rapidly expending her influence with the soldiery and the people that Charles and his advisors, no matter what they may have thought privately as to her powers, felt justified in employing her. Thus "The Holy Maid," clad in shining white armor, striding a majestic war horse and carrying lance and pennon which she handled with the skill of a veteran, came to the command of the armies of France.

Joan's first exploit was so sensational as to make startling impression upon the superstitious soldiery. Marching from Blois with re-enforcements and provisions for Orleans she succeeded under cover of night and a terrific thunderstorm in marching right through the works of the English into the city itself. Here the whole population swarmed about her for the privilege of touching her cloak while overwhelmingly ready with acceptance for the assertion that she was guided by angels.

As the start of her offensive campaign Joan, mounting the wall of the town, called upon the English holding the captured Tourelles to depart under peril of being visited by judgment of God. Gladsdale, who commanded the post, only reviled her. Then for days Joan did nothing, until finally Du Bois, growing impatient, took advantage of an afternoon when she retreated to rally forth for an attack on the bastille of St. Loup, one of the most formidable of the English investing works. So warm, however, was the reception he got that his troops broke and fled, the uproar rousing Joan, who galloped to the scene in all her shining armor and with her white banner flying over her. At once the Orleans rullied, returning to the attack with Joan at their head in what the English afterward called "the charge of hell." St. Loup was stormed, carried and all its defenders put to the sword, save only a few whom Joan was able to save. This was her first sight of battle. She wept as she looked upon the dead and wounded.

Next Joan put her forces in boats and crossed the river, storming and capturing two of the English bastions at the south. In this engagement she was wounded in the heel, but undismayed she determined upon an immediate assault against the Tourelles, strongest of the English posts and the key to the city. Early on the morning of May 7 she compelled her thousands to attend mass, terrified them over the river and began a furious assault against the tete du pont. With Gladsdale's men resisting desperately she

planted her banner on the edge of the fosse, sprang down into the ditch, placed the first ladder against the walls and began to mount. As she rose an English archer drove an arrow through her corselet wounding her cruelly between neck and shoulder. As she fell the English leaped from the wall to make her prisoner, but her devoted French bore her to the rear, where the sight of blood and the anguish of her hurt first made her cry, but in a moment she sat up, drew the arrow from her body with her own hands, betook herself for a few moments to prayer, and then rushed back into the fray to find the discouraged Du Bois ordering a retreat.

"By my God," she cried to the army, as she pointed toward the Tourelles, "you shall soon enter there. When you see my banner wave again up to the walls, to your arms again! For the fort is yours."

Heading the second rush she terrified the English, for they had thought her slain and now saw her apparently risen from the dead. The Breton soldier who was now bearing her banner pushed it forward from the fosse until it touched the wall, whereupon the French swarmed up the ladders, aided by the troops who had been left in the city, but who now placed planks across the ruined bridge and rushed to the attack. Gladsdale striving frantically was sighted by Joan, who cried out to him, "Surrender! Surrender to the king of Heaven!" The hard-pressed English leader disdained her summons, but at that moment a cannon shot carried away the bridge on which he was standing and he fell to death by drowning in the moat. With his death the English abandoned resistance. Three hundred had died in this one fight. Two hundred were taken prisoners. The remaining English abandoned the siege.

Within three months Joan had fulfilled the first part of her promise, the relief of Orleans. Within three months more she stood with her banner at the high altar in Rheims and saw Charles VII anointed king of France.

Her devoted service lasted long after. It ended only with her capture at Compiègne, her sale to the English and her martyrdom at the stake in Rouen. She had saved France. France permitted her to be burned alive.

WOULD TRAVEL FASTER THEN

Driver of Powder-Laden Wagon Tells Critical Youth How He Can Make Better Time—In One Direction.

An employee of a large American granite company was once driving from a railway station with several casks of blasting powder and dynamite cartridges in his load, when he overtook a young man walking. Without waiting for an invitation, the pedestrian climbed into the wagon and sat down upon one of the powder casks. He was a talkative young man, and began at once to make derogatory remarks about the speed of the wagon, or, rather the lack of it.

"We're passing everything on the road," he said, cheerfully—"that is, everything that is stationary." Not receiving a reply, he continued, "I had half a mind to hire a landslip or a glacier just for speed, you know, but I suppose we are doing about as well."

He was silent for some time; then he broke forth with:

"I say, stop the horse! The earth is revolving fast enough to get us there."

Just then he prepared to scratch a match on the cask.

"If you are going my way," said the driver lazily, "this is just as fast as it will be; but, if you want to go straight up at right angles to the road, just light that match on that blasting powder—and you're there now."

The young man decided to walk.

Women as Fortune Builders.

I observe, and you will notice, that notwithstanding the great incursion of women, of late years, into one or another departments of business, they are not of much account as fortune-builders. Some of them earn or make a good deal of money, but they seldom get rich by their own exertions, and nearly all the rich women have inherited their fortunes from men. Moreover, the women who are most successful as money-makers are not, as a rule, the most successful as women. The women seem to be a consecrated sex, too valuable to be employed in mere money-getting. Vast numbers of them earn a living—sometimes a good one—and have to; but few of them get rich. It is common for a young man to start out deliberately to accumulate a fortune. It is uncommon for a young woman to do so. She is much more likely to accumulate a young man—E. S. Martin, in the Atlantic.

Worse Than Death.

Visitor—Isn't it terrible to think that the vessel yonder may dash on the rocks and every soul on board perish?

Old Salt—Yes; but isn't it more terrible to think that maybe the crew's working themselves to death, and perhaps there's not a bit of bacon aboard the entire craft?—London Tit-Bits.

UNCLE JOE'S TRUE VERSION

Veteran Congressman Retells Green Corn Story Which He Declares Is Thirty Years Old.

"Uncle Joe," said a new member of the house to Representative Cannon of Illinois, "I heard a good story about you and green corn."

"Great guns, man, that story is thirty years old," said Mr. Cannon. "Well, I am a new congressman and I tell for it."

"If you are going to tell it again," went on Mr. Cannon, "let me tell it to you right. I have seen more versions of it than there are silk threads in a corn tassel. It's true, all right."

"It happened at the old Willard hotel when it used to be run on the American plan, with three meals a day. I am a light eater, but I am powerfully fond of green corn. One day I had a neighbor on from Danville, who took dinner with me. I had three orders of green corn."

"Joe," says he to me, 'how much board do you pay at this tavern?' I told him. He looked at the stack of corn-cobs, ruminated a moment, and then remarked: 'Don't you think it would be cheaper for you to board at a lively stable?'

SKIN TORTURES

That Itch, Burn and Scale Quickly Relieved by Cuticura—Trial Free.

It takes about ten minutes to prove that a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment will afford relief and point to speedy healing of eczema, itching and irritations. They are ideal for all toilet purposes.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

All Busy.

"One notices in the hospital the nurses between times and all the visitors sit making sweaters and socks for the soldiers."

"Yes, even in the surgical ward you can observe the broken bones knitting."

If you wish beautiful, clear white clothes, use Red Cross Bag Blue. At all good grocers. Adv.

It pays better to be a dentist than an oculist. A man has 32 teeth and only two eyes.

Brevity in eating may yet become the soul of patriotism.

WRIGLEY'S



"After every meal"

The goodly that is beneficial to teeth and stomach is best for children.

Wrigley's Is

Helpful

to all ages. It massages and strengthens the gums, keeps teeth clean and breath sweet, aids appetite and digestion.

The Flavor Lasts



Children Cry For

Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Wm. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Colorado Oil Map Free

Biggest money made in new fields. How \$10 made \$14,000. All free for the asking. Write today. Neill & Hungerford, Denver, Colo.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D.C. Advice and books free. References, testimonials.

Quick Retort.

A lady while going downstairs to dinner had the misfortune to step slightly on the dress of a lady in front of her. The man on whose arm the former was leaning rudely said aloud so that the couple in front might hear: "Always getting in the way like Balaban's ass!"

Upon which the lady whose gown had been trodden on, turning round, replied with a sweet smile:

"Pardon me, it was the angel who stood in the way and the ass which spoke."

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Needles—Just Eye Drops. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A Reasonable Supposition.

The farmer alleged a freight train of the defendant company had hit one of his mules.

"Now, Mr. Jones," said the attorney for the corporation to the aggrieved party, who occupied the witness stand, "will you kindly tell the court whether or not your mule was on the track, the property of the defendant, when hit by the train?"

"Well, sir," replied Mr. Jones, "I didn't witness the occurrence, but I suppose things must have been about as you say. This was a pretty bright mule and I reckon if that train had took out after him in the woods which fringe the track there where he was killed he would have got behind a tree."—Macon Telegraph.

"Hard work is beneficial," says a physician. Of course it is—provided the other fellow doesn't charge too much for doing it.

Never before has the American race known so much about its chest measurements.

He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his house.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

University of Notre Dame

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Offers Complete Course in Agriculture. Full courses also in Letters, Journalism, Library Science, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, Architecture, Commerce and Law.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

W. N. L., DENVER, NO. 34-1517

