Carrizozo News

OLDEST AND LEADING NEWSPAPER IN CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN, NEW MEXICO

VOLUME 23 — CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1923 — NUMBER 36

Over $100,000 Deficit

Santa Fe, Sept. 4.—Light is thrown on the true condition of the State Normal University at Las Vegas by State Comptroller R. H. Carter in a statement that it will be "in the red" more than $100,000 at the close of the present fiscal year, November 30, 1923, despite a sturdy blow struck for economy by the new board of regents in slashing a tidy $25,670 off the salaries and operating expenses.

A check being made at the institution by his office, according to Mr. Carter, indicates the deficit for the present fiscal year will be $36,000. On top of this the Normal has an outstanding indebtedness of about $71,000, all incurred before the beginning of this fiscal year. Practically all, if not all, of this was inherited from the past administration.

In the face of this showing, it appeared doubtful for a time whether the Normal would be able to open this fall, or remain open if it did. An understanding between the creditors and new beard, however, settled this. With commendable loyalty the creditors, most of whom are Las Vegans, agreed not to insist upon immediate payment of their claims but to wait until the next legislature and appeal to it for relief. In the meantime, the institution will be run on the pay-as-you-go basis. With this saving effected in salaries and overhead expenses this is possible.

The only fly in the ointment now appears to be the fact that the new board, to make this saving, had to sacrifice among other employes one who was getting $180 a year for the onerous duty of winding the clock.

Desks Not Needed

Santa Fe.—That 300 school desks had been bought and paid for in San Miguel county years ago, stored away and left there, was brought to light in a letter by John H. York, chairman of the county board of education of that county, to State Educational Auditor J. E. Owens.

An allowance to buy desks had been given in the county school budget. It was not known to York at the time the county had any stored away. With the finding of the 300, of which he previously knew nothing, he asked Owens to cancel this allowance—it won't be needed.

Sandoval Sanitary

Santa Fe.—That cleanliness is next to godliness evidently is, or was in 1919, 1920 and 1921, liberally subscribed in Sandoval county. At any rate, according to State Educational Auditor J. E. Owens, the county bought $867 worth of disinfectant for use in the schools during those three years, at prices ranging from $2 to $2.50 per gallon.

On a recent trip to Bernalillo, the county seat, he found 85 gallons of this supply still remained on hand. It was stored away in a shed back of the court house.

Surrenders Check Sheets

Santa Fe.—A. G. Whittier, former traveling auditor, whose office was abolished by the legislature, has finally turned over checks sheets of audits of state and county officials, according to State Comptroller R. H. Carter, and suit instituted against him to recover them in the district court here has been dropped.

The check sheets were made on the state's time, at the state's expense and were state property, in Carter's view; though Whittier refused to give them up until legal action was resorted to. In abolishing the traveling auditor's office, the legislature directed that official to turn over all records.

Closer Touch With People

Santa Fe.—Another move to bring the highway department into closer touch with the people of the state and enable it to keep itself posted as to road conditions is a decision by the highway commission, announced by R. C. Sowder, chairman, at a recent meeting, to meet from time to time in different parts of the state. The first itinerant meeting is scheduled for Las Vegas within the next few months.

Ladies Aid

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church will meet with Mrs. Sam Miller Tuesday, Sept. 11, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Timber Land Sales

Santa Fe, Sept. 4—Acceptance of two checks tendered by the McKinley Land and Lumber company, one for $53,630.94 for timber not cut by June 1 this year at the close of the period allowed for cutting, and the other for $6,667.20 for timber cut by that time, was advised by Attorney General Milton J. Helmick in an opinion to State Land Commissioner Justiniano Baca.

Owing to the fact that Fritz Muller, acting commissioner, sold the bulk of the land occupied by the timber in McKinley and Valencia counties on Aug. 16, 1918, Helmick found the state had lost all revisionary interest in the timber not cut by June 1. In view of this he advised Baca to accept the $53,630 94 as well as the smaller amount.

The original sale of the timber in 1904 to the American Lumber company, which was succeeded by the McKinley Land and Lumber company, was held valid by Helmick as well as the extension in 1913. Nels Field, when commissioner in 1922, refused a payment from the company on the ground that the extension was not valid, after it had been in force nearly nine years. He was supported by the former attorney general. In respect to this Helmick remarked that his predecessor's opinion was only a brief letter and apparently did not take into consideration all the facts in the matter.

Helmick said in the opinion:

"It seems quite clear to my mind that the state in conveying the land before the expiration of the time for removal of the timber (by the Muller sale) divested itself of all reversionary right in the timber on the land. I have searched diligently to find whether there is any escape from this conclusion, whether any theory on which the state can assert any claim to the timber which remains on the land, but I can evolve no convincing argument to such effect."

But for the Muller sale, Helmick said, the timber remaining uncut on June 1 would have reverted to the state.

Owing to the fact that there is a lot of interest in the matter, the attorney general suggested to Baca that he delay acceptance of the checks in order to give any interested parties, who may disagree with his view, ample opportunity to get out an injunction with the idea of testing the question in court.

In the original sale (1904) the timber was sold for $2.50 an acre. In the extension, granted in 1913, owing to the fact that the company had been deprived of the right of cutting for more than five years by an injunction which finally was dismissed, the price was fixed at $3, plus 50 cents an acre for the timber cut before the injunction. The price for the land in the Muller sale was $3.15 an acre in addition to the $3 for the timber.

Worst Disaster in History

The earthquake in Japan which occurred September 1, and which was followed by tidal waves that engulfed large portions of the island empire, and by fires that added their powers of destruction to those of nature, wrought the greatest single disaster of history. Whole cities were destroyed, islands submerged and even now the loss of life and the destruction of property so great—and additional reports indicate a continual mounting of losses—that only approximate figures are given. The loss of life is estimated at 500,000, and the property loss, almost beyond computation, runs into the billions.

The following paragraphs, relating to the disaster, are taken from the dispatches:

The ministry of marine, according to the cable dispatches from Osaka, estimates the dead in Tokio at 150,000 and the complete registry may far expand that number.

The best estimates place the dead in Yokohama at 100,000.

Nagoya, a city of over 600,000, was virtually destroyed.

Yokohsuka, a town of 70,000, was obliterated.

The monetary loss in Tokio alone was placed at five billion yen.

Viscount Takahasi, and twenty others are reported killed.

Several islands, including Enoshima, a noted beauty spot, are reported to have disappeared beneath the sea.

County Streams Flooded

The Ruidoso and Bonito rivers, were in flood Monday, such as had not been witnessed in many years. At Lincoln, and below, the heavy rainfall, which almost reached the dimensions of a water-spout, considerable damage was done to roads and crops, besides injuring many dwellings and otherwise inconveniencing the inhabitants.

Greater damage, perhaps, was experienced along the Ruidoso, where it is said the heaviest downpour for twenty years fell along that stream. Especially, at, above and below San Patricio, was the damage serious. Farms were flooded, crops badly washed; some buried by sand and debris, and the splendid road up that valley torn and washed in many places. Emergency crews are at work to make the road passable, but, according to report, it will require a very substantial outlay to restore that highway to its former standard of excellence.

Win Both Games

The Carrizozo ball team motored to Vaughn Sunday to give a return game. The Vaughn boys were easy marks for the Carrizozo aggregation, the latter winning the game by a score of 12 to 5. The feature of the game was a home run by our good-natured and good-looking first basemen, Hey, Meyer!

The next day, Monday, our boys went to Fort Stanton, and while Carrizozo won by a score of 8 to 6, the play throughout the game was full of pep and interest, and was greatly enjoyed by all attending. Meyer Barnett again shone in the Stanton game, this time doing the twirling for his team.

The locals expect one or more games before the season closes, but whether they do or do not we wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the team and its management—a season that has been, we believe, the most successful one in the history of the town. The team has not only put up a good class of ball, but the individual members have shown every consideration for all engagements and readily and willingly responded to every call. The team has lost only two games during the season.

Arm is Broken

An accident occurred during the ball game at Fort Stanton Monday afternoon when two of the players collided at first base. Keil of the Carrizozo team had his left wrist dislocated and one of the bones of the forearm fractured. The doctors at the Fort X-rayed the arm, located the injury and put it in shape. It is not serious, but the ball season will be over before he can again take a hand in the game. The doctors presented him with the negative of the X-ray, which shows the fracture.

U.B. Thrifty says

A man has to do a lot of studying to unlearn a thing.

THE EIGHTEEN WISEMEN

Do you know that of the average one hundred men who live to be 60 years old, 82 of them are dependent on some form of charity?

Do you know why this is true?

They didn't save systematically.

This bank has worked out several practical systems of saving, either of which will be good business for you as well as ourselves.

Be one of the eighteen wise men—save systematically.

We Pay 4 per cent on Time Deposit

The Exchange Bank

Carrizozo, N. M.

THE BANK FOR YOU AND ME IN 1923

The way to become independent is to save part of the money you earn and deposit it regularly in the bank.

Saving money will encourage you to work harder. Industry insures promotion and higher pay.

While you are saving your money and when you go into business you will need a bank and we invite you to come in and see us.

WE WILL WELCOME YOUR ACCOUNT

The Lincoln State Bank

Carrizozo, New Mexico.

"Bank With Us——Grow With Us."

for Home, School and Office.

We would like you to come in and see our big line of stationery. You will find everything you need, whether for office, home or school, and our prices are always low.

For your personal stationery let us show you some of our superfine writing paper with envelopes to match.

Use our good stationery—it has the hallmark of refinement.

See our elegant pocket books, card cases and other leather goods.

COME TO US FOR IT.

ROLLAND BROS.

Save and be Safe!

5. Save just one-quarter of all you make. Right now is the time to start.

6. Pay all your bills with checks. A check is the best kind of a receipt.

7. We extend to you every facility of SOUND banking.

8. This bank puts SAFETY FIRST. It endeavors to keep safe at all times.

First National Bank

Carrizozo, N. M.

"Try First National Service."

SATAN

By H. DeVere Stacpoole

A Romance of the Bahamas

Copyright by Robert M. McBride & Co.

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

—16—

"Well, they'll go through you right enough tomorrow morning."

"No, they won't. I'll be gone. You leave it to me."

"Well, I wish we'd have went before you broke them plates."

"Oh, cuss the plates!"

"Easy to say that. It makes me just nacheral wild to see that old Delf plate starin' me in the face, round and sound, and the blue pattern ones gone."

Silence for a moment, at the end of which Satan's head and bust appeared at the cabin hatch.

"There's no sign of them swabs comin' off again?" asked he.

"No," said Ratcliffe. "They seem to have had enough of it."

The rum bottle had broken fairly in two without splinters.

"You might heave the bottle over, like a good one," said Satan. "I can't show on deck for fear of those shrimps seein' me. It'll be dark in an hour, and then I'll be up. You can wait for your supper till we get away?"

"Oh, yes," said Ratcliffe; "I'm in no hurry."

He lit a pipe. Having disposed of the fragments of the bottle, he got the mop and a bucket of water and swabbed the rum-stained deck. Then he took his seat forward and watched the sunset.

The great sun half-shorn of his beams and bulging broad as Jupiter, lolled above the reef in a sky of laburnum gold fading to aquamarine. Gulls, dark as withered leaves, blew about him, and shifting here and there to north and south became gulls of gold, while the wind blowing up from the gulf and the westward-running current, meeting the last of the flood, broke the sea surface into a million tiny dancing waves, momentary mirrors dazzling the eye with shattered light.

Lone reef seemed well named. Dawn or sunset or the blaze of full day could not take from its desolation, and this evening the sinister line of the wreck dominated everything, turning the blaze of sunset to the light of a funeral pyre.

The Sarah, moving to the swell, creaked and whimpered, and now and then from below he could hear voices—Jude's voice and the voice of Satan. Beyond that came the murmur of the reef and the clang of the gulls, and now and then a snatch of Spanish song from the Juan.

The sun passed below the reef, the tide began to draw out, and the Sarah, swinging to it, brought to his view the Juan and Natchez, ships of dusk in a world of dusk powdered with star dust. Presently a light was run up on the Natchez, then the Juan put up her riding light, then Satan appeared, a dusky form rising from the cabin hatch and followed by Jude.

They came forward. Jude squatted on the deck, and Satan drew close to Ratcliffe.

"Now, if them skunks had any sense in their skulls, they'd stick out a guard boat," said Satan; "but I've fair put the hood on them, I b'lieve, and they've never saw what I was after, pretendin' I had no oil for an anchor light. Why, they are only fit to be put out to grass! Half an hour more and we'll be off."

"How are you going to do it?"

"Knock the shackle off the anchor chain an let her drift. This air current is runnin' four knots."

"But even without the anchor light they'll be able to see us by the starlight."

"Lord bless you! at this distance they won't be able to see more'n a glimpse of us. We'll go so gradual they won't notice. If they keep a lookout at all, which they won't, [illegible] dare."

"Lord! I'd love to see their faces in the morning," murmured Jude.

"What would they do for you when we get back to Havana?" asked Ratcliffe.

"Not they," said Satan. "They'll say nothin' [illegible] as how they've done and the laugh's against them. Why, Cark will respect me more for this job than if I'd run straight with him over the biggest deal. If I'd been the other way about and he'd pulled the dollars off me, I'd have been [illegible] with him. Mind you, out here, if I was to stick here till tomorrow, they'd be aboard and maybe [illegible] us if I didn't [illegible] back in Havana the thing will be closed and the accounts wrote off."

The sound of a guitar came through the dusk, crossing the warm wind, the lazy, languorous wind of a perfect summer's night. Seville, which he had never seen, rose before Ratcliffe, firefly-haunted orange groves, lovely women all skewered together by the remembered words of a small song.

"When I was a student at Cadiz."

"There goes old Caigeta," said Satan. "He's the band aboard the Juan—Antonio, Alonso, Alphonso—d—n his name!"

"It ain't," said Jude. "It's that old copper-patch Cleary's got with him. I've heard him in harbor. I gave him a plug of tobacco once for getting me some bait, and he showed me the thing. It's got a crack in it or suthin', and makes a noise like a skeeter in a jug—kind a buzzin' noise between the planks. He's got an ulcer on his leg so's you can see the bone. He took off the rags an' showed me—he's a Portugee."

Ratcliffe got more forward while they knocked the shackle off the anchor chain. There came a splash. Then the meeting resumed.

"If they heard that splash," said Satan, "they'd put it down to a fish jumpin'. Now you watch them lights."

Ratcliffe watched the amber lights of the Natchez and Juan. They did not seem to alter position in the least. In the first of the starlight and the last of the dusk the spars and hulls of the two vessels could just be made out.

Then presently he saw that the lights had drawn a bit more aft and seemed closer together. The feel of the Sarah was different, too, she moved more freely to the swell.

The sound of the guitar seemed slightly fainter.

Now and then the beguiling sea would give the Sarah a little slap, no louder than the slap of a girl's hand, on the low planking, as if joking with her over some secret shared in common.

Yes, the sound of the guitar was fainter, much fainter, and the spars and hulls of the vessels now invisible as though they had been dissolved in the gloom.

The anchor lights alone marked their places.

"We're all right now," said Satan; "but I'll give them another five minutes. Get the matches for the binnacle light."

"Yes," said Jude.

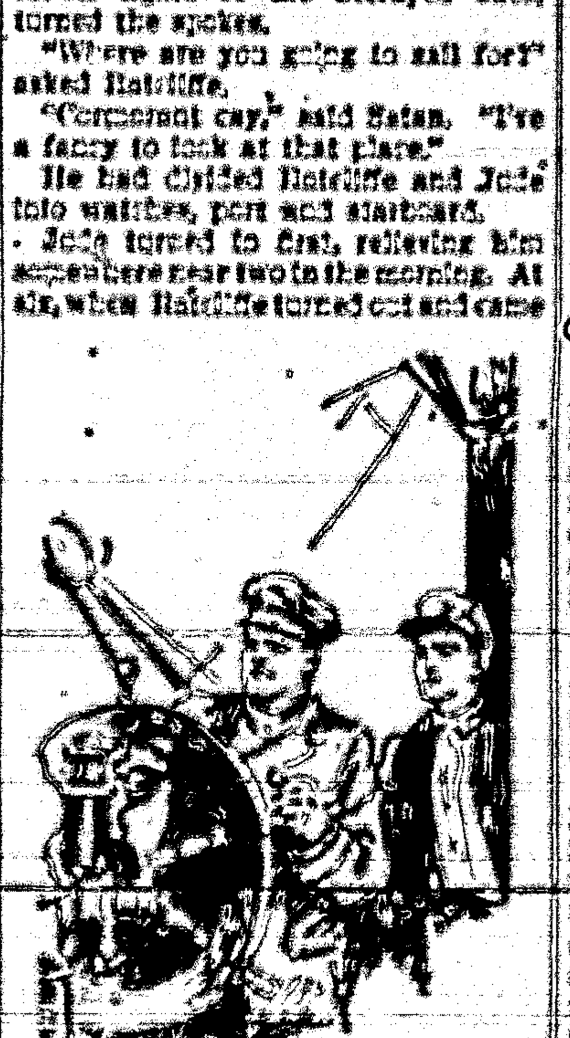
Five minutes passed, then they got the canvas on her, and Satan, at the wheel, taking his bearings from the faroff lights of the betrayed ones, turned the spokes.

"Where are you going to sail for?" asked Ratcliffe.

"Cormorant cay," said Satan. "I've a fancy to look at that place."

He had divided Ratcliffe and Jude into watches, port and starboard.

Jude turned in first, relieving him somewhere near two in the morning. At six, when Ratcliffe turned out and came



"This Sort of Thing Was All Right When She Was a Child," Went on Ratcliffe.

on deck, he found Satan at the wheel, accompanied by Jude, and day pursuing the Sarah across a wrinkled sea of [illegible]. Away ahead somewhere to the south lay Cormorant cay, the true course, if the chart [illegible] were correct, of the Nombre de Dios.

A strong sailing wind was blowing, and Satan gave their speed at seven knots. He refused to hand over the wheel.

"I've had a snooze on deck," said he, "while the kid took charge. We're nearly sixty miles south of Lone, and if this wind holds we'll be on to Cormorant somewhere about eight bells."

"Not a sign of those chaps," said Ratcliffe, looking back over the sea, clear of Cleary and Sellers and their dirty crowd.

"Naw; they'll be just about roustin' up now and rubbin' their eyes."

"You don't think they'll try to follow us?"

"Not likely, I don't think. They're wastin' time and money if they cruise after us. Cark's got his business in Havana to attend to, and Cleary's the same. What's gettin' me is the fac' Cat Sellers has spotted the kid for what she is. It'll be all over Havana, and she knows it."

"Well, it had to come out some time."

"Maybe."

"Look here, Satan!" said Ratcliffe. "I've been thinking a lot about the girl and what's to become of her. She can't go on as she is. We must fix up something."

"That's easy said."

"Well, I've grown fonder of her than any person I've ever met, that's the truth. There's no one like her; she's gold right through."

"She ain't bad."

"This sort of thing was all right when she was a child," went on Ratcliffe; "but she's growing out of that. Why, even in the little time since I've come aboard, she seems different, somehow."

"Well, if you ask me," said Satan, "you seem to have made a change in her. She's brightened up, somehow, has more sass in her. Y'see, when we were cruisin' round since Pap died, me, she, and the nigger, there wasn't much company, and she was gettin' a bit downhearted. Then, when you came aboard, she picked up. She hadn't laughed for weeks till she saw you in that pajama rig; then she chummed onto you."

"She did."

"Liked you from the first minute she saw you. There's no two ways about Jude—it's either like or the other thing, right off."

"Well, I'm pretty much the same—and I don't want to lose sight of her—or you."

"How'd you mean?"

"Oh, just that. I'm bothering about when this cruise is over. That's bothering me a lot. Well, we'll leave it at that for the present."

Satan turned his lantern face to starboard for half a moment to expectorate right over the starboard rail—maybe also to hide a grin.

"I reckon it'll come all right somehow," said he. "We ain't much in the world, but we're straight. Reckon you're straight, too. That's all I want. That feller Thelusson, y'remember I told you he wanted to come for a cruise with us. Well, he was straight enough afar as dollars went, but I wouldn't have had him on this ship, not if he'd paid me a dollar a minute and a bonus for every knot we made—not with Jude aboard. Here's the wheel for a sec', if you'll take it whiles I get some coffee ready."

Toward noon a wreath of gulls in the sky showed Cormorant.

Jude was at the wheel, Satan forward on the lookout.

Twenty minutes later Satan came running aft, fetched the old glass out of its sling, and went forward with it.

"There's a hooker on the sands!" cried he. "Looks like a small fruiter or suthin' hove up."

Ratcliffe, standing beside him, could see nothing—the sand, owing to their low level, was invisible from the deck of the Sarah—then, straining his eyes, he made out a speck on the sea-line.

"Mast's gone," said Satan, "white painted, not more'n fifty ton, and she's layin' in the lagoon. She must have come in over the sand where it narrows to the westward. There's a place of sand there that's near under water at flood, and the seas come right over it in an east'ard gale."

He handed the glass to Ratcliffe.

"Funny," said Ratcliffe, "if you were right about the Nombre de Dios being sunk here and we come to have a look for her and find another wreck."

"Well, I don't take no shares in the Nombre de Dios," said Satan. "I ran here more for somewhere to run to than with any thought of the Nombre. She's a hundred foot under the sand if she's here at all; but I'll look all the same. There'll be pickin's. There was a big blow two weeks ago from the east—that's what's done her—and the salvage men won't be here yet, if they ever come."

He stuck the glass to his eye.

"She's a yacht, that's what she is, [illegible] fifty or sixty, and her fixin's will find do for us, if she's not been stripped. There's all sorts of folks come from New York and Philadelphia and N'Orleans, cruisin' about these seas in tubs like that—[illegible] money."

The Sarah held on, almost due south, with the daring of a seabird, Satan giving directions to the steersman and seeming absolutely regardless of the death and dangers around Cormorant, that they shaved, rocks that waved fathom-long ribbons of kelp a few feet under water—he avoided them all.

South, east and west Cormorant cay is devoid of danger. Only here to the north do the reefs and rocks show, and it is just here that the only entrance to the lagoon lies.

The place consists really of two sandspits widely separated to the north so as to form a pondlike harbor running from five to ten fathoms deep. Farther south the sandspits join so as to form a wide street, like the spit to eastward of Lone reef.

They held on. The sound of the gentle surf on the sands came now, and a full view of the lagoon water reflecting the sun blaze like a mirror.

On the still lagoon, with strange stereoscopic effect seen between the two sand arms holding off the wrinkled sea, lay the craft, floating on an even keel, and showing a stump of mainmast against the skyline. From her lines she had been a yacht.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Danger in Jealousy.

Jealousy is said to be the offspring of love; yet unless the parent makes haste to strangle the child, the child will not rest till it has poisoned the parent.—Hare.

As every bride is beautiful, we have often wondered where all the homely married women come from.

President and Mrs. Coolidge and Their Sons

President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge, with their two sons, Calvin, Jr., seated on the arm of his father's chair and John standing beside his mother.

Average Work Week Declines

Cut Down 36 Minutes in Last Two Years—Domestic Servants Have Long Hours.

New York.—The length of the working week of the average American employe has declined 36 minutes in the last two years, according to a statement by the National Bureau of Economic Research, summarizing the results of a nation-wide investigation which was undertaken for the business cycle committee of President Harding's conference on unemployment. Outlining the results of the investigation, Dr. Willford I. King, of the staff of the national bureau of economic research, under whose supervision the facts were gathered, said:

"According to some historians, our great-grandfathers thought twelve hours a reasonable day's work. For more than a hundred years, however, the length of the working day has been declining steadily until the average American in the first quarter of 1922 was expected by his employer to work only 50.3 hours a week, just a trifle more than the eight hours for six days set forth as an ideal by reformers of a generation or two ago. The detailed figures covering all industries in the United States show that the length of the working week declined 36 minutes during the two years covered by the study."

Of all classes of employers reporting, those engaged in rendering domestic and personal service record the longest full-time hours for those working under their direction, the average being slightly more than eight hours daily for a seven-day week. Farmers and retail merchants each require over fifty-three hours of work per week from their employees. Employers in a considerable group of industries usually call for less than forty-eight hours per week from their workers. This group includes building and construction, finance, public and professional service, paper and printing establishments, and factories making textiles, clothing, leather and leather goods.

"The figures presented in the report," continued Dr. King, "indicate the man who is anxious to have a steady job in dull times as well as in good times should seek a position with a small employer. However, if he followed this course during the last few years, he may have discovered that he gained less than he expected by the choice, for the tables show that in the last quarter for which reports are available, he was asked to work fifty-three hours each week in the small enterprise instead of the 47.8 that the large establishment on the average, required him to serve. This difference is partly accounted for by the fact that farmers form so large a portion of small employers.

Big Firms, Shorter Hours.

"However, the farmers are not the only ones of this class that call for longer hours than the average. In nine out of seventeen industries, employers hiring fewer than twenty-one workers required their employees to work over fifty-four hours per week in the first quarter of 1922. In the group employing twenty-one to 100 workers, long hours for employees proved to be even more common than in the smaller enterprises at the same date, for twelve out of seventeen industrial groups had full time hours of more than fifty per week. Only in concerns employing over 100 men were shorter hours the rule. In that group only seven of the seventeen industries expected their men to work as much as fifty hours per week."

Made $890 in Prison Shoe Shining Parlor

"Sam the Bootblack," otherwise Samuel Williams, who left Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison after serving five years, was $890 richer than when he entered. He earned the money by shining the shoes of attendants and prisoners prosperous enough to pay for the luxury.

Seek to Ease Rules on Night Life in London

London.—England needs a new law regulating public houses and places of entertainment, say the owners of London's hotels and dance halls, who have banded together to obtain less stringent laws in the matter of closing their places.

The present law, which is adhered to rigorously by the authorities, was passed in the reign of George II in 1751, and requires that the dance places of all classes close at the stroke of midnight.

The [illegible] cafe proprietors will ask the London county council to draw up a new law to be presented to parliament, and they have obtained the backing of the "Brighter London" movement committee which is seeking to make London a rival of gay Paris.

CUBA'S PRIZE BEAUTY

Senorita Carmen Fernandez Rionda, long distance operator in the Cuban Telephone company, who has won the contest for the most beautiful woman in Cuba by an overwhelming majority.

HEAVY BATTERING RAMS ON BRITISH AIRCRAFT

To Be Hurled From Great Heights at Hostile Planes.

London.—Heavily armored, steel-powered battering rams for use in the [illegible] airships now being designed, are being constructed secretly by British aircraft experts, says the Daily Chronicle's aeronautical correspondent.

These new terrors of the air will be launched at an immense height from the mother airships and will rush down, guided by a specially made gyroscope [illegible] their pilots, ready to strike hostile aircraft or bombing planes.

"Without guns or any weapon save a knifelike cutting bow," says the writer, "the pilot of the 'ram' will seek as his quarry the big, slow-flying [illegible] planes or transports, or he will swerve to quickly attack toward a [illegible] battleplane of the air. Before he strikes his blow he will have the power, by operating interior machinery, of changing his [illegible] metal wings.

"Then, with a fearful final plunge, like a giant projectile, he will strike, [illegible] at the [illegible] of the craft he seeks to cripple, but at vulnerable wings or control surfaces.

"Through these he will cut and rip his way, and the great craft he has rammed, crippled and put out of control, will fall earthward to destruction."

The writer then says the "air ram" will extend its wings again and check its perilous descent. The pilot will be able, after starting a powerful motor engine, to bring into action previously attached airscrews, and by aid of these he will steal upward, regaining his motive altitude and then prepare for another devastating dive.

WOMAN EXPERT IS GIVEN CARE OF ZOO REPTILES

Miss Joan Proctor Appointed Curator in London Zoo.

London.—Snakes and crocodiles are not, perhaps, the most pleasant creatures with which to live, but Miss Joan Proctor evidently thinks otherwise. This young Englishwoman has just been appointed curator of the reptile house at the London Zoological Gardens, where she will have entire charge of the cobras, the pythons, the alligators and all the other reptiles.

Miss Proctor's grandfather was a famous entomologist, so possibly her interest and aptitude in the subject are inherited. It certainly looks as though she is going to become as well known as he was, for already she is looked on by zoologists as one of the greatest of snake experts.

When in her very early teens she happened to visit the chief of the reptile department at the South Kensington Natural History museum and so astonished him by her knowledge of ophiology—she had kept snakes and lizards as pets since her tenth birthday—that he offered to train her in the subject. Accordingly, as soon as she left school she became Doctor Boulenger's assistant, at the age of eighteen, and when he resigned she was appointed to his post.

The young expert came into real contact with the zoological society at the age of nineteen when she read her first paper, on pit snakes, before them. A year later they made her F. Z. S. At the beginning of July she gained another distinction by being elected F. L. S., Fellow of the Linnean society, one of the foremost scientific organizations in the world.

Being surrounded by snakes during her attendance at the zoo apparently is not enough for Miss Proctor, and she keeps six Brazilian snakes in a glass cage in her drawing room. These were sent her as a gift. Noted scientists in South America and South Africa have frequently sent rare and deadly reptiles to England, knowing her interest, and most of these she keeps at her own home.

70 Tons of Soot Cover London.

London.—London's atmosphere is said by experts to be the smokiest and most polluted in the world. At ten o'clock one day recently 70 tons of soot were floating about the capital. Twenty tons is an average amount for any day in June.

Tries Suicide; Saved by Her Leg.

Toronto.—Florence Smith attempted suicide by throwing herself from a bridge in Rosedale. But her leg caught in the girders and she hung, head down, 30 feet above the road, until passersby dragged her to safety.

Certain species of hawks fly at a speed of 200 feet a second, or about 136 miles an hour.

The Sandman Story

BUTTON IS RESCUED

PEARLY BUTTON was a plump round little fellow and he was very sober and quiet, too, while he remained securely fastened on the white apron which he helped to keep in its place with the aid of Buttonhole.

One day, however, he found himself gaily swinging by a thread as the clothes on the line in the yard danced and flapped in the wind.

"Oho!" thought Pearly Button. "What fun it would be to be free for once to roll where I like and see a bit of the world. Now I remember

"Mr. Fat Rooster Swallowed It."

once when I was fastened on a card and rested in a box that a jolly, bright, black button who was not fastened at all told of the merry times it had had, out in the world, and all because it got loose from the garment to which it had been fastened.

"This is my chance. It may never happen again, and I am going to take it. One thread will be easy for the wind to snap and then away I go."

Then, snap! went the garment as the wind bustled around the clothes-line, and off jumped Pearly Button and rolled down the hill.

But it wasn't such fun as it thought, resting against a cold stone with the dust blowing over it, and Pearly Button was beginning to wish itself back on the white garment when something happened.

"Pick, pick," went Madam Hen. She thought she had found a nice bite to eat. "Too hard," she clucked and Mr. Fat Rooster, thinking she had something good to eat, ran up and grabbed Pearly Button and before it could slip back on the ground Mr. Fat Rooster had swallowed it.

Oh, how dark it was for a long time! The next thing Pearly Button knew it dropped on the floor in the kitchen.

"Well, well," laughed the cook. "If the fat rooster didn't swallow that pearl button that came off your apron," she said to a little girl. "I looked everywhere in the yard for it because your mother did not have another like it."

Then she let the water run over Pearly Button and the little girl took it to her mother who sewed it on the apron.

"I hope she sews me fast this time," thought Pearly Button. "I can't see anything jolly about running away. And come to think of it I can see a great deal of the world fastened where I am; and besides I must be a very fine button when they could not find another to take my place."

Pearly Button never pulled or strained again at the threads that held it. It was always right in its place and glad to stay there.

(©, 1923, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Has Anyone Laughed At You Because—

By ETHEL R. PEYSER

You "Stand Up" for Your Boss?

You have been called "diplomatic," "teacher's pet," "toady," "boot-licker" and various other tags have been tied to you because you stick up for your boss! Now there is a chance of course, that anyone may be one or more of these wretched beings. Yet you know you are not. You are doing one of the finest things you can do. You are working for a man and the working alone ought to mean that you are standing by him. It is loyalty that makes you "stand up" for him and what that is better than loyalty? It is by loyalty alone that any good comes into the world, for loyalty is first cousin to sincerity. Let folks laugh at your loyalty to your boss. It doesn't hurt you.

SO

Your getaway here is? That you would leave the job where you don't consider loyalty to your boss a virtue.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

FACTS about your name; it's history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel

ADELAIDE

ADELAIDE has an heroic significance; it means noble cheer. It is distinctly a Teutonic name, coming from Adal or Odila. Ada and Addie are still in use as proper names, but other apocopes have been added for the more modern version.

Curiously, Adele and Adela occur very early in history, unlike most names, which show quaint and sometimes almost unrecognizable forms in their beginnings. Adal was a prefix used frequently among the Teutonic races and Adalbert or Adelheid were appellatives given to the daughters of the family. It was translated to mean "noble estate" and then the princess of each little Frankish duchy was the "noblesse thereof."

All the feudal princes of the Tenth and Eleventh centuries seem to have had an Adelheid to offer in marriage and they have Latinized her in all manner of ways. The French have made great use of all forms of the name. The Teutonic races in honor perhaps of the Italian Queen Adelaide, whose adventures, before her marriage with Emperor Otho, were so curious—preferred Adelaide to all other forms. From them England received it again with their good Queen Adelaide, whose popularity made it so frequent. Italy calls her Adelaida and Alice, and France makes her Adeline.

Adelaide's jewel is the turquoise, which though the simplest of stones possesses rare power to protect its wearer from harm and is said to change at the approach of grave danger. Friday is Adelaide's lucky day and 6 her lucky number.

Tennyson, who emitted very few feminine names from his list of poems to fair women, writes of Adeline:

> Mystery of mysteries,
> Faintly smiling Adeline,
> Scarce of earth nor all divine,
> Nor unhappy, nor at rest,
> But beyond expression fair
> With your light blue eyes that ever
> Take the heart from out my breast.

(© by Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

A LINE O' CHEER

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS

FAITH

> YOU can't make me believe
> That all that men achieve
> In things of solid worth
> Upon this whirling earth
> Are but the sport and play
> Of just the passing day,
> To end sometime amid
> In sheer oblivion.
>
> Wherefore I have no fear
> Of what the coming year
> When I am here no more
> For me shall hold in store,
> But full of confidence
> In God's beneficence
> In glad serenity
> Await what is to be.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Clarence Burton

Clarence Burton, the "movie" star, was born in Windsor, Mo. Before entering the ranks of motion picture players he played in stock companies and in vaudeville. He played in one of the first big pictures ever made. Mr. Burton is a middle-aged man, five feet eleven inches tall, weighs 176 pounds, and has brown hair and brown eyes.

The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

THE DAY AT HOME

The value of life is to improve one's condition.—Abraham Lincoln.

THE custom of having an informal afternoon at home when your friends may be sure of finding you in, shows no signs of waning. Indeed these informal entertainments have taken a great lead over the once popular evening receptions. They are the least expensive and the least exacting of hospitalities, and perhaps to those causes may be traced their popularity.

Women who have a large circle of acquaintances have many of these days in the season, while others are content with four. The matter of deciding this question lies with the woman herself. No social correspondence should be sent by the penny post. The husband's name does not appear on cards for informal afternoons at home, but if there are daughters in the house old enough to be in society, then the cards should read: "Mrs. John Green Wood, the Misses Wood," etc.

A large platter should be left on the hall table where guests may drop their cards upon entering the house. No calls are made before three in the afternoon, but at that hour the hostess should be dressed, her rooms should be ready, her table prepared and everything in readiness to receive the guests.

At these informal afternoons guests enter the drawing room unannounced, but the hostess must rise to greet each newcomer, and she always rises to bid them goodby, even seeing them to the door. And the hostess must be very careful to see that all of her guests are properly and distinctly introduced to each other, as with few people in a room it would be most embarrassing not to know the name of the women with whom you are talking.

The hostess makes the conversation general and of interest to all the guests.

When a woman has these informal days at home, the friends who come to see her do not have to call again as they do after attending a formal reception. As stated before, informal afternoons at home are simply a set time when your friends may find you in. The hostess then owes a call to every friend who has attended any of these afternoons.

She does not let anyone, no matter who they are, go from her house feeling neglected. A hostess should literally lose herself in making her guests feel comfortable.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

YOUR HAND

How to read your characteristics and tendencies—the capabilities or weaknesses that make for success or failure as shown in your palm.

THE HAND OF A SUCCESSFUL ACTOR

NATURALLY, as in all other walks of life, it is well for the comedian to have a good line of fortune, starting from the end of the line of life or near it, and running up to or into the finger of Apollo, the ring finger. When there is a well-marked line of fate, it shows a man or woman who must depend for his or her success in life on winning and holding the fickle favor of the public. The line of fate has its rise in the mount of the moon, near the wrist, and runs to the finger of Saturn, the middle finger. Cultivated ambition may be read in a star well marked on the mount of Jupiter, which is the mount at the base of the finger of Jupiter, the first or index finger.

In some hands the line of the heart, which lies above the line of the head in the palm, ends at the percussion or near it. In many such instances when there is also a tendency toward running up to the finger of Mercury, we may read cleverly wit, humor, gaiety and versatility; qualities needed greatly by the successful comedian of either sex.

(© by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

The Origin of Cowboys.

The word cowboy, used to designate herdsmen on the estates of the Far West was first applied to British marauders and Tories who plundered the people east of the Hudson river during the occupation of New York.

(Copyright, by McClure Syndicate.)

New Mexico State Items

During the past couple weeks about thirty bales of cotton have been picked and ginned in the Yuma valley.

Eighteen thousand mountain trout arrived in Tucson to be transplanted in the streams of the Catalina mountains, according to Secretary Al Condron.

Contract has been awarded to the Cashion-Caldwell Construction Company for the building of the Hassayampa to Gillespie dam of the Phoenix-to-Yuma federal aid highway No. 64-A, according to announcement by State Engineer F. R. Goodman.

The organization of the official Arizona delegation to the national convention of the American Legion at San Francisco in October was begun recently by State Commander Harry T. Southworth with the appointment of Geo. V. Hays of Willcox as chairman of the delegation and A. R. Clinedinst of Winslow as secretary. The delegation will consist of nine delegates and twelve alternates.

According to reports in Nogales the Dunlevy interests which recently purchased the El Tramado mine belonging to General Calles, have taken over the El Progresso property near Pres. W. A. and A. Macfarlan, owners of the El Progresso, have optioned the property to Mr. Dunlevy and associates and work of extensive development will be started at an early date, according to reports.

William Long, prominent farmer in lower Yuma valley, was placed under arrest by a member of the sheriff's office on a warrant charging assault with a deadly weapon. Long, it is asserted, fired five shots with a pistol at A. B. Chaupaugh, a neighbor, after an altercation. None of the shots took effect, although Chaupaugh was standing within ten or fifteen feet of his alleged assailant at the time.

W. L. Curtis, mail carrier to Redington, reports that B. Riddington, prominent cattleman of Willcox, with two other men, were crossing Hot Springs canon, one mile this side of Cascabel, in a new Dodge commercial truck when the truck stuck in the sand. The three men were engaged in excavating the car when a flood of water five feet deep came down suddenly upon them. The men barely escaped with their lives. The truck was washed downstream about one-fourth mile, overturned and practically demolished.

The Citizens Bank and Trust Company of Bisbee failed to open its doors a few days ago. The bank is in the hands of state bank examiners, who have started checking the assets and liabilities. President C. A. McDonald of the bank has issued a statement saying that after every effort had been made to save the institution nothing could be done and that the personal property would be given to aid in paying off the debts of depositors. Mr. McDonald gave a detailed statement to the press at Bisbee. Deposits of the bank as of the June statement were [illegible] and capital stock $50,000.

The board of supervisors of Yuma county was in session at the court house recently and the most important business was the adoption of the budget for the coming year. The budget for county expenses for the next year shows an expenditure of [illegible] as compared with [illegible] for the year just passed. A reduction in the administration of county affairs is shown in every department with the single exception of schools. The reduction in salaries amounts to [illegible] on the $100 for Yuma county taxpayers. The board also accepted the resignation of L. J. Wenzel as justice of the peace of Somerton and appointed [illegible] to fill the vacancy.

[illegible] state treasurer, received a check for $[illegible] from the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company in payment of a $[illegible] surety bond issued by that company covering state deposits in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Tempe. The company also paid the state interest on the bond amounting to $[illegible]. The total state deposit in the bank, which was closed on July [illegible], 1923, by Arthur T. [illegible], state superintendent of banks, following the partial destruction by fire of the records of the bank, amounted to $[illegible] covered by surety bonds amounting to $[illegible]. The second [illegible] payment received by State Treasurer [illegible] from the Hartford company represents one-eighth of the state's total loss through the closing of the bank. It is expected that within the next few weeks, the other companies who issued surety bonds will repay the state for their portions of the loss.

Crushed rock, instead of concrete or macadam, will be used in the construction of the road from the California state line opposite Yuma, to the present board road through the sands, between Yuma city and El Centro.

Nacozari is a closed port for narcotic runners is now something more than a bare possibility. The adoption of such a program has been promised with each session for the past two years but always the promise met with a quick and sudden demise. This time, however, the government means business according to plans now being made.

The dangerous curve at Yaqui hill, Nogales, has been eliminated through the work just finished by Lewis & Woods, Nogales contractors, and the public may now travel the street there in safety.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine

will do what we claim for it—rid your system of Catarrh or Deafness caused by Catarrh.

Sold by druggists for over 40 years

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

Pities the Poor Prisoner.

Dean Inge of St. Paul's cathedral, London, Eng., speaking at a demonstration on behalf of animal welfare, referred to his daughter's death, and said her favorite canary was afterward placed with close friends, who gave it open-air experience. It was a most remarkable fact that the London sparrow, for whom very few people had a kind word, took pity on the imprisoned bird and dropped bits of straw and other materials into the cage for it to make a nest.

BABIES CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Prepared Especially for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years as a pleasant, harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups. Contains no narcotics. Proven directions are on each package. Physicians recommend it. The genuine bears signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Strange Experience.

I was straining a pailful of rainwater through a cloth. A little water filtered through the cloth, but presently, though the pail was still too heavy to be empty, the water stopped. I was exceedingly puzzled. Removing the cloth, I discovered three huge frogs in the bottom of the pail.—Chicago Journal.

A FEELING OF SECURITY

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

It is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything.

It is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best. On sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try 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.—Advertisement.

Tea Tabooed for Women.

An English court refused three women from jury service [illegible] Cay [illegible], as she [illegible] from the [illegible], the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] that was of [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] for them to [illegible].

Cuticura Soap for the Complexion.

Nothing better than Cuticura Soap daily and Ointment now and then as needed to make the complexion clear, scalp clean and hands soft and white. Add to this the fascinating, fragrant Cuticura Talcum, and you have the Cuticura Toilet Trio.—Advertisement.

Derived or Not Wed.

The name "[illegible]" has been given to a city, the wind which prevails there from the [illegible] of [illegible] toward the Atlantic during December, January and February, which begins an hour after the [illegible] begins to blow, given place to the course is dry enough to burn.

The man who carries a gun isn't looking for work.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff-Stops Hair Falling Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair 60c and $1.00 at Druggists. Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Callouses, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 15c by mail or at Druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

PATENTS Book and advice on preparing your patent [illegible] WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 624 F St., Washington, D. C.; Denver, Colorado, Office, [illegible] Building.

For Sore Eyes EYEWATER HELPFIN EYE WASH [illegible] River, Troy, N. Y. Booklet.

$1.00 Hour Introducing Tea [illegible] spare time [illegible] write [illegible] [illegible] Bldg., Denver.

DENVER BUSINESS DIRECTORY

SPECIAL RUSH SERVICE secured if you mention this paper when writing firms below.

BOHM-ALLEN JEWELRY CO. Mfg. and repairing. All orders promptly attended to. Est. 1879. 16th & Champa.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

GRUND DRY CLEANING DENVER'S EXPERT DYER Established TWENTY-FOUR YEARS GRUND BUILDING, 17TH & LOGAN

USED FORD TON TRUCKS

Splendid selection of high-grade trucks ready for hard work. Priced for immediate sale.

STOVALL-IRVIN MOTOR CO. Authorized Dealers 200 South Broadway, Denver, Colo.

DIAMONDS

JOS. I. SCHWARTZ, Jewelry, Diamonds, watch repairing. 1000 Sixteenth Street.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Commercial inquiries answered and information gladly furnished without cost. Address any firm above.

MARKETING EXPERT JOINS STAFF OF POTATO EXCHANGE

Fort Collins, Colo. Waldo F. Heppe has resigned as Specialist in Marketing for the Extension Service of Colorado Agricultural College, to accept the position of field agent for the Colorado Potato Exchange. He left the College August 20 to take up his new duties which will include standardization, grading and other expert service along lines with which he has been familiar for several years. His headquarters will be at Pueblo. Mr. Heppe has made a remarkable record in educational work along marketing lines and much of the progress of the cooperative movement in Colorado is due to his efforts while connected with the Extension Service.

He is a graduate of Kansas Agricultural College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. Following graduation he took charge of his father's irrigated ranch at Penrose, Colo., until a year later he took up post-graduate work at Iowa State College, where he received his master's degree. Returning to Colorado he was appointed on the staff of the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Denver and when that office was moved to Fort Collins he was assigned to the Extension Division of the Agricultural College. No successor has been appointed.

Coolidge Pardons Prisoner

Leavenworth.—Frank Morano, said by officials to be one of the first prisoners pardoned by President Coolidge, was released from the federal penitentiary a few days ago. Morano had been confined in the tuberculosis ward of the prison hospital, and when released was unable to leave town. He was taken to a hospital. Morano, an ex-service man, was brought here from El Paso, Texas, April 21, 1922, to serve a two-year sentence on a charge of having a stolen automobile in his possession. He was taken to the city hospital at once. W. I. Biddle, warden, said there has been an [illegible] Morano is about 30 years old and is an ex-soldier. He will remain in the hospital until his father comes from Chicago for him.

Public Lands to Open

Washington.—Decision to open 420 [illegible] of public lands in Colorado and Wyoming for homestead entry [illegible] was announced [illegible] Interior Department. The land [illegible] from the forests of Colorado [illegible] Montezuma, and 4,200 [illegible] and [illegible] counties, Colorado. The exact dates for the opening will be announced by the land offices.

Canal Professor Opposes Volstead

[illegible] Professor Warning of [illegible], speaking to the Congress [illegible] the United States and the delegates to the International Congress Against Alcoholism, that the prohibition of all alcoholic drinks, was [illegible] [illegible] and that the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] 50 per cent of the population demanded it. He expressed the hope that the Volstead act in America would not "damper" the European fight against alcohol to any great extent.

Ready to Assist Europe

Washington.—The United States government, under the administration of President Coolidge, will stand ready to respond to any request for assistance in solving the European reparations problem, so long as the giving of such assistance does not involve this government in Europe's private political quarrels, it was officially announced at the White House after a recent cabinet meeting.

Strike in Vera Cruz

Vera Cruz.—Vera Cruz is virtually under the control of a committee of strikers, which has taken over direction of the police. Order is being maintained. The wives of the members of the syndicate of tenants who pay no rent marched to the city markets and compelled domestic servants buying food to go to the headquarters of the strikers, sign the syndicalist membership list and immediately declare a ten-day strike.

Carrizozo News

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1906.

Oldest and Leading Newspaper in Circulation in Lincoln County, New Mexico

Subscription, in advance, $2.00 per Year

Advertising Rates (alike to all) furnished upon request

JNO. A. HALEY ... Editor and Publisher

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1923

An Economic Policy

"During the long period of their domination they, the Democrats, guarded the Treasury against every form of corruption and every attempt at extravagance."

The foregoing quotation is from James G. Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress," and Blaine was not only the peerless leader of the Republican party but he was at the same time one of the most brilliant men in American public life. It is, therefore, a little amusing today to hear some supposedly Republican authority invite the Democrats to join the Republicans in making economy a standing governmental policy.

"Economy" is as much of a Democratic slogan as the phrase "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None." It should not take an economist to recognize the fact that no party can practice economy that permits the special interests to dictate its fiscal policy. And if any one has any doubts as to what party is controlled by special interests, a study of the preparation of the tariff bills of the last half a century, and especially the manner in which the schedules of the present tariff law were written should be sufficient to show what foot the shoe fits.

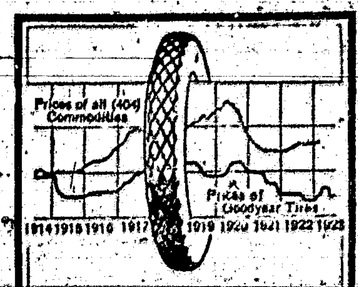
Unnecessarily Alarmed

(From The New York World)

Beet-sugar and other highly protected interests constituting the Western Tariff Association notified Washington by resolution that the activities of the Tariff Commission to date "have been destructive to the producers without benefiting the consumers." They want the commission stopped from giving hearings under the flexible-tariff provisions of the Fordney-McCumber act and suggest to President Coolidge that a word from him along that line will "greatly encourage Western development now hampered by uncertainty and halted by fear."

What the commission has ever done to merit this rebuke is past finding out. It did last spring make a report to President Harding that the then prevailing high prices of sugar indicated the high tariff on sugar. But that was all, and the fact was so obvious that it did not need the authority of the commission to make it final. The President, however, could not find in that report a conclusion that the high tariff on sugar exceeded any differences in cost of production against the United States, nor did the commission intend that he should find such a conclusion there, and so he refused to take any action.

That was the closest call to an application "flexible tariff" so far had. It is likely to remain the closest. These Western beneficiaries of the Fordney-McCumber rates are unnecessarily alarmed. They are in no danger short of a repeal of this whole Tariff of Abominations. Its flexible-tariff provisions were never put there to be enforced. They were put there to delude and disarm Western Republican opposition, as the 30-cent tariff on wheat was put there. Bunco is the way those provisions have read, and President Coolidge's declaration of a policy of "stability" in such matters indicates that that is the way they will continue to read.



THIS chart demonstrates that you get more quality for less money when you buy Goodyear Tires. Goodyears sell today for 37% less than in 1920; 30% less than in 1914. And their quality has been steadily improved; their superiority is beyond question. This is a good time to buy Goodyears.

At Goodyear Service Station Dealers we sell and recommend the new Goodyear Cords with the heated All-Weather Tread and back them up with standard Goodyear Service

Vincent Rell, City Garage
Carrizozo

GOODYEAR
"Western Made for Western Trade"

Great Apple Crop

This year will certainly witness the banner apple crop in Lincoln county, should not some unforeseen calamity overtake the fruit, now rapidly approaching maturity. Not only are all orchards well laden, but a bigger acreage is in bearing this year than ever before. It is estimated that there will be 300 carloads picked from the orchards of Lincoln county this fall, which exceeds anything in our history. Of this number of cars the Sunset Ranch, below Picacho, and the other Titsworth orchards around Tinnie will produce about one-third. The Hondo, San Patricio, Glencoe and Ruidoso sections will also gather large crops, while along the Bonito, from the Spring Ranch to the foot of the White Mountains many productive orchards abound, with trees weighted with luscious fruit. Along the Mesa, Nogal, White Oaks, Carrizozo Flat, Oscuro and Three Rivers are scattering orchards mostly small, but some fair-sized—and all taken collectively the production reaches a rather imposing total.

The Lincoln county apple has a wide reputation for excellence of flavor and keeping quality and usually commands a high price. The apple crop alone in Lincoln county this year should bring in a tidy sum of money to growers.

Great Disasters

The earthquake which has just destroyed the town of Japan, is probably the greatest disaster in point of toll of lives taken and damage to property that the world has ever seen—500,000 lives and 500,000 homes.

Here are some of the great quakes and loses of life in the past few centuries.

1137—Earthquake, Italy, 150,000 killed.

1158—Earthquake, Syria, 20,000 lives.

1268—Earthquake, Silisia, 20,000 killed.

1755—Earthquake, Persia, 40,000 killed.

1876—Fire, theatre, Brooklyn, 293 killed.

1881—Fire, theatre, Vienna, 1000 killed.

1863—Quake, Manila, 6000.

1889—Flood, Johnstown, Pen., 2200 killed.

1896—Quake, Japan, 26,000.

1900—Flood, Galveston, 8,000.

1903—Quake and volcanic eruption, Martinique, 12,000.

1933—Tidal wave, Society Islands, 1,000.

1903—Quake, Asiatic Turkey, 2,000 killed.

1905—Quake, India, 15,000.

1906—Quake, San Francisco, 500 killed.

It will be seen that the total of these disasters is less than half a million.

Who Are the Taxpayers?

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, it is announced, will renew his recommendation for a reduction of the surtaxes to 25 per cent, despite the defeat this recommendation suffered in the last congress through the combined efforts of Democrats and progressive Republicans.

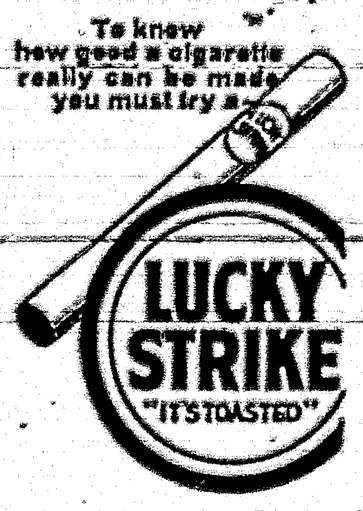
In this connection the following statistics will enable the reader to judge for himself whether the taxpayers of very large incomes stand in need of reduction or whether the smaller taxpayers, made up of the average citizens, should have their taxes reduced:

Statistics for 1912 show that taxable incomes amounted to nearly $20,000,000,000. Of this amount only $463,003,357 were reported by persons with net incomes of $100,000 or over, while $15,928,000,000 were reported by persons who had taxable incomes of $5,000 or less.

Mr. Mellon's theory is that a reduction of the higher surtaxes would result in the multi-millionaires withdrawing their money from tax-exempt securities and using it in industry. This presupposes that the average American multi-millionaire is a philanthropist, and also that he is sufficient of a patriot to enlarge his industrial operations at a time when the foreign markets for American industrial products are steadily declining and threatened with destruction by the Republican party's total lack of a foreign policy, especially the lack of an economic and trade policy.

You may have noticed that none of the the economy plans of the Republicans include a reduction of taxation, except, of course, to the multi-millionaire class.

It seems to be settled that George Harvey is to remain as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, which means that the British and American public will not have to rely entirely on the movies for their amusement.



White Oaks News

White Oaks, Sept. 4

Mrs. Townsend and Mrs. Van Schoyck entertained a number of friends Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Townsend's daughter, Jewel, and Mrs. Van Schoyck's sister, Minnie, who were leaving the following day for school—Miss Jewel going to Capitan and Miss Minnie to El Paso.

The Misses Allene and Vivian Lane intend to go to El Paso this week where they will attend High School this fall and winter.

Mr. R. A. Crenshaw has moved his family to Carrizozo where the children will attend school.

Mr. E. F. Haskins of Jicarilla will send his children to the White Oaks school this term.

Special Prices

Men's Half Soles	$1.00
Women's " "	.75
Rubber Heels	.35

Skinner's

The Titsworth Co., Inc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Quotations on Casings & Tubes

30 x 3½	Fabric Casings, each	$ 7.45	Tubes, each	$1.35
30 x 4	" " "	8.00	Tubes, each	1.60
31 x 4	" " "	12.50	Tubes, each	2.00
30 x 3½	Cord Casings, each	12.70		
31 x 4	" " "	17.10		
32 x 3½	" " "	14.80	Tubes, each	2.00
32 x 4	" " "	18.75	Tubes, each	2.00
32 x 4½	" " "	21.25	Tubes, each	4.30
33 x 4	" " "	19.35	Tubes, each	2.50

These prices subject to change without notice.

The Titsworth Company, Inc.

CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

"God Save the King"

A friend living in Kansas sends us a little skit that about hits the spot. It is entirely appropriate that it should come from Kansas. Here's the production:

Four thirsty Americans,
Very, very dry.
Went up to Canada
To get a little rye;
When the rye was opened
They all began to sing,
"To the d—l with prohibition
God Save the King!"

Pirates' Old Home

The Galapagos Islands lie under the equator off the coast of Ecuador. The air is frequently chilly, due to the cold antarctic currents which fan the coast of Peru and strike seaward toward the island group. Wild goats, cattle, cats and dogs, as well as hidden treasure, bear evidence of pirates. The soil is rich red loam, nearly stoneless. There are but 2,500 head of cattle at present on Cristobal Island and it can easily support 50,000. It is said that a three-year-old steer brings $100 (gold) live weight, at Guayaquil on the mainland—when a steamer can be induced to call and take the stock.

Crystal Theatre

W. T. Starkey, Manager

Sat. Sept. 8—"Her Winning Way," with Mary Miles Minter (Paramount).

Tues., 11—"Be My Wife," with Max Linder (Goldwyn)

No show Wed. or Thur.

Fri. 14—"Timber Queen," No 15. Western, "Under Suspicion," with Leo Maloney.

Comedy, Young Sherlock with "Our Gang" (Pathe)

Sat. 15—"After the Show," with Jack Holt and Lila Lee, a De Mille production (Paramount).

I. O. O. F.

Carrizozo Lodge No. 80

Carrizozo, N. M. Regular meeting nights, Tuesdays of each week.

C. H. Hawns, N. G.
Wm. J. Lameron, Sec'y.

Summer Excursion Rates

EL PASO & SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE SOUTHWESTERN

...EAST & WEST

Via

E. P. & S. W. System

Ticket on sale daily. Long limits and liberal stop-overs. Call on E. P. & S. W. Agent for information regarding rates, routes and Pullman reservations, or

JNO. D. MASON, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
E. P. & S. W. System, El Paso.

Nervous Break-Down

MRS. ANNIE LAMON, of R.F.D. 1, Burlington, Tex., writes as follows regarding her experience with Cardui: "Some time ago I had a nervous breakdown of some kind. . . I was very weak and so nervous. I had fainting spells and suffered a great deal, but more from the weak, trembly, no-account feeling than anything else. I knew I needed a tonic, and needed it badly. I began the use of Cardui to see if I couldn't get some strength, as I knew of other cases that had been helped by its use. I soon saw a great improvement, so I kept it up. I used seven bottles of Cardui, and can say the money was well spent, for I grew well and strong. Am now able to do all my housework and a great deal of work besides."

If you are weak, run-down, nervous and suffer from the ailments peculiar to women, it is very likely that Cardui will help you, in the way it helped Mrs. Lamon and has helped thousands of others, during the past 40 years.

Ask for, and insist on, Cardui.

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

LUMBER

And Building Material, Paints and Glass

Carrizozo Western Lumber Co., Inc. New Mex.

Phone 39 ... D. R. STEWART, Manager.

Why send abroad for articles you can get at home, and at substantial saving to you? Read News Ads.

Educational News

(By Mrs. Louise H. Coe)

All the schools in Lincoln county began Sept. 3, with all teachers present and a good enrollment in each school.

Four years of high school work are being given in Carrizozo and Capitan; three years in Corona and Lincoln, and two years in Hondo. All these schools will be accredited, provided they meet the requirements of the State Board of Education.

Dr. Shaver, county health officer, and the county school superintendent will visit a great many of the rural schools within the next few days. Dr. Shaver will vaccinate the children who are not within reach of a physician. Teachers will be notified of the exact date. Parents are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity to have their children vaccinated.

The teachers for Lincoln county for the year 1923-24 are:

Lincoln—R. E. Robbins; A. T. Pfingsten, Ruby Bryan, Clara Peppin, Mrs. Grace Burleson.
San Patricio—Mrs. Annie Henderson, Frances Fritz, and Rose Chavez.
Ruidoso—Mrs. Myrtle Davis, Mrs. Ida Browning.
Picacho — Pauline Shepard, Lily Casey, Virginia Morriss.
MountainView—Susie Bennett.
Carolita—Belle Norton.
Encinoso—Marie Serna.
Bogle—Mrs. Edna Burnett.
White Oaks—J. F. Steele.
Nogal Mesa—Kathryn Spence.
Nogal—L. M. Stone.
Corona—C. V. Koogler, W. E. Neve, Ruth McBride, Donnie Franks, Mrs. J. H. Mimms, Mrs. L. L. Argenbright, Mrs. R. J. Vaughn.
Gallinas—Mrs Gladys Clements.
Rabenton—E. L. Flores, Mrs. T. L. Hinnard.
Alto—Clyde G. Stewart.
Blue Water—Mrs. R. C. Roy.
Oscuro—Mrs. Edith Lucas.
Hondo—J. W. Wilferth, Louise Webb, Ola Casey, Mrs. U. S. Clarke.
Ancho—Mrs. J. Wilson, Lucey Straley.
Arabela—Minta Gillum.
Little Creek—Leota Porter.
Jacks Peak—Beatrice Chalk.
Capitan—F. S. Copeland, D. W. Weber, Ruth Colvin, Mary Harris, Mrs. Burt Sears, Mrs. Crystobal Osborne, Louis Cummins, Mary Fritz.
Tucson—Mrs. Grace Comrey.
Fort Stanton—Grace Monroe.
Desco—Geneva Coffey.
Corona—Orton Franks.
" —Mrs. Effie McClure.
Arabela—Marie Sanchez, Sofia Luna.
Tinnie—Gladys Miller.
Glencoe—Kitty Crosby.
Capitan—Drura Peters.
" —Loreen Wilson.
" —Edith Rockwell.
Macho—Tasia Vandenbout.

Lincoln News Notes

Lincoln, Sept. 7

Miss Helen Rice has started a class in [illegible] at Fort Stanton.

The Misses Ruby Bryan and Clara Peppin are staying this winter at the Burleson hotel.

Viola Kimbrell and Tinnie Raymond are attending high school and living with Mrs Pete Burleson.

Mrs. Dick Rudolph and little daughter Betty Jane, who have spent the summer at the Bonito Inn, left Thursday for Roswell.

Dr. and Mrs. Warren and family, accompanied by Mrs. Gansler and Miss Talby, visited with friends in Lincoln Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burleson of Roswell spent the first of the week as well as the week end visiting relatives and friends here.

School is in full swing again with Prof. R. E. Robbins, late of Taiban, as principal. There is an enrollment of thirteen in the high school. The professor and family are occupying the Mrs. Wright cottage, and Miss Pearl Parcella, who is attending the high school, is keeping house in one of the tent houses.

Cloudburst at Lincoln

(Our Correspondent)

Lincoln has been favored with more rains this summer than it has had for years. Many years ago, when the Lutz family were living in the home now occupied by Mrs. Morgan, a destructive cloudburst in the hills south and west of town caused considerable damage to all the places on the south side of the street, and the water, after pouring through the houses and yards, ploughed a deep arroyo to reach the river. Since that time the village has been free from an excess of water till last Monday, when another cloudburst broke over the hills and the relentless flood came pouring through the town again. The house of Mrs. Frank Salazar being in the direct line of the flood, received the most damage, as the water flowed through the house, as it did on the former occasion when the place was occupied by the Aragon family. All the people living on the south side were much worried, and many fled to houses on higher ground until the danger had passed. A bridge was washed out below Lincoln, and considerable damage done to orchards, gardens and other property for miles up and down the Bonito. Such floods are liable to occur any time till there is more timber and vegetation on the hill to break the force of the water.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE UNDER FORECLOSURE

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of the final decree of foreclosure entered the 22nd day of May, 1923, in the District Court of Lincoln County State of New Mexico, in cause numbered 3363 on the Civil Docket of said court, wherein First State Bank of Capitan, a corporation, is plaintiff, and Harold P. Clarke, Loraine Clarke, Lina Coe and Will T. Coe, are defendants, the undersigned special master, designated in such final decree, will offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the court house in the Village of Carrizozo, County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, at ten o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 8th day of October, 1923 the following described real estate, lying and being situate in the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, to-wit:

Northeast Quarter of Southeast Quarter of Section Twenty-two; Southwest Quarter of Northwest Quarter of Southwest Quarter, North Half of Southwest Quarter of Southwest Quarter of Section Twenty-three, all in Township Ten South of Range Fifteen East, New Mexico Principal Meridian, excepting a strip 50 links in width off the east side of the North Half of Southwest Quarter of Southwest Quarter of Section Twenty-three, said tract containing Sixty-nine and 50-100 acres, more or less.

Notice is further given that the amounts to be realized from said sale, according to the terms of said decree, and the amounts due on the date of sale, are as follows:

Principal debt and interest, and accrued costs to date of sale, $451.46, and attorney's fee $46.73, and master's fee $19.60; together with the cost of advertising this sale.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1923. ROBERT H. TAYLOR,
9-7-4t Special Master.

THE SWEETEST OF SWEETS

Including

CANDIES

Home Made & Imported

Get a Box or Package of

THE CHOICEST AND SWEETEST

from

Mrs. J. K. Such

East Alamogordo Ave.

CLASSIFIED

"Zove" it to Ziegler Bros. for your school supplies.

For Sale:—Good Piano, recently tuned, cheap. E. E. Cole.

Sweet Milk, 15c quart. Buttermilk, 30c gallon. Mrs. R. H. Taylor, phone 137 F 2. 7-6

Mufti the Cleaner; Fresh Candies, Tobaccos and everything.
—Paden's Drug Store.

Come in and be convinced that cash talks with.—City Market.

Three-quarter-inch galvanized pipe, 12c per foot at Taylor's hardware store. 1-26 tf

Fall Outing Flannel, 36-in. and 27-in. Best quality. At Ziegler Bros.

Headquarters for School Books and School Supplies. Prepare for school opening Sept. 3rd.
—Paden's Drug Store.

The advantage of buying and selling for cash is mutual—merchant and customer profit—City Market.

Best quality of 36-in. and 27-in. Fall Outing Flannel at Ziegler Bros.

Furniture repaired and refinished at Taylors' Hdwre. Store.

Taylor's Hardware Store is headquarters for pipe fittings, plumbing fixtures, such as bath tubs, sinks, etc. 1-26tf

For Sale—Some 1¼ inch Studebaker wagons at low prices.
The Titsworth Co.
3-11-tf Capitan.

Sheep Wanted:—Old Ewes and Lambs. Wyatt Johnson, Box 513, Lamar, Colo.

Largest and best stock of School Supplies can be found at Ziegler Bros.

Every day is labor day for the man who doesn't build-ing up for the future.

Carrizozo Lodge, No. 41, A. F. & A. M.

Regular Communications of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., for 1923:
January 27, February 24, March 31, April 28, May 26, June 23, July 21, August 25, Sept. 22, Oct. 20, Nov. 17, Dec. 15 and 27.

D. A. STEVENS, W. M.
S. F. MILLER, Secretary.

L. W. ADAMS

GLENCOE, N. M.

Agent for

Finest Fruit Trees

Stark's Nursery Products

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

State of New Mexico,
Lincoln County.

PUBLIC LAND SALE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 20th, 1910, the laws of the State of New Mexico, and rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, September 29, 1923, in the town of Carrizozo, County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, in front of the court house therein, the following described tracts of land, viz:

Sale No. 1949.

NW¼, SW¼, SE¼, Section 24, Twp. 8S., Rge. 11 E., N.M.P.M. containing 20.00 acres.

The improvements consist of fencing, value $50.00.

No bid will be accepted for less than Three dollars ($3.00) per acre.

The successful bidder will be required to pay at the time of the sale five per cent of the amount bid, the cost of advertising and other costs incidental to the sale.

A copy of the form of contract will be furnished on application.

All mineral rights in the above described lands are reserved by the State.

The Commissioner of Public Lands reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered at this sale.

JUSTINIANO BACA,
Commissioner of Public Lands,
7-13-11t State of New Mexico.

PUTTING LIGHTS IN HEN HOUSES

Practical Tests Clearly Show That More Eggs Result With Artificial Illumination.

PROLONGS HENS' ACTIVITY

On One Farm More Eggs Were Produced This Way Every Month in the Year Except April and May.

Keeping the hens awake by placing electric lights in the hen houses has been tested in actual use so long that it can now be described as an accepted practice among many poultrymen. There are reports by this time that show a decided increase in egg production during the winter—the period of shorter days for all creatures—as a direct result of illuminating the chicken houses.

The sleeping hours of hens, it has been observed, stretch unbrokenly from sunset to sunrise. Doubtless that is the way primitive man used to live before artificial light was invented to prolong his waking hours. Without light to see by it wasn't worth while to ignore sleep, for who would want to stay awake in the dark?

Mazda Lamps Used

So with the hens, and hence progressive chicken farmers began to experiment with artificial lights in the hen houses. Electric incandescent lights of the Mazda type were used. It was found that if the light was free from glare and evenly diffused it would have the effect of imitating daylight sufficiently to keep the hens active. The length of the feeding day was increased so that the hens had a longer period of exercise, obtained a larger supply of food nutrients and therefore had a greater quantity of egg producing ingredients.

Comparative Test

On one chicken farm this method was tried successfully on a three-hour basis—that is, the electric lights were kept on from 6 to 9 o'clock every evening.

The results showed that during September the eggs laid by hens in the electrically lighted hen house were twice as many as those produced by the hens in hen houses without electric lights. It was also found that only in April were more eggs produced by the "daylight hens" than by the "electric light hens."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. H. HUDSPETH
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office: Exchange Bank Building
Carrizozo • New Mexico

GEO. B. BARBER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Carrizozo : New Mexico

GEORGE SPENCE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Rooms Upstairs in the Bank Bldg.
Carrizozo, : : New Mexico

R. E. BLANEY
DENTIST
Office in
Exchange Bank Bldg. Upstairs

FRANK J. SAGER
FIRE INSURANCE
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office in Exchange Bank
Carrizozo • N. M.

T. E. KELLEY
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
'Phone 96
Carrizozo N. M.

Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, upon his return from Europe, hastens to announce that if President Coolidge decides to become a candidate for the nomination of president in 1924 he will be successful. Ever since 1912, when the Republicans carried Utah and President Coolidge's native state of Vermont, these two states have been associated in the public mind; therefore, Senator Smoot's observation was but natural under the circumstances. Utah, however, has reformed, even if Senator Smoot hasn't.

MAY OPERATE BY RADIO

Prophets of Science Say Pupils in Country Places May Even Hear College Lectures Broadcast—Farm Boy Could Go to School in His Own Home.

"Educated by radio!"

That phrase will doubtless be spoken by people of future years when they refer to some public man or accomplished specialist of the day. The "radio college," through which young folks of rural districts and boys and girls in scattered farmsteads can obtain a good all round education, is under actual consideration by educational institutions.

Several colleges have announced within the last year that they are seriously contemplating the establishment of radio courses, especially designed for students in the country districts. Within the last three months several instances have been reported where college or high school instructors have given radio lectures of an educational nature.

Broadcasting a Lecture at WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.

As an every-day, permanent, well-conducted department of American colleges, this is as yet only a shining possibility. Yet, if it proves as successful as it is expected to be, country young folk, who live far away from centers of learning, who could never get to high school, much less to college, will have high school and college almost literally brought to them. The limitations of the proverbial "little red school house" will truly be swept away. The earnest, but often inexperienced and ill-paid, country schoolteacher will be reinforced, perhaps entirely supplanted, by the best type of college professor, through the wonder of the wireless. The short sessions of the district school, which sometimes can be kept open two or three months in the year in some places, will conceivably vanish.

A More Intelligent America

At present radio broadcasting is a nationwide institution. But it is an institution for entertainment. It is the lyceum platform, the concert course, of the air. It is the promoter of relaxation, the brightener of leisure, and the audiences are scattered from coast to coast. The broadcasting station of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., has actually entertained people in San Francisco.

But to utilize radio for giving a complete "schooling" to those who otherwise would be but poorly equipped mentally will be even more fascinating, for it will move the whole world forward. A mightier America—mightier because more generally intelligent than ever before—will come to pass.

The value of the instructor and the professor can now carry through the air to the most distant spot. It can reach the ear of the boy and girl in the little red schoolhouse of the future. That means that the professor's thought can be conveyed to the mind of that boy or girl. The spoken thought or idea will reach him as quickly as though professor and pupil were in the same classroom together.

All this implies, of course, a radio receiving set in every country and rural schoolhouse. Perhaps it will mean a set in every town hall, in every country church, as well.

College in Every Farmhouse

More than that. The possibilities of radio for the farmer will unquestionably make a receiving set virtually a necessity in the farmhouse. And think of the "radio college" that will be possible when, as a general practice, farmhouses are so equipped!

"Going to school" will then become an obsolete phrase to the farmer's boy and girl. Instead, school will go to them, and they will get the essentials of a high school training, or the fundamentals of a college education, without leaving the home roof!

Notwithstanding the impossibility of visual instruction, or blackboard work, much will be possible of accomplishment. With the textbook in the pupil's hands and the instructor's voice telling him how to use the text book, the more machinery will be provided as successfully as in any classroom, and worth while results can follow.

Thorough Training Made Possible

The pupil's work, his examination papers, will perhaps be sent into the school or college by mail at stated intervals. The instructor's comments thereon will possibly come by radio—in due time. A method will doubtless be devised for helping the backward pupils with special radio instruction. The slow learners will be asked, it may be, to "stay after school," in a new manner. The instructor will announce the names of such pupils at the beginning of an evening's lecture, requesting them to continue listening in after the usual instruction period is over.

The farther the pupil proceeds the better adapted radio may be found in education. Lectures on college subjects, higher mathematics, science, literature, agriculture, music, history, art, philosophy and many others, could certainly be very effectively broadcast by authorities. Your farm boy of twenty or thirty years from now may very likely stand on a complete intellectual equality with the city business man.

And the credit will belong entirely and utterly to radio.

RADIO BROADCASTING VALUABLE TO FARMER

By MAJ. GEN. J. G. HARBORD, President, Radio Corporation of America.

The value of broadcasting to any individual or community will be in proportion to the difficulty of getting the same thing by any other means. Next to saving life at sea, radio's greatest service should be to the agricultural sections of this country.

It will serve the farmer and those who live in small communities, as no other utility has been able to serve him. It is already bringing him time signals, weather reports, market reports and agricultural information. Not until agricultural extension courses, religious services, opera, entertainment and education, which are now available in the cities, are regularly brought to the farmer by radio, will it have fulfilled its mission in American agriculture.

I am sure that radio cannot fail to bring all sections of our country closer together and improve its moral, social and economic standards.

Daily Market News for Farmers A Possibility Through Radio

Radio Receiving Equipment in Farm Houses Will Bring Crop Prices to Farmer's Very Ear.

Radio has presented to the world the possibility of putting an end to the isolated farm. No matter how far from cities the farms may be, they need no longer be out of touch with events, with the latest news, especially the latest market news.

The farmer who has a radio receiving set in his farm house can obtain the latest information about market prices for his crops. He can obtain this information daily—or rather nightly—just in time for him to prepare his plans for the next day's operations.

What are the city markets paying for wheat, for potatoes, for turnips, for lettuce, for rice? Not the price last week—which is sometimes the best his weekly newspaper can give him—but the price that very day, almost that very minute!

Put on your radio ear-piece and listen in. The radio will tell you these very things, these market prices, while you listen.

Never before was such a thing possible. Therefore, it is small wonder that radio prophets predict the speedy day when all progressive farms will be hooked up with the rest of the world by radio. It will mean cold cash in the farmer's pocket, for information of the sort mentioned means money if it can be promptly received.

The experiments made by WGY, the big radio broadcasting station of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., in sending out reports on markets, beginning with stock market quotations, and broadening out to include other markets, have been meeting a favorable reception. As time goes on the demand will doubtless increase. And the service to be given will be further broadened to meet the call for it.

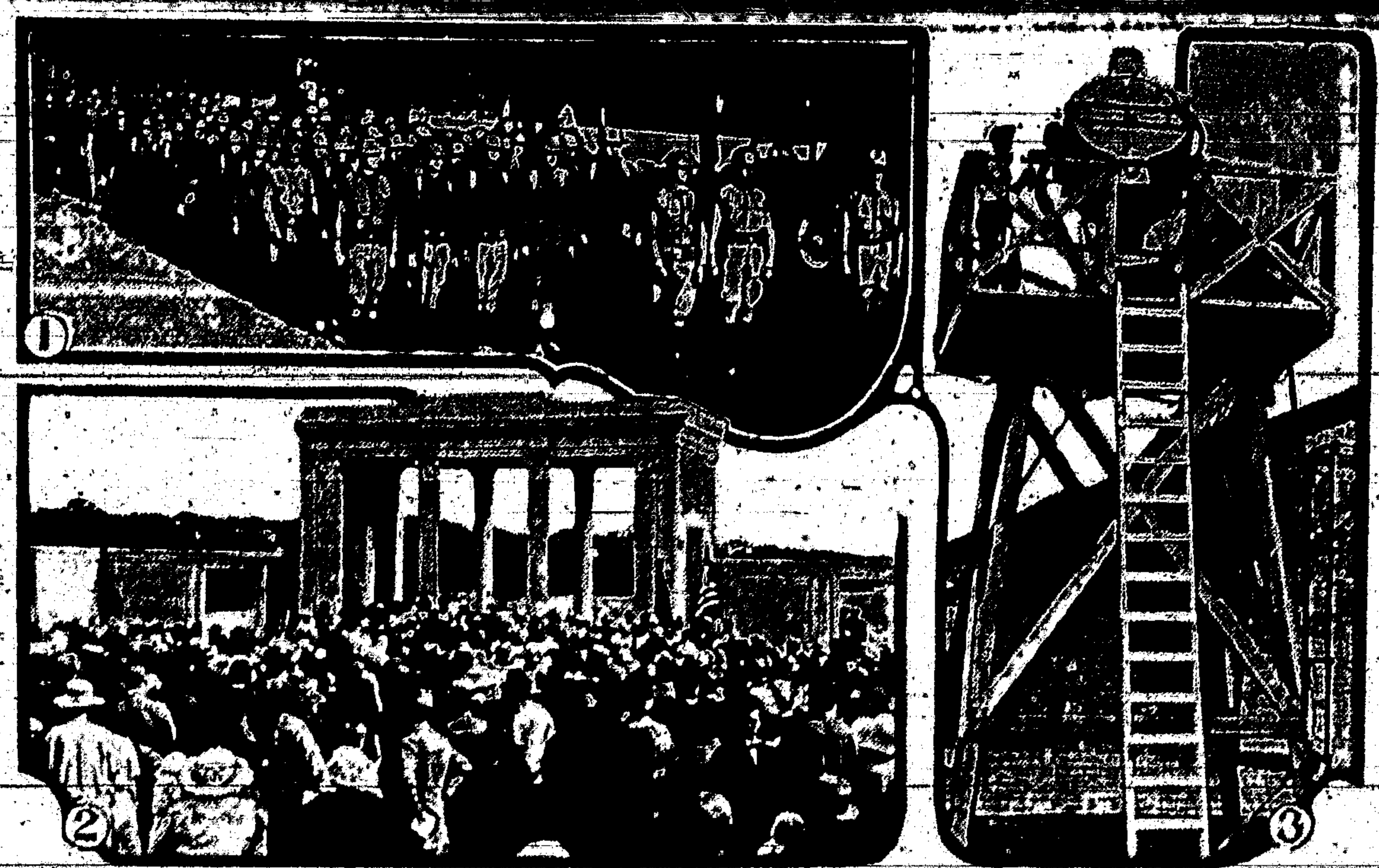
The radio will give the farmer what he has not previously been able to obtain—a semblance of a daily newspaper.

Japan Likes Electricity

In 1903 there were 500 electric light and power companies in Japan, delivering 30,000 kilowatts of energy. In 1918 there were 3,400, delivering 1,830,000 kilowatts. In this matter of electrical growth Orient and Occident are alike—and extension, not limitation, is the diplomatic watchword.

Improving the Dolls

Japanning ovens, electrically heated, are now used by numerous automobile factories, as well as other industries. Such ovens will bake anything requiring the treatment, from cores to dolls' heads. The race of dolls especially is improving by electrical treatment.



1—Oklahoma National Guard troops on duty in Tulsa to stop flogging. 2—Dedication of Soldiers' Monument in Agawam park, Southampton, Long Island. 3—One of the big beacon lights installed to guide the day-and-night pilots of the new coast-to-coast air mail service.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Chancellor Stresemann of Germany Suddenly Assumes Dictatorial Powers.

WILL FORCE RICH TO PAY

Poincare's Skillful Reply to Britain Shows France to Be Unyielding—American Government Prepares to Cope With Threatened Anthracite Miners' Strike.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GERMANY is virtually in the hands of a dictator at last. Chancellor Stresemann, disgusted with the condition into which his country has degenerated and with the everlasting political squabbles of the factions in the reichstag, has taken matters into his own hands and determined to carry out his measures without consulting the reichstag and without regard to whom they hit. He says he believes he can restore financial and economic order within four weeks, and that if he fails there is no hope for Germany and all is lost.

From a quiet and conservative man Herr Stresemann has become suddenly a leader much like Mussolini, of swift and determined action and ready to go to any length. Laying his plans before his cabinet, he received its promise of unqualified support, and the leaders of the parties in the reichstag also agreed to permit him to carry out his measures without interference. Thereupon he announced that, first, he must have about $100,000,000 of the huge sums which the industrial magnates have accumulated and hidden in foreign banks. This he expected as a "voluntary contribution," but said if necessary he would confiscate between a fourth and a third of all foreign moneys held by them. Everyone was to be required to state under oath his holdings of foreign currency and those who falsified the returns would be severely punished. He is prepared to follow this order with another confiscating one-fourth to one-third of all private property in Germany. According to President Ebert, these decrees will scarcely affect the working and middle classes, as the utter collapse of the mark has practically wiped out private ownership by them. The upper classes, including the industrial magnates, will have to do the paying, and it is presumed the latter, at least, will not dare to resist.

For the present Stresemann's chief concern is the internal welfare of Germany, and the first money he obtains will be used for the purchase and importation of fats and other foodstuffs that the country lacks. Afterward he hopes to collect funds for reparations payments and for restoring financial and economic stability. The present situation is highly pleasing to the Communists, who are looking for a real revolution next October or November, when they will proclaim a Red regime. Their hopes are bolstered by the tremendous increase in prices and the shortage of food, the lack of coal for the winter and the great increase in unemployment. German coal is selling for $25 a ton, though English coal can be had for $12.

The monarchists also, especially those of Bavaria, are getting ready to try to set up a military dictatorship. Herr Stresemann went to Bavaria at the end of the week to study the situation there, though he was warned that his life would be in danger on the trip. Indeed, one need not be surprised to read any day that the chancellor has been assassinated. It is said an attempt to kill him in his Berlin residence was frustrated a few days ago and that the assassins were members of the same monarchistic organization that killed Erzberger and Rathenau.

"AS LUMINOUS as the skies of France and as hard as Lorraine steel" is the way the Paris Matin characterizes the reply of Premier Poincare to Lord Curzon's recent note. The answer was handed to the British and the other powers interested in midweek and was found, as predicted, to be a restatement of the unyielding attitude of France. Its politeness is in marked contrast to the Curzon note, and its firmness is no whit less. With extraordinary skill and adroitness, every point made by Curzon is met and refuted, and the French position is set forth more explicitly than ever before. As well summarized by a Paris correspondent, the note declares that France desires to continue negotiations with the allies, refuses to substitute any other body for the reparations commission, insists that Germany must continue payments in kind during the cash moratorium necessary for the rehabilitation of her finances, refuses to treat with Germany until passive resistance in the Ruhr has ceased, refuses to evacuate the Ruhr except in proportion to reparations payments received, is willing to accept as a minimum 26,000,000,000 gold marks ($6,188,000,000), plus sufficient C bonds to pay France's debts to Great Britain and the United States, recognizes these debts, but refuses to pay them until she has been reimbursed by Germany for the war devastations, proposes that Germany shall pay in the briefest possible time 31,000,000,000 gold marks ($7,418,000,000), corresponding to the actual French and Belgian damages, and wants the rest of the German debt and the whole question of war debts postponed for consideration after this first payment has been effected.

The occupation of the Ruhr was made obligatory, in Premier Poincare's opinion, by what he calls the deliberate debasement of Germany's finances with the avowed intention of escaping payment of reparations; but he again denies any intention of annexing the Ruhr.

The premier replied pointedly to Curzon's intimation that Great Britain may soon be obliged to ask France to pay her war debt. He says:

"France has never repudiated her debts and never will, but she is convinced that no British government will ever apply to an ally the pressure that the London cabinet does not find it possible to apply today to the former enemies of France."

No British official comment on Poincare's reply has been made yet, but the London press fails to find much encouragement in it. Prime Minister Baldwin and his cabinet will not meet for several days, and in any case precipitate action by the government is not to be expected. The Paris press, almost unanimously supporting Poincare's position, apparently believes the entente has come to an end, but does not seem utterly cast down by that.

It is believed that Mr. Baldwin and M. Poincare will soon meet for a personal discussion of the whole reparations problem.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MELLON, who returned from his extended trip in Europe, is rather optimistic concerning the situation there and believes the reparations and other serious problems will be satisfactorily solved. He found both England and France fairly prosperous, and does not think Germany will stage a revolution or become communistic, because the Germans are a people of great organizing and constructive force. While admitting the occupation of the Ruhr has not accomplished the results sought, Mr. Mellon does not seem to blame the French for their course.

OVER here in the United States the matter of chief concern just now is the prospective strike of the anthracite miners on September 1. The parley between their leaders and the representatives of the operators at Atlantic City collapsed last week and it seems that only some, as yet undetermined, steps by the government can keep the mines running. When the conference broke up, Chairman Hammond of the coal commission conferred with President Coolidge and then, with the other members of the commission, began preparation of that body's report fixing the responsibility for the threatened strike and making recommendations as to the course of action to be taken by the government. President Coolidge next summoned F. R. Wadleigh, federal fuel distributor, and Acting Chairman Aitchison of the interstate commerce commission, to the White House, and the decision was reached to establish at once a co-operative federal and state organization for speedy and systematic distribution of bituminous coal, coke and other substitutes to the anthracite consuming states. Governors of all the eastern and New England states were asked to send representatives to a conference with the interstate commission in New York August 28 to consider distribution plans. Mr. Wadleigh believes the consumer can and should be educated in the use of fuels other than anthracite. With plenty of bituminous coal, coke and oil, the problem is mainly one of distribution.

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers says the union will "administer to the operators the trouncing of their careers." Chairman S. D. Warriner of the operators' policy committee says the operators are standing pat on their offer to submit every disputed issue to arbitration.

The gasoline price war in the Middle West is still going on and has spread even to Seattle. Incidentally, it has served to cause politicians to consider Governor McMasters of South Dakota, who started it, as a possibility for the Republican vice presidential nomination next year.

LAST week was an eventful one for American aviation. First and most important was the successful test of the air mail's contemplated coast-to-coast service. This trial lasted several days and involved day and night flying, the pilots being guided at night by big beacon lights. It is intended that the service between New York and San Francisco shall require not more than thirty hours, and the tests show that this will be entirely possible.

Wednesday evening the Barling bomber, the largest airplane ever constructed, was given its first test at Wilbur Wright field, Dayton, O., and it surpassed even the fondest hopes of its designer, an Englishman, under whose direction it was built for the United States army. This plane, which is propelled by six Liberty motors, has a wing spread of 120 feet and weighs 40,000 pounds. Its fuel tanks have a capacity of 2,120 gallons. It carries seven machine guns and bombs totaling 12,000 pounds in weight. One of its most valuable features is its slow speed on take-offs and landings.

Earlier in the week the air service carried out a series of maneuvers under simulated war conditions in which an armada of sixteen great Martin bombers flew from Langley field, Hampton, Va., to Bangor, Me., 800 miles, in eight and a half actual flying hours, going through numerous offensive maneuvers en route and finally "saving" the Maine city from a supposed naval attack. At Mitchel field, Long Island, the bombers were joined by seven De Haviland swift pursuit planes.

SPAIN is having a very disagreeable war with rebellious Moroccans in the Ceuta district. Old General Weyler, the "Butcher" of Cuban days, was called on to command the Spanish forces, but declined because the government would not give him dictatorial power. Probably the government could soon put down the rebellion were it not afraid the necessary expense would cause a popular uprising.

FOREST fires have laid waste a large area in the beautiful French Riviera familiar to tourists, and many fine villas have been destroyed. About 75,000 acres of forest land were destroyed, and eight persons perished.

"FLOGGING parties," which became so popular in Oklahoma that the governor put Tulsa under martial rule, have spread to three other southern states, Texas, Georgia and Florida, and under orders of the governors investigations are going on with promise of drastic action.

SOMETHING like a million dollars' damage was done in the Arkansas valley in Colorado by the breaking of the Apishapa river dam Wednesday after a cloudburst. A great wall of water swept down the valley, carrying houses, live stock and other property with it. Railroad and automobile traffic was demoralized. Before the telephone wires went down the inhabitants had been warned.

Three-Piece Suits Are in Forefront

In tailored garments preference for winter still is given to the three-piece costume, or to the costume with matching blouse, says a fashion writer in the Kansas City Star, in a forecast of fall and winter fashions. The suit as such has little or no representation for the coming season, but will undoubtedly again be brought forward for the spring.

Jackets in three-piece costumes vary in length from wrist to three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths. The wrist-length jackets are shown in straight box or in belted styles. The knee-length and longer jackets are featured with ripple hem, usually achieved by a circular flounce set on below the hips across the front only. The backs of all jackets remain straight and flat.

One of the Newest Coat Dresses for Fall Wear. It Is Made of Wine-Colored Broadcloth and Is One of the Early Importations.

Jacket sleeves are long and are set in at the normal. Preference is about equally divided between the sleeve finishing with a full ripple cuff, which flares over the hand, and the elbow high gauntlet cuff. In all cases, whether gauntlet or in full circular bell styles, cuffs are an important detail.

Fur and embroideries both are used extensively on all street costumes.

The dress for the three-piece costume, although invariably in straight-line effect, by a clever use of fabric and of color combinations, and of flounces, basque effects and godet panels, in no way resembles the time-worn favorite, the chemise gown. On the contrary, in appearance it frequently is suggestive of the old-fashioned 1880 separate bodice and skirt. It is, in fact, in the tailored dress that the fashions of the 1880 period are most distinctively featured, with line long and straight from the shoulder to knee, waistline eliminated, or indicated by a series of short darts holding in the fullness at the sides, leaving the front and back plain and straight, and with flounce from the knee to the bottom. The bodices of dresses in this style are plain and flat, and the neck is finished in square, pointed or rounded line, with or without a collar.

In neckwear, stock collars and berthas in double and in triple-tier effects take precedence, followed by fichus and shawl collars. The bertha collar follows the 1880 off-the-shoulder line. The collar, which graduates from a narrow frill at the center of the front to a waist length or longer cape collar at the back, is one of the most successful types, made in deep cream lace or embroidered net.

Eton collars are made in linen, in pique or in fine cross-bar muslin or organdie, and are worn with matching gauntlet cuffs. Fine, hand-embroidered white and ecru batiste collar and cuff sets are also worn, and it is unquestionably a fact that the separate collar is again coming into fashion.

Felt Sailor Is Newest.

In millinery, medium-sized shapes are brought out in distinction to the very small or very large shapes which have been the rule for the spring and summer seasons. Cloche shapes are shown in modified forms; but the newest note is the small, straight-brimmed, dome-crowned felt sailor. Pokes still hold their own.

Felts hold popularity and are shown in turbans and in cloche shapes, in black and in colors.

The veil as such is now rarely, one may say never, seen, but instead a lovely hat is featured with a veil of embroidered net or of lace, in small triangular, oblong or panel shape. The new veil in lace, in plain square mesh net, or in embroidered net, is the most successful type.

Scarf veils embroidered in multi-colored effects in the paisley or cashmere designs are offered among the novelties used by the leading milliners for trimmings and draping on the small, severe type of felt, cloche.

Three-quarter length, fur trimmed, embroidered tube coats, absolutely straight from shoulder to lower edge, and full length straight coats with circular or gathered flounce of fur or fabric at the bottom, stand out as the two distinct types for the advanced season. The full-length side bow tie coat, the semi-fitted coat with ripple at the sides, the blouse back coat, and the cape back coat all are represented; but the dominating note of the advanced season in the separate coat line is undoubtedly the three-quarter or full-length straight-tube model, with or without flare at the bottom.

The all-over embroidered coat still holds good, and is shown in new and effective embroidered patterns, and in soft, harmonious color schemes, among which the Persian or Paisley idea, the Chinese influence and the Moyen age tapestry designs of grotesque birds and flowers are prominent. Trimmed hems are a marked note and are featured notably in coats of the straight, unbelted type in which cords of fur alternating with cords of the fabric to form a soft padded hem are noteworthy forms.

Coat Sleeves Long and Wide.

All coat sleeves are long and are wide at the hand. Cuffs are an important detail, and are featured in fur in wide circular flounces or in high gauntlet styles. Sleeves with the lower half made entirely of fur have great fullness through the elbow.

Fur garments for the season are featured in three distinct styles: the short jacket in straight-line effect without flare, closing down the center of the front; the three-quarter length jacket with low waist, straight line from shoulder to hip, and circular set on flounce, and the straight tube coat, guiltless of fastenings, and without belt.

Black furs take precedence for garments for the day, brown furs for trimmings of cloth suits, such as brown Persian lamb, beige-colored caracul, plucked seal, shaved lamb, and black, gray or brown hare. Long-haired pelts are favored for neckpieces and for trimmings the short curly or flat pelts for coats.

The season opens with metal fabrics and copper cloth, heavy metal laces in the Italian lace patterns, supple metal fabrics in moire designs—in fact, every kind of a metal material, in plain or fancy weave, is endorsed.

Heavy laces, Bohemian laces and novelty lace fabrics in Spanish lace designs, namely, in the bold, flowing patterns, are conspicuous, and are undoubtedly to be counted upon as a prime favorite for the winter.

Heavy Lace in Demand.

Sheer laces in the chantilly styles are represented, but the bigger demand, notably in the novelties, is for the heavy laces in the Italian style.

This Three-Piece Tailleur for Early Fall Is Made of Heavyweight French Flannel, the Skirt in Black, Upper Half of Tango.

Embroideries stand out as the one note in trimming, carried out in silk, and wool and metal mixtures, frequently interspersed with colored porcelain beads. Metal embroideries on kid, and soutaching, are continued.

Plain four-holed composition buttons are used in self-tone as a trim on skirts of crepe dresses, tailored dresses and tailored skirts.

While the tunic skirt of Russian suggestion is prominent in the fall showing of dresses, there is also a distinctly Spanish influence to be noted in formal gowns that combine an abundance of lace and the use of brilliant embroideries.

WRIGLEY'S

After Every Meal

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

Aids digestion.
Allays thirst.
Soothes the throat.

For Quality, Flavor and the Sealed Package, get

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM
MINT LEAF FLAVOR

THE FLAVOR LASTS

HIS WORK IN COMMUNITY

Minister Might Not Have Been Flattered at Jean's Understanding of His Duties.

Mother and Jack were walking home from the morning sermon with serious mien and in thoughtful frame of mind. Not so, Jean. Her mind was on earthly things—the flash of her bright red coat, the shadow and play of the wavy feather on her best Sunday bonnet—but she caught Jack's words to his mother.

"Isn't Dr. Dunkel wonderful, mother?" he was saying.

"Yes, Jack, he is," was her response.

"Oh, Jack," loftily interrupted Jean, with a sidewise toss of her head and a knowing half-smile. "Why do you call him 'Dr. Dunkel'? You know he doesn't cure us when we are sick."

Mother came to the rescue. "There are two kinds of doctors, Jean," she said. "One cures our bodies and makes them well. The other cares for our souls."

"Oh, he mends our shoes, doesn't he?" and she skipped on ahead as lively as before.

Ancient Sardis Rich in Relics.

Among the American archeological concessions in Asia Minor is the site of Sardis, capital of the ancient state of Lydia, which flourished some 5,000 years ago, notes the Detroit News. In this city, one of the greatest in the world, lived and reigned Croesus, last king of the country, and proverbially the richest of men up to that time. This territory is considered exceptionally rich in archeological material.

Prior to the late war many antiquities, including gems, jewelry and articles of gold, were dug up in Sardis and carried to Constantinople. Ruins of temples, sculptures and architectural works were also brought to light. Last year additional relics were found, among them thirty coins of Croesus.

Oxyacetylene Pantograph.

An adaptation of the pantograph to the oxyacetylene flame is one of the latest efforts to control mechanically that powerful agent for cutting cold metal. According to the Scientific American, the pantograph has an electrically driven wheel that follows the pattern and both advances the cutting flame at a given rate, depending on the thickness of the metal, and guides the flame accurately either in straight or in curved lines.

Made only of wheat and barley scientifically baked 20 hours—

Supplies Vitamin-B and mineral elements.

How can Grape-Nuts be other than a wonderfully appetizing, healthful food?

"There's a Reason"

"In Honor of Maj. J. W. Powell"

MAJ. JOHN WESLEY POWELL

GRAND CANYON POWELL MEMORIAL

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN POWELL MEMORIAL

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ONE May day some five years ago a little group of notables, among them Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, Gov. George W. P. Hunt of Arizona and Bishop Julius W. Atwood of the Episcopal church of Arizona, assembled at Maricopa Point on the rim of the Grand Canyon and, with Harry R. Tritle, son of former Gov. F. A. Tritle, as master of ceremonies, formally dedicated a massive monument of native rock, bearing a bronze tablet with a portrait in bas-relief and these words:

"Erected by the Congress of the United States to Maj. Wesley Powell, first explorer of the Colorado river, who descended the river with his party in row boats, traversing the gorge beneath this point August 17, 1869, and again September 1, 1872." This tardy honor was paid to the leader of that little band of men who a half century before had braved the treacherous red torrent sweeping along between its rocky walls 5,000 feet below where their memorial now stands and had accomplished an undertaking which men had called impossible.

The other day another monument was erected to the intrepid explorer, but this time it was far from the scene of exploit which brought him fame. It was on the campus of an institution of higher learning in the Middle West, Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., of which Powell was an alumnus, and from which he resigned his position on the faculty in 1868 to set out on his great adventure in the Southwest. He never lost interest in his Alma Mater, and in later years when he was holding important scientific positions under the United States government he made numerous contributions to its museum, which was named in his honor. So it was particularly appropriate that this year's senior class at Wesleyan in choosing a class memorial to leave at the university decided upon a monument to the man who not only gave the first scientific impulse to that institution, but who often later guided and quickened that interest. The marker stands at the south entrance of the main building of the university and bears this inscription:

> In honor of Major J. W. Powell, professor of natural science, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1865-68. Explorer of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, 1867-1872. Erected by the Class of 1923.

The feat which provided the inspiration for the erection of these memorials in widely separated parts of the country was one of the most brilliant in the history of American exploration and indirectly it gave to the American people one of their finest national parks. Today the citizen of the United States who has not seen the Grand canyon has not even begun to "See America First," but up to the time of Powell's exploration of the Colorado river not one American in a hundred thousand had gazed upon its wonders.

The first white man to view the awe-inspiring chasm was Don Garcia Lopez de Cardenas, a lieutenant of Coronado, who visited it about 1540, long before the first English-speaking peoples had settled on the Atlantic coast. But for the next 300 years, the canyon, hidden away in an almost inaccessible part of the country and surrounded by a vast desert, attracted little attention. It may have been visited by some of the wandering free trappers who were pushing their way into every corner of the West within a score of years after the Louisiana purchase had given the young republic of the United States a vast trans-Mississippi empire, but it was not until March, 1826, that there is any authentic record of another white man's eyes resting upon it.

In that month James O. Pattie, who with his brother Sylvester Pattie made the first overland trip to California (incidentally antedating General Fremont, the famous "Pathfinder," by nearly two decades), stood upon the rim of the canyon. He came not to admire, as is the custom of travelers today, but to curse the precipitous walls because they prevented his crossing the Colorado in his westward journey. Besides there were no beaver to be trapped on the arid plateau above the canyon and Pattie's party was a little band of trappers. So they followed along the east bank of the river for 300 miles before they could find a crossing. Pattie's visit is one of historical record but no more, for the existence of the canyon did not receive official recognition until 1857, when it was mentioned in a report on the navigability of the Colorado made to the War department by Lieutenant Joseph C. Ives (later a colonel in the Confederate army).

Nor was much more heard of it for another ten years and Powell determined to dispel some of the mystery surrounding the gigantic gorge by exploring the Colorado river and making scientific studies of that region. So he resigned his professorship at Illinois Wesleyan and, backed by that institution and the Chicago Academy of Sciences, he departed for the West to organize his expedition. The whole story of that thrilling trip is too long to be told here. Fortunately its perils and achievements have been adequately chronicled by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, one of the three surviving members of the party and now an author of note, in his book, "Breaking the Wilderness."

Late in May, 1869, Powell assembled his party in Wyoming on the Green river, which, by junction with the Grand river, forms the Colorado, and started out with these ten men in four open boats to float down the river. Long before they reached the Grand canyon they had lost one of their boats and with it most of their instruments and a large part of their provisions. They had set out with ten months' supplies but they were now reduced to a ten days' supply of musty flour, a few dried apples and an abundance of coffee. Undaunted by the experiences they had already gone through they entered the canyon and on August 17 floated past the point where their memorial now stands.

For the next two weeks they struggled with the raging river, in constant danger of death from whirlpools and falls. They lost another boat, but kept on. Two or three days before they succeeded in passing through the canyon three of the party became disheartened and abandoned the expedition, only to meet their deaths at the hands of hostile Indians. This was the only loss of life on the whole trip of three months. Powell was not satisfied with just one trip through the canyon and three years later he repeated the experiment, this time with less privation than his party had experienced on their pioneer journey.

Powell's exploits aroused popular interest in the grand canyon. In 1886 Benjamin Harrison, then a senator from Indiana, introduced a bill creating the Grand Canyon National park. At that time the national park system was still in its beginning. Congress in 1832 had set apart the "Hot Springs Reservation" in Arkansas. It had, in 1864, granted the Yosemite Valley to California for a state park. It had in 1872 created Yellowstone—the first national park in the world. But Arizona was a wild Indian country to the American people and the canyon was inaccessible by railroad. So the bill died.

In 1908 President Roosevelt proclaimed the Grand canyon a national monument and left it in control of the recently-organized forest service of the Agricultural department, which was in charge of the newly-established national forests. By that time a railroad spur had been run to the South Rim. Visitors became increasingly numerous and each became a personal publicity agent for the canyon.

Popular demand on congress for a national park act became insistent and nation-wide, but politics blocked the establishment of the Grand Canyon National park until 1919—just fifty years after Maj. John Wesley Powell had risked his life in bringing to the country's attention one of the wonders of the world.

All of Powell's claim to fame does not, however, rest upon his career as an explorer. He had a good record as a soldier in the Civil war. Born in New York in 1834, the son of a Methodist minister, and educated at Oberlin, Illinois college and Illinois Wesleyan, he was teaching school in Illinois at the outbreak of the war. He immediately enlisted as a private in the Twentieth Illinois volunteer infantry and although he lost his right arm at the Battle of Shiloh, he continued in the service to the end of the war, coming out of it as lieutenant colonel of the Second Illinois artillery. Then he returned to Wesleyan to teach science, in which he had specialized in college, and remained there until 1868.

The result of the Colorado river exploration was the appointment of Powell as director of the United States geological survey, a position which he held until 1894. But his greatest contribution to science was in the capacity of founder and director of the Bureau of American Ethnology which was organized in 1879 and placed by congress under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution.

Powell set about his work with characteristic energy and began the task of classifying the entire ethnological field of America and selecting those subjects that seemed to require immediate attention. In addition to directing the work of the bureau, he continued his writings and some of them, notably his "Indian Linguistic Families of America," are among the most valuable studies ever made in the field of ethnology. He was actively in charge of the bureau until his death September 23, 1902. The incalculable value of the studies of the vanished and vanishing races of Americans, made by the institution which he molded, to the United States government in dealing with the aborigines and to the cause of science in general is a greater memorial to John Wesley Powell than any marker of stone and bronze can ever be.

Merry Persian Monarch

Some of the triumphant successes of modern life really originated years ago in other climes. Take chuting the chutes, for instance. That comes from Persia where a shah of the Eighteenth century had a marble slide constructed, terminating in a tank of water. "On fine summer days, having gathered out a certain number of his wives, the monarch in question having made them sit down at the top of the slide, each in turn would receive a push, with the result that after a swift descent she landed with a huge splash in the water beneath. This spectacle is said to have vastly amused the old shah, while the ladies, who were generally well compensated for their wetting, did not raise any objection."

Naturally Indignant.

A woman presented herself at the door of a local professional man, and, holding toward him a bulky parcel, announced that she wanted her dog "stuffing," and that the package contained the animal in question. The professional man assured her that he did not "stuff" dogs or, in fact, any other animal. The visitor became indignant and demanded to know why people should be brought from the other end of the town on a fool's errand. Finally she flounced out, only enlightening the object of her wrath as she passed down the street, muttering: "Calls himself a chiropodist and can't stuff a dog. Some people are full of swank."

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Would Bury "W. G." on Old Indian Mound

WASHINGTON.—There will undoubtedly be a permanent memorial to Warren G. Harding. That seems to be assured, though so far the general idea has got no farther than suggestions of various kinds. One interesting suggestion has been the subject of much discussion in Marion, O., the dead president's home town. It is this:

Adjoining the Marion cemetery, in the receiving vault of which temporarily rests the late president's body, is an ancient Indian burial ground, the last resting place of their chiefs. This burial mound is famous in North Central Ohio, both for its historic interest and for its beauty. The site is a commanding one and is partly wooded.

This tract is owned by E. B. Durfree, one of Marion's rich men. He has owned it for years and has steadfastly refused to part with any portion of it. Edward K. Uhler, another of the little city's wealthy citizens, is the originator of a plan to set aside two acres of the mound to be consecrated as a Harding burial and memorial plot. There is said to be extensive approval of this project, with offers of co-operation on every hand, from the old-time friends and neighbors of the dead president, to whom he was always "W. G."

Within stone's throw of the receiving vault is the grave of his mother. A massive marker at the head of the grave bears these words:

PHOEBE E. DICKERSON,
Wife of George T. Harding,
1843—1910.

Beside her rests the late president's sister, Mary Clarissa. She was born three years after Warren and died in 1913. Her death, like his, was sudden. She was a teacher in the blind asylum at Columbus. Her own vision was defective, but her mind totally good, and she was highly regarded as a teacher. This Harding lot contains no other graves. A huge elm tree—one of the most notable specimens in these parts—shelters it.

Within view is a large and pretentious shaft which marks the resting place of Mrs. Harding's father, Amos H. Kling (1833-1893), and her mother, Louisa M. Bouton Kling (1835-1893).

Army Air Service to Ask for $25,000,000

ESTIMATES approved by General Patrick for submission to congress this fall call for an appropriation of $25,000,000 for the army air service next year.

Based on a report made by the war plans section after weeks of investigation, this appropriation is the minimum figure if the air force is to be maintained efficiently on its present "small and inadequate status," air officials say.

Furthermore, the report shows that an equal amount must be provided the following year if the present force is to be kept from retrograding. Of the amount sought for the next fiscal year $15,000,000 will be spent for new equipment and the remainder for general operating expenses.

If this amount, practically double the funds available this year, is made available, congress will be told, it will be possible to bring the present force up to a high standard of efficiency and will pave the way for the eventual building up of an adequate peace time force. Similar annual appropriations of $25,000,000, it is estimated, will in a reasonable length of time increase the present small force to the strength that aviation experts believe will be sufficient to guarantee supremacy in the air so far as the defense of the country is concerned.

The increase sought this year is imperative on account of the equipment situation, which is becoming acute. Owing to rapid deterioration of planes in service and the unavoidable number of crashes, the constant replacement program must go on uninterrupted.

For four years the government has been using for the most part war equipment, new construction being confined largely to development of types. Commercial aviation in the country, largely dependent on army and navy aviation, has been checked materially. It is conservatively estimated that within two years there will be less than 300 available combat planes in the army service. At present only about 450 airplanes are available for combat use, with almost a negligible number under construction.

Compared to the 220 squadrons with 2,000 machines that France soon will be able to mobilize and the home defense force of 52 squadrons called for in the new program under way in England, making a total of 74 squadrons, the present force in the American army is woefully inadequate, in the opinion of aviation heads.

Plan to Lighten the President's Burden

ONE of the subjects receiving serious attention of members of congress who returned for the Harding funeral service—nearly 40 senators and 110 representatives—was the urgency of legislative action to lighten the burdens of the presidency that contributed to his death. Three concrete plans were suggested.

One was laid before President Coolidge by Walter F. Brown, close friend of the late executive, and framer of the departmental reorganization plan laid before congress. He proposed the creation of assistant to the President to relieve him of grinding details.

Senator Edge (Rep., N. J.), suggested that more work be put upon the vice president. He would vest him with authority to administer the budget, which was recently added to the president's duties.

Representative Michener (Rep., Mich.), a member of the house judiciary committee that would have to pass on this matter, declared the presidency should be limited to one term so there will be no need for so much time being devoted to political matters such as go along with plans to seek reelection.

As Mr. Brown sees it, the functions of the president are threefold—social, political and governmental. The assistant could take over many of the details connected with the latter, such as the signing of papers, dictating replies to letters and handling many of the congressmen calling with patronage and other complaints.

Under the present system, Mr. Brown said, the president has a scant two hours daily to devote to the task of being the nation's chief, so that attention to this phase virtually carries signing a death warrant. The proposed assistant would be appointed by the president and subject to him in all matters delegated to his care.

Under the plan Senator Edge advances a simple amendment would be added to existing law transferring budget administration to the vice president.

"With all due regard and reverence of the office of vice president," he continued, "it has today less constitutional responsibility than any other high office of the government or any member of congress. If the right law is passed, the vice president can become the financial officer of the government, to him the budget bureau and department heads and even cabinet officers would come to discuss the financial affairs of the government."

America Leads World in Radio Field

AMERICAN ingenuity, initiative, and capacity for exploring uncharted domains with supreme confidence has placed this country far beyond all others in another scientific field—radio.

There are now 585 broadcasting stations in the United States, in addition to seven in the outlying possessions. This is many times more than in all the rest of the world together.

For instance, England has six; France, five; Germany, one; Belgium, one; Czecho-Slovakia, one; China, one, with a few others scattered in other countries. Canada, with 30 broadcasting stations and several amateur broadcasters, far surpasses the mother country. Her progress in this line, however, is probably due to the influence of this country, particularly from the many stations along the border.

"The reason we've got ahead so fast in this country is because we're willing to experiment, and to try things out, and then correct our mistakes afterward," W. D. Terrell, chief radio inspector of the Department of Commerce, said:

"We went right ahead, and then improved our methods as we found our mistakes. When we found that there was confusion on account of so many broadcasting on the same wave lengths, we got together and adopted regulations that removed the trouble.

"An Englishman who came over here not long ago to examine our method of handling radio communication told me he thought our system was all wrong. Yet look at the difference. We have nearly 600 broadcasting stations, giving satisfactory service.

"They have six. They wanted to perfect their system before going ahead. We went ahead first, and improved our system as we discovered the best ways to accomplish what we were after."

One hindrance to development in foreign countries, Terrell said, are the rigid laws for radio. In England, radio broadcasting is practically a monopoly. The six stations there are organized in one corporation, and fees are charged for service, just as for telephone service here. It is purely a commercial proposition. In Germany it is the same.

"It may come to a commercial basis here some day," Terrell said, "but right now everybody is satisfied with the present system."

MRS. BUTLER'S ACHES AND PAINS

Vanished After Using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

W. Philadelphia, Pa.—"When I cleaned house last April I must have overlifted, for after that I had pains and aches all the time and was so discouraged. I could hardly do my own housework, and I could not carry a basket of groceries from the store nor walk even four or five squares without getting terrible pains in my back and abdomen and lower limbs. I went to visit a friend in Mt. Holly, N. J., and she said, 'Mrs. Butler, why don't you take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?' My husband said that if it did her so much good for the same trouble, I should try it. So I have taken it and it is doing me good. Whenever I feel heavy or bad, it puts me right on my feet again. I am able to do my work with pleasure and am getting strong and stout. I still take the Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, and am using Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash."—Mrs. CHARLES BUTLER, 1233 S. Hanson St., W. Phila., Pa.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for a free copy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text Book upon "Ailments of Women."

Snake Farms Bring Profit.

The breeding of snakes has become a recognized industry. The skin of the snake is used in making many leather novelties, while the fat of the snake's carcass yields an oil which is valued in the treatment of muscular rheumatism. Even for the snake's venom there is a market, since it has a recognized medicinal value and finds a ready sale among physicians and chemists.

Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

Genuine

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Advertisement.

Went Beyond the Limit.

[illegible]

"What did Dinah?" [illegible]

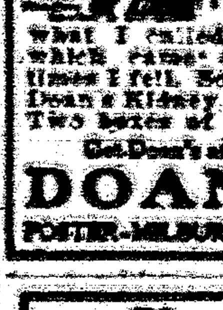
"He asked me if I [illegible]"

[illegible]

Have You a Bad Back?

You can't be happy when every day brings morning lameness, torturing backache and sharp, stabbing pains. So, why not find the cause and correct it? Likely it's your kidneys. If you suffer backache and dizziness, too—feel tired, nervous and depressed, it's further proof your kidneys need help. Neglect is dangerous! Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills today. Thousands have been helped by Doan's. They should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Wyoming Case



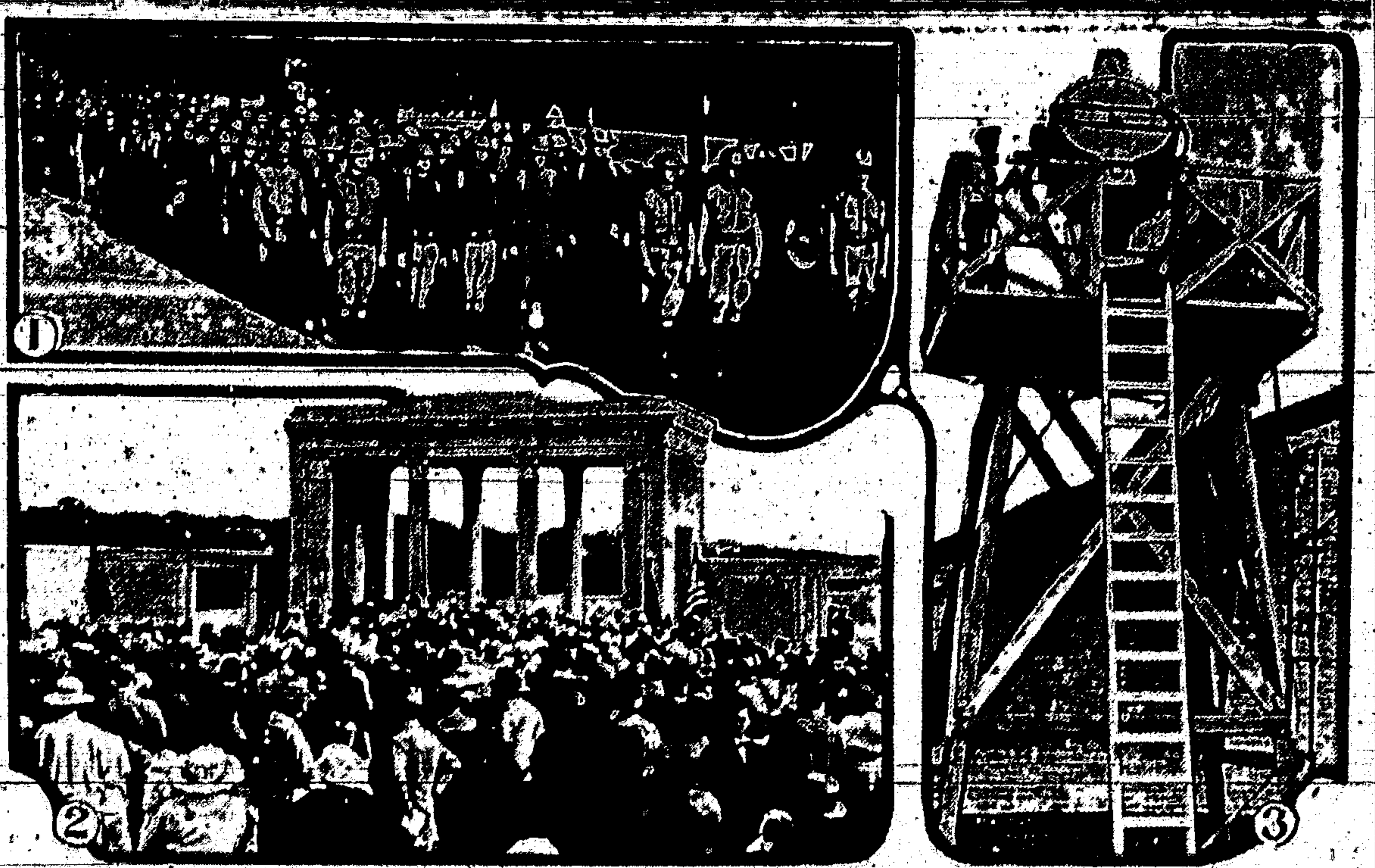
Mrs. Janet Cunningham, Kemmerer, Wyo., says: "I had severe backaches. When I stooped knife-like pains darted across my back and I could hardly get up. Sometimes my back was stiff. The worst trouble was what I called the blind staggers which came on suddenly and at times I fell. Some one told me about Doan's Kidney Pills and I used them. Two boxes of Doan's cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Shave With Cuticura Soap The New Way Without Mug



1—Oklahoma National Guard troops on duty in Tulsa to stop flogging. 2—Dedication of Soldiers' Monument in Agawam park, Southampton, Long Island. 3—One of the big beacon lights installed to guide the day-and-night pilots of the new coast-to-coast air mail service.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Chancellor Stresemann of Germany Suddenly Assumes Dictatorial Powers.

WILL FORCE RICH TO PAY

Poincare's Skillful Reply to Britain Shows France to Be Unyielding—American Government Prepares to Cope With Threatened Anthracite Miners' Strike.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GERMANY is virtually in the hands of a dictator at last. Chancellor Stresemann, disgusted with the condition into which his country has degenerated and with the everlasting political squabbles of the factions in the reichstag, has taken matters into his own hands and determined to carry out his measures without consulting the reichstag and without regard to whom they hit. He says he believes he can restore financial and economic order within four weeks, and that if he fails there is no hope for Germany and all is lost.

From a quiet and conservative man Herr Stresemann has become suddenly a leader much like Mussolini, of swift and determined action and ready to go to any length. Laying his plans before his cabinet, he received its promise of unqualified support, and the leaders of the parties in the reichstag also agreed to permit him to carry out his measures without interference. Thereupon he announced that, first, he must have about [illegible] of the huge sums which the industrial magnates have accumulated and hidden in foreign banks. This he expected as a "voluntary contribution," but said if necessary he would confiscate between a fourth and a third of all foreign money held by them. Everyone was to be required to state under oath his holdings of foreign currency and those who falsified the returns would be severely punished. He is prepared to follow this order with another confiscating one-fourth to one-third of all private property in Germany. According to President Ebert, these decrees will scarcely affect the working and middle classes, as the utter collapse of the mark has practically wiped out private ownership by them. The upper classes, including the industrial magnates, will have to do the paying, and it is presumed the latter, at least, will not care to resist.

For the present Stresemann's chief concern is the internal welfare of Germany, and the first money he obtains will be used for the purchase and importation of fats and other foodstuffs that the country lacks. Afterward he hopes to collect funds for reparations payments and for restoring financial and economic stability. The present situation is highly pleasing to the Communists, who are looking for a real revolution next October or November, when they will proclaim a Red regime. Their hopes are bolstered by the tremendous increase in prices and the shortage of food, the lack of coal for the winter and the great increase in unemployment. German coal is selling for $25 a ton, though English coal can be had for $12.

The monarchists also, especially those of Bavaria, are getting ready to try to set up a military dictatorship. Herr Stresemann went to Bavaria at the end of the week to study the situation there, though he was warned that his life would be in danger on the trip. Indeed, one need not be surprised to read any day that the chancellor has been assassinated. It is said an attempt to kill him in his Berlin residence was frustrated a few days ago and that the assassins were members of the same monarchistic organization that killed Erzberger and Rathenau.

"AS LUMINOUS as the skies of France and as hard as Lorraine steel" is the way the Paris Matin characterized the reply of Premier Poincare to Lord Curzon's recent note. The answer was handed to the British and the other powers interested in midweek and was found, as predicted, to be a restatement of the unyielding attitude of France. Its politeness is in marked contrast to the Curzon note, and its firmness is no whit less. With extraordinary skill and adroitness, every point made by Curzon is met and refuted, and the French position is set forth more explicitly than ever before. As well summarized by a Paris correspondent, the note declares that France desires to continue negotiations with the allies, refuses to substitute any other body for the reparations commission, insists that Germany must continue payments in kind during the cash moratorium necessary for the rehabilitation of her finances, refuses to treat with Germany until passive resistance in the Ruhr has ceased, refuses to evacuate the Ruhr except in proportion to reparations payments received, is willing to accept as a minimum 26,000,000,000 gold marks ($6,188,000,000), plus sufficient C bonds to pay France's debts to Great Britain and the United States, recognizes these debts, but refuses to pay them until she has been reimbursed by Germany for the war devastations, proposes that Germany shall pay in the briefest possible time 31,000,000,000 gold marks ($7,318,000,000), corresponding to the actual French and Belgian damages, and wants the rest of the German debt and the whole question of war debts postponed for consideration after this first payment has been effected.

The occupation of the Ruhr was made obligatory, in Premier Poincare's opinion, by what he calls the deliberate debasement of Germany's finances with the avowed intention of escaping payment of reparations; but he again denies any intention of annexing the Ruhr.

The premier replied pointedly to Curzon's intimation that Great Britain may soon be obliged to ask France to pay her war debt. He says:

"France has never repudiated her debts and never will, but she is convinced that no British government will ever apply to an ally the pressure that the London cabinet does not find it possible to apply today to the former enemies of France."

No British official comment on Poincare's reply has been made yet, but the London press fails to find much encouragement in it. Prime Minister Baldwin and his cabinet will not meet for several days, and in any case precipitate action by the government is not to be expected. The Paris press, almost unanimously supporting Poincare's position, apparently believes the entente has come to an end, but does not seem utterly cast down by that.

It is believed that Mr. Baldwin and M. Poincare will soon meet for a personal discussion of the whole reparations problem.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MELLON, who returned from his extended trip to Europe, is rather optimistic concerning the situation there and believes the reparations and other serious problems will be satisfactorily solved. He found both England and France fairly prosperous, and does not think Germany will stage a revolution or become communistic, because the Germans are a people of great organizing and constructive force. While admitting the occupation of the Ruhr has not accomplished the results sought, Mr. Mellon does not seem to blame the French for their course.

OVER here in the United States the matter of chief concern just now is the prospective strike of the anthracite miners on September 1. The parley between their leaders and the representatives of the operators at Atlantic City collapsed last week and it seems that only some, as yet undetermined, steps by the government can keep the mines running. When the conference broke up, Chairman Hammond of the coal commission conferred with President Coolidge and then, with the other members of the commission, began preparation of that body's report fixing the responsibility for the threatened strike and making recommendations as to the course of action to be taken by the government. President Coolidge next summoned F. R. Wadleigh, federal fuel distributor, and Acting Chairman Aitchison of the Interstate commerce commission, to the White House, and the decision was reached to establish at once a co-operative federal and state organization for speedy and systematic distribution of bituminous coal, coke and other substitutes to the anthracite consuming states. Governors of all the eastern and New England states were asked to send representatives to a conference with the interstate commission in New York August 28 to consider distribution plans. Mr. Wadleigh believes the consumer can and should be educated in the use of fuels other than anthracite. With plenty of bituminous coal, coke and oil, the problem is mainly one of distribution.

President Lewis of the United Mine Workers says the union will "administer to the operators the trouncing of their careers." Chairman S. D. Warriner of the operators' policy committee says the operators are standing pat on their offer to submit every disputed issue to arbitration.

The gasoline price war in the Middle West is still going on and has spread even to Seattle. Incidentally, it has served to cause politicians to consider Governor McMasters of South Dakota, who started it, as a possibility for the Republican vice presidential nomination next year.

LAST week was an eventful one for American aviation. First and most important was the successful test of the air mail's contemplated coast-to-coast service. This trial lasted several days and involved day and night flying, the pilots being guided at night by big beacon lights. It is intended that the service between New York and San Francisco shall require not more than thirty hours, and the tests show that this will be entirely possible.

Wednesday evening the Barling bomber, the largest airplane ever constructed, was given its first test at Wilbur Wright field, Dayton, O., and it surpassed even the fondest hopes of its designer, an Englishman, under whose direction it was built for the United States army. This plane, which is propelled by six Liberty motors, has a wing spread of 120 feet and weighs 40,000 pounds. Its fuel tanks have a capacity of 2,100 gallons. It carries seven machine guns and bombs totaling 12,000 pounds in weight. One of its most valuable features is its slow speed on takeoffs and landings.

Earlier in the week the air service carried out a series of maneuvers under simulated war conditions in which an armada of sixteen great Martin bombers flew from Langley field, Hampton, Va., to Bangor, Me., 800 miles, in eight and a half actual flying hours, going through numerous offensive maneuvers en route and finally "saving" the Maine city from a supposed naval attack. At Mitchel field, Long Island, the bombers were joined by seven De Haviland swift pursuit planes.

SPAIN is having a very disagreeable war with rebellious Moroccans in the Ceuta district. Old General Weyler, the "Butcher" of Cuban days, was called on to command the Spanish forces, but declined because the government would not give him dictatorial power. Probably the government could soon put down the rebellion were it not afraid the necessary expense would cause a popular uprising.

FOREST fires have laid waste a large area in the beautiful French Riviera familiar to tourists, and many fine villas have been destroyed. About 75,000 acres of forest land were destroyed, and eight persons perished.

"FLOGGING parties," which became so popular in Oklahoma that the governor put Tulsa under martial rule, have spread to three other southern states, Texas, Georgia and Florida, and under orders of the governors investigations are going on with promise of drastic action.

SOMETHING like a million dollars' damage was done in the Arkansas valley in Colorado by the breaking of the Apishapa river dam Wednesday after a cloudburst. A great wall of water swept down the valley, carrying houses, live stock and other property with it. Railroad and automobile traffic was demoralized. Before the telephone wires went down the inhabitants had been warned.

Three-Piece Suits Are in Forefront

In tailored garments preference for winter still is given to the three-piece costume, or to the costume with matching blouse, says a fashion writer in the Kansas City Star, in a forecast of fall and winter fashions. The suit as such has little or no representation for the coming season, but will undoubtedly again be brought forward for the spring.

Jackets in three-piece costumes vary in length from wrist to three-quarter and seven-eighth lengths. The wrist-length jackets are shown in straight box or in belted styles. The knee-length and longer jackets are featured with ripple hem, usually achieved by a circular flounce set on below the hips across the front only. The backs of all jackets remain straight and flat.

One of the Newest Coat Dresses for Fall Wear. It Is Made of Wine-Colored Broadcloth and Is One of the Early Importations.

Jacket sleeves are long and are set in at the normal. Preference is about equally divided between the sleeve finishing with a full ripple cuff, which flares over the hand, and the elbow high gauntlet cuff. In all cuffs, whether gauntlet or in full circular bell styles, cuffs are an important detail.

Fur and embroideries both are used extensively on all street costumes.

The dress for the three-piece costume, although invariably in straight-line effect, by a clever use of fabric and of color combinations, and of flounces, basque effects and godet panels, in no way resembles the time-worn favorite, the chemise gown. On the contrary, in appearance it frequently is suggestive of the old-fashioned 1880 separate bodice and skirt. It is, in fact, in the tailored dress that the fashions of the 1880 period are most distinctively featured, with line long and straight from the shoulder to knee, waistline eliminated, or indicated by a series of short darts holding in the fullness at the sides, leaving the front and back plain and straight, and with flounce from the knee to the bottom. The bodices of dresses in this style are plain and flat, and the neck is finished in square, pointed or rounded line, with or without a collar.

In neckwear, high collars and berthas in Cluny and in tuck-edged effects take precedence, followed by fichus and shawl collars. The bertha collar follows the 1880 off-the-shoulder line. The collar, which graduates from a narrow frill at the center of the front to a waist length or longer cape collar at the back, is one of the most successful types, made in deep cream lace or embroidered net.

Eton collars are made in linen, in pique or in fine crossbar muslin or organdie, and are worn with matching gauntlet cuffs. Fine, hand-embroidered white and ecru batiste collar and cuff sets are also worn, and it is unquestionably a fact that the separate collar is again coming into fashion.

Felt Sailor Is Newest.

In millinery, medium-sized shapes are brought out in distinction to the very small or very large shapes which have been the rule for the spring and summer seasons. Cloche shapes are shown in modified forms; but the newest note is the small, straight-brimmed, dome-crowned felt sailor. Pokes still hold their own.

Felts hold popularity and are shown in turbans and in cloche shapes, in black and in colors.

The veil as such is now rarely, one may say never, seen, but instead a lovely hat is featured with a veil of embroidered net or of lace, in small triangular, oblong or panel shape. The new veil in lace, in plain square mesh net, or in embroidered net, is the most successful type.

Scarf veils embroidered in multicolored effects in the paisley or cashmere designs are offered among the novelties used by the leading milliners for trimmings and draping on the small, severe type of felt, cloche.

Three-quarter length, fur trimmed, embroidered tube coats, absolutely straight from shoulder to lower edge, and full length straight coats with circular or gathered flounce of fur or fabric at the bottom, stand out as the two distinct types for the advanced season. The full-length side bow tie coat, the semi-fitted coat with ripple at the sides, the blouse-back coat, and the cape back coat all are represented; but the dominating note of the advanced season in the separate coat line is undoubtedly the three-quarter or full-length straight-tube model, with or without flare at the bottom.

The all-over embroidered coat still holds good, and is shown in new and effective embroidered patterns, and in soft, harmonious color schemes, among which the Persian or Paisley idea, the Chinese influence and the Moyen age tapestry designs of grotesque birds and flowers are prominent. Trimmed hems are a marked note and are featured notably in coats of the straight, unbelted type in which cords of fur alternating with cords of the fabric to form a soft padded hem are noteworthy forms.

Coat Sleeves Long and Wide.

All coat sleeves are long and are wide at the hand. Cuffs are an important detail, and are featured in fur in wide circular flounces or in high gauntlet styles. Sleeves with the lower half made entirely of fur have great fullness through the elbow.

Fur garments for the season are featured in three distinct styles; the short jacket in straight-line effect without flare, closing down the center of the front; the three-quarter length jacket with low waist, straight line from shoulder to hip, and circular set on flounce, and the straight tube coat, guiltless of fastenings, and without belt.

Black furs take precedence for garments for the day, brown furs for trimmings of cloth suits, such as brown Persian lamb, beige-colored caracul, plucked seal, shaved lamb, and jack, gray or brown hare. Long-haired pelts are favored for neckpieces and for trimmings the short curly or flat pelts for coats.

The season opens with metal fabrics and copper cloth, heavy metal laces in the Italian lace patterns, supple metal fabrics in moire designs—in fact, every kind of a metal material, in plain or fancy weave, is indorsed.

Heavy laces, Bohemian laces and novelty lace fabrics in Spanish lace designs, namely, in the bold, flowing patterns, are conspicuous, and are undoubtedly to be counted upon as a prime favorite for the winter.

Heavy Lace in Demand.

Sheer laces in the chantilly styles are represented, but the bigger demand, notably in the novelties, is for the heavy laces in the Italian style.

This Three-Piece Tailleur for Early Fall Is Made of Heavyweight French Flannel, the Skirt in Black, Upper Half of Tango.

Embroideries stand out as the one note in trimming, carried out in silk, and wool and metal mixtures, frequently interspersed with colored porcelain beads. Metal embroideries on kid, and soutaching, are continued.

Plain four-holed composition buttons are used in self-tone as a trim on skirts of crepe dresses, tailored dresses and tailored skirts.

While the tunic skirt of Russian suggestion is prominent in the fall showing of dresses, there is also a distinctly Spanish influence to be noted in formal gowns that combine an abundance of lace and the use of brilliant embroideries.

WRIGLEY'S
After Every Meal
Have a packet in your pocket for ever-ready refreshment.
Aids digestion.
Allays thirst.
Soothes the throat.
For Quality, Flavor and the Sealed Package, get

THE FLAVOR LASTS

HIS WORK IN COMMUNITY

Minister Might Not Have Been Flattered at Jean's Understanding of His Duties.

Mother and Jack were walking home from the morning sermon with serious mien and in thoughtful frame of mind. Not so, Jean. Her mind was on earthly things—the flush of her bright red coat, the shadow and play of the wavy feather on her best Sunday bonnet—but she caught Jack's words to his mother.

"Isn't Dr. Dunkel wonderful, mother?" he was saying.

"Yes, Jack, he is," was her response.

"Oh, Jack," loftily interrupted Jean, with a sidewise toss of her head and a knowing half-smile. "Why do you call him 'Dr. Dunkel'? You know he doesn't cure us when we are sick."

Mother came to the rescue. "There are two kinds of doctors, Jean," she said. "One cures our bodies and makes them well. The other cares for our souls."

"Oh, he mends our shoes, doesn't he?" and she skipped on ahead as lively as before.

Ancient Sardis Rich in Relics.

Among the American archeological concessions in Asia Minor is the site of Sardis, capital of the ancient state of Lydia, which flourished some 3,000 years ago, notes the Detroit News. In this city, one of the greatest in the world, lived and reigned Croesus, last king of the country, and proverbially the richest of men up to that time. This territory is considered exceptionally rich in archeological material.

Prior to the late war many antiquities, including gems, jewelry and articles of gold, were dug up in Sardis and carried to Constantinople. Ruins of temples, sculptures and architectural works were also brought to light. Last year additional relics were found, among them thirty coins of Croesus.

Oxyacetylene Pantograph.

An adaptation of the pantograph to the oxyacetylene flame is one of the latest efforts to control mechanically that powerful agent for cutting cold metal. According to the Scientific American, the pantograph has an electrically driven wheel that follows the pattern and both advances the cutting flame at a given rate, depending on the thickness of the metal, and guides the flame accurately either in straight or in curved lines.

Made only of wheat and barley scientifically baked 20 hours—
Supplies Vitamin-B and mineral elements.
How can Grape-Nuts be other than a wonderfully appetizing, healthful food?
"There's a Reason"

"In Honor of Maj. J. W. Powell"

MAJ. JOHN WESLEY POWELL

GRAND CANYON POWELL MEMORIAL

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN POWELL MEMORIAL

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ONE May day some five years ago a little group of notables, among them Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, Gov. George W. P. Hunt of Arizona and Bishop Julius W. Atwood of the Episcopal church of Arizona, assembled at Maricopa Point on the rim of the Grand Canyon and, with Harry R. Trittle, son of former Gov. F. A. Trittle, as master of ceremonies, formally dedicated a massive monument of native rock, bearing a bronze tablet with a portrait in bas-relief and these words:

"Erected by the Congress of the United States to Maj. Wesley Powell, first explorer of the Colorado river, who descended the river with his party in row boats, traversing the gorge beneath this point August 17, 1869, and again September 1, 1872."

This tardy honor was paid to the leader of that little band of men who a half century before had braved the treacherous red torrent sweeping along between its rocky walls 5,000 feet below where their memorial now stands and had accomplished an undertaking which men had called impossible.

The other day another monument was erected to the intrepid explorer, but this time it was far from the scene of exploit which brought him fame. It was on the campus of an institution of higher learning in the Middle West, Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Ill., of which Powell was an alumnus, and from which he resigned his position on the faculty in 1868 to set out on his great adventure in the Southwest. He never lost interest in his Alma Mater, and in later years when he was holding important scientific positions under the United States government he made numerous contributions to its museum, which was named in his honor. So it was particularly appropriate that this year's senior class at Wesleyan in choosing a class memorial to leave at the university decided upon a monument to the man who not only gave the first scientific impulse to that institution, but who often later guided and quickened that interest. The marker stands at the south entrance of the main building of the university and bears this inscription:

> In honor of Major J. W. Powell, professor of natural science, Illinois Wesleyan University, 1865-68. Explorer of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, 1867-1872. Erected by the Class of 1923.

The feat which provided the inspiration for the erection of these memorials in widely separated parts of the country was one of the most brilliant in the history of American exploration and indirectly it gave to the American people one of their finest national parks. Today the citizen of the United States who has not seen the Grand canyon has not even begun to "See America First," but up to the time of Powell's exploration of the Colorado river not one American in a hundred thousand had gazed upon its wonders.

The first white man to view the awe-inspiring chasm was Don Garcia Lopez de Cardenas, a lieutenant of Coronado, who visited it about 1540, long before the first English-speaking peoples had settled on the Atlantic coast. But for the next 300 years, the canyon, hidden away in an almost inaccessible part of the country and surrounded by a vast desert, attracted little attention. It may have been visited by some of the wandering free trappers who were pushing their way into every corner of the West within a score of years after the Louisiana purchase had given the young republic of the United States a vast trans-Mississippi empire, but it was not until March, 1826, that there is any authentic record of another white man's eyes resting upon it.

In that month James O. Pattie, who with his brother Sylvester Pattie made the first overland trip to California (incidentally antedating General Fremont, the famous "Pathfinder," by nearly two decades), stood upon the rim of the canyon. He came not to admire, as is the custom of travelers today, but to curse the precipitous walls because they prevented his crossing the Colorado in his westward journey. Besides there were no beaver to be trapped on the arid plateau above the canyon and Pattie's party was a little band of trappers. So they followed along the east bank of the river for 300 miles before they could find a crossing. Pattie's visit is one of historical record but no more, for the existence of the canyon did not receive official recognition until 1857, when it was mentioned in a report on the navigability of the Colorado made to the War department by Lieutenant Joseph C. Ives (later a colonel in the Confederate army).

Nor was much more heard of it for another ten years and Powell determined to dispel some of the mystery surrounding the gigantic gorge by exploring the Colorado river and making scientific studies of that region. So he resigned his professorship at Illinois Wesleyan and, backed by that institution and the Chicago Academy of Sciences, he departed for the West to organize his expedition. The whole story of that thrilling trip is too long to be told here. Fortunately its perils and achievements have been adequately chronicled by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, one of the three surviving members of the party and now an author of note, in his book, "Breaking the Wilderness."

Late in May, 1869, Powell assembled his party in Wyoming on the Green river, which, by junction with the Grand river, forms the Colorado, and started out with these ten men in four open boats to float down the river. Long before they reached the Grand canyon they had lost one of their boats and with it most of their instruments and a large part of their provisions. They had set out with ten months' supplies but they were now reduced to a ten days' supply of musty flour, a few dried apples and an abundance of coffee. Undaunted by the experiences they had already gone through they entered the canyon and on August 17 floated past the point where their memorial now stands.

For the next two weeks they struggled with the raging river, in constant danger of death from whirlpools and falls. They lost another boat, but kept on. Two or three days before they succeeded in passing through the canyon three of the party became disheartened and abandoned the expedition, only to meet their deaths at the hands of hostile Indians. This was the only loss of life on the whole trip of three months. Powell was not satisfied with just one trip through the canyon and three years later he repeated the experiment, this time with less privation than his party had experienced on their pioneer journey.

Powell's exploits aroused popular interest in the grand canyon. In 1886 Benjamin Harrison, then a senator from Indiana, introduced a bill creating the Grand Canyon National park. At that time the national park system was still in its beginning. Congress in 1832 had set apart the "Hot Springs Reservation" in Arkansas. It had, in 1864, granted the Yosemite Valley to California for a state park. It had in 1872 created Yellowstone—the first national park in the world. But Arizona was a wild Indian country to the American people and the canyon was inaccessible by railroad. So the bill died.

In 1908 President Roosevelt proclaimed the Grand canyon a national monument and left it in control of the recently-organized forest service of the Agricultural department, which was in charge of the newly-established national forests. By that time a railroad spur had been run to the South Rim. Visitors became increasingly numerous and each became a personal publicity agent for the canyon.

Popular demand on congress for a national park act became insistent and nation-wide, but politics blocked the establishment of the Grand Canyon National park until 1919—just fifty years after Maj. John Wesley Powell had risked his life in bringing to the country's attention one of the wonders of the world.

All of Powell's claim to fame does not, however, rest upon his career as an explorer. He had a good record as a soldier in the Civil war. Born in New York in 1834, the son of a Methodist minister, and educated at Oberlin, Illinois college and Illinois Wesleyan, he was teaching school in Illinois at the outbreak of the war. He immediately enlisted as a private in the Twentieth Illinois volunteer infantry and although he lost his right arm at the Battle of Shiloh, he continued in the service to the end of the war, coming out of it as lieutenant colonel of the Second Illinois artillery. Then he returned to Wesleyan to teach science, in which he had specialized in college, and remained there until 1868.

The result of the Colorado river explorations was the appointment of Powell as director of the United States geological survey, a position which he held until 1894. But his greatest contribution to science was in the capacity of founder and director of the bureau of American ethnology which was organized in 1879 and placed by congress under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institution.

Powell set about his work with characteristic energy and began the task of classifying the entire ethnological field of America and selecting those subjects that seemed to require immediate attention. In addition to directing the work of the bureau, he continued his writings and some of them, notably his "Indian Linguistic Families of America," are among the most valuable studies ever made in the field of ethnology. He was actively in charge of the bureau until his death September 23, 1902. The incalculable value of the studies of the vanished and vanishing races of Americans, made by the institution which he molded, to the United States government in dealing with the aborigines and to the cause of science in general is a greater memorial to John Wesley Powell than any marker of stone and bronze can ever be.

Merry Persian Monarch

Some of the triumphant successes of modern life really originated years ago in other climes. Take chuting the chutes, for instance. That comes from Persia where a shah of the Eighteenth century had a marble slide constructed, terminating in a tank of water. "On fine summer days, having ordered out a certain number of his wives, the monarch in question having made them sit down at the top of the slide, each in turn would receive a push, with the result that after a swift descent she landed with a huge splash in the water beneath. This spectacle is said to have vastly amused the old shah, while the ladies, who were generally well compensated for their wetting, did not raise any objection."

Naturally Indignant.

A woman presented herself at the door of a local professional man, and, holding toward him a bulky parcel, announced that she wanted her dog "stuffing," and that the package contained the animal in question. The professional man assured her that he did not "stuff" dogs or, in fact, any other animal. The visitor became indignant and demanded to know why people should be brought from the other end of the town on a fool's errand. Finally she flounced out, only enlightening the object of her wrath as she passed down the street, muttering: "Calls himself a chiropodist and can't stuff a dog. Some people are full of swank."

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Would Bury "W. G." on Old Indian Mound

WASHINGTON.—There will undoubtedly be a permanent memorial to Warren G. Harding. That seems to be assured, though so far the general idea has got no farther than suggestions of various kinds. One interesting suggestion has been the subject of much discussion in Marion, O., the dead president's home town. It is this:

Adjoining the Marion cemetery, in the receiving vault of which temporarily rests the late president's body, is an ancient Indian burial ground, the last resting place of their chiefs. This burial mound is famous in North Central Ohio, both for its historic interest and for its beauty. The site is a commanding one and is partly wooded.

This tract is owned by E. B. Durfree, one of Marion's rich men. He has owned it for years and has steadfastly refused to part with any portion of it. Edward K. Uhler, another of the little city's wealthy citizens, is the originator of a plan to set aside two acres of the mound to be consecrated as a Harding burial and memorial plot. There is said to be extensive approval of this project, with offers of co-operation on every hand, from the old-time friends and neighbors of the dead president, to whom he was always "W. G."

Within stone's throw of the receiving vault is the grave of his mother. A massive marker at the head of the grave bears these words:

PHOEBE E. DICKERSON,
Wife of George T. Harding,
1843—1910.

Beside her rests the late president's sister, Mary Clarissa. She was born three years after Warren and died in 1913. Her death, like his, was sudden. She was a teacher in the blind asylum at Columbus. Her own vision was defective, but her mind totally good, and she was highly regarded as a teacher. This Harding lot contains no other graves. A huge elm tree—one of the most notable specimens in these parts—shelters it.

Within view is a large and pretentious shaft which marks the resting place of Mrs. Harding's father, Amos H. Kling (1833-1908), and her mother, Louisa M. Bouton Kling (1835-1893).

Army Air Service to Ask for $25,000,000

ESTIMATES approved by General Patrick for submission to congress this fall call for an appropriation of $25,000,000 for the army air service next year.

Based on a report made by the war plans section after weeks of investigation, this appropriation is the minimum figure if the air force is to be maintained efficiently on its present "small and inadequate status," air officials say.

Furthermore, the report shows that an equal amount must be provided the following year if the present force is to be kept from retrograding. Of the amount sought for the next fiscal year $15,000,000 will be spent for new equipment and the remainder for general operating expenses.

If this amount, practically double the funds available this year, is made available, congress will be told, it will be possible to bring the present force up to a high standard of efficiency and will pave the way for the eventual building up of an adequate peace time force. Similar annual appropriations of $25,000,000, it is estimated, will in a reasonable length of time increase the present small force to the strength that aviation experts believe will be sufficient to guarantee supremacy in the air so far as the defense of the country is concerned.

The increase sought this year is imperative on account of the equipment situation, which is becoming acute. Owing to rapid deterioration of planes in service and the unavoidable number of crashes, the constant replacement program must go on uninterrupted.

For four years the government has been using for the most part war equipment, new construction being confined largely to development of types. Commercial aviation in the country, largely dependent on army and navy aviation, has been checked materially. It is conservatively estimated that within two years there will be less than 300 available combat planes in the army service. At present only about 400 airplanes are available for combat use, with almost a negligible number under construction.

Compared to the 220 squadrons with 2,000 machines that France soon will be able to mobilize and the home defense force of 52 squadrons called for in the new program under way in England, making a total of 74 squadrons, the present force in the American army is woefully inadequate, in the opinion of aviation heads.

Plan to Lighten the President's Burden

ONE of the subjects receiving serious attention of members of congress who returned for the Harding funeral—approximately 40 senators and 100 representatives—was the urgency of legislative action to lighten the burdens of the presidency that contributed to his death. Three concrete plans were suggested.

One was laid before President Coolidge by Walter F. Brown, close friend of the late president and framer of the Congressional reorganization plan laid before congress. He proposed the creation of assistant to the President to relieve him of grinding details.

Senator Edge (Rep., N. J.), suggested that more work be put upon the vice president. He would vest him with authority to administer the [illegible], which are recently added to the president's duties.

Representative [illegible] (Rep., [illegible]), a member of the house judiciary committee that would have to pass on the matter, declared the presidency should be limited to one term so there will be no need for so much time being devoted to political matters such as going along with plans to seek reelection.

[illegible] of the president are threefold—social, political and governmental. The assistant could take over many of the details connected with the latter such as the signing of papers, replies to letters and meeting many of the congressmen calling with patronage and other complaints.

Under the present system, Mr. Brown said, the president has a good two hours daily to devote to the task of being the nation's chief, so that [illegible]. The proposed assistant would be appointed by the president and subject to him in all matters delegated to his care.

Under the plan Senator Edge advocates a simple amendment could be added to existing law [illegible] budget administration to the vice president.

"With all the regard and reverence of the office of vice president," he continued, "it has today less constitutional responsibility than any other high office of the government or any member of congress. If [illegible] the vice president was made the financial officer of the government, to [illegible] budget bureau and departmental heads and even cabinet officers would come to consult the financial [illegible]."

As Mr. Brown sees it, the [illegible] affairs of the government."

America Leads World in Radio Field

AMERICAN ingenuity, initiative, and capacity for exploring uncharted domains with supreme confidence has placed this country far beyond all others in another scientific field—radio.

There are now 566 broadcasting stations in the United States, in addition to seven in the outlying possessions. This is many times more than in all the rest of the world together.

For instance, England has six; France, five; Germany, one; Belgium, one; Czecho-Slovakia, one; China, one, with a few others scattered in other countries. Canada, with 30 broadcasting stations and several amateur broadcasters, far surpasses the mother country. Her progress in this line, however, is probably due to the influence of this country, particularly from the many stations along the border.

"The reason we've got ahead so fast in this country is because we're willing to experiment, and to try things out, and then correct our mistakes afterward," W. D. Terrell, chief radio inspector of the Department of Commerce, said:

"We went right ahead, and then improved our methods as we found our mistakes. When we found that there was confusion on account of so many broadcasting on the same wave lengths, we got together and adopted regulations that removed the trouble.

"An Englishman who came over here not long ago to examine our method of handling radio communication told me he thought our system was all wrong. Yet look at the difference. We have nearly 600 broadcasting stations, giving satisfactory service.

"They have six. They wanted to perfect their system before going ahead. We went ahead first, and improved our system as we discovered the best ways to accomplish what we were after."

One hindrance to development in foreign countries, Terrell said, are the rigid laws for radio. In England, radio broadcasting is practically a monopoly. The six stations there are organized in one corporation, and fees are charged for service, just as for telephone service here. It is purely a commercial proposition. In Germany it is the same.

"It may come to a commercial basis here some day," Terrell said, "but right now everybody is satisfied with the present system."

MRS. BUTLER'S ACHES AND PAINS

Vanished After Using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

W. Philadelphia, Pa.—"When I cleaned house last April I must have overlifted, for after that I had pains and aches all the time and was so discouraged. I could hardly do my own housework, and I could not carry a basket of groceries from the store nor walk even four or five squares without getting terrible pains in my back and abdomen and lower limbs. I went to visit a friend in Mt. Holly, N. J., and she said, 'Mrs. Butler, why don't you take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?' My husband said that if it did her so much good for the same trouble, I should try it. So I have taken it and it is doing me good. Whenever I feel heavy or bad, it puts me right on my feet again. I am able to do my work with pleasure and am getting strong and stout. I still take the Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, and am using Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash."—Mrs. CHARLES BUTLER, 1233 S. Hanson St., W. Phila., Pa.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for a free copy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text Book upon "Ailments of Women."

Snake Farms Bring Profit.

The breeding of snakes has become a recognized industry. The skin of the snake is used in making many leather novelties, while the fat of the snake's carcass yields an oil which is valued in the treatment of muscular rheumatism. Even for the snake's venom there is a market, since it has a recognized medicinal value and finds a ready sale among physicians and chemists.

Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

Genuine

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

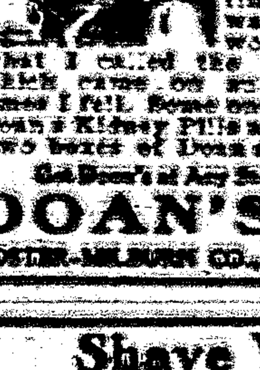
Went Beyond the Limit.

[illegible]

Have You a Bad Back?

You can't be happy when every day brings morning lameness, throbbing backache and sharp, cutting pains. So, why not find the cause and correct it? Likely it's your kidneys. If you suffer backache and dizziness, too—feel tired, nervous and depressed, the further proof your kidneys need help. Neglect is dangerous! Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills today. Thousands have been helped by Doan's. They should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Wyoming Case



Mrs. Jessie Cunningham, Newcastle, Wyo., says: "I had severe backaches. When I stooped knife-like pains darted across my back and I could hardly get up. Sometimes my back was stiff. The worst trouble was what I called the blind staggers which came on suddenly and at times I fell. Some one told me about Doan's Kidney Pills and I used them. Two boxes of Doan's cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Shave With Cuticura Soap The New Way Without Mug

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Ada Corn is back from her summer visit with relatives in Texas.

Aileen Haley left Wednesday for El Paso to resume her studies in school at that point.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ferguson and son Wallace were down from the Mesa Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Thornton were here Wednesday, marketing some fine fruit from their orchard near Oscuro.

This office was kindly remembered the past week by Mr. A. J. Gilmore of Tularosa, with a box of luscious peaches.

The Fisher Lumber Co., Capitan, is making Special Prices on Screen Doors, Screen Wire Cloth, etc., to close out. 9-7-4

Oscar W. Bamberger has been in town this week, temporarily abandoning his sample cases to be with Mrs. Bamberger and little son Billie.

John L. Bryan and family have moved to Carrizozo from the ranch in the Baca cañon country, in order to send the children to school here.

Helen Rolland left Sunday for Santa Fe, her father taking her as far as Estancia by car. This will be Helen's third year in the Loretto Academy.

George Murray has spent several days in town this week from the Hatchet ranch across the mal pais. George is having some of his molars worked over.

Little Truman Spencer broke a bone in his forearm Saturday, as the result of a fall. Other than losing the use of his good right wing, the injury is giving him very little trouble.

Mrs. M. U. Finley returned Tuesday from Forney, Texas, where she had spent the past thirty days. She came by way of Roswell, spending a few days there with her daughter, Miss Troy.

50 GOOD CIGARETTES 10¢

GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM TOBACCO

Linza Branum will leave Sunday for State College to resume his course in the college. This will be Linza's senior year in that famous institution.

Jane Spencer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Truman Spencer, left yesterday for Kansas City where she will attend school for the winter and live with her father's relatives.

Judge W. E. Kimbrell came up Monday from Picacho to preside over the bi-monthly term of probate court. Business for the term was concluded yesterday and the judge returned home.

Mrs. M. L. Blaney returned last Saturday from a two months' visit east. She remained for a time in her old Iowa home, and then visited relatives in Illinois and Michigan, returning in time to assume her duties in the school here.

Apple Boxes, Paints, Kalsomine, Wall Paper and Painters' Supplies, at the Fisher Lumber Co., Capitan.

H. L. McDaniels and family returned the past week from an extensive motor trip that led them through Texas and Arkansas. The family is now located at Nogal, where the children will attend school this winter, while Mac is undecided whether to go to California or remain here where a proposition is now open.

Removal Notice

Dr. Johnson has moved his office into the Yellow Cottage, back of Ziegler Bros.'s store, where he is equipped to take care of two or more patients needing hospital care.

Dr. Johnson also fits glasses. 4t

To California

Four of our young men left, by car, Monday for California. They were Clifton and Tom Zumwalt, Ralph Peters and Roland Box. They go to San Bernardino where mechanical positions await them. Lincoln county is becoming pretty well represented in Southern California, several families and more than a score of young men going there the past year or two.

Railway Trainmen Dance

Saturday, September 15, at the Lutz Hall, the members of the Order of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen will give a dance the proceeds to be applied on the funeral benefit fund of the order. This is to be the first of a series of dances to be given by the order. All are cordially invited. A five-piece orchestra will furnish the music and a hearty welcome and a good time is assured all who come.

COMMITTEE.

New Hearing Denied

The application of Dr. R. R. Davis for a new hearing was denied by Judge Mechem last Friday afternoon, and penitentiary sentence of fifteen years imposed. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, and bond in the sum of $5,000 allowed.

Dr. Davis, it will be remembered, was convicted at the term of court last fall on the charge of killing Dr. Stone, at Corona. Application for a new hearing was made, but was not heard for some time, and after it had been argued and submitted, Judge Mechem took the case under advisement, with last Friday's result as heretofore given.

The New Fall Lines are Arriving!

New Blankets
New Comforts
New Sweaters
New Shoes
New Underwear
New Suits

Each Freight and Express Delivery adds more New Lines to our Stock.

These lines are the pick of the New Fall Showing, and are priced at popular prices.

Make Your Selection at the STORE OF CLASS

New Ginghams
New House Dresses
New Hats
New Hose
New Percales
New Shirts

Carrizozo Trading Company

"The Store of Class." "More for your Money."

New Fashions in Ladies' and Children's Fall Apparel

Ladies' & Children's Fall Hats

Our advance showing of new Fall Hats is now in progress. Your early inspection is most cordially requested.

Prices ranging $2.50 to $15

New Fall Silk

Beautiful line of NEW FALL SILK consisting of Baronet Satin, Silk Underwear Tuling, Kimona Silk, and other Silk Materials, in various shades.

Ladies' & Children's Fall Coats

If you are looking for REAL VALUE IN A FALL COAT, something that has style and class to it, well be pleased to show you our line.

Price ranging $4.50 to $65.00

Bradley Sweaters and Scarfs

Now that the evenings are getting cool, one needs a light wrap, so why not come in and select a good Bradley Garment. It is one line of merchandise that you'll never regret buying.

Ziegler Bros.

Universal Providers. Established 1886

Miss Eva French, who had been visiting her brother, J. B. French, and family, the past month, left Monday for her home in Knoxville, Tennessee. She was accompanied by Evelyn French, who will attend school in Knoxville this winter.

Peter Burleson came up yesterday from Lincoln. He reports excellent rains in his section, and in some parts too great a fall for comfort. Roads have been badly washed in places and considerable damage done in the irrigated areas on the Bonito and Ruidoso.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Kelley and daughter Ruth returned last Friday from a trip to Texas. They visited a number of places in that state, traveling by auto, but spent most of their time at Mrs. Kelley's old home, at Alvarado. The trip occupied almost four weeks.

O. T. Nye came in Saturday morning from Los Angeles, but he expects to return in a few days. Mr. Nye has not been with us for more than two years, and is giving his attention to interests in this section which he retained when he moved to California. It seems as natural as corn bread to see Bill on the streets, and time seems to have dealt very kindly with him, as well. Bill doesn't conceal his pleasure in getting back to old Lincoln county, and has friends all over the county who highly respect and who will never forget him, are pleased to see him.

Choice Meats and Groceries

THE CITY MARKET

Fancy and Staple Groceries

Fresh Vegetables Every Day

Fresh and Cured Meats

City Market, Roy G. Skinner, Prop.

Special Facilities For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

E. H. SWEET, Manager

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

FOR RENT—Two 3-room houses, one 2-room house, and one 1-room house; very reasonable. Suitable for pupils (or teachers) moving to town for school. Call at this office. 8-30-2t

LINCOLN ABSTRACT & IN-VESTMENT TRUST

Phone 22 CARRIZOZO, N. M.

ABSTRACTS—ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE.