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Brotherhood Chairmen Refer Wage Cut To Men

Chicago, July 5.—The general chairmen of the five leading railroad employes' associations today declined to shoulder the responsibility for accepting the wage reductions which went into effect July 1 upon order of the United States railroad labor board. They voted that the entire matter should be "referred to the membership through the various general committees not later than September 1."

The organizations represented were the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Switchmen's Union of North America.

The general chairmen also authorized their chief executives to make arrangements, if possible, to meet a committee of railway executives still to be selected to meet a subcommittee of the five organizations "to consider and if possible adjust all matters in controversy."

The chief executives and committees were directed "to place the representatives of the railway corporations clearly in the record as to whether or not they will request further decreases in rates or compensation, the abolition of schedule rules and regulations or the elimination of time and one-half overtime."

Announcement was made that the resolution will be immediately considered by the other recognized railroad labor organizations.

The resolution, in extenuation of the chairmen's positions, stated that it was not only a wage matter they were called upon to decide. It was declared that in many instances railroad officers have served notice of their intention to abolish time and one-half for over-time in road, freight and yard service, and in addition abolish present rules and conditions.

"Much uneasiness and unrest," the resolution continues, "add to the seriousness of the situation and establish a condition of affairs which makes it practically impossible for the general chairmen to take the responsibility of deciding these important questions, for the reason that we hold that no reduction in wages of the various classes is justifiable."

The resolution directed the executive officers to call to the attention of those in authority

Huge Tax Burden Under New Tariff

Washington, July 5.—Two billion dollars a year must be pulled out of the American pocketbook to pay the additional cost of living that will be imposed by the Republican tariff bill. This is the rough estimate made by Representative Garner (Tex.) ranking Democrat on the Ways and Means committee, who is beginning an examination of the increase in rates under the measure.

Counting the free list, Chairman Fordney, of the Ways and Means committee, contended the average duty rate of the new bill was between 18 and 20 per cent, compared with the 18 55 per cent Payne-Aldrich average and the 6 per cent under the present Underwood measure. Mr. Fordney insisted, however, that the average, after an accurate estimate, would range lower than Payne-Aldrich schedules.

"It will be observed," argued Mr. Garner, "that the larger portion of this \$2,000,000,000 burden will fall upon the actual necessities. That means that every man, woman and child in the United States during the life of this measure will be compelled to contribute to the beneficiaries of the rates the sum of \$20 per annum each.

"The rates in this bill, when considered in the light of American valuation are much higher than in any tariff enacted by Congress since the civil war. The Payne law had an average rate on tax articles of 40 per cent, and on all importations, including free and taxed, of 18 per cent.

"This bill, whose rates are based on American valuation, will be much higher than the foregoing. I do not believe the American people contemplated any such additional burdens when they commissioned Republicans to administer their affairs in the last election."

"The fact that certain carriers, namely, the Missouri & North Arkansas railway and the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic railroad have disregarded the decision and flouted the authority of the United States railroad labor board."

The general chairmen said the resolutions were adopted, "despite all these provocative circumstances, coupled with a common desire to refrain from taking any action that might precipitate a deplorable situation."

Chautauqua at Corona

The Radcliffe Chautauqua will be at Corona July 18, 19 and 20. There will be two entertainments each day—one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. There will be a lecture at each entertainment; there will be two numbers for the little folks, by a gifted story teller; four concerts, two each by The Oakley Concert Co. and The Emerson-Winters Co.; drill and physical culture exercises by "Americans-All," magical performances by the "Mysterious Milburn, and all will be directed by Dr. R. P. Carson, of Denver, Colorado.

The Radcliffe Chautauqua attendance, within a period of six years, has grown from 25,000 to over 4,000,000. From 73 towns in three states, the increase has been to more than 1,500 towns in 41 states. No more convincing evidence could be submitted than the above showing as to the entertaining qualities of this chautauqua, and is sufficient evidence that its members are high-class artists.

The balance from the sale of tickets, after expenses have been paid, will go to Corona's local committee and will be used in connection with promoting the welfare and interest of the community. The people of Corona hope to see a large attendance from different parts of the county, and promise a program full of "pep," profit and pleasure.

Jersey City Prize Fight Profits

New York 3.—Tex Rickard figures that his net profit from the Dempsey-Carpentier fight yesterday would be in the neighborhood of \$550,000.

He said that expenses of all kinds would approximate \$950,000 and taxes on his share \$100,000, while the gross gate receipts were expected to exceed \$1,600,000.

It is figured that Dempsey earned in the neighborhood of \$29,000 per minute for his ten minutes and sixteen seconds of actual fighting.

Government Proceeds. Total government proceeds from the bout will total more than \$400,000, revenue officials estimate. The income tax will take about \$160,000 of the \$300,000 earned by Dempsey and \$77,000 of Carpentier's share. Federal revenue from the sale of tickets will amount to \$160,000.

Carpentier must pay his entire tax to the United States before sailing, and he is likely to face another stringent income tax on arrival in France.

By actual count, there were 823 reporters and telegraphers in the two press sections of the arena. More than 100 wires, including telegraph, cable and telephone, were used to carry the news to the world. It is estimated that the number of words filed about the fight either in Jersey City or New York during the 16 hours between 8 a. m. and midnight of July 2, ran close to 1,000,000.

Washington News Letter

Washington D. C. June 5—Probably no piece of financial legislation ever introduced in the American Congress has been regarded as more mysterious and sinister than the bill recently introduced by Senator Penrose Rep., Penn., authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the time of payment of our war loans to Foreign governments, including interests, about \$11,000,000,000, and to receive bonds and obligations of any foreign government in substitution of those now or hereafter held by the United States under such terms and rates of interest as may be deemed for the best interests of the United States.

Senator Smoot Rep., Utah, asserted that neither the Secretary of the Treasury or the President of the United States had any idea of taking worthless bonds from one country in exchange for good bonds from another, to which Senator McKellar replied that if such is not their intention, why put the provision in the bill? Why give them that authority?

Senator McKellar made a strong plea for the collection of the interest on this indebtedness, about \$500,000,000 per annum, in order to reduce taxation, saying: "I say to my Republican friends that the burden is upon you for legislation. You promised the people to reduce taxation. You are not doing it. I call your attention to fact that there are but two possible ways in which you can reduce taxation in this country at this time. One is by the collection of the interest on this ten or eleven billion dollars of indebtedness. The interest on it will amount to \$500,000,000 a year in round figures, which will be one-tenth of the taxation we impose if we spend \$4,500,000,000 per year. If you will collect that interest you can reduce taxes one-ninth."

Continuing, he said: "I hope that provision which gives the Secretary of the Treasury the right to substitute German, Austrian and Turkish bonds for the bonds of such nations as England, France and Italy and Belgium will be stricken from the bill."

Concerning the power to take bonds of one country for bonds of another, Senator Smoot admitted he thought that is a great power to confer upon the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary Mellon has appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate, which is holding hearings on the bill, but beyond the statement that the only funding negotiation entered into to date with Great Britain, shed no light upon the matter. The Democrats in the Senate are determined to bring to light all the details of this mysterious proposal.

The almost painful notes of discontent over the inaction and apparent inability of the administration continue in the Republican press, which is much severer in its criticism than the Democratic press, because the

Banks Bearing Heavy Burden

In trying to meet the demands of readjustment of industries to the peace basis and to meet the enormous slump in values, the bankers have had about the biggest load to carry of any business.

The grain growers, the fruit producers, the live stock men, have all had to be financed more or less individually and in some states plans were worked out to market large crops by collective methods.

On top of this banks have carried a large share of the Liberty Loans and helped float local bond issues, build market roads and have been forced more or less into handling investments securities for customers.

Hundreds of city and country banks are acting as agents or advisers to customers who invest in bonds and good stocks, and the failure of a large investment brokerage firm at Portland has emphasized this.

latter has shown a disposition all along to give the administration a fair chance to make good.

The Boston Transcript, an ebony-dyed Republican paper, commenting on what it calls the "Republican Failure" and the explanation of some of the President's friends that the Republican majority in Congress is too large to be handled easily, says: "We think we can safely promise the President . . . a considerable reduction in the Republican majority in each House."

The staunch Philadelphia Inquirer, spokesman for Pennsylvania reactionary Republicanism, commenting on the prediction of former Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Good, who recently resigned from Congress, that unless the expenditures of the government are materially reduced and the burden of taxation subsequently lightened the Republicans will be swept out of power, says:

"Beyond a doubt the American people have been greatly disappointed by the up-to-date sum of accomplishments in the directions indicated."

It warns Republican leaders in Congress that they should heed Mr. Good's warning, but sees no evidence of such a desire.

Kansas City Star: Senator Kenyon charges that the shipping board is losing from one-half million to a million dollars a day. That's a lot of money to lose, but then there's always the comforting reflection that the government's money isn't ours—it just grows in the Washington parks.

The Oil Situation

Price of crude oil to the producer has fallen to a minimum in this country and the industry is at a low ebb.

Representatives of the petroleum institute state that there is overproduction in this country and the present output must be curbed thru further decreases in prices for crude oils, if necessary.

The total quantity of petroleum imported this fiscal year into the country will be nearly six billion gallons, against about three billions in 1920, approximately two billions in 1919, a billion and a half in 1918 and one billion gallons in 1917.

The rapid growth of petroleum imports into a country which produces more than two-thirds of the mineral oil of the world, is explained, as the growing disposition of world industries and commerce to move the natural products to points having the best facilities for transforming them into condition for the use of man.

Material change in sentiment in favor of fuel oil, as opposed to coal, has occurred among present and prospective users, because of the abundance and cheapness of fuel oil in the United States. The British coal strike, also is a big influence.

Recent statement of a British official, that the British navy would soon be entirely oil burning, and the conversion of some of the biggest ships in the British merchant fleet to oil burners, shows the trend of fuel oil consumption in England. Yet England is not independent in regard to oil supplies, like the United States.

With increased oil production, fuel users who were diverted to coal during the war, are rapidly returning to oil as the more efficient and economical fuel.

Indicted Ball Players

Chicago July 5.—Judge Hugo Friend, in criminal court today, overruled a motion to quash the general conspiracy indictment against 18 former baseball players and alleged gamblers in connection with the 1919 worlds series scandal, and ordered the trial to continue. Attorneys representing the indicted men moved to quash the indictment, alleging no conspiracy had existed.

The state announced that judge Kenesaw M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, will be called to the witness stand soon and that night sessions of court will be sought to speed up the trial.

The selection of a jury from a special venire of 100 men begins today.

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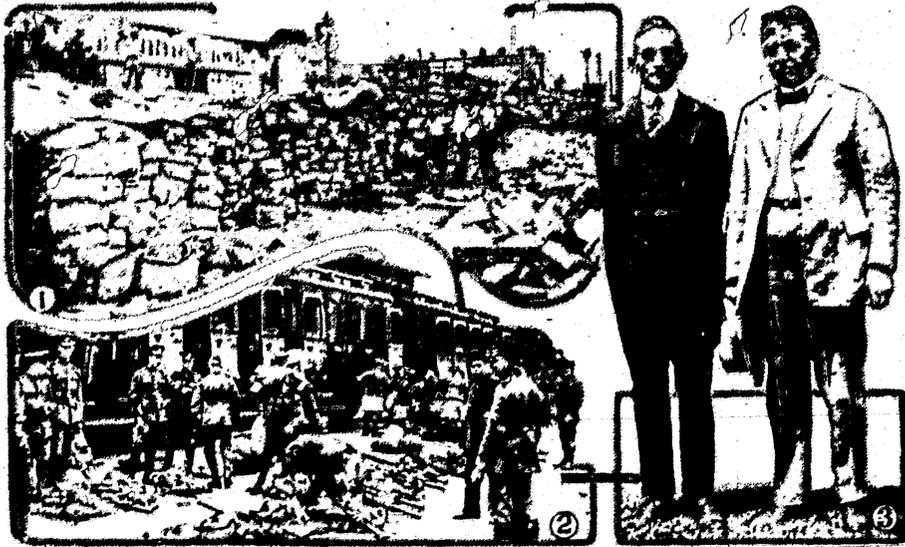
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1—Organized dugout village, founded by an unproved legend, near in Hango, central Silesia, which authorities said must break up. 2—British forces from Cologne detaching at Oppeln to help settle the Upper Silesia problem. 3—Felix Davila, commissioner of Porto Rico, and E. Mont Riley of Kansas City, newly appointed governor of the island, photographed in Washington.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Government is Trying to Solve the Mystery of the Twenty Missing Ships.

MAY BE WORK OF PIRATES

Admiral Sims, Home, Tells Secretary Denby He Was Misquoted—Britain Determined to Crush Irish Revolt—Dawes Made Director of National Budget.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The interest of the world was excited and its imagination stimulated last week by the remarkable story of the 20 lost merchant ships, the mystery of whose disappearance our government is trying to solve. Not since the days of the German U-boats has there been any such a series of maritime disasters, nor was there any such before the war. A number of these 20 vessels which have disappeared within a few months were American or sailing from American ports. The most mystifying of the instances was that of the American schooner Carroll A. Deering, which ran ashore off the North Carolina coast last January with all souls set and every member of the crew missing, as were its small boats. More than two months later the following message in a bottle was picked up near Cape Hatteras:

"Deering captured by off burning boat, something like chaser, taking off everything, hand-cuffing crew. Crew hiding all over ship. No chance to make escape. Ender pleads notify headquarters of Deering."

Naturally the favorite theory concerning these events is that a pirate craft is operating in the Atlantic. Rear Admiral Nulton, commander of the Philadelphia navy yard, inclines to this view. He says:

"It may be possible for an outlaw craft to run wild for a short time, and it could do considerable damage to shipping. If there is a pirate craft, it was or is operating with forged ship's papers. It is always necessary, when a ship enters a port, to have its papers examined, and this craft could operate for a short time with forged papers, but in the end it would disclose its identity."

It is true, also, that by stripping vessels of provisions and fuel the outlaw could continue operations a long time, but eventually it would have to put into some port for repairs. Machinery, you know, cannot run forever without being overhauled and repaired. "If such a craft is operating it will have to return to port at some time, and when it does, I assume there will be interesting developments."

Another theory is based upon the fact that about a year and a half ago the New York police seized documents which revealed a plot which the United States and Canada were forming to get their members to Russia. Those members who were out of work were being instructed to ship on vessels in sufficient numbers to seize the vessels at sea and steer them into soviet Russian ports.

The departments of State and Commerce, however, hold to the plain pirate theory and a world wide lookout for the missing ships and their crews has been ordered.

Admiral Sims, recalled from England by an order from Secretary Denby that seemed especially severe, arrived in Washington Wednesday and reported to the head of the navy Thursday. In reply to Mr. Denby's assertion that he had been misquoted in the reports of his London speech, and the secretary called on him for a correct text of what he said. Mr. Denby said to the correspondents:

in telling me he was misquoted and to tell me, if he could, what he did say in that speech."

At this writing the outcome of the affair, so far as the admiral is concerned, is not known. What is known, however, is that the incident of his speech, the attack on him by some of the Irish-Americans and the possibility of his being disciplined for what he said has aroused a general feeling against hyphenates in England comparable to that that existed during the war. Senators, representatives, Secretary Denby and even President Harding were almost stamped with letters and telegrams protesting against any punishment of the admiral and indorsing the sentiments he had expressed. The Irish were not silent, by any means, but the communications from admirals of Sims were largely in the majority. Neither side was permitted to make a demonstration in New York when the admiral landed, fully a thousand police being massed to prevent such action.

The latter parliament, which was organized recently, was formally opened Wednesday by King George, who, with Queen Mary, journeyed to Belfast for the purpose. No least part of the elaborate ceremonies usual on such occasions was omitted, the Irish republicans created no disturbance and everything passed off in orderly manner. The king in his speech from the throne said he spoke "from a full heart," but he uttered nothing but platitudes, to the disappointment of those who had expected some sensational pronouncement on the Irish question.

In the parliament in London more important statements concerning the Irish troubles were made. For the first time the government admitted that there is real war in Ireland, and Worthington Evans, secretary of war, more than intimated that it would be a war to the finish. He said the government was sending troops continually to the island and would continue to send them as quickly as possible, and that these troops would be given every support. Lord Chancellor Birkenhead spoke to the same effect, and even more emphatically, making it plain that unless a settlement is reached and the southern parliament functions, there will be a military domination campaign much like that employed against the Boers in South Africa.

The most spectacular exploit of the Sinn Feiners last week was the kidnapping of Earl Bandon, for many years the king's lieutenant of County Cork, and the burning of his castle in Forney. Colonel Lambert of the crown forces was killed near Knockroghery, and in reprisal the entire village was burned.

The allies, while still determined that the Turkish nationalists shall not get possession of Constantinople, have now requested, or ordered, the Greeks to defer their offensive against Kemal's forces until an attempt has been made to mediate between the two nations. King Constantine, it is said, consented to wait until some time in July. Lord Curzon, Premier Briand and representatives of Italy arranged for this postponement and professed that if Greece were amenable the three big powers would lift the financial embargo and permit Greece to arrange its fiscal affairs. The French undertook to persuade Kemal Pasha to make concessions leading to an amicable settlement.

The Japanese and Bolsheviks in Siberia, who have been on the point of hostilities for some time, are reported to have had a fight near Nikolavovok. The government of the Far Eastern Republic at Chita has mobilized its forces and has been promised active aid by the Moscow government. It reports the complete defeat of a body of troops personally commanded by Gen. Haruo von Ungern-Sternberg, anti-Bolshevik leader. This is denied by dispatches from Harbin, which credit Ungern-Sternberg with repeated successes. Japan has presented to the Chita government eight rigorous conditions as a basis for recognition—so harsh that they will be hardly acceptable.

Three anchored submarines were destroyed by the United States forces last week—but the boys will not

easily perceive the value of the exploit, except that it proved our aerial bombers and destroyer gunners are pretty good marksmen, at least when the target is stationary and helpless. The first test was made by a bombing squadron of the air force, and the submarine was speedily sunk. Then a bunch of destroyers charged on two U-boats, at full speed, and filled them full of shells in quick time. Other tests are to follow. Of course, the targets were submarines that once belonged to Germany.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chicago has been persuaded by President Harding to take the place of director of the new federal budget system and is already on the job. He had an interview with the President and then announced that he would ask a number of experienced business men to serve in the budget bureau without pay. The first of these is William T. Abbott of Chicago, whom General Dawes invited to serve as assistant director. He also requested that Brig. Gen. George Moseley and Col. Henry Smither be detailed to help him. Both of them distinguished themselves in organization work during the war.

Mr. Dawes made some cutting remarks about the inadequacy of the budget legislation, adding: "One might as well be handed a toothpick with which to tunnel Pike's peak. It is evident that if this, the greatest business crisis which our government has ever confronted, is to be properly met, chief reliance will have to be placed upon something else than the pitiful machinery provided by law with which to exercise the wide powers extended to the budget bureau. I am, therefore, accepting the position of director of the budget only with the idea that the patriotism of the bureau chiefs and the country as a whole can be aroused in this emergency that it will be met as was the emergency of war four years ago."

With its mind set more firmly on present economy than on adequate national defense, congress last week about made up its mind that the United States could get along safely with a very small army and navy personnel. Despite the utmost efforts of the advocates of preparedness and contrary to the known wishes of the administration, the army is to be reduced to 150,000 men by October 1, and the enlisted personnel of the navy is to be cut to 100,000. At least 50,000 men must be discharged from the army, regardless of their enlistment terms, in addition to the normal discharges, which are estimated at 20,000. Senator New of Indiana declared the 50,000 can sue the government for their salaries if the terms of their enlistment contracts are thus ignored.

The senate in this yielded completely to the demands of the house, and in return received assurance that the Horah disarmament amendment would be adopted by the house in substitute for the Porter resolution. This, too, will be distasteful to the administration. It may be President Harding can and will do something to prevent this return to a state of unpreparedness by interposing his veto.

Secretary of the Navy Denby has taken steps to check the tendency to introduce soviet methods into the navy, believing them to be subversive of discipline. There have been two known instances of this so far, and in both cases Mr. Denby has removed from command the chief officer responsible. In the first, Capt. C. D. Stearns has been detached from command of the battleship Michigan for permitting the enlisted men to form a committee to pass upon disciplinary measures among members of the crew. In the other case, the crew of an unnamed vessel was permitted to express its preference by vote as to where the ship should be taken to go into dry dock; the commander, also unnamed, was detached from his command.

In disapproving the sentence of dismissal imposed by a naval court-martial on Lieut. Commander Athol E. George, United States naval reserve force, convicted of disobeying an order of the commanding officer of his ship, who is a medical officer of the navy, Secretary Denby has established the rule that no line officer is subject to the command of a staff officer of superior rank.

The Cuckoo Clock From Mother

By DORA MOLLAN

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Young Mr. Pepper stood in his own dining room, hands in pockets, pipe between his teeth, surveying the whole with an air of perfect contentment. His bachelor dreams were realized. He was married at last to Mabel—this was the first day in their own home and they had been arranging their wedding gifts, with delightful interruptions to explain how wonderful and everything they two had met and loved—and everything.

"There is only one fly in the ointment," remarked Harry Pepper. "And that is—"

Pretty Mabel hung on his words expectantly. "What is it, dearest?" she asked.

"The—cuckoo clock, honey."

"The cuckoo clock, honey?" she stammered, "why mother gave me that—I asked her to—I love it, Harry!"

Tears brimmed her lovely eyes. Harry kissed her, and assured her that he, too, had admired those impertinent reminders of the flight of time, but always at a distance. "I never expected to have one in my own home," he smiled.

"But you knew—you knew, Harry, that I adore them—they are cunning."

"I knew it," he admitted, "but I thought after you married me you would not care for such an absurdity. You see, darling, I'm tired at night after a nerve-racking day at the office, and then to have a silly little bird pop out of ambush and remind me it's time to go to bed—but never mind, I'll get used to it after a while."

"You're an old dear," cried Mabel, but while Harry Pepper smiled patiently his was no merry spirit.

Came one morning when the neighborhood was rife with tales of burglaries and the Smith's home had escaped ransacking. Came another morning a week later when a frightened maid rushed upstairs and announced that the silver spoons had disappeared from the sideboard and that the cuckoo clock was missing from its accustomed place.

"I cannot feel sorry, darling," said innocently Mr. Pepper to his distracted wife; "but I will call up the police station right away," and he did.

He went to the city that morning with a curious feeling of satisfaction. "Some discerning burglar," he muttered, "I'd like to give him a tip about the blue glass vases that Aunt Lucretia donated—well, perhaps Nora's will break them some day when she's dusting! I love my home—but some of the wedding presents!"

In the meantime Mabel Pepper had called up her sympathetic mother and related the story of the burglary. "I really miss his cheerful little call," she added.

"Never mind, dear," comforted her mother—"there are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught, and there are just as charming birds as ever sang in a cuckoo clock!"

So her mother told Mabel's sad experience to great-aunt Lucretia and to Harry's Uncle Benjamin, who called on her that day. In the meantime the police searched diligently for the midnight marauder.

Mr. Harry Pepper lost his cheery bearing. A troubled look came into his eyes, and he made several grievous mistakes in his work. "Hanging the cuckoo clock!" he muttered savagely one night after Mabel had confided to him that there was wretchedly lonely some all day there without him—and that the empty house seemed more cheerful when she could hear the cunning little chirp of the clock.

"Hanging the cuckoo clock!" he cried. "I never heard such a fuss made over anything in my life."

Of course Mabel was a sensible young woman, and thought of many other things, and had plenty of amusement to distract her mind, but for the moment her new home was paramount in her thoughts.

One Sunday morning, a couple of weeks after the burglary Mabel came down to breakfast and found the table gay with roses, while her chair was heaped with packages.

"Happy birthday, darling," said her husband, as he slipped a pearl ring on her finger. "I must kiss you how many times—sixteen?"

Mabel told him and then began to open her packages. "Such large ones, dear," she exclaimed; "you must help me."

"A cuckoo clock—from mother. Just like the other one. Isn't it, dear? Do hang it in the old place, Harry—there."

She squealed again when she found that Aunt Lucretia had remembered her birthday with—a cuckoo clock. And once more when Harry's Uncle Benjamin's gift was unwrapped and disclosed another cuckoo clock.

"Three!" laughed Mabel hysterically. "Harry, what shall we do with them?"

"The more the merrier," said Harry goodly. "Then, to the hovering maid servant. 'What is it, Nora?'"

"Please, Mr. Pepper, I found this on the back doorstep this morning." She gave him a large package wrapped in newspapers.

"What can it be, Harry?" asked his wife cautiously.

"I'm afraid, dearest—yes—another clock!" He held it up and antogated the weights. To one of them was fastened a crumpled envelope.

bel. He must be an honest burglar!"

Harry opened the letter and read the penciled lines:

"Dear Mr. Pepper—Hears your clock, my wife won't have it in the house, she hates cuckoo clocks. It's the wife's house and I let her have what she wants, respectfully—nobody you no."

The Peppers laughed until they cried, and the laughter as the tears seemed to wash away all the soreness and the bitter feeling caused by the clock. "We shall keep them all," declared Mr. Pepper generously, "to remind me of my selfishness."

"We shall keep only one and ask permission to change the others for something else," declared Mrs. Pepper, "and this being the wife's house you must let me have what I want!"

"It is yours," grinned Mr. Pepper.

"Then—my way is that it is our home—and we must both have what we want—and the best way to do that is to make up our minds to each like what the other likes—and the rest was buried in the shoulders of her admiring husband.

ERROR COST ARTIST'S LIFE

How A. M. Villard, French Draughtsman, Unintentionally Violated Drastic Law of China.

Of the design of a postal stamp that cost the life of the artist, the Trail d'Union says:

"A. M. Villard, a draughtsman of exceptional ability, was in 1849 employed in the Chinese customs office. He was requested to design new postal stamps to be issued on the sixtieth birthday of the emperor's mother.

"Proud of the distinction thus conferred upon him, Villard did his best to satisfy the Peking government, but made two fatal mistakes. He used the abbreviation 'Imp. China Post' instead of spelling out 'Imperial Chinese Post.' As a Chinese public official he was expected to know that the criminal code forbids any abbreviation in a public document under severe penalties.

"Still worse was Villard's other offense. One of his designs was in purple, the use of which color was the exclusive prerogative of the imperial house, and a capital offense for any other person.

"His artistic achievement and good intentions notwithstanding Villard was disgraced, and told that he deserved capital punishment for his unheard-of even if unintentional, offense against the imperial house.

"In deference to France (Villard was a Frenchman) he was not put to death, but sent on official business to Tibet, a mission that was considered another form of execution. And indeed Villard was never heard of afterward."

To Wearers of Artificial Eyes.

Wearers of artificial eyes usually remove their glass eyes upon retiring in order to rest the orbital tissues during the hours of repose. This practice, absolutely necessary with eyes of the simple shell type (until comparatively recently the only kind used), if a disagreeable supposition is to be avoided, need not be followed by wearers of artificial eyes of the double shell type, the type most commonly used today—this on the authority of Doctor Coulomb whose paper on this subject was read by Professor de Lapersonne at a recent meeting of the academy of medicine. This feature of double shell eyes is attributable to the fact that, because of their special construction, they permit the tears to flow normally through their natural channels so that the secretions are carried away instead of accumulating in the hollow of the eye socket to cause maceration of the tissues.—From Le Petit Parisien.

Grave of John Howard Payne.

In Georgetown, the oldest part of Washington, is buried the author of "Home, Sweet Home," the song which has been translated into almost every language in the world. John Howard Payne was the American consul in Tunis, where he died about seventy years ago. Many years later W. W. Corcoran, a noted philanthropist, thinking it a shame that a man who loved home so much should be buried thousands of miles away from it, paid the expenses for the bringing of Payne's body home. He was then buried at Oak Hill cemetery, Georgetown, in the plot in front of the chapel. The spot is marked by a pedestal on which is a bust of the poet.

Historic Mountain.

Pisgah, a mountain of the Abartim range, east of the Dead sea, from the top of which Moses viewed the promised land, has been identified also with the modern Naba, a ridge which projects westward from the plateau of Moab, near the northeastern end of the Dead sea. It commands an extensive view of the whole of western Palestine. There are two summits, the higher, Ras Naba; the lower and outermost, Ras Siyagh. The latter commands the whole of the Jordan valley, and is probably identical, says the Jewish Encyclopedia, with the "top of Pisgah which looketh down upon Jerhimon."

Passing of the Dream.

The first year: "My husband's the most thoughtful man! My dears, he brought me home a five-pound box of candy this afternoon!"

Third year: "I wonder what my husband's been doing. He brought me home a five-pound box of candy this afternoon."—Buffalo Commercial.

AN OPEN LETTER TO WOMEN

Mrs. Little Tells How She Suffered and How Finally Cured

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was not able to do my household and had to lie down most of the time and felt bad in my left side. My monthly periods were irregular, sometimes five or seven months apart when they did appear would last for two weeks and were very painful. I was sick for about a year and a half and doctored but without any improvement."

A neighbor recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to me, and the second day after I started taking it I began to feel better and I kept on taking it for several months. Now I keep house and perform all my household duties. You can use these facts as you please and I will recommend Vegetable Compound to everyone who suffers as I did."—Mrs. J. B. LITTLE, 3455 Livingston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

How much harder the daily tasks of a woman become when she suffers from such distressing symptoms as were experienced by Mrs. Little. No woman should allow herself to get into such a condition because such troubles may be speedily overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is more than fifty years old.

Why hang around the station like this? No train for four hours."

"I want to see if I can't intercept a cook starting back for town."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THIS MAN DREADED TO SEE NIGHT COME

Was So Restless He Couldn't Sleep and Daylight Was Always Welcome.

"With the exception of a little milk toast, which comprised my diet for more than eight weeks, I could not eat anything," said Capt. Geo. W. Womble, residing at 107 Jennings St., Knoxville, Tenn., a highly respected citizen of that city.

"I am now able," continued Captain Womble, "after taking two bottles of Tanlac, to eat practically anything. I had a bad form of stomach and intestinal trouble for a long time and for months my condition had been such that I suffered agony. I got so I could not eat the simplest food. I tried doctor after doctor and all kinds of medicine, but nothing that was prescribed for me seemed to do me any good. I had a terrible pain in my breast just over my heart and for weeks and weeks I got no relief."

"I finally got so nervous that I actually dreaded to see night come, as I could not sleep, and was always so restless that I would rejoice to see daylight come. I was also constipated all of the time. In fact, life seemed a burden and I was so miserable that I was almost on the verge of despair. Several of my neighbors told me about Tanlac and advised me to try it."

"I am personally acquainted with Mr. Dan M. Chambliss, of the firm of Kuhlman & Chambliss and when I told him of my condition and how I suffered he advised me to begin taking Tanlac without delay and that it had relieved hundreds of the best people in Knoxville. I have now taken two bottles of Tanlac and am giving you this testimonial in the hope that it may induce others to take it. Since taking this medicine I actually feel like I had been made all over again with the youth, energy and ambition of a sixteen-year-old boy."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Advertisement.

No Trespassers Allowed.

One of the wings of the plane had broken and its pilot, after crashing through a mass of planking and plaster found himself rearing on a concrete surface in utter darkness.

"Where am I?" he asked feebly. "You're in my cellar," came an ominous voice out of the blackness. "But I'm watching you."—American Legion Weekly.

CUSTOMS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Who among us would say to-day, "I never use a Dentifrice, I never have to?" Yet fifty years ago, odd as it may seem, not one person in 1,000 used a Dentifrice—or even a tooth brush.

So to-day, after more than 20 years of persistent publicity of Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic Powder for the Feet, not many walk around with their feet so sore. "You know I never have to use a Powder for the Feet!"

More than One Million five hundred thousand pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.

The reason is this: Lacerating and chafing the feet in leather or canvas shoes is bound to create friction, more or less. Allen's Foot-Ease removes the friction from the shoes, and freshens the feet. It is this friction which causes smarting, callouses, corns and bunions. You know what friction does to your motor-car axle. Why not remove it from your footwear by sprinkling into your shoes 10-cents Allen's Foot-Ease, the cleanly, wholesome, healing, Antiseptic powder? Get the habit, as millions now have it.

Passing of the Dream.

The first year: "My husband's the most thoughtful man! My dears, he brought me home a five-pound box of candy this afternoon!"

Third year: "I wonder what my husband's been doing. He brought me home a five-pound box of candy this afternoon."—Buffalo Commercial.

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Lingerie Is of Winsome Design

When the young bride of great-grandmother's day, with delighted fingers, untied the satin ribbons and folded back the dainty wrappings and held up to admiring eyes the lavender-scented, sheer linen lingerie, so white and fresh with its embroideries and hemstitching, she must have said with reason, "Nothing lovelier could be made." Her great-granddaughter of today can say with even greater reason, "Nothing lovelier can be made" as she faces the bewildering choices that meet her gaze.

Since lingerie of all sorts has become an expression of the talent of the greatest artists of the famous Parisian houses designing clothes for the well-dressed woman, writes a Paris fashion correspondent, the wealth of ideas, the fineness of workmanship, the daintiness of decoration, the sheerness of material, the simplicity and rich charm of the articles de trousseau, contrasting with the fantastic ingenuity of more daring creations, give ample choice for every taste, but, alas! not for every fortune. A king's ransom of other days would seem a mere bagatelle in comparison with a single season's lingerie bill for the richly dressed woman of today.

Never were silks softer or lincens of a finer texture, real laces used more profusely or embroideries more deftly done or trims and plaits more charmingly combined or decorative motifs more cleverly placed than in the amazing collections now awaiting millinery approval. And never were prices higher.

New Models for Parisian Brides.
Many of the large dressmaking houses making a specialty of lingerie, negligees and tea gowns are now showing new and ravishing models to their Parisian clientele. Foremost among the showing along this line was the exhibition by a well-known firm of trousseaux executed for their private clientele. These trousseaux were pe-

narrow valenciennes lace. Others, more elaborate in character, were extensively embroidered, and all were trimmed with deep edgings of real lace, linche or valenciennes.

Lingerie this season is cut with special relation to the type and silhouette of the outer garment, which explains the enormous vogue of black underwear, made of triple voile. These garments are sometimes plain with the exception of an arrangement of very narrow plaits, or are edged, top and bottom, with a six-inch band of cobwebby black lace or embroidered tulle.

Miss Jenny has most original ideas for combinations, of which the corsage is cut in a high point in the center front. From this point two ribbons go over the shoulders and hold up the back. Another variation of the conventional shoulder ribbons is obtained by crossing these on the back. The backless chemise, brought in by the backless décolletage, frequently has an amusing triangular motif of silver lace set into the front, which softens to some extent the outrageously deep Y décolletage of the dress.

Unique Designs for Less Conservative.
A new item in lingerie has made its appearance, namely, the hip belt, made of double pink chiffon, which is worn to keep up the uncorseted figure from too greatly straining the seams of the new tightly draped dresses.

It is astonishing how closely styles in underwear follow those in dresses. This is especially true since the great French dressmaking houses are giving almost as much prominence to lingerie as they are to outer garments.

A reflection of the craze for plaiting seen in our dresses last summer is in the new models of lingerie for this spring. Straight garments on the order of the princess slip, always much worn by French women, are in solid plaiting, whether the slip be of fine white linen, silk or some of the more perishable materials that appear



Underalls for Wear With Lace or Chiffon Dresses; Combination of White Voile and Black Chantilly Lace Motifs; No Straps Over Shoulder to Hold Bodice in Place.

cularly complete in that they included table and bed lincens. There were tablecloths for formal occasions, rich with deep borders of flet and Brussels laces and beautiful embroidery in bands and motifs, as well as scattered designs, which frequently echoed the pattern of the lace. One cloth of heavy linen relied entirely upon narrow hand-hemstitched bars, forming interesting oblong shapes, for its decoration.

The tea cloths and luncheon sets for more intimate occasions were becomingly of finer texture, with lighter Brussels and finer flet laces and embroideries of an almost unbelievable lightness of tracery, as well as cloths of rose, yellow and orange linen embroidered in white. Especially interesting and novel tea cloths and napkins were made of fine creu handkerchiefs. For decoration these had applique borders in scrolls, conventional circles or squares of self-material.

Among the bed lincens, to American eyes the peculiarly French deep overshoe, with its florid embroidery and monogram was of special interest. There were large, square pillowcases to match. For every-day wear the pillowcases and overshoe were of very simple design, having deep hemstitched hems and the embroidered monogram of the bride-to-be.

Lingerie Conforms to Fashions.
The lingerie for these trousseaux was all developed in white linen of a wonderful fineness. This was made in sets of three—nightgown, chemise and corset. There were those for simpler wear, with the monogram of the wearer in small and dainty design, with just a touch of embroidery, at the top of the garments and ending of

to find great favor among women who do not hold to conservative underwear. In nightgowns we have the 1830 yoke and puff sleeve so much featured recently in girls' frocks.

Quite fantastic in design and color are the new models in lingerie for the less conservative woman of fashion. These are of crepe-de-chine, triple voile or colored linen in white, trimmed with a color or in solid color with the garniture in a contrasting shade.

Among some new designs in French lingerie are elaborate models in closed drawers. The new models are of the closed drawer style. All the drawers are mounted on an elastic band and slip on like knickers.

Triple voile in both white and colors is a favorite material for underclothes of this type.

On a model of fine white linen with valenciennes lace trimmings the lace is in the form of insertion and edging, the former being used as a border design extending up the sides and joining the two sections in place of an ordinary seam, while the latter forms little tiers of ruffles on the sides just below the band of insertion.

Another model in white linen with increased motifs of white valenciennes lace is cut in one piece and barred by a ladder-stitch embroidery, the effect of panels. Each panel at the bottom is cut into deep points, the edges of which are scalloped. Between these two pointed panels are diamond-shaped medallions of the valenciennes lace. These again appear in each panel half way up the garment.

One of the newest underalls for wear with lace or chiffon dresses is a combination of white voile and black chantilly lace motifs.

Southwest News From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

The Rock Island has advised the Corporation Commission of plans for a new \$100,000 station at Tucumcari, N. M.

Work on the federal aid road between Socorro and San Antonio, a distance of ten miles, is going ahead rapidly and much of the grading has already been finished.

The New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Farmington August 25 and 26. The farm bureau picnic will be held on the same dates.

Jesus Medina has been acquitted at Taos, N. M., on the charge of assaulting Dr. Horatio Taylor, Presbyterian mission doctor, near Dixon last fall, the physician was driving along the road.

The annual convention of the Arizona Lumber Men's Club was held at Flagstaff with wholesale and retail lumber men from all sections of Arizona, Texas, New Mexico and California in attendance.

With the largest enrollment in the history of the Normal University at Las Vegas, N. M., Prof. Jonathan Wagner and the board of regents are having a hard time finding quarters for the 1,200 students which have been enrolled.

The first quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association's executive board was held at the Aragon hotel in Magdalena June 20. Many problems connected with the stock raising industry were taken up.

Bisbee and Tombstone claim the distinction of having the most typically western titles for streets. Tombstone points with pride to Tough Nut street, on which the county courthouse and jail are located and Sweet Nut street. One of the principal thoroughfares of Bisbee is Tombstone Cañon. Another bears the title of Brewery Gulch.

Three complaints, containing charges of forgery, embezzlement and attempting to utter a fictitious note, have been filed in Phoenix Justice Courts against Fred J. Wright, proprietor of the Phoenix detective agency of his name. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Wright, who, when last heard from, was in Hermosillo, Mexico.

Water was flowing through more than half of the town of San Marcial, N. M., as a result of two breaks in the dikes on the Rio Grande. People were moved out of the flooded district, while large crews were working on the dikes north of the city to prevent them going out and flooding the entire town. The flood water did not reach the business district.

Justice of the Peace Nat T. McKee of Phoenix has dismissed the case against Ben R. Clark, former deputy state land commissioner of Arizona. Although five complaints were filed against Clark, alleging that he had committed illegal acts while he held the state office, his preliminary hearing was held on one charge only, that of withholding records belonging to the office from his successor.

The problem of the eight-mile draw which has been bothering the road builders of Chaves county, N. M., for many years will soon be solved by the construction of a big cement spillway at Roswell. For many years every time there was a big rain and the flood waters came down this was washed out and for a time the road would be impassable but with the aid of the highway commission the entire draw will be cemented.

Andrew B. Stroup of Albuquerque received his commission as supervising federal prohibition agent for the border district.

According to reports received in Silver City from the Gila country, the wheat crop this season will be up to the standard but the straw will be much shorter than that of last year. The wheat is now heading and if the weather continues warm the cutting will start about the first of July. Owing to the increased acreage many of the farmers have been purchasing new binders and other machinery to take care of the crop.

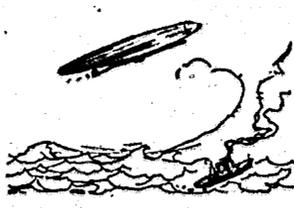
In the Superior Court of Graham county, at Safford, Ariz., W. F. Lathrop, former manager of the Safford branch of the Gila Valley Bank and Trust Company, who had plead guilty to the embezzlement of some \$20,000 of the bank's funds, was given an indeterminate sentence by Judge Chambers, the minimum period of imprisonment in the state penitentiary at Florence being one year. The bank was protected by a bond and has been paid the full amount of the defalcation by the bonding company.

Whether the Central Bank of Phoenix will reopen for business will be determined shortly, according to Charles W. Fairfield, state superintendent of banks, who has returned from New York from a series of conferences with the surety companies vitally interested.

According to Crop Statistician E. F. Sars, the wheat production for New Mexico this season will be over 6,000,000 bushels, this amount being divided about equal between the spring and winter crops. The total acreage of the state is over 60,000.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

\$2,000,000 "Gibraltar of the Skies"



WASHINGTON.—Official Washington is beginning to sit up and take notice over the delivery by John Bull to Uncle Sam of the \$2,000,000 naval airship, R-38, scheduled for early fall. This "Gibraltar of the Skies" is now tuning up at Bedford, and Commander Maxfield, U. S. N., is now in England with an American crew. The trip across the Atlantic is expected to take two or three days, the airship's cruising speed being 60 miles an hour.

After tuning up and trials by an English crew, to be certain that everything is all right, the ship will be turned over to the Americans who will familiarize themselves with it until it is ready to start for the United States.

These are its main dimensions and characteristics: Length, 635 feet; diameter 85 feet 4 inches; capacity,

2,700,000 cubic feet; total lift power under normal conditions, 83 tons; total horse power, 2,100; engines, 6 Sunbeam Cossacks of 350 horse power each; crew, 30.

Its gasoline capacity is 30 tons, which is sufficient for a flight of 5,000 miles, if flying at full speed, 70 miles an hour, or 4,500 miles, equal to the distance from Great Britain to Japan, if traveling at 60 miles an hour, the cruising speed. The maximum height the ship can reach is 25,000 feet, as compared with 24,000 feet by the L-71.

As a warship it will be the most powerful thing twixt the earth and the sky. Its armament will consist of 14 Lewis machine guns; one 350-pound automatic gun, eight 250-pound bombs, and four other bombs. There will be two machine gun platforms at the inlet on the outside of the ship, one at the very stern, and another 100 feet from the tail on the bottom side of the ship to repulse attacks from beneath. Other guns will control the cabins and each of the engine gondolas.

Inside the bottom of the airship, below the gas bags, are all sorts of protective devices, such as gasoline tanks that, by the press of a button, are instantly dropped out of the ship, ballast water bags, and automatic bomb droppers.

These Tax Bills Radically Different

FOUR bills imposing a land tax and a heavy inheritance tax, and eliminating most of the present taxes have been introduced in the house by Representative Keller of Minnesota. The bills are sponsored by the committee of manufacturers and merchants on federal taxation and by the Farmers' Federal Tax league.

One bill imposes a tax of 1 per cent on land values in excess of \$10,000, after exempting buildings and improvements, and in the case of farms the cost of clearing and draining and maintenance of fertility. The exemptions are so applied as to exempt from taxation, according to Mr. Keller's estimate, approximately 98 per cent of all actual farmers. The bill aims to tax holders of natural resources, valuable sites in cities, and the holding of land out of use.

The inheritance tax bill applies a tax of 1 per cent on estates of from \$20,000 to \$25,000, 2 per cent on estates from \$25,000 to \$50,000, 4 per cent on estates from \$50,000 to \$150,000, 6 per cent on estates from \$150,000 to \$250,000, and graduated taxes on larger estates on an increasing scale until the point of \$100,000,000 is reached, after which the tax is 50 per cent.

Another bill repeals all existing transportation and sales taxes except those on tobacco and distilled spirits, oleomargarine, habit forming drugs, and products of child labor, and repeals the excess profits tax and the 10 per cent tax on incomes of corporations.

Another bill amends the income tax law so as to distinguish between "earned" and "unearned" income. The tax on "unearned" income, together with the super-tax, is retained, but the tax on "earned" incomes is cut in two.

Mr. Keller figures that these taxes, with customs and other miscellaneous revenue, would raise funds sufficient to meet the government budget, and in addition provide a sinking fund which would pay off the government debt in 30 years.

Small Luxuries: \$20,000,000 Spent Daily



YES, indeed, the people are feeling a mighty poverty-stricken these days. Candy, tobacco, soft drinks, jewelry and minor luxuries now are being purchased at the rate of \$7,200,000,000 a year in Chicago, New York and other big cities of the United States. This is shown in reports of tax collections made to the Treasury department.

At least \$20,000,000 daily now is going over the counters of merchants dealing in small luxuries, according to the reports. This is an estimate based on the fact that the government now is receiving approximately \$80,000,000 a month from luxury taxes. Such taxes are based on about one-tenth of the cash received by the merchant.

With the approach of summer, thousands of Americans are apparently feeling the call of the open road. The sale of new automobiles now is putting nearly \$7,000,000 a month in the government's coffers, including purchases of approximately \$70,000,000 worth of cars.

The tax collectors are getting nearly \$10,000,000 each 30 days via the railroad ticket office. Travel taxes usually increase during the vacation months, June, July and August, but last summer there was very little change over the winter period.

Pennies that go into the little glass jar kept by the soda dispensers now bring the government nearly \$7,000,000 each month, indicating an enormous demand.

Chewing gum brings the government the comparatively small total of \$180,000 monthly. This indicates that the United States now is chewing monthly approximately 20,000,000 packages, or 1,300,000,000 sticks.

The country is spending \$20,000,000 a month for candy.

Smokers now contribute approximately \$24,000,000 monthly to the government in taxes on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and snuff.

"Never Did," Says United States Steel

THE United States Steel corporation and its 11 subsidiaries have filed with the federal trade commission an answer to the commission's complaint of last April in which unfair competition in interstate commerce was alleged. The case will now go to trial on its merits before the commission.

Answering each of the 12 allegations set out in the original complaint, the steel corporation and its subsidiaries call attention to the decision of the United States Supreme court on March 1, 1920, dismissing the suit brought against the corporation by the government under the Sherman anti-trust act. They aver that the record of the court shows:

"That respondents did not have a monopoly of the iron ore deposits, either in the Lake Superior district or in the state of Alabama or in the United States at large; did not own or control the ultimate iron ore supply of the United States; did not own or control a monopoly of the coal suitable for steel making purposes in the United States; did not possess a monopoly of the railroad and lake transportation

lines to the manufacturing plants of said subsidiaries.

"That respondents did not own or control a sufficient amount of any branch of steel manufacturing to constitute a monopoly thereof; did not fix or control the prices of steel; did not possess the power to either control or destroy their competitors; did not control the prices of steel products nor fix the prices charged by their competitors."

The companies admit that the corporation has a capital stock outstanding of the par value of \$468,643,600, and of a book value exceeding \$1,500,000,000, and that the gross sales of the corporation and its subsidiaries aggregate more than \$2,000,000,000 annually.

Are You All Worn Out?

Do you suffer daily backache and stabbing pains—feel worn out and dispirited? You shouldn't! You want to be well and the best way to get well is to find what is making you feel so badly. You should look, then, to your kidneys. When the kidneys weaken you suffer backache, rheumatic pains and urinary irregularities; your head aches, you are tired, nervous and depressed. Help the weakened kidneys with Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's have helped thousands. They should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Colorado Case

John G. Lindemeyer, 413 Canyon Ave., Fort Collins, Colo., says: "Many a night I have paced the floor with a terrible pain in my back. The kidney secretions were unnatural and burned in passage. Nothing ever helped me like Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's stopped the pains and made my kidneys normal. I am eighty years old and I have never felt better than I do now."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

BETTER DEAD

Life is a burden when the body is racked with pain. Everything worries and the victim becomes despondent and downhearted. To bring back the sunshine take

GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The national remedy of Holland for over 200 years; it is an enemy of all pains resulting from kidney, liver and uric acid troubles. All druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

As it Impressed Her.
Mr. Bohr—Some people claim the world is flat. How absurd!
The Girl (stifling a yawn)—Well, it may be so to them.
Mr. Bohr—But you believe it's round, don't you?
The Girl—Yes, but it seems awfully flat when you're around.—Boston Transcript.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



Take Aspirin only as told in each package of genuine Bayer Tablets of Aspirin. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during 21 years, and proved safe by millions. Take no chances with substitutes. If you see the Bayer Cross on tablets, you can take them without fear for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetylacetic Acid of Salfcyllacaid.

Lines to Be Remembered.
Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. No man has ever learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is Doomsday.—J. W. Emerson.

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin.
On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexions, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.

Could Fill a Chair All Right.
Dull looking and extremely fat boy approaches office manager—"Excuse me, mister, did you advertise for a quick, bright boy to run errands for you?"



Cigarette

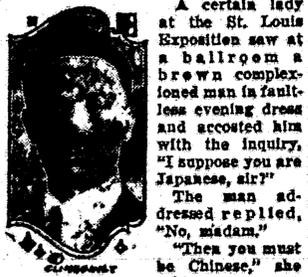
No cigarette has the same delicious flavor as Lucky Strike. Because Lucky Strike is the toasted cigarette.

Get the name on every pack and accept no imitation.

SOME FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

There Has Been Much Misrepresentation in America About People and Conditions.

By MAXIMO M. KALAW, Secretary of the Philippine Mission.



A certain lady at the St. Louis Exposition saw at a ballroom a brown complexioned man in a faultless evening dress and accosted him with the inquiry, "I suppose you are Japanese, sir?" The man addressed replied, "No, madam." "Then you must be Chinese," she said. "No, I am not. I am a Filipino," he replied. "How's that?" asked the lady. "I thought they were all savages living in the woods."

"Well, I'll tell you how I came here," he said. "A month before I left the Philippines I was living in the woods, but the American Governor decided to catch as many wild men as possible, train them and send them over here. So here I am, just as you see." And the St. Louis lady actually believed him.

That is what you would call fancies about the Philippines. The fact is, however, that the 11,000,000 Filipinos and their ancestors have been civilized and Christians for 300 years; that the non-Christian population, according to the census of 1918, is only 500,000, and even these are not all uncivilized.

Another fancy is that not until the coming of the Americans were school buildings seen in the Islands, roads built, or substantial houses erected. Do you know that for hundreds of years the Filipinos have had colleges and schools and that the University of Santo Tomas is only twenty-five years older than Harvard? That as early as 1264, out of a population of 4,000,000 people, there were 841 schools for boys and 332 for girls? That in 1892, eight years before the coming of the Americans, there were 2,137 schools?

To grant self-government to Luzon under Aguinaldo would be like granting self-government to an Apache reservation under some local chief. Thus spoke a former President of the United States during the Filipino-American war. Exaggeration could be an excuse at a time when the dignity of the American people demanded the extinction of Filipino opposition, but do you know that the Philippine Republic, before the American occupation of the Islands, had the approval of prominent Americans who were on the spot—like John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, who compared it favorably with the Japanese government? That Admiral Dewey considered the Filipinos better fitted for self-government than the Cubans? That they had drafted a constitution at Malolos which elicited the approval of distinguished Republicans like the late Senator George F. Hearst? That before the coming of the Americans they had produced national heroes like the martyred Jose Rizal, pronounced by a Republican congressman, Representative Cooper, as the noblest victim that has ever fallen into the clutches of tyranny?

And do you know that the Filipinos have not had for hundreds of years any caste system, blood distinction or royal families, and that, unlike their oriental sisters, they are the only Christian people in the Orient?

People have pictured an ignorant mass of Filipinos, illiterate, poor, living a life of servitude for a few wealthy land owners and foreigners, with no houses or farms or property of their own. Do you know that 70 per cent. of the people above ten years of age can read and write and that this percentage of literacy is almost as high as some of the states of the Union? That it is higher than in any country of South America, higher than the literacy of the Spanish people, and unquestionably above that of any of the new countries recognized in Europe? Do you know that there are a million and a half farms in the Philippines and that 95 per cent. of these farms are owned by Filipinos. In other words, that out of the 11,000,000 Christian Filipinos, 8,000,000 of them at least live on their own farms, with houses of their own, independent of any absentee landlord or foreign master? That 91 per cent. of the urban property consisting of houses and lands is owned by the natives of the Philippines, and only 9 per cent. is in the hands of foreigners? Yet these are facts cited by Acting Governor Charles Emmett Yeater to the War Department from the recent census estimates.

Having solemnly promised the Filipinos their independence and having gone before the world as the champion of self-determination, the Filipino people cannot understand how America can consistently refuse to make good these promises.

CLIMATE OF THE PHILIPPINES.
The Philippine Islands have a mild tropical climate. The nights are cool and sometimes are unknown. The temperature record for the past thirty

Amendments to be Voted On in September

Following is a list of the constitutional amendments to be voted upon at the state election in September.

- 1—To permit women to hold public office.
- 2—To prevent aliens who are ineligible to citizenship from owning real estate.
- 3—Two [2] mills levied on all property in the state outside the foregoing limitations for state highways.
- 4—Fifteen [15] mills for general county school purposes, of which the levy in excess of ten [10] mills requires the approval of the county commissioners and State Tax Commission.
- 5—Five [5] mills for city, town and village purposes and uses.
- 6—One-half [1-2] mill for health purposes.
- 7—Five [5] mills for special school district purposes.
- 8—Levies for payment of interest and principal of public debt are not included in any limitations.
- 9—Special exemptions from statutory limitations as provided by the Fifth Legislature will not be affected by the ratification of the Eighth Amendment.

GEORGE SPENCE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Rooms 3 and 4, Exchange Bank Bldg.
CARRIZOZO. : : NEW MEXICO

GEO. B. BARBER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
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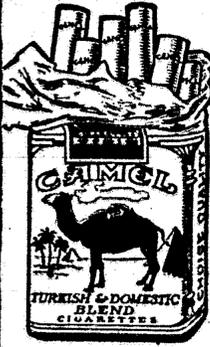
Carrizozo Lodge,
No. 41,
A. F. & A. M.
Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1921:
January 21, February 19, March 19, April 16, May 21, June 18, July 16, August 13, Sept. 17, Oct. 15, Nov. 12, Dec. 10 and 27.
E. H. LAMON, W. M.
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

Carrizozo Lodge
No. 40
KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS
Meets every Monday evening at K. of P. Hall, Lutz Building
Visiting Brothers cordially invited
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LOUIS ADAMS, K. of E. & S.

I. O. O. F.
Carrizozo Lodge
NO. 30
Carrizozo, N. M., Regular meeting nights, 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month.
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Such things do not improve the smoke any more than premiums or coupons. And remember—you must pay their extra cost or get lowered quality.

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Have you talked to us lately about building? Do you know how reasonably you can make needed repairs, build your new home, or remodel your old one?

Better get in touch with the situation at once. The big building program that was expected in 1920 failed to develop. The manufacturers were caught with too large stocks, and were forced to turn them over at almost cost.

We can show you—a substantial saving on every item in our line.

But it's only fair to tell you this condition may be only temporary. The country is short more than a million homes. Our own town is short at least ONE HUNDRED HOMES. When people begin to do this long-delayed building, demand will increase rapidly, creating another shortage of materials and prices will advance again.

If you are planning to build, remodel or repair, come in and let us give you figures. Then when we show you the actual savings over last year's prices, and show you how favorably present costs compare with the former era of low prices, make your decision.

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Cardui "Did Wonders for Me," Declares This Lady.

"I suffered for a long time with womanly weakness," says Mrs. J. R. Simpson, of 57 Spruce St., Asheville, N. C. "I finally got to the place where it was an effort for me to go. I would have bearing-down pains in my side and back—especially severe across my back, and down in my side there was a great deal of soreness. I was nervous and easily upset."

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CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I heard of Cardui and decided to use it," continues Mrs. Simpson. "I saw shortly it was benefiting me, so I kept it up and it did wonders for me. And since then I have been glad to praise Cardui. It is the best woman's tonic made! Weak women need a tonic. Thousands and thousands, like Mrs. Simpson, have found Cardui of benefit to them. Try Cardui for your trouble."

ALL

DRUGGISTS

Uncle Walt's Story

NOTHING FOR NOTHING

"I WAS feeling bad this afternoon, and Mrs. Pollywog heard about it and brought me over some chicken broth," announced the landlady. "I thought it was very kind of her. Such considerate actions convince us that human nature is all right."



Mrs. Pollywog will be over tomorrow to borrow your fountain pen or your tortoiseshell comb, or perhaps she will come visiting for a few days, and the cost of entertaining her would buy several barrels of chicken broth.

"I hate to have anybody do me a kindness, knowing I'll be expected to return the favor with interest in one way or another. When I was a mere boy my eyes were opened to the fact that kind actions are a delusion and a snare. Next door to us there lived an old dame named Mrs. Crimp. One day she came over to our house with a pair of woolen socks she had knitted for me. I suppose an equally good pair could have been bought at the trade palace for fifteen cents, and I wasn't overwhelmed with joy. My mother, who, with all her splendid qualities, was an easy mark, and inclined to find good in everything and everybody, was enthusiastic over Mrs. Crimp's generosity.

"But even in my infant years I was gifted with the wisdom of the serpent, and I felt from the first that there was some malevolent scheme in the background.

"The scheme was soon developed. Mrs. Crimp had many chores to do, and she hated to do them herself. There was wood to be carried into the house, and the cow to be taken care of, and a hundred other unprofitable tasks. Every time I'd meet her she'd say, "Well, my sweet little boy, with your golden ringlets and sunny smile, how do you like the socks I made you? If you only knew how I worked, so you would have the best socks in town! And that reminds me of a little errand I wish you would do for me. Go to Mr. Jinks, who lives seven miles north, and ask him to let you have his saw, so you can cut some kindling for me tomorrow."

"First and last, Mrs. Jiggers, I put in \$1,000 worth of manual labor for that woman and my youth was poisoned, and my manhood embittered by it. I might have forgiven everything had the socks been good ones, but they were atrocious. The heels always worked around in my insteps and the tops worked down over my shoes.

"It has been that way all my life. When a man insists upon doing me a kindness I look upon him with suspicion. When I was laid up in my room with a broken leg two or three years ago, I had an excellent time. The leg hurt only at intervals, and I had plenty of novels to read, and nothing to worry over, and I would have enjoyed myself splendidly but for tiresome philanthropists who were determined to sit by my bedside and cheer me up. I didn't need any cheering up, and I tried to convince them that their visits had the opposite effect, but they wouldn't take a hint. They sat by my couch of suffering and told idiotic stories, and bored me almost to death.

"Jim Higginbottom was an especial nuisance. That man simply wouldn't go away as long as there was an excuse for staying. He said his conscience wouldn't allow him to forsake the bedside of a suffering friend. At that time I carried some accident insurance, and when my check came Jim borrowed half of it, and after he got the money he never worried over my leg any more. And he never returned any of the money. I don't blame him for that, for I make it a rule never to return borrowed money, but I can't easily forgive him for boring me so many hours, when I wanted to be reading."

Obeded Orders.

"How is it I have such big telegraph bills?"
"You told me, sir, to use dispatch in that correspondence, so I wired all the letters."

All Have Obligations.
"Every citizen has obligations in this community in which he lives. Whether a man is prominent or not he is expected to do his part in helping bring about normal conditions in this country."

A Pretty Good Method.
"Why do you encourage your boy to send his verses to the magazines? Do you want him to be a poet?"
"No, surely not. He is to get the money."

COMRADES OF PERIL

By RANDALL PARRISH

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Get your orders careful attention. Est. 1873.

JAPANESE RACE EXCEEDS ALL IN U. S. IN GROWTH IN DECADE

Washington.—The racial composition of the population of the United States in 1920, as announced by the census bureau, shows 94,822,481 white persons, 10,463,013 negroes, 242,959 Indians, 111,025 Japanese, 61,066 Chinese and 3,455 others. The Japanese race exceeded the rate of growth in the last ten years of all other classes.

Unofficial estimates of the increase in Japanese in the United States, particularly on the Pacific coast, were borne out in the official tabulation which revealed a rate of expansion of 63.9 per cent. California absorbed 56,598 of the growth of 89,968 Japanese. On Jan. 1, 1920, there were 71,952 Japanese in California. The remainder of the increase was distributed largely in Washington state, where there are 17,388; Oregon, 4,151; and Utah, Colorado and New York with between 2,000 and 5,000 each.

Indian Group Dwindles.

The white population showed only a 16 per cent expansion and the negro 6.5 per cent. Both the Indian and Chinese groups dwindled 8.5 per cent and 13.8 per cent, respectively. The growth in the white population was considerably less than the rate for the previous decade, which was 22.3 per cent. This decline, the statement said, was due principally to the reduction in immigration during the war.

The rate of increase in the negro population was the lowest on record.

The Negro Migration.

Evidence of the migration of the negro to the North and West was found in figures showing nearly three-fourths of the increase in the negro population, or 472,418 of the 623,250 gain in these sections. A growth of only 162,852, or about one-fourth, was reported for the South, despite the fact that 85 per cent of the total negro race still is there.

Decrease in the Indian race in the last ten years probably was due in part, it was said, to the enumeration, as Indians in 1910 and as whites in 1920, of persons having only slight traces of Indian blood.

The greatest numerical increase in the white population was shown in the district embracing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, where the increase was 3,011,853.

U. S. Agent Pleads Guilty.

Misoula, Mont.—J. A. Urbancowicz, fiscal agent for district No. 1 of the federal forest service, which includes Montana and northern Idaho, offered a plea of guilty to a charge of embezzlement when arraigned before a United States commissioner here. His bond was fixed at \$50,000.

Assassins Attack General Gouraud.

Damascus, Syria.—An attempt was made recently to assassinate General Gouraud, commander-in-chief of the French army in the East, as he was traveling in an automobile from Damascus to the Sea of Galilee in northern Palestine. The assault was committed by bandits.

Sovietism Nipped by Denby.

Washington.—Secretary Denby has taken action, on recommendation of Admiral Wilson, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, to nip in the bud tendencies toward sovietism in the navy. Capt. C. D. Starnes of the battleship Michigan, has been relieved for having permitted his crew to discuss with him disciplinary matters vested only in the ship's commanding officer. Captain Starnes had signed an order establishing a "ship metals committee."

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"YOU! HER HUSBAND?"

Synopsis.—Tom Shelby, a rancher, rides into the frontier town of Pecos, looking for a good time after a long spell of hard work and loneliness on the ranch. Instead, he runs into a funeral—that of Dead Chickens, a retired army man of whom little is known. A girl, still in her teens, survives Chickens. McCarthy, a saloon keeper and Pecos's leading citizen, decides that the girl, now alone in the world, should marry. She agrees to pick out a husband from the score of men lined up in her home. To his consternation, she selects Shelby, who had gone along merely as a spectator. The wedding takes place and the couple set out for Shelby's ranch. With them is "Kid" Macklin, whom Shelby has hired as a helper. On the way the girl tells her husband her name is Olga Chirchill, and also tells him something of the peculiar circumstances of her life. Upon their arrival at the ranch Shelby is struck down from behind and left for dead. He recovers consciousness to find that Macklin and his wife have gone. He starts in pursuit. He learns his wife is an heiress, that her abduction has been carefully planned and that she has been taken to "Helen" Hole, a stronghold of bandits and bad Indians. Reaching Helen Hole, he is discovered by "Indian Joe" and forced to accompany him into the Hole.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

Shelby rode away silently between the two, conscious that this brief conversation had in no way improved his position. To be sure he had escaped an immediate meeting with Hanley, but the fact that the latter had entirely failed to mention his probable arrival must have left an unpleasant suspicion in Laud's mind. The fellow said nothing, however, and apparently took no precautions, but Shelby was nevertheless fully aware that the other watched him cautiously, and would be quick to detect the slightest movement. They rode at a walk through a darkness so profound that he could not be sure they were even following a trail. The sound of hoisterous voices rang out occasionally, but they bore off steadily toward the left away from the noise, and he noticed the Mexican had grasped the bride of the buckskin, and was firmly guiding the animal.



"Because I Think You Are Straight."

"H—!" said Laud suddenly. "I forget all about the Kid. Want see him, Churchill?"

"Not specially tonight," Shelby admitted hastily. "Morals" will be soon enough."

"All right, then; talk a much farther, anyhow. There's the high rock, Juan; the light'll show round the next turn."

It did, shining out like a star, and they drove up in front of a log shack, an odd shaped, rambling affair, built close in against a wall of rock. The door opened in response to the sound of the horses' hoofs, and a young woman appeared in the entrance, peering forth.

"That you, Juan?" she asked in Spanish.

"Hi; there are three of us, Pancha," replied the Mexican, "and we would eat quickly. Is the senior here?"

"Not since noon, Juan. He said little when he rode away, yet there has that occurred I would talk with you about."

"Tis well, little one—after we eat there will be time."

Laud swung heavily down from his horse, holding up his rein to Juan, who remained in the saddle. He moved like one whose limbs were stiffened by being long in one position.

"Holy Smoke! I can hardly walk," he muttered. "I will go along with you to the corral to teach my legs how to behave. And as for you, Churchill, his voice deepening on the word, "go on into the cabin, and wait there till we come."

There was nothing for Shelby to do but obey. Suspicion caused him to feel a thrill of apprehension from Indian Joe's curt manner, yet there was nothing in the words to resent, and his only chance of safety lay in an outward appearance of satisfaction. The girl drew aside, and he stepped forward into the room. An instant she lingered, as he glanced hastily about at the plainly furnished interior, then closed the door, and began busy herself in arranging the table. She was young, not over sixteen, he judged, with dark hair and open, decidedly pretty, and with a quick movement, like the flight of a bird. Twice she passed him on her journeys to the fire place, without even glancing in his direction; then suddenly they again met, and she laughed outright.

"You verra dull, American. I not see a man like you before," she declared positively. "You not care talk with me?"

"Here I do," and he straightened up. "I thought maybe you couldn't talk my language."

"Oh, that set; you not speak Spanish, senior?"

"Well, hardly. I kin make out in a way what anybody says, but when it comes to talking the language, I'm a bit rusty."

"Then you learn?"

"Because I Think You Are Straight," up there. He and Indian Joe were driving cattle, and brought me along with them."

Her eyes opened wider, and her hands interlocked.

"You not here before, then? You never in Welver's hole till now?"

"No."

"But why you come, then? Why they say you ride with them? Madra de Dios! You know what his place is!"

"Yes, Pancha," he answered soberly, feeling her earnestness. "I know. I came to help a woman."

"You tell them that? Indian Joe?"

"Not just as I have you; I let them believe I was in on the game being played. In fact, I didn't have to say much of anything, for as soon as I mentioned the name of Churchill, Laud seemed to understand. What I failed to make clear was that my object was to help her."

"Why you tell me this?"

"Because you are a woman, I guess, and because I think you are straight."

She stared at him a moment in silence; then went over and stood with her back against the door. She was breathing hard, and her cheeks were red.

"She come from a ranch on the Cottonwood?"

"Yes."

Her white teeth gleamed angrily between the red of her lips.

"An' what this woman to you, senior? Why you care what happen to her?"

Shelby looked frankly into the girl's face, determined to risk all, suddenly convinced that this young Mexican had an interest in his answer beyond any mere curiosity.

"Because I am her husband," he said quietly.

"You! Her husband?" She almost screamed the words, advancing toward him fiercely. "You not lie to me! They say to me you dead! They tell me that; they tell her that."

"Who told you?"

"Macklin; the Indians—all tell out. Meaning here, he feel you—like his, see!"

"Yes, he struck me all right, Pancha; at least someone did, else they left me there. But I was not dead."

"An' what he want of her? What those Macklin want of her? You know that?"

"I know a little, but perhaps not all. I heard two fellows talking about it; you know them, don't you? Macklin and Hank Macklin?"

She looked.

"When I was in the army, in Arizona."

"I in Arizona once—Tucson; you there? Good. You not soldier now?"

"Oh, no; that was quite a while ago; that is why I have forgotten my Spanish. There aren't many of your people up here."

She shook her head, resting back against the table, and gazing at him frankly with her dark eyes.

"Juan and I all alone here," she confessed. "Let is not nice—no; I like not these Americans. You do not look like the senior—vat vas so funny name he call you?"

"Churchill."

"Shirchill—bah! I not say set verra good. Maybe you hav' some other name I can say better? You tell me?"

"My given name, you mean; that is Tom."

She laughed, shrugging her shoulders.

"Tom! Oh, I know that; I call you Tom, then. I am Pancha Villamonte. Which you rather say?"

"Pancha, of course; and who is Juan?"

"Juan Villamonte; he is my brother—see. You not know him, then?"

"No; we just met above. I had lost my way, and we ran into each other."

"Hanley had got Macklin drunk and pumped him. It's some matter of a big fortune down East. It seems Macklin's real name may be Churchill, and if so his father is trustee for all this property, which really belongs to the woman. Macklin has got an idea he can marry her and so cop all the coin."

"He marry her?"

"That is the way Hanley understood it."

"Then your name not Shirchill?"

"No; it's Shelby."

"And Senior Macklin—his name Shirchill?"

"I reckon likely; I don't know."

There was a sound without and she sprang instantly aside to the table, hugging herself furiously. Laud and the Mexican entered, throwing their saddles down gently into one corner and without paying the slightest attention to Shelby, prepared themselves for the meal. To the rather curt invitation of the former the ranchman drew up the bench to the table and joined them. Pancha asked her brother a few questions, but Indian Joe never uttered a word until he had eaten his fill. Once Shelby caught his eyes looking across at him, but except for that one glance the fellow seemed oblivious of any other presence. Finally he pushed back his chair, pulled his feet around to where the butt of a revolver was within easy reach of his hand and his eyes glared straight into Shelby's face.

"Had enough?"

"Plenty; Pancha is a good cook."

"She is that. Thought I'd wait till after supper before we talked business. Now, Churchill, or whatever your name is, maybe you'll tell me where you got that broac with a Three Star brand on him?"

CHAPTER IX.

The Love of a Woman.

Shelby, while cautiously watchful of Laud's every motion, was yet aware that the girl leaned suddenly against the wall, her face white, her eyes staring toward him, and that Juan was leaning forward across the table, with gleaming teeth exposed. He was calm enough himself, however, for he had imagined this unpleasant discovery might be made and was not entirely unprepared to meet it.

"What brand?" he asked coolly.

"You mean the Three Stars?"

"That's exactly what I mean, pardon. I happen to know where that broac com' from."

"Then you know more than I do, Laud. I bought the pony from a livery man at Geriasche to ride out here on; some better, at that. Say, come to think about it, those cows you were driving in were Three Stars."

"That is just what they were, mpet o' them. That's what struck me as d—n funny. These cattle com' from up on the Cottonwood; they belonged to a feller named Shelby."

"You run 'em off?"

"That's none o' your d—n business. That's where they came from, an' Shelby's dead. But what I'm interested in is how the h—l you got his horse."

He dropped his gun down on the table and stared across into Shelby's imperturbable face with hard, threatening eyes.

"Now you look here, young fellow, you know who I am, I reckon. It's Indian Joe Laud talkin' to you. Maybe yer all right an' maybe yer ain't; only I don't take no chances. Your story ain't sounded just right to me from the start, but I'll give yer a chance to prove it. I ain't got yer plug you now; not if yer've got sense enough to behave yourself. Tomorrow I'll see what Matt Hanley has to say, but till that time yer've got to be locked up. Goin' ter make any raw over that program?"

"Not the least."

"All right, then. Juan, you take the gent's gun; he's better off without it. That's right; now feel him over an' see if he's got any other weapons. Better stand up, Churchill."

The ranchman, comprehending the utter futility of any attempt at resistance, did as he was told, managing to retain the same cool smile on his lips. The murderous eyes of the squawman never once deserted his face and Shelby realized that the slightest symptom of treachery would prove his undoing. Laud was in no mood to be argued with.

"Nice of you to wait until after I'd eaten," he said easily. "It will give me a comfortable night's rest."

"Glad you take it that way. Cleaned him up, have you Juan? Now, how about that room yonder? Empty, ain't it?"

"Hi, senior!" it was Pancha who answered, opening the door.

Laud took a step forward and glanced into the apartment. The swift scrutiny apparently satisfied him, for he turned to the prisoner, his revolver still grasped in readiness for instant action.

"On an'," he commented harshly, "an' tomorrow we'll settle this case."

Shelby looked past him without a word as he made to go, but he was stopped by the door and the prisoner behind.

him secure it with a stout wooden bar. He stood there motionless, endeavoring to collect his thoughts, the smile no longer on his lips, adjusting his eyes to the darkness.

There was a window high up, but seemingly too small for the passage of his body, yet a slight gleam of starlight found its way through the opening, which was further barred by two stout wooden stakes. He stripped silently across and tested them, finding them solidly embedded in the legs. He felt his way cautiously about the room, which was of small dimensions, containing only a single stool, and a cot; the floor was puncheon and the walls of log, heavily plastered with mud. The place offered apparently no opportunity for escape, and Shelby sat down on the edge of the cot discouraged.

He could distinguish the voices of the three without plainly enough to determine who was speaking, but their words were indistinguishable. Then the murmur finally ceased, and he thought one of the men had left the house, perhaps both, yet that was hardly likely. Someone remained certainly, for there was movement, and the sound of feet, mingled with the clink of dishes. Pancha was evidently clearing off the table. His thought centered on her. Had he made a mistake in these suddenly cooing his true story to her ear? Yet, so far as he knew, she had said nothing to injure him, and had made no effort to reveal his secret. Indeed her actions had rather expressed fear of Laud, and a certain sympathy for him; surely that was what he had read in the depths of her eyes. Yet how could this be accounted for? She must certainly be one with those others; brought up probably from childhood in the atmosphere of crime, and certainly loyal to her brother, if nothing else. What then could possibly influence her to show him the slightest consideration?

He sat with head in his hands, endeavoring to solve the mystery, and, out from the dark, a possible explanation flashed into his mind—Macklin. Could any relation she might have with this fellow account for a desire to wish his escape alive? It might; the fact that he was already the husband of the woman Macklin planned to marry would quite naturally explain the entire situation under certain conditions. If that racial had made love to her, and now deliberately planned to desert her for another, the Spanish blood would account for all the rest. By heaven; that must be it! He recalled the insistence of her questioning; the flash of her eyes, the threatening gleam of her white teeth. Unconsciously he had touched the secret spring, and unleashed the tiger. Jealousy was the weapon—a lever turned to hate, the fury of a woman scorned. To get Olga out of her path forever, she would risk anything, care anything. Here then, was his one and only chance.

But could the girl serve him, even if she desired to do so? He realized the seriousness of his position; his helplessness without some outside aid. He had been a blind fool to venture into this den alone; and even a blinder fool to claim friendship with Hanley. The morning would find him completely exposed, and he had little doubt what form vengeance would assume at the hands of those men. He was like a condemned man in his cell waiting helplessly for the certain hour of execution. Where then that, even; for his fate must inevitably seal the fate of his wife. Her only chance of rescue lay in his efforts, and he would do his best. There was not a thing he could do; yet he tried again; and again desperately, testing the puncheon of the floor, back by back, dig-

ging at the dried mud between the legs of the wall; endeavoring to gain some leverage upon the hinges of the door, and tugging once again furiously at those wooden stakes protecting the narrow window. His fingers bled from the frantic effort to thus loosen something to yield him an opportunity to really exert his strength. These efforts were utterly useless; there was not a spot of weakness to be discovered. If the place had been originally constructed as a prison it could not have been more securely built. Mentally and physically exhausted, he flung himself upon the floor, and lay there, quivering from head to foot, with nerves completely shattered.

The silence became ghastly; any sound would have been a relief. There was an eery moving about even in that other room, and the door between fitted too closely for him to perceive any gleam of light. He listened intently, holding his breath, but his head sank back once more in dejection. Why in God's name hadn't he fought it out like a man? Why had he ever permitted himself to be thus caught like a trapped rat? The frenzy of disgust he felt caused him to sit up and stare once more at the single star shining through the window. What was that? A shadow? Surely something out yonder moved!

Silently, cautiously, he stepped on the stool, and looked out between the bars, his heart beating like a drum. At first he saw nothing, the blood seeming to stand still as he gazed—then the fingers of a hand grasped one of the wooden bars, and a face rose slowly just in front of his own. A whisper revealed the identity of his visitor.

"Senior, come quietly to window; do not speak loud."

"Pancha, you! You would talk with me, then?"

"I must know some things, senior; I must be sure," she said fiercely. "You tell me tonight the truth, senior; you not lie to me."

"Not a single word," he assured her eagerly, his heart beginning to beat with new hope, his face advanced until only the bars divided them. "I trusted you."

"You are Senior Shelby?"

"Yes."

"And she, this woman, is your wife?"

"Yes."

"She is pretty woman, verra pretty; you not married long?"

"No, only a few days; we had just come to the ranch when she was taken away."

"But, senior, why she go away if she be just married like you say? Why she leave you, an' run off with Senior Macklin? She love him better than you?"

"Love him! She did not run off. He stole her, he and four Indians, a-kite leaving me for dead."

"He not tell set to me like that; he say she want to marry him, an' not you. That he took her to save her from you; that she would not let him leave her. Then you fight, an' so get killed."

Shelby laughed softly.

"She that was Macklin's story, was it? Well, it is not exactly true. I ain't saying she's in love with me, or neither like that, but she sure don't hanker none after that chap. I'll tell yer why he took her—cause she's got a bunch o' money comin' her way down east that Macklin would like to get his hands on."

"He marry her?"

"That's his game, no doubt, if it works. If not, he'll evolve some other. I don't think he gives a care how it's done, so he gets it—he and his precious father."

She stared at him with lips parted.

"Maybe I see it more clear now," she exclaimed. "He not love her, then; he just want her money, bah! I care not how he got that, if he not get her. You take her away, Senior Shelby, where he never see her again."

"Of course."

"An' you keep her married to you?"

"Til de best I can. What de you speak, Pancha? Can you get me out of here?"

"You lie hid, Senior, and trust all to me."

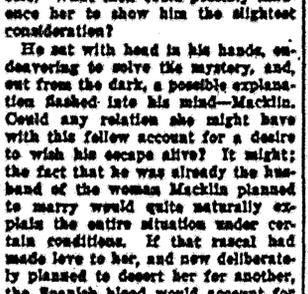
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Wonder of Eggs.

One cannot find among the multitude of wonders in nature anything more marvelous than the development of an egg. writes Miss G. Allen in the American Forestry Magazine. Whether it be a butterfly which flourishes for a day only to die after depositing his eggs, or a reptile which hardly leaves its eggs with only the warm sand to nurture them, or a fish, like the salmon, which, with incredible strength, jumps the rapids to spawn in the upper reaches of rivers, or most appalling of all, a bird which builds a beautiful nest for her treasure, the egg in every case is structurally the same, and the manner of its incubation according to the same laws of cell division.

"Tomorrow We'll Settle This Case."

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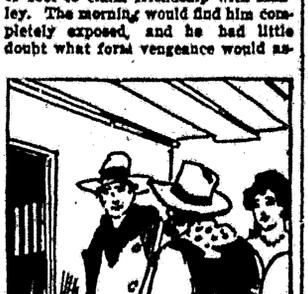
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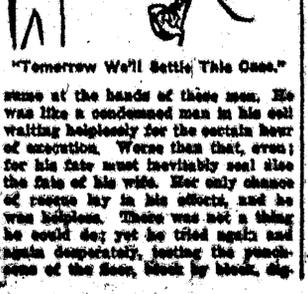
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"Tomorrow We'll Settle This Case."

THE SANDMAN STORY

THE LATE GUEST.

IT WAS nearly the end of the season; in fact, it was for some of the wood folk, and as yet Mr. Fox had not given his yearly dinner party.

All the others had and were now waiting for an invitation from Mr. Fox before the ground was covered with snow and food scarce.

But wise Mr. Fox was waiting with a purpose in view, and it was that Mr. Bear should begin his winter nap before he gave his winter party. "He always eats so much," said Mr. Fox, when thinking it over, "that a body never has enough left even to make a soup, let alone a picked-up dinner."

And so while the wood folks waited for the invitations to be out Mr. Fox waited for Mr. Bear to go to sleep, and every day he walked past Mr. Bear's house to listen for his loud, deep breathing.

Of course, Mr. Fox intended to leave an invitation under Mr. Bear's door and pretend he did not know he had



gone to sleep, and so when he did at last hear Mr. Bear taking long, deep breaths he hurried home and got the invitations and slipped one under Mr. Bear's door, as well as under the doors of all the other wood folks.

The night of the dinner party everybody had arrived when Mr. Fox, looking very innocent, said: "Mr. Bear is late; I hope he has not fallen asleep. I know I am a little late in giving my party, but I was trying to get some very nice honey especially for Mr. Bear. I hope, after all my trouble, he is not going to miss it."

Mr. Coon said he passed Mr. Bear's house that afternoon and heard sounds that made him think he had begun his sleep for the winter.

Mr. Squirrel said he also ran past

How It Started

SUBMARINES.

THOUGH the submarine is generally considered a modern invention, records show that in the time of James I a crude boat, moved by oars, was exhibited. Somewhat later a man named Day built a boat and bet that he would stay down 24 hours. He won the bet, for he is still down. During the American Revolution Bushnell had a boat of this type, and Robert Fulton also experimented. Simon Lake made the first really practicable undersea craft.

"What's in a Name?"

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel.

By MILDRED MARSHALL

JULIETTE.

THE bearer of this name has the satisfaction of knowing that here is one of the most ancient and classical of names. It is an English derivation and the woman whose name it is is indeed fortunate, for here is a name made famous through the centuries since times more ancient than the Roman empire.

Made famous by Shakespeare in "Romeo and Juliette" the name is associated with the beautiful green stone, the jade. This mysterious green stone is associated with mystical qualities by the Mohammedans and with therapeutic qualities by the Chinese. It is a secret symbol which represents the secret thoughts of the soul and the essence of happiness and love.

Like its masculine counterpart, Julius, the name Juliet had its origin in the Julian gens that preceded Roman civilization. Various legends

Betty Carpenter



Many followers of the "screen" pictures will readily recognize this smiling countenance of Betty Carpenter, the popular "movie" star, who is posing in a broad-brimmed hat of rough straw banded with wide orange ribbon in two shades and which is fringed at the sides to fall over the edge of the brim. The brim is bound with orange ribbon.

HOW DO YOU SAY IT?

By C. N. LURIE

Common Errors in English and How to Avoid Them

"FURTHER" AND "FARTHER."

PROBABLY the best way of showing the difference between these two words, in correct usage, is to give examples. The following two sentences will illustrate this:

"My time is limited, so I shall not be able to go further into the subject." "We have to travel ten miles further before we reach our destination."

It will be seen from the foregoing examples that the word "further" is to be used when the writer or speaker intends to give the idea of quantity, or degree, and the word "farther" when the application is to actual distance. Thus, do not say, "San Francisco is further from New York than Chicago is," but "farther from New York." In the language of the grammarians, "farther" is the comparative of "far," and "further" is derived from the old Anglo-Saxon word "fore."

The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

PLAYING CARDS.

"A wise player ought to accept his throws and score them, not bewail his luck."—Sophocles.

THERE are two sorts of rules for playing cards—if you know and follow one, you will be successful in playing the game for which those rules apply; but, you won't, unless you follow the other set of rules, be at all sure of finding partners to play with. For most of us can forgive indifferent playing better than we can forgive the inconsiderate or ill-bred player, no matter how skillful he or she may be at the game.

So, bear this in mind, if you wish

to be the popular card-player. Unless someone has requested you to give instructions in the game and asked you for criticism, avoid the post mortem. After the game is over do not turn to your partner and say: "Why didn't you return my lead in the fourth hand round?" or "Didn't you see by my discard that I was strong in clubs? Why didn't you play them?" The answer to these questions usually is that the player didn't play the same as well as might be, but most players don't like to be forced to admit it. Nor do they like to start an argument by asserting that what they did play was better. So make up your mind that when a hand is played, it is played. Don't bore those who are playing with you by telling them what a remarkable hand you had after the hand is played. If they have been watching the cards, they have seen that it was remarkable, but, anyway, they won't be interested in hearing about it afterwards.

Don't complain of your bad luck. When you do that the inference always is that you ascribe your poor success to your cards and your opponent's success merely to his good luck and not to his good playing. Yet there are persons who always, unless winning, assure us that they are having all the bad hands and that they play very much better when the cards favor them.

And here is an important "don't." Don't sulk if you don't win. If you are one of those persons who cannot enjoy a game without winning, you ought to put yourself on the list of those who do not play, for, somehow, when you show that you are not a good loser, you reveal something in your character that no one can admire. There is nothing so indicative of the truly well-bred person, as the ability to take defeat, whether in cards or in the affairs of business and social activity. The poor loser we always put down as being no thoroughbred.

If you do not play a game fairly well, do not accept an invitation to play with others who probably play better. If you see that you will be conferring a kindness by playing when, perhaps, they need you to make up a game, tell them quite frankly that you play indifferently. If, after you have made this announcement, you are severely criticized by one of the players for some mistake in the cards, you are quite justified in withdrawing from the game, quite amicably, of course, after you have played several hands around. You should not make it appear that you have been offended, but may conveniently seek some excuse for dropping out.

(Copyright.)

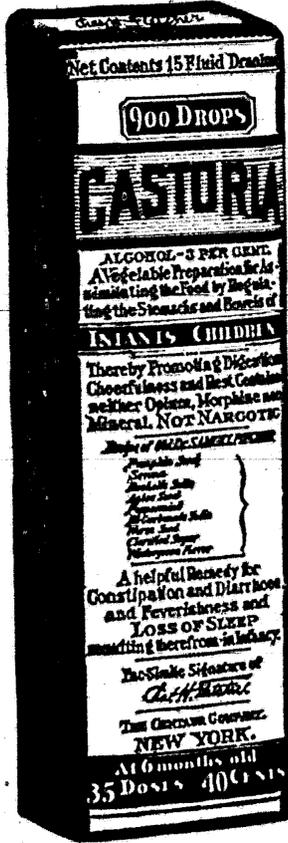
Are You Human?

A little baby. A little child. Don't they appeal to you? Doesn't your heart yearn to pick them up, to cuddle them close to you, to shield them from all harm? sure it does else you're not human. Being human you love them. Their very helplessness makes you reach out in all your strength to aid them. In health there's no flower so beautiful. In illness there's no sight so black.

Save them then. Use every precaution. Take no chance.

When sickness comes, as sickness will, remember it's just a baby, just a child and if the Physician isn't at hand don't try some remedy that you may have around the house for your own use.

Fletcher's Castoria was made especially for babies' ills and you can use it with perfect safety as any doctor will tell you. Keep it in the house.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For

Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Do the People Know?

Do you know why you are asked to call for Fletcher's Castoria when you want a child's remedy? why you must insist on Fletcher's? For years we have been explaining how the popularity of Fletcher's Castoria has brought out innumerable imitations, substitutes and counterfeits.

To protect the babies; to shield the homes and in defense of generations to come we appeal to the better judgment of parents to insist on having Fletcher's Castoria when in need of a child's medicine. And remember above all things that a child's medicine is made for children—a medicine prepared for grown-ups is not interchangeable. A baby's food for a baby. And a baby's medicine is just as essential for the baby.

The Castoria Recipe (it's on every wrapper) has been prepared by the same hands in the same manner for so many years that the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and perfection in the product are synonymous.

MOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY AILMENTS

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a medicine for curable ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of distressing cases. Swamp-Root makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.

If he is your friend in fact, what you say "behind his back" is always kind.

Sure Relief

6 BELL-ANS Hot Water Sure Relief



BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Girls! Girls!! Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Tablets 25c.

Oh How Glorious to Be Free From Rheumatism's Tortures!

Just suppose you could be free from your despoiled, agonizing rheumatic aches and pains, your stiff joints and unsightly swellings! Wouldn't you give anything to get rid of them?

You have doubtless rubbed on outside treatments; most rheumatism sufferers have. Some of these take the edge off the terrible pains for a few hours, but they do not strike at the cause, which nearly always lies

in the poisoned, impoverished blood. When this is so, you need an internal remedy, one that will take out the impurities that are torturing you, one like famous S.S.S., which has relieved thousands of cases of rheumatism all over the country just this way.

Get S.S.S. from your druggist today, and after starting with it write us a history of your case, addressing Chief Medical Advisor, 877 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia.

Irreverent Child. Father—"Just think, God made those beautiful mountains!" Little Daughter—"So could I, if I had the dirt!"

Both Divorced. "I call the Blanks the cream of society." "Well, they've both been through the separator."

USE THE BEST

FAULTLESS STARCH

FOR LAUNDRY WORK

FOR SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS AND FINE LINEN

Western Canada Offers Health and Wealth

and has brought contentment and happiness to thousands of home seekers and their families who have started on their FREE homesteads or bought land at attractive prices. They have established their own homes, insured property and independence. In the great grain-growing sections of the prairie provinces there is still to be had on easy terms

Fertile Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre

Land similar to that which through many years has yielded from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre—oats, barley and flax also in great abundance, with raising horses, cattle, sheep and pigs is equally profitable. Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada have raised crops in a single season worth more than the whole cost of their land. Healthful climate, good neighbors, churches, schools, rural telephone, excellent markets and shipping facilities. The climate and soil offer inducements for almost every branch of agriculture. The advantages of

Dairying, Mixed Farming and Stock Raising

makes a tremendous appeal to industrious settlers wishing to improve their circumstances. For certificates entitling you to reduced railway fares, illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, etc., write

W. V. BENNETT
Room 206 Building
Ottawa, Ont., Can.

Authorized Agent, Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa, Ontario

Every Girl Nine to Ninety Must Have Some

Add that latest touch to any costume by wearing dainty, all-season Orandy Flowers. Best groomed ladies all wearing them. Exquisite bouquet, delicate roses, assorted colors, regularly selling about two dollars, postpaid, for only one dollar with names and addresses of five of your friends. Guaranteed to please you. Ask for plan to furnish material and teach you. LOIS BRYANT, Box 139, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

126 MAMMOTH JACKS

I have a barrel for you, come quick, W. L. POLLOW'S JACK FARM Cedar Rapids, Iowa

FRECKLES

Positively removed by Dr. Perry's Freckle Remover. No Pain, No Swelling, No Stinging. 25c. Sold Everywhere.

California Petroleum Co., 111 City Hall, San Francisco, Calif., has safe and highly remunerative investment. Dividend quarterly.

No More Misery After Eating

Just Takes An Eaton

"The first dose of Eaton did me wonders. I take it at meals and am no longer bothered with indigestion," writes Mrs. Ellen Harris.

Thousands of people, like this dear lady, gratefully testify about Eaton, which does its wonders by taking up and carrying out the excess acidity and gases which bring on indigestion, heartburn, bloating, belching and food repeating. Acid stomach also causes about seventy other non-organic ailments. Protect yourself. A big box of Eaton costs but a trifle with your druggist's guarantee.

A LINE O' CHEER.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

A PREFERENCE.

LET those who will devote their days To start on life's money-side For me I would rather be The kind of man who grows up That grew along the money-side. (Copyright.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

P. G. Peters, Capitan merchant and an early settler of the mountain country, was the county seat Tuesday.

J. V. Tully, glencoe merchant and an old-time resident of the Ruidoso valley, was a business visitor yesterday.

A. H. Hudspeth, U. S. Marshal, returned to Santa Fe Monday, after spending several days in Carrizozo and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Orme Johnson came up Saturday from El Paso. They are now out at the "Lodge" on Eagle Creek.

Probate Judge Elerdo Chavez was here this week from Arabela, presiding at the regular bi-monthly term of probate court.

Miss Laura Scharf, formerly with the Paden hospital but now with Hotel Dieu in El Paso, came up Saturday to spend her vacation.

Leopoldo Gonzales, county road superintendent, was here the first of the week from San Patricio, in attendance upon the meeting of the board of commissioners.

The board of county commissioners have been in session this week, going over the business of the past quarter and outlining plans for the coming quarter.

Mrs. M. I. Blancy, county superintendent of schools, left for Des Moines, Iowa, last Saturday, to attend a meeting of the National Educational Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbert T. Collier and daughter Maurine leave tonight for Los Angeles. Mr. Collier has a thirty-day leave and he and the family will spend the time on the coast.

Jesse May, down from Nogal Tuesday, reported good rains had fallen in his section. Others have since hit there, no doubt, as the rains appear to be general the latter part of this week.

A fine baby girl arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Skinner Tuesday evening. The little visitor was a day late, or it might have celebrated its first birthday on the Fourth of July.

Miss Meda West leaves Sunday for Alamogordo to visit her parents. She may visit other points before her vacation ends, and in the meantime her position in the postoffice is being filled by Mrs. I. B. Crawford.

Mrs. L. G. Rowell and baby of El Paso, are visiting the Sweet family at the Carrizozo Eating House. Mrs. Rowell is a niece of manager Sweet of the Eating House. They may remain throughout the month.

Paul Markovitz returned today from a thirty-day visit to relatives in Wisconsin. Paul says he had a delightful time and that he thoroughly enjoyed the moist conditions that prevailed there, especially after the protracted drouth in this country.

Mrs. Ellen Crutcher and Miss Lorena Sager departed from the beaten track somewhat on the Fourth. They spent the Fourth with friends at the Mesalero Indian Reservation and witnessed the dance of the Noble Red Man—without the loss of a scalp.

The two flyers, who gave some interesting exhibitions at Alamogordo on the 4th are here with their machines. They had intended flying to Kansas City, but we understand this morning they have changed their minds and will return to Los Angeles.

Rev. G. C. Higbee, Pastor of the First Methodist Church of this city, motored up on the Bonito last Thursday and made his daughter, Delores, a visit. He reports her doing splendidly under the excellent climatic conditions to be had there and the thoughtful guardianship of Mrs. Herbert Reddy.

At the Lodge.

The "Lodge" on Eagle Creek was the center of attraction for about a hundred people Tuesday, the 5th. Those present were members of the Southwestern Fish, Game and Forest Protective Association and their guests. A big chicken dinner, with all the trimmings, was served at 1 p.m., and after the meal had settled a big dance followed. The meeting was in commemoration of the birth of the organization. Except for a little dampness (external), all report a most delightful time. The election of officers will take place later, at a called meeting.

The Fourth

The Fourth dawned cloudy, damp and cool—a radical change from the previous week, which had been extraordinarily warm. Carrizozo was almost depopulated, the town furnishing quota for celebrations to nearly every point of the compass. Alamogordo got the greatest number of our people, perhaps, but White Oaks also got a good number and others went to Bonito. The crowd that went to Alamogordo was entertained by various and sundry sports, including horseracing, bronco busting, goat roping, base ball, dancing and the thrills of aerial navigation,

and participated in a big barbecue. The Carrizozo base ball team walked on the Alamogordo team to the tune of 8 to 5, and that was sufficient satisfaction, not to mention many other amusements, all of which were pulled off very systematically, furnishing a high quality of entertainment to one of the biggest crowds that ever assembled in the Cottonwood City.

White Oaks attracted many of our people, as well as a large crowd from its environs, and attendants say it was one of the finest days in the history of the old town. A barbecue supplied the finest of meats, and the country-side supplemented this with basket upon basket of yellow-legged chicken, salads, pastries and everything imaginable that went to make an appetizing feast. The committee furnished all the ice cream, cold drinks, water melons, etc. that the assembled multitude could consume, and all was free. The Carrizozo jazz orchestra supplied the music for the dance, day and night, and everyone left there feeling that a day—and a night—could not have been spent more pleasantly.

Bonito did not have so many of our people, as notice of the gathering came after many had made arrangements to go elsewhere. However, those who did go met with a hearty hand clasp from the open-hearted people of the hills who had gathered to celebrate our great natal day. Here, also, a barbecue made up part of the feed, while the good wives of that vicinity brought loads of chicken, dressing, pies, cakes and all the concomitants that tickled the palate and appeased the stomach.

All in all, it was a most pleasant day for Carrizozoans, as they were guests of friends and were never treated more royally. Normally again prevails in the city, as all wanderers have returned, although a few lingered until the 6th. A good day, good people and good spirits made it a notable day in our history.

The Reform Bureau of Jersey City is to have Jack Dempsey arrested for assault. Jack won't miss a ten-spot out of his pile, and besides he is suffering no inconveniences from the scrap.

**Clearance Sale
Mid - Summer
Reductions**

FALL GOODS will soon arrive, and WE MUST MAKE CLEAN SWEEP OF ALL REMAINING SUMMER READY-TO-WEAR,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR IN-COMING SHIPMENTS. This is our Custom, NOT-TO CARRY OVER any of LAST SEASON'S GOODS into the New Season. It is still the heart of the Summer Season, and you have several months in which to enjoy

COOL SUMMER CLOTHES.

You Now Have the Opportunity to Buy at Prices Which Have Reached the Season's Lowest Level.

Now is your chance to MAKE A SAVING. You have the opportunity to

Choose From a Large Stock of Well-Selected Merchandise.

Visit our store during this sale. It Will Pay You.

Ziegler Bros.
"The Home Store."

"Oh Boy! Ain't this the life!!"



I LIKE my job,
BUT DAYS do come,
WHEN SKIES are blue,
ABOVE THE city smoke,
AND BREEZES stir,
THE PAPERS on my desk,
AND THEN I think
WHAT I would do,
IF I were boss,
I'D OPEN shop,
AT TWELVE o'clock,
AND CLOSE at one,
WITH ONE hour off,
FOR LUNCH, and I
WOULD GET old Sam,
TO RUN me out,
IN HIS big six,
AND DROP me out,
UNDER A greenwood tree,
NEAR A babbling brook,
AND THERE I'd be.

AND EVERY once,
IN A while,
ROLL OVER,
OR MAYBE sit and think,
BUT MOST likely,
JUST SIT,
AND EVERY once,
IN A while I'd light
ONE OF my Chesterfields,
AND OH BOY,
I GUESS that wouldn't
SATISFY!

COMPANIONSHIP? Say,
there never was such a cigarette as Chesterfield for steady company! Just as mild and smooth as tobacco can be—but with a mellow "body" that satisfies even cigar smokers. On lazy days or busy ones—all the time—you want this "satisfying" smoke.

Have you seen the new AIR-TIGHT line of 50's?

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES

Wm. & Wm. Tobacco Co.

**Big
Clean-Sweep
SALE
Starts Monday
July 11th**

**Pre-War Prices
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