Carrizozo News

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

VOLUME 24 | CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, AUG. 22, 1924 | NUMBER 33

The Ancient's Fall Fiesta

Santa Fe, N. M. Aug. 16.—Restoring another beautiful practise of the old Fiesta of centuries ago, El Pasatiempo, the great carnival of the Santa Fiesta, September 1, 2 and 3, will have enormous bonfires blazing around the old Plaza during the three nights of the Fiesta, especially on the final night of the grand masquerade street ball and carnival. This in addition to the gorgeous electrical illumination.

The old folk dances of the early days—the Colonial days—in New Mexico are coming back this year, the native people wearing quaint costumes of fifty years ago, giving them just as their forefathers and foremothers danced them of yore.

"Sopapillas"—the delicious Spanish "pop-overs"—and Spanish chocolate, chili and tamales and the favorite Spanish dishes, cooked by experts, will be served in booths around the Plaza in El Pasatiempo.

Strolling players, singers and musicians wil make the Plaza almost a continuous concert.

Harding County Man Announces Candidacy

Santa Fe, Aug. 18.—Jake Florsheim, Democratic county chairman of Harding county, announces in a letter to friends here that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for state corporation commissioner. He is a retired merchant, and has been active in Democratic politics for a score of years.

One place on the corporation commission is to be filled this year—that held by Jesus M. Luna, Republican, who is expected to be nominated to succeed himself.

Federal Road Projects in Good Shape

Santa Fe, Aug. 18.—Of the 49 projects under construction and 64 under maintenance, totalling 1425 miles, inspected by the federal public roads bureau in July, not one was given an unfavorable report. This, incidentally, was a difficult month for maintenance on account of heavy rains and cloudbursts.

Senator Colt Dies

Washington, Aug. 18.—Senator Colt's death leaves vacant the chairmanship of the immigration committee and may result in the elevation to that post of Senator Hiram Johnson of California, a prominent figure in the recent fight for Japanese exclusion.

Ranking next to Senator Colt among Republican members of the committee was Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, but he has been defeated for renomination, and if he takes the chairmanship he can serve only until next March 4th.

Senator Johnson, who ranks after Senator Sterling, is chairman of the committee on territories and insular possessions and may not desire to give up that place in order to become head of the immigration committee.

In that event, the immigration chairmanship probably will go to Senator Keyes of New Hampshire.

Car Wrecked

A number of cars were going to Oscuro Saturday night, filled with young people on their way to a dance at that place. The leading car, in which rode Champ Ferguson, Jim Gatewood, Jesse Peacock, Tommy Zumwalt and Jack Braxel, ran into a washout on the old railroad grade, this side of Oscuro, smashing the car and injuring the occupants, some of them quite seriously. A freshet in the mountains had sent a flood down that swept out the crossing and left a chasm that was not discernable until too late to stop the car.

Serious Operation

Mrs. Ed. Sullivan, who had been a patient in the Johnson Hospital the previous week, underwent a serious operation Wednesday evening. Drs. Anderson, of Fort Stanton, and Rogers, of El Paso, assisted Dr. Johnson in the operation. The patient has rallied from the operation, and though still in a precarious condition, owing to the serious nature of the operation, yet her improvement has been quite marked and this morning all concerned have strong hopes for her recovery.

THOMAS J. WALSH SAYS SOMETHING

Helena, Mont., Aug. 16.—The attitude of President Coolidge toward the oil disclosures was assailed in strong terms here tonight by Senator Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana, prosecutor of the senate oil committee and chairman of the Democratic national convention.

The president, he declared, is giving no thought to the more serious moral aspects of the oil scandal, now that he has turned the evidence over to government counsel.

"He has not the sensitiveness to official misconduct that the American people expect and demand of a President of the United States," said Walsh.

The Senator's condemnation of Mr. Coolidge's attitude, delivered in the course of an address opening in the Democratic campaign in Montana, was followed by a tribute to John W. Davis as "a fitting choice to lead the fight for clean government," of proven ability and "progressive in thought and action."

To the candidacy of Senator La Follette the speaker made no direct reference, but he paid a tribute to his colleague, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the La Follete candidate for the vice-presidency, for his services as prosecutor of the Senate Daugherty committee.

"You may indulge in any view you like touching his course in aligning himself with the fortunes of Senator La Follette," he said, in reference to the Senator. "You must take your hat off to him for the service he did the country by driving from office a member of the cabinet notoriously unfit, an achievement to his credit before he had been in the senate a single year. In the history of this nation there is no similar example of sudden rise to fame."

Senator Walsh declared the four leading issues of the campaign to be "Honesty in government, the revenue law, the tariff, and the policy of isolation. The difference between the Mellon tax plan and "The Democratic plan of operation," he said, formed a clear line of demarcation between the policies of the Republican and Democratic parties. The Republican tariff, he said, had "robbed the farmer," while the Republican foreign policy had contributed nothing toward reconstruction except to send abroad a specie of "eavesdroppers" to watch the course of others.

Referring to the reparations negotiations conducted by Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young, the senator pointed out that they went abroad as private individuals, with "no authorization from our government," and continued:

"The saddening part of the whole affair is that Dawes and Young acted as the representatives of a group of international bankers, who actually took the conduct of our foreign affairs out of the hands of our government and are themselves directing the course of the present exchanges about the council table in London."

The Montana senator prefaced his discussion of the oil scandal with a review of the senate inquiries into the veterans' bureau, the department of justice and oil leasing, coupled with reference also to the "three major scandals" of the Taft administration—the Archibald impeachment, the Lorimer case, and the Ballinger affair.

"The Republican party," he said, "has twice been found wanting and asks to be tried a third time. If there were evidence of repentance, the country might be disposed to take another chance. The danger to free government lies in the fact that republican leaders affect to regard the revelations as of no great consequence. The misdeeds of their associates as matters of course, or manifestations, as the president expressed it, of after-the-war psychology. He expressed surprise, not that the rottenness existed, but that there was not more of it.

"Lord save us, one may reverently remark, how could there be more? Our annals will be searched in vain for any record bearing comparison to it. One cabinet member under indictment and already condemned by public opinion for bribery, another driven from office by an outraged public opinion, a third forced to retire for stupidly permitting buccaneers to pillage the oil reserves so essential to the national safety.

"The nearest the president has come to criticism of this infamy is found in a statement issued by him to the effect that 'if there is any guilt it will be punished; if there is any civil liability it will be enforced; if there is any fraud it will be revealed; and if there are any contracts that are illegal they will be cancelled.' Imagine President Roosevelt or President Wilson dealing thus gingerly with such rottenness as was disclosed before the committee on public lands.

[Continued on page 4]

Call for State Democratic Convention

The State Democratic Convention is hereby called to be held in the City of Santa Fe on the 15th day of September, 1924, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices:

Three electors for President and Vice President;
One candidate for the United States Senate;
One candidate for Representative in the sixty-ninth congress of the United States;

And candidates for the following state offices:

Governor;
Lieutenant Governor;
Two Justices of the Supreme Court;
Commissioner of Public Lands;
One member of the State Corporation Commission;
Secretary of State;
State Treasurer;
State Auditor;
Attorney General;
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The representation of the several counties will be as follows:

County	Delegates
Bernalillo	68
Catron	6
Chaves	25
Colfax	18
Curry	28
De Baca	8
Dona Ana	26
Eddy	18
Grant	26
Guadalupe	15
Harding	11
Hidalgo	7
Lea	9
Lincoln	14
Luna	9
McKinley	16
Mora	24
Otero	13
Quay	22
Rio Arriba	25
Roosevelt	15
Sandoval	11
San Juan	9
San Miguel	35
Santa Fe	27
Sierra	8
Socorro	21
Taos	19
Torrance	18
Union	27
Valencia	9
Total	[illegible]

[illegible] delegates to the state convention, and any notice of contest, should be in the hands of the secretary of the Democratic State Committee at Santa Fe on or before the 5th day of September.

Proxies of delegates to the state convention will not be recognized except when held by persons who are residents of the counties from which the delegates-elect were chosen.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee is called to meet in the City of Santa Fe at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th day of September, for the purpose of preparing a temporary roll call of the convention and the hearing of contests, if any exist, and for the transaction of such other business as may be [illegible] the said committee.

By order of the State Democratic Central Committee.
[illegible], Chairman.
[illegible], Secretary.

Labor Day Proclamation

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

Labor Day is deeply significant with us. It is set apart from all other days to pay special tribute to Labor and should be universally observed. It is fitting and proper that we bear this in mind and observe the day in an appropriate manner. It is one of our National Holidays; a day of rest and recreation, and a day for special recognition of the men who labor all other days.

Now, Therefore, I, J. F. Hinkle, Governor of the State of New Mexico, do hereby designate Monday, September 1, 1924, as Labor Day and a Legal Holiday in the State of New Mexico. I cordially invite all citizens of this state to participate in the exercises of the day and to publicly acknowledge Labor's contribution to the progress and welfare of our country.

Done at the Executive Office this 19th day of August, 1924.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State of New Mexico.

J. F. HINKLE, Governor.

Attest:
SOLEDAD C. CHACON,
Secretary of State

Bring them to Our SODA FOUNTAIN

When you want to "treat" your friends, bring them to our drug store.

We serve our drinks and ice creams in a sanitary way.

We use only pure syrups and creams.

One visit to our fountain insures satisfaction to you and repeat visits for us.

And then we have for you anything you need in the drug store line.

COME TO US FOR IT.

ROLLAND BROS.

SEEDS!

SEEDS NEVER GROW—
—Until planted.

The same with Dollars.

Bank where your money is safe.

Have you a "LAY-BY" Account?
It solves many problems.

First National Bank
CARRIZOZO, N. M.
"Try First National Service."

THE HIGHGRADER

By WM. MacLEOD RAINE

Copyright by G. W. Dillingham Co.

"NOT GUILTY!"

SYNOPSIS.—Word that their nightly frolics are distasteful to a party of "high-toned Britishers" recently arrived at the Lodge, among them an army captain and his sister of the same name as himself, is brought to Jack Kilmeny (known to his intimates as Crumbs) and some friends camping on the Gunnison in Colorado. Called to account for the uproar by Dobyans Verinder, snobbish millionaire, member of the British party, Jack snubs that individual and has a friendly chat with Moya Dwight, attractive Irish girl. Jack has no use for his British relatives, two of whom he knows are at the Lodge. While fishing, Kilmeny again meets Miss Dwight, and by her is introduced to the other members of the party, chief of whom are Lord and Lady Farquhar, as "Mr. Crumbs." Jack is immensely impressed by the loveliness of Joyce Seldon, companion of Moya. Next day, at Gunnison, the Farquhar party sees "Mr. Crumbs" win the bucking broncho championship. He disappears after the contest. On their way home Moya and her companions are overtaken by a sheriff's posse in pursuit of two men who have robbed the treasurer of the County Fair association of the proceeds of the show. The sheriff declares the men are Jack Kilmeny ("Crumbs") and his friend Collier. Captain Kilmeny and his sister realize that Jack is their cousin. His participation in the robbery seems assured. Jack meets Moya and convinces her of his innocence of the crime charged against him. Joined by the Farquhar party, Jack's relationship to Captain Kilmeny and his sister is revealed. He leaves them. [illegible] ... to Captain Kilmeny, who has long been her suitor.

CHAPTER VI—Continued

It was, though strictly speaking Jack Kilmeny was not yet with her, since she was still unaware of his presence. Moya was sitting on a mossy rock with a magazine in her hand but she was not reading. By the look of her she was daydreaming.

Before she heard him he was close upon her. She looked around, and with a little cry got to her feet and stared at him, her hand on her fast beating heart.

[illegible]

"No [illegible]" Moya said.

Kilmeny bowed. "The bad penny turned up again. [illegible]"

[illegible]

"You've [illegible]" he charged.

[illegible]

"And you [illegible]"

[illegible]

"So you found the paper in the hat, did you?"

"Yes."

"Tell me about my [illegible] this time, are you?"

[illegible]

"We found the money," she explained, [illegible]

"I guessed that. It was gone when I went to look for it this morning. I've come for it now."

His alternative [illegible] "Gone for it?" she repeated. "It isn't here."

"No, I didn't expect to find it in your purse. But it is at the Lodge."

"Yes."

"Where, then?"

"I shan't tell you. The money will be returned to those from whom it was stolen."

He looked at her with hard, narrowed eyes. "It will be returned, will it? When?"

"Today. Within a few hours."

"Who is going to return it?"

Moya had it on the tip of her tongue to tell, but pulled up in time. "I think we'll not go into that."

The American looked at his watch. The hands showed the hour to be 2:30. If the money was to be returned that day someone must already be on the way with it. He had seen his cousin, Captain Kilmeny, take the Gunnison road in a trap not half an hour earlier. So the captain is taking it back today?" he mused aloud, wary eyes on Moya's face.

A startled expression leaped to her countenance. "I didn't say so."

"I say so."

Beneath his steady gaze her lashes fell. He nodded, sure that he had guessed correctly.

"I intended to have a talk with you and straighten out some things," he went on. "But I find I haven't time now. We'll postpone it till tomorrow. I'll meet you here at ten o'clock in the morning."

"No," she told him.

The wave of hope had ebbed in her. Given the opportunity to explain the evidence against him, he had cared more to find out what they were doing with the stolen money. He had no time to save his good name.

"Ten, in the morning. Remember. It's important. I want to see you alone. If I'm not on time wait for me."

He bowed, turned away almost at a run, and was lost in the small willows. Presently she heard the sound of a galloping horse. He was following the cutoff trail that led to Gunnison.

She wondered what was taking him away so abruptly. He had meant to stop, then had changed his mind. He had told her calmly she must meet him here tomorrow, and if he were late for the appointment she must wait. His impudence was enough to stagger belief. She would show him about that. If he wanted to see her he must come to the Lodge and face Lady Jim. Even then she would not see him. Why should she, since he was what he was?

Ah, but that was the crux of the whole matter! Had he proved his innocence and been released? Or had he broken prison, an alternative of which he was quite capable? And, guilty or innocent, what could be the explanation of his extraordinary demand that she should turn over to him the stolen money? She divined again the hint of a mystery. Something deeper than reason told her that the unraveling of it would prove him no villain.

One immediate duty alone confronted her. She must confess to Lady Farquhar that she had met and talked with him again. It was likely that she would be well scolded, but it was characteristic of her that she preferred to walk straight to punishment and get it over with. No doubt she had been too free with this engaging scamp. The rules of her set prescribed a straight and narrow road in which she must walk. She was to know only such people as had the password, only those [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] had been a rebel, but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as caged creatures as Lady Jim's canary.

* * * * * * *

Jack strode through the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

All [illegible] [illegible] the Gunnison road. He swung to the [illegible] and examined the [illegible] Apparently he was satisfied,

He Was Following the Cutoff Trail That Led to Gunnison.

for he took the sweat-stained horse back into the brush and tied it to a cottonwood. From its case beside the saddle he drew a rifle. He retraced his own steps and selected carefully a place among the thick bushes by the roadside. With his pocketknife he cut eyeholes in the bandana handkerchief that had been round his neck and tied it over his face in such a way as to conceal his features entirely. Then he carefully emptied from the rifle all cartridges it contained and dropped them into his pocket.

These preparations made, he sat down and waited. There came to him very soon the rumble of wheels. Presently a one-horse trap appeared at a curve of the road. Captain Kilmeny was the driver. Jack was within six feet of the road and he waited until his cousin was almost abreast of him.

"Throw up your hands!"

The captain knew in an instant what he was up against. A masked man with a rifle in his hands could mean only one thing. Ned Kilmeny was no fool. He knew when to fight and when to surrender. His hands went into the air.

"Kick that rifle into the road—with your foot, not with your hands."

The Englishman did as he was told.

"What do you want?" he demanded, looking sharply at the masked bandit.

"I want that satchel beside you. Drop it out."

Again the officer obeyed orders. He asked no questions and made no comment.

"There's room to turn here by backing. Hit the grit for the Lodge."

After he had faced about, Ned Kilmeny had one word to say before leaving.

"I know who you are, and there's just one name for your kind—you're an out-and-out rotter."

"It's a difference of opinion that makes horse races, captain," answered the masked man promptly.

Ned Kilmeny, as he drove back to the Lodge, was sick at heart. He came of a family of clean, honest gentlemen. Most of them had been soldiers. Occasionally one had gone to the devil as this young cousin of his had done. But there was something in this whole affair so contemptible that it hurt his pride. The miner had traded on their faith in him. He had lied to them. Even the elements of decency seemed to be lacking in him.

India and Moya were on the veranda when the captain drove up. One glance at his grim face told them something had gone wrong.

"I've been held up," he said simply. "Robbed—with a rifle within reach of my hand all the time."

"But—how?" gasped India.

Moya, white to the lips, said nothing. A premonition of the truth clutched icily at her heart.

"A masked man stopped me just as I swung round a bend about three miles from Gunnison. He ordered me to throw out the satchel with the money. I did as I was told."

"Did you—recognize him?" Moya's throat was dry, so that her question came almost in a whisper.

The captain's eyes met hers steadily. "He stayed in the bushes, so that I didn't see his body well. He was masked."

"But you know who it was. Tell me."

"I couldn't take oath to the man."

"It was your cousin." Moya was pale to the lips.

The officer hesitated. "I'm not prepared to say who the man was."

The pulse in her throat beat fast.

"You know better. It was Jack Kilmeny," she charged.

"I could tell you only my opinion," he insisted.

"And I know all about it." Moya came to time with her confession promptly, in the fearless fashion characteristic of her. "It was I that sent him to you. It was I that betrayed you to him."

India set her lips to a [illegible] [illegible]. Her brother [illegible] [illegible] out of his brown face the [illegible] he felt.

"I don't wonder you feel like that," [illegible] [illegible] "You can't think any worse of me than I do of myself."

"[illegible]! If you told him you had a reason. What was it?" [illegible] asked, a little sharply.

"He knows that [illegible] me. He took me by surprise. He had come to get the stolen money and I told him we were returning it to the Fair association. He guessed the rest. He went at once to [illegible]. I saw this take the canyon road for Gunnison."

"You weren't to blame at all," the captain assured her, smiling with a rueful smile. "He didn't take you any more by surprise than he did me. I hadn't time to reach for the rifle."

Moya, too, kept silence. Her heart was seething with scorn for this handsome scamp who had put this outrage upon them all. It was bad enough to be a thief, but to this he had added deception, falsehood and gross ingratitude. Nor did the girl's contempt spare herself. Neither warning nor advice—and Lady Jim had been prodigal of both—had availed to open her eyes about the westerner. She had been as foolish over him as a schoolgirl in the matter of a matinee idol. That she would have to lash herself for her folly through many sleepless hours of the night was a certainty.

A ride had been arranged for next morning to the Devil's slide, a great slab of rock some miles away. The young people were to have an early breakfast and get started before the sun was hot.

But though Moya reached her room before midnight, it was not until day was beginning to break that she fell into a troubled sleep. She tossed through the long hours and lived over every scene that had passed between her and Jack Kilmeny. It was at an end. She would never see him again. She would ride with the others to the Devil's slide and he would come to the appointment he had made to find her not there. He would go away, and next day she would leave with the rest of her party for the Big Bend mining country, where Verinder and Lord Farquhar were heavily interested in some large gold producers. That chapter of her life would be closed. She told herself that it was best so. Her love for a man of this stamp could bring no happiness to her. Moreover, she had taken an irretrievable step in betrothing herself to Captain Kilmeny.

When Fisher wakened her to dress in time for the early breakfast Moya felt very reluctant to join the others. She would have to laugh and talk and make merry, and all the time she would be miserably unhappy. It would be impossible for her to stand Verinder today without screaming. A sheer physical lassitude weighted her limbs. In the end she went back to bed and sent for India.

"I'm not feeling fit, dear. Would you mind if I beg off?" she asked with a wan smile.

Her friend took in keenly the big deep-pupiled eyes ringed with weariness. "I don't believe you've slept a wink, Moya. Of course you needn't go. Shall I stay with you? I don't really care about going."

But Moya would not hear of this. She protested so much that India saw it would be a greater kindness to leave her alone.

"You must try to sleep again, dear."

"Yes, I will. I'm all right, you know."

Left to herself, Moya tried to sleep. It was no use. She was wide awake, beyond hope of another nap. No sooner had the voices of the riders died in the distance than she was dressing feverishly. She told herself that she would go outdoors somewhere with a book and rest.

She made an elaborate pretense with herself of hesitating which way to go. Her thoughts, her eyes, and at last her footsteps turned toward the grove where yesterday Jack Kilmeny had surprised her. But she was too used to being honest with herself to keep up the farce. Stopping on the trail, she brought herself to time.

"You're going to meet that outlaw, Moya Dwight. You said you wouldn't, but you are going. That's why you got out of that ride. No use fibbing to yourself. You've no more will power than a moth hovering around a candle flame."

So she put it to herself, frankly and contemptuously. But no matter how she scorned herself for it there was not in her the strength to turn back on her temptation. Slowly her reluctant steps moved toward the grove.

She reached her flat rock and sank upon its moss carpeted. Her deep [illegible] was keen, even though reason had told her he dared not show himself here after adding a second crime to the first, and this time against her friends, the man who had offered to stand by him in his trouble. An instinct deeper than logic—some sure understanding of the man's reckless courage—had made her feel certain that he would be on the spot.

Mingled with her disappointment was a sharp sense of shame. He had told her to come here and wait for him, as if she had been a country milkmaid—and here she was meekly waiting. At any rate, she was spared one humiliation. He would never know she had gone to meet him.

CHAPTER VII

Kilmeny Explains

Into the depths of her musing [illegible] came his words "Good morning, neighbor."

Her heart leaped, but before she turned around Moya made sure [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] her face. Her eyes met his with cool scorn.

"I was wondering if you would care to come."

"Why shouldn't I come, since I wanted to?"

"You can ask me that—now?"

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] good humor of the man.

"I reckon I can."

"Of course you can. I might have known you could. You will probably have the effrontery to deny that you are the man who robbed Captain Kilmeny."

"Did he say I was the man?" There was amusement and a touch of [illegible] in the voice.

"He didn't deny it. I knew it must be you. I told him everything—how you found out from me that he was going to Gunnison with the money and hurried away to rob him of it. Because you are his cousin he wouldn't accuse you. But I did. I do now. You stole the money a second time." Her words were low, but in them was an extraordinary vehemence, the intensity of repressed feeling.

"So he wouldn't accuse me, nor yet wouldn't deny that I was the man. Well, I'll not deny it either, since you're so sure."

"You are wise, sir. You can't delude me a second time. Your denial would count for nothing. And now I think there is nothing more to be said."

She had risen and was about to turn away. A gesture of his hand stopped her.

"If you were so sure about me why didn't you have the officers here to arrest me?"

"Because—because you are a relative of my friends."

"That was the only reason, was it?"

"What other reason could there be?" she asked, a flash of warning in her eyes.

"There might be this reason—that at the bottom of your heart you know I didn't do it."

"Can you tell me you didn't hold up Captain Kilmeny? Dare you tell me that?"

He shrugged his broad shoulders. "No, I held him up."

"And robbed him."

"If you like to put it that way. I had to do it. An opera bouffe holdup. I'll make it right with him when I see Captain Kilmeny."

"You admit you took the money?"

"Sure I took it. Had to have it in my business. If you'll sit down again and listen, neighbor, I'll tell you the whole story."

The amused assurance in his manner stirred resentment.

"No."

"Yes."

The clash of battle was in the meeting of their eyes. She had courage, just as he had, but she was fighting against her own desire.

"I have listened too often already," she protested.

"It hasn't hurt you any, has it?"

"Lady Farquhar thinks it has." The words slipped out before she could stop them, but as their import came home to her the girl's face flamed. "I mean that—that—"

"I know what you mean," he told her easily, a smile in his shrewd eyes. "You're a young woman—and I'm an ineligible man. So Lady Farquhar thinks we oughtn't to meet. That's all bosh. I'm not intending to make love

"I Know What You Mean," He Told Her Easily.

to you, even though I think you're a mighty fine girl. But say I was. What then? Your friends can't shut you up in a glass cage if you're going to keep on growing. Life was made to be lived."

"Yes . . . Yes . . . That's what I think," she cried eagerly. "But it isn't arranged for girls that way—not if they belong to the class I do. We're shut in—chaperoned from everything that's natural. You don't know how I hate it."

"Of course you do. You're a live wire. That's why you're going to sit down and listen to me."

She looked him straight between the eyes. "But I don't think morality is only a convention, Mr. Kilmeny. There shall not steal, for instance."

"Depends what you steal. If you take from a man what doesn't belong to him you're doing the community a service. But we won't go into that now, though I'll say this. What is right for me wouldn't be for Captain Kilmeny. As I told you before, our standards are different."

"Yes, you explained that to me just after you—while you were hiding from the officers after the first robbery," she answered dryly.

He looked at her and laughed. "You're prosecuting attorney and judge and jury all in one, aren't you?"

She held her little head [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] her sympathy for this warp [illegible] her judgment.

"I'm ready to hear what you have to say, Mr. Kilmeny."

"[illegible], ma'am."

His jaunty [illegible] struck a spark from her. "That is what you told me before, and within half an hour we found out that you knew where the booty was hidden. Before that [illegible] was cleared by you convinced me of your innocence by stealing the money a second time."

"What did I do with it?" he asked.

"How should I know?"

From his pocket he drew a note book. Between two of its leaves was a slip of paper which he handed to Moya. It was a receipt in full from the treasurer of the Gunnison County Fair association to John Kilmeny for the sum previously taken from him by parties unknown.

The girl looked at him with shining eyes. "You repented and took the money back?"

"No, I didn't repent, but I took it back."

"Why?"

"That's a long tale. It's tied up with the story of my life—goes back thirty-one years, before I was born, in fact. Want to hear it?"

"Yes."

Jack evidently has cleared himself. But Moya has said "yes" to the captain. Trouble ahead!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Fortune favors the brave. [illegible]

CAP AND BELLS

FACING WRONG WAY

In Arkansas a man and his wife were sitting outside their house when a funeral procession passed. The man was comfortably seated in a chair that was tilted back towards the street, his feet on the sill of an open window.

"I think that's the funeral of ol' man Williams," he remarked. "Reckon it's the biggest seen in these parts for a while, ain't it, Car'line?"

"A purty good-sized one, Bud," his wife replied.

"I sure would like to see it," said Bud. "What a pity I aint facin' that way!"

Suppose He Didn't

Terry, riding with Tim in the latter's motor car, began to worry as they approached a grade crossing neck and neck with an express train.

"Wouldn't ye better stop and let her go by first?" he asked.

"Aw, what's the matter wid ye?" demanded Tim. "Can't ye see the sign tellin' the ingineer to look out for th' cars?"—Capper's Weekly.

Ignition

The force was out to lunch—leaving the bookkeeper alone in the store. A handsome young chap strode in. "Do they keep automobile accessories here?" he asked.

The little bookkeeper smiled her sweetest. "Only me," she replied.—Good Hardware.

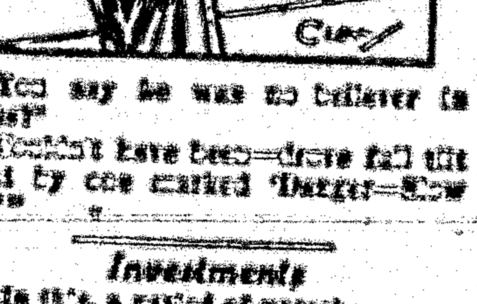
Taking No Chances

Click—I never knew such a fussy man.

Clack—What's he done now?

Click—He sold his plot in the cemetery because they buried a man who died of contagious disease too near it.—American Legion Weekly.

AT THE BIER



"You say he was no believer in signs?"

"Couldn't have been—drove full tilt right by one marked 'Danger—Slow Up.'"

Investments

In this, a period of unrest
And [illegible],
It's growing harder to invest
Without investigation.

Public School Democracy

Asks a correspondent of [illegible]: "How long before my boy can go out after measles?"

"The boy doesn't have to go out after measles. Just give him a seat in school and they will come to him."—Detroit News.

The Specialist

Enraged Father (at top of stairs, 2:30 a. m.)—All right, Marie, I only say it's a pity he doesn't know how to say goodnight.

[illegible] (from below)—Oh, doesn't he, though? You ought to come and take a look.

True to Form

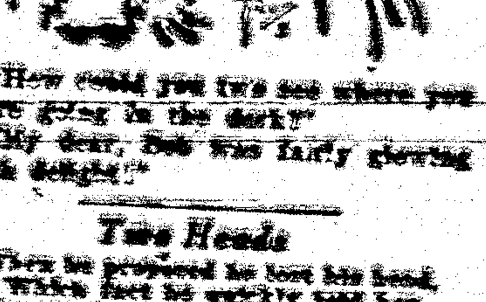
[illegible]—I hear that Ted has had an accident.

[illegible]—Yes; some one gave him a cigar cub and told him it would get off the [illegible].

"Well?"

"It did."

LIGHT ENOUGH



"How could you two see where you were going in the dark?"

"My dear, Bob was fairly glowing with delight."

Two Heads

When he proposed he lost his head,
Which fact he quickly saw her;
She didn't mind, for, she instead
Put her head on his shoulder.

Which Made Up for It

First Broker—Dropping a million yesterday didn't seem to disturb Smallfunds a particle.

Second Broker—No; he tells me his wife has had a pretty good week at mah-jongg.

Only Way Out

"What's the matter with Blankstein and Blankstein? I hear they've made an assignment."

"Yes; you see they failed to agree and so they agreed to fail."

PELE CLEANS HOUSE

Kilauea's Goddess of Fire Stirs Up Halemaumau in Hawaii National Park

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

PELE, the Hawaiian Goddess of Fire, who lives in Halemaumau, "The House of Everlasting Fire" in the crater of Kilauea volcano in Hawaii National park, is cleaning house. Either that or she is venting her anger over the defiance of Kapiolani, the Christian princess.

Pele, in the main, is a good-natured goddess. Largely she confines her activities to Halemaumau. But she has a temper that might fairly be called volcanic. And occasionally she flies into a rage.

Take, for example, the time she destroyed a third of King Keoua's army. That was away back in 1790, when King Kamehameha was bringing all the Hawaiian islands under his rule. King Keoua, with a small fighting force of not more than 400 men, with their women and children, was passing by Kilauea. Pele was quietly attending to her own affairs, instead of getting excited over the small army. So the warriors shouted insults at the goddess and rolled down rocks from the cliffs, just at twilight.

Pele was naturally angry and during the night she punished some of her insulters with a shower of hot sand and small rocks.

King Keoua tried to make peace with Pele next day. He made offerings at the temple of the goddess close by. But Keoua was a cruel king and included in his peace offerings human sacrifices. This angered Pele afresh and for two days and nights she stormed. The fourth day Keoua decided to march away to safety. He formed his forces into three bands and the march began.

Then Pele took her vengeance. With total darkness she covered the land, while rain fell and thunder roared and lightning flashed. She threw up gigantic boulders a thousand feet into the air. She scattered showers of gray ashes. She blew out her hot breath in great gusts.

Her fiery breath caught the middle band of King Keoua's forces, and withered them up—warriors, women, children and live stock. They fell dead. Her gray ashes plastered them up where they fell. Another hot breath caught stragglers from the first party. They shared the same fate.

All this is sober historical truth. If you doubt it, ask Prof. T. A. Jaggar, Jr., director of the Hawaiian Volcano Research association and probably the leading volcanist of the world. He lives on the edge of Kilauea's crater, has his observatory close by and knows Pele intimately from long acquaintance. He will tell you that the ash that is plastered about the countryside is the very same ash that fell in 1790. He will show you the footprints in ashes and lava of King Keoua's stricken warriors, of the women and children and even of their pigs.

Now, about theory that Pele has just got around, rather late in the day, to showing her wrath against the Christian princess who defied her. The missionaries descended on the Hawaiian islands in 1820 or thereabouts and one of their first notable converts was the Princess Kapiolani. Just 100 years ago the brave Kapiolani, with the zeal of the new convert decided to test the power of her new god. She ventured to pass the night on the brink of Halemaumau. She ate of the "tabu" (forbidden) berries, consecrated to the goddess. She even dared to stand on the brink and shout:

"Jehovah is most powerful. Jehovah is my God. I defy thee, Pele!"

Maybe Pele had gone visiting to Mauna Loa or Haleakala. Or she may have been enjoying a siesta. Anyway, Pele took no notice whatever of the performance. But the native Hawaiians say that Pele has just got around to feeling peeved over Princess Kapiolani's defiance. And of course a hundred years are no more than a minute in the life of a goddess.

"LAKE OF EVERLASTING FIRE"

The modern, up-to-date volcanist, however, has ideas of his own about Pele and what she is doing right now. You see, the "explosive eruption" which Pele is now staging differs from the ordinary eruption in that the discharge of gas, smoke and rocks is not accompanied by lava. So Roy Finch, one of the volcanists at the observatory advances the theory that many tons of rock, avalanched down from the sides of the crater, have choked the hallways to Pele's living quarters in "The House of Everlasting Fire." Ordinarily Pele clears up by washing these rocks out by an extra flow of lava. But this time Pele finds her house all cluttered up with rocks and is throwing them out, sweeping the hallways and raising an awful dust.

So Pele is just cleaning house, after all.

Still, it's a mighty spectacular housecleaning, as can be seen by the picture. Gen. John F. O'Ryan of New York, commander during the World war of Twenty-Seventh division, saw this particular outburst from a point close at hand. Here are some of the things he says about it:

Just before the explosion it seemed as if the pit took a deep inhalation, because the little smoke that was then leaving the mouth of the pit was sucked downward. A moment later there was a deep roar from the pit. Then, with a great explosion, a vast volume of smoke was shot into the air. It seemed to be composed of minute particles of volcanic ash, reddish gray in color. It was densely thick. Ultimately it ascended to the clouds far above. Mixed in with the smoke were thousands of tons of boulders of all sizes. These were projected into the air, apparently to a very great height. In their descent they came in contact with other boulders on the upward journey. The result was thousands of detonations and small explosions as these boulders came in violent contact. They struck flashes of fire, so that they appeared like bursting shells.

Almost immediately the sky darkened and was filled with heavy rain clouds that were not in evidence before. Great peals of thunder boomed out, and long flashes of lightning stabbed into the sides of the mountain. Several of these seemed to descend directly into the pit. Extraordinary as it may seem, the pit immediately answered with similar shafts of lightning. They were plainly to be seen through the heavy smoke, shooting up into the sky as if stabbing back at the clouds. A second or two later rain began falling through the clouds of ash smoke that settled about in every direction. This mixture of rain and ash smoke made a fine cement-like mud.

"The Hawaiian volcanoes," writes Professor Jaggar, "are truly a national asset, wholly unique of their kind, the most famous in the world of science and the most continuously, variously, and harmlessly active volcanoes on earth. Kilauea crater has been nearly continuously active, with a lake or lakes of molten lava, for a century. Mauna Loa is the largest active volcano in the world, with eruptions about once a decade, and has poured out more lava during the last century than any other volcano on the globe. Haleakala is a mountain mass ten thousand feet high, with a tremendous crater rift in its summit eight miles in diameter and three thousand feet deep, containing many high lava cones. Haleakala is probably the largest of all known craters among volcanoes that are technically known as active. It erupted less than two hundred years ago."

Kilauea has not erupted like this since 1790. People from all over the islands have crowded in to see the sight. One man was killed by a falling rock and several were knocked down. The danger zones, however are not wide.

In the prehistoric past Kilauea threw its head off in a tremendous explosion. It is only about 4,000 feet high now. This crater is a part of Mauna Loa (Big Mountain), which towers up to 13,675 feet, is snow-capped and has its own crater, Mokuaweoweo. Halemaumau is Kilauea's inner pit in the floor of the crater. It is a mile in circumference and contains at all times a raging sea of molten lava, its white hot waves lashing and gnawing at the [illegible] walls, and its vast fountains of [illegible] rock eternally [illegible] their fiery spray in the seething and roaring in awful grandeur. The molten sea rises and falls periodically, at times even overflowing the rim of the pit and spreading out over the floor of the main crater, while red hot crags and massive islands rise from its depths to either collapse in tumultuous avalanches or subside gently beneath the surface of the lava. The pit is fascinating by day light, but at night, when the [illegible] [illegible] fires are at their grandest the scene is entrancing. Ordinarily it may be witnessed in perfect safety.

Halemaumau is well named, being literally a place of everlasting fire. And it is always spectacular. At times of unusual activity the sea of molten lava is a great sight.

In March of 1921 was such a time of unusual activity. The lava surged up to the top of the pit, swept over the rim and overflowed far out on the floor of the crater. Halemaumau was never more spectacular. The lava boiled and geysered and great waves beat on the rocky confines.

Hawaii is one of the most picturesque and fascinating places on earth. It may have been visited by white men as early as 1527, but discovery is usually credited to Capt. James Cook in 1778. He named them Sandwich islands. The islands were then densely inhabited, with a king for every island. In 1790, Kamehameha, king of the island of Hawaii, united the peoples and established a kingdom that lasted till 1894, when Queen Liliuokalani was deposed and a republic was proclaimed. In 1898 the islands were annexed to the United States.

GOOD ROADS

HIGHWAY BUILDING UNDER FEDERAL AID

Since 1916, when the federal aid road act was passed by congress, up to March 1, 1924, federal-aid highways which had been completed in the United States totaled 33,036 miles. There were under construction at that time 13,800 additional miles of roads. These were reported as 60 per cent complete on that date.

The total cost of this great work, including the roads under construction, is estimated by Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the United States bureau of roads, as $844,489,300, of which $372,721,000 was paid by the federal government and the balance by the various states in accordance with the co-operative terms of the law.

For the fiscal year 1925, beginning July 1, 1924, the government has appropriated for further federal-aid road construction a total of $73,125,000, which brings the total government financial outlay for this purpose since the enactment of the law to $445,846,000.

The apportionment of the federal aid fund for the fiscal year 1925 for all the states, which has just been announced by the bureau of public roads, is as follows:

States.	Amount
Alabama	$ 1,541,052.56
Arizona	1,052,003.56
Arkansas	1,258,857.07
California	2,464,990.78
Colorado	1,261,482.06
Connecticut	475,612.91
Delaware	365,625.17
Florida	867,336.62
Georgia	1,982,022.22
Hawaii	360,920.00
Idaho	936,698.01
Illinois	3,202,167.93
Indiana	1,939,903.22
Iowa	2,078,248.32
Kansas	2,051,330.04
Kentucky	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]
Montana	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]
New Hampshire	365,625.01
New Jersey	[illegible]
New Mexico	[illegible]
New York	2,662,105.10
North Carolina	[illegible]
North Dakota	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]
Oklahoma	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Rhode Island	[illegible]
South Carolina	[illegible]
South Dakota	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]
Virginia	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
West Virginia	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]
Total	$73,125,000.00

Highway Costs Exceed Connecticut Auto Fees

More than $1,400,000 in excess of automobile fees was spent toward improving the highways of Connecticut during the 1923 fiscal year. Motorcar fees received by the state for the year aggregated $4,103,140, while the expense for highway work was $5,574,540.

Statistics just compiled by the state highway department show that since 1913 the number of motor vehicles increased from 27,180 to 180,209 in 1923. This includes commercial trucks and passenger cars. At the same time the mileage of surfaced roads increased from 923 at the close of 1913 to 1,779 for 1923.

[illegible] automobile registration for the fiscal year was 180,209 cars. New Haven led all other cities with a total of 17,096, represented by 12,910 passenger cars and 4,272 trucks. Hartford was a close second with 17,427, exceeding New Haven in passenger vehicles with 14,008, but fell below in trucks with 3,399. Bridgeport came third, with a total of 14,815 cars, followed by Waterbury, 8,452; New Britain, [illegible], and Stamford, [illegible].

Contracts pending in Fairfield, New Haven, Middlesex and New London counties on the improvement of the Boston Post road will materially increase in a few months the payments made in these counties.

Better Roads Stimulate Raising of Live Stock

The raising of live stock has been greatly stimulated through the development of good roads. Proof of this statement is found in the great increase in the number of hogs which now go to market via the motortruck. The old custom was to drive the stock to market with the resulting loss due to overheating and shrinkage, which caused a drop in the market price. But now, through the medium of good roads and the motortruck, the farmer is enabled to haul his cattle, hogs and sheep to the railroad siding or, better yet, directly to the stock yards, at a great saving of time and money.

Eliminate Crossings

Ten of the most dangerous grade crossings on the Long Island railroad will be eliminated in the immediate future and others will follow in rapid succession. As a result of a long series of hearings the New York state transit commission has ordered the work to proceed at once. Approximately $2,800,000 will be expended and the points affected will include two on the Atlantic and Port Washington divisions and eight divisions on the thickly traveled Montauk division.

SUFFERED TWELVE YEARS WITH STOMACH TROUBLE

"My recovery has been a surprise to myself and all my friends," recently declared Jacob Ferdinand, R. F. D. 2, Fond Du Lac, Wis., a prominent citizen of this city, in relating his remarkable experience with Tanlac.

"The suffering I went through from stomach trouble for 12 or 13 years simply can't be described. In my efforts to find relief I spent over one thousand dollars, but kept getting worse instead of better. A large part of two years I was laid up in bed and for four months of that time I couldn't get up at all.

"Finally I sent my daughter for a bottle of Tanlac with the result that I found immediate relief, and seven bottles made a well and happy man of me. I will gladly talk to anyone personally and answer all letters regarding my experience with Tanlac. It proved a godsend to me."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Accept no substitute. Over 40 million bottles sold.

Tanlac Vegetable Pills, for constipation, made and recommended by the manufacturers of TANLAC.

Mystery Present

"And how did my precious like the little present I made him with my very own hands?" cooed the sweet young thing to the object of her affections.

"It was lovely," replied the young man, "but there was one thing I should very much like to know, dear."

"And what is that, pet?"

"I want to know what your present was intended for," he answered, tactlessly. "My sister said it was a cushion. Mother thought it was a tobacco pouch, while I'm using it for a pen wiper."

Now there's a coolness between them which no explanation can set right.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Amazing Mental Feats

An Indian student who visited London recently is a human calculating machine. He performs the most intricate sums without resorting to pencil and paper, and can name immediately the day of the week for any date in the past or future.

At a test, two numbers, each of forty figures, were chalked on a blackboard. The Indian was told to multiply one by the other. After less than half an hour's mental arithmetic he gave the correct answer.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer Aspirin"

INSIST! Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 24 years.

Safe Accept only a Bayer package which contains proven directions

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Important to All Women Readers of This Paper

Swamp-Root a Fine Medicine

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be despondent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine will do for them. By enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., you may receive sample size bottle by parcel post. You can purchase medium and large size bottles at all drug stores.—Advertisement.

"Singing Desert" Sighs

Travelers are still trying to solve the mystery of the Libyan desert, known as the "singing desert." It gives forth a distinct musical sound, which sometimes seems to be composed of two distinct parts. The sound has been described as resembling the sighing of the wind in telegraph wires. One returning traveler has offered the theory that the sound is caused by the sand pouring over a low scarp of rock after a rain storm. Various other explanations have been put forth.

Takes Time to Read Bible

Thirty students at Seattle, Wash., read the whole Bible without stopping, and found that it required 80 hours and 20 minutes for a cover-to-cover careful but [illegible] of it with no stopover to eat or sleep. The experimenters worked in relays, two at a time, one reading a chapter, the other the next without a pause. Each kept at it two hours, then was relieved.

Cuticura for Sore Hands.

Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with tissue paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do if Soap, Ointment and Talcum are used for all toilet purposes.—Advertisement.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

INFLAMED EYES

PATENTS

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 31-1924.

Tripping the Philosopher

"I don't think your philosophy logical."

"Why not?"

"You say that every man is sent into the world for a purpose—that he has certain work to do."

"Yes, that I believe."

"And then you go right on and say that there is no man here that the world can't get along without."—Detroit Free Press.

Don't chuckle if you put over a substitute when an advertised product is called for. Maybe your customer will never come back.

Ben Mulford, Jr.

Luck's Companions

Good luck is the willing handmaid of upright, energetic character and conscientious pursuance of duty.—Lowell.

Omission Explained

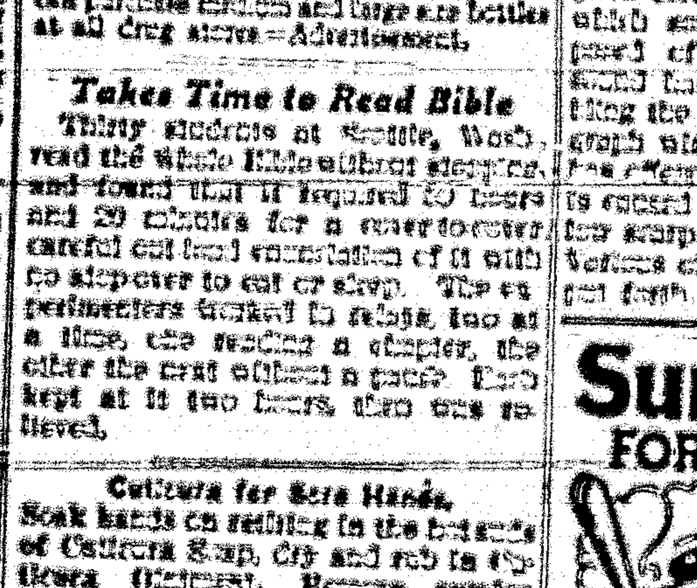
"Father," said Little Jimmy O'Brien, "why didn't St. Patrick sign the Declaration of Independence? Didn't they ask him?"

"Shure they did, me boy; but ye see he thought the man that brought it to him was wan o' thim anyfraft [illegible], an' he kicked him out o' the house."—Boston Transcript.

Exactly the Opposite

Bill—"I hear you can't meet your creditors." Bob—"Can't meet 'em! Why, I can't dodge them!"

Children Cry for



Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Bug Devours Cattle

The cattle industry of Porto Rico would be greater if it were not for the presence of the tick. Otherwise the conditions are entirely favorable, but the presence of the tick interferes with the development of the cattle. The government has taken some steps for its eradication but the breeders and farmers have been very tardy in rendering any assistance. The importance of the subject has been demonstrated and it is now hoped to make some progress. As soon as it is felt that some considerable progress has been made in fighting the tick, the quality of the live stock on the island will be improved by the introduction of some new blood.

Mathematical Egyptians

Apropos of the treasures unearthed in the recent excavations in Egypt it is timely to recall that the ancient Egyptians had several markedly distinct intellectual and mental characteristics, the first and most unusual of which seems to have been a love of mechanical accuracy that amounted to a passion. Combined with their natural mechanical aptitude, this passion resulted in some of the most highly skilled work the world has ever seen. To cite but a few examples, in the Egyptian tombs the granite work was polished by hand to such an accuracy that its average deviation from perfect smoothness has been found to be 1-7000th of an inch.

Carrizozo News

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice at Carrizozo, New Mexico, June 2, 1908.

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, AUG. 22, 1924

Political Announcements

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

A. S. McCAMANT.

FOR ASSESSOR

I hereby announce as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

C. G. MERCHANT.

FOR COUNTY CLERK

I hereby announce as a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

MRS. LOTAH L. MILLER.

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

HARRY STRALEY

FOR ASSESSOR

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

E. C. DOW.

FOR TREASURER

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of County Treasurer of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

M. B. PADEN.

FOR ASSESSOR

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Assessor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic convention.

HARRY A. GALLACHER.

For Sheriff

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

A. H. ALVARADO.

The President Accepts

President Coolidge has delivered his acceptance speech and its keynote is satisfaction—satisfaction with the present commercial and industrial conditions, satisfaction with the wonderful accomplishments of the administration, when practically everything he advocated was turned down by congress, and about the only important legislation enacted was passed over his veto, satisfaction over the workings of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act, which he hails as a great boon to the masses, and a wonderful benefit to labor; he is wholly satisfied that the laws are being enforced, and that honesty prevails in the government, notwithstanding the fact that three cabinet members have been forced out of office, by an investigation with which he had no part nor parcel—indeed, much to his expressed regret, in some instances; the Veterans' Bureau in the most deplorable condition that ever confronted any government, placing the ill and wounded defenders of our country at the mercy of a lot of harpies, incompetents and grafters. Yes, thoroughly satisfied; the only fly in the ointment, if one reads between the lines, and couples it with former statements made by the "cool" occupant of the White House, is the action of the Democrats and Progressive Republicans who exposed the rotten mess—lifted the lid and allowed the nauseating fumes to escape—and it is they, and not the members of his cabinet and the leaders with whom he is surrounded, who have publicly stated that the "wonder is not that so many have fallen but that so few have been shown untrue," who are blameable. Yes, entirely satisfied; there's no reason for a change. Continue in power the only party that is capable of governing; "Keep cool with Coolidge."

The Republicans are trying to get their machine started, but, apparently, are having difficulty in getting up speed. Whether it is gas, engine or OIL trouble we do not know.

The government receives but a small per cent, of the costs the consumer pays for goods under the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, but who cares so long as it brings prosperity—to the manufacturer?

The Republican party offers now, as it has since its birth, its panacea for all ills—a protective tariff. Its heart, bleeds for the great masses of the people—that's why it taxes them—but issues no receipt, as the extra costs levied by this system of taxation goes into private coffers.

On the twenty-second of next month fall will begin. Democrats speaking of this in the presence of Republicans should use the word autumn. Fall brings back memories of oil that those who are trying to "keep cool with Coolidge" would fain forget between now and Tuesday following the first Monday in November.

The Democratic party stands for equal opportunities for all. It holds that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. It believes that the farmer and live stock grower is entitled to the same consideration as the manufacturer and stock broker. When entrusted with power it will make the avenues of credit and the opportunities of trade equally accessible to each.

The address of acceptance of John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee for President, both in frankness of expression of purpose and clearness of statement is Wilsonian in, both form and intent. It looks as though Democracy was offering to the country another great leader to take the place of the hesitancy and timidity that has characterized the occupants of the White House since Woodrow Wilson went out. Under such a leader, a Fall, a Forbes, a Daugherty or a Bascom Slemp would be utterly impossible and if found in public service on his advent would last about as long as the proverbial snow ball in the lower regions.

Thousands Cheer Herriot

Paris, France, Aug. 18.—Premier Herriot came back from London today like a conquering hero. At the Gare Saint Lazare he was cheered as no premier has been cheered for years by a crowd of many thousands.

Crystal Theatre

W. T. Stratton, Manager

Sat. 23—"Remembrance," featuring Patsy Ruth Miller and Cullen Landis. (Goldwyn.)

Tues, Aug. 26—"Dream Street," D. W. Griffith Production; (United Artists).

Wed. Aug. 27—"Dream Street," repeated.

Fri. Aug. 29—"Hearts Aflame," with Anna Q. Nilsson; (Metro-Goldwyn).

Sat. Aug. 30—"Counterfeit Love," Special Cast; (Pathe).

Call for a Democratic County Convention

A convention of the Democrats of Lincoln county is hereby called to meet in the Court House, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, Tuesday, September 2, 1924, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices:

County Clerk
County Treasurer
Assessor
Sheriff
Probate Judge
County school superintendent
Three County Commissioners
Representative to the State Legislature, 16th District
County Surveyor

Also to elect fourteen (14) delegates to represent Lincoln county in the State Democratic Convention, which is called to meet in Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 15, 1924, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several Federal and State offices; and for the transaction of any other business that may rightfully come before said Democratic county convention.

The basis of representation at said county convention shall be one (1) delegate for every ten (10) votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Hon. A. A. Jones for United States Senator in the 1922 election.

Upon this basis the various precincts of the county will have representation according to the number shown in the following table:

No. and Name of Precinct	No. of Votes	No. of Del'g's
1 Lincoln	99	9
2 San Patricio	116	12
3 Arabela	30	3
4 Picacho	78	8
5 Rabenton	21	2
6 Encinoso	32	3
7 Jicarilla	22	2
8 White Oaks	86	9
9 Capitan	149	15
10 Ruidoso	39	4
11 Nogal	51	5
12 Bonito	72	7
13 Corona	157	16
14 Carrizozo	347	35
15 Oscuro	31	3
16 Ancho	53	5
17 Spindle	48	5
18 Joneta*		
	1422	143

The precinct committeemen are urged to call the primaries in the respective precincts not later than Saturday, August 30, and the chairmen are also requested to give due publicity as to date and place of holding said primaries, and to invite all persons of legal voting age who desire to affiliate with and support the principles of the Democratic party, irrespective of past party affiliations, to take part in said primaries.

JNO. A. HALEY, Chairman.

GRACE M. JONES, Secretary.

* Organized since election

A Correction

In the introduction to the call for the Progressive convention, published last week, a typographical error occurred, although it appeared differently and correctly in the main body of the article. The date of the meeting of the convention in Albuquerque is September 2 instead of 22.

Home Baking

Bread, Pies & Cakes

.. AT THE ..

Home Bakery

MRS. R. H. TAYLOR

Father Girma Leaves for Other Fields

Rev. J. H. Girma left this week for La Joya, Socorro county, to take charge of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows at that place. He will be missed by his old parishioners in this county, where he has officiated for twenty or more years.

Rev. Peter Otten, of La Joya, arrived this week, and will take charge of this parish, and the many small chapels throughout the county. The new priest, we are assured, is a very capable man, thoroughly conversant with the English and Spanish languages. He will hold mass Sunday morning in the Church of St. Rita on the east side.

Railroad Vernacular

Application was recently made for a position as trainmaster's clerk by a "graduate of one of our practical business institutions." The applicant "was thoroughly conversant with all forms of business English," and considered himself the man for the place. He was duly installed and was getting along famously. The second morning on the job a conductor walked indignantly into the office and placed a bundle of "company property" on the desk. The clerk politely inquired what service he could render the conductor. His courteous inquiry brought the following response:

"There's my junk and I'm going to pull the pins. I was called last night for the Nigger local. We had to beat it out ahead of Five or get stung for the processions. I was snorting around trying to get out. They didn't have the string together until I got down here. I hurried the shack over after the hog, but the hogger hadn't showed up and the tallowpot was over at the bean works getting a boilerwash and a graveyard stew and flirting with the canary that works at night. They didn't have the crummy on, and the goat was down in the east end of the kitchen shaking black-jacks. I went a-tearing down there and run down a snake. He said they had forgotten it, but were after it then. Said they had to get the brownie box, too, but were after it then as a brass collar was going along. I put the hind shack to grabbing numbers and went to the office for orders.

"By that time they had started from the roundhouse with the rattlebak. They came up the lower river and out on the Denver track. The west goat was up on the long tail with a string and had them blocked off the whiskers. The goat finally went to the graveyard and the engine came down the Klondike, but in the ram they ran through a gate and backed up and put the water wagon on the ground. They stack a couple of frogs under her and got her back on, and came down through the muffet onto the train. There was a south end stinger over there trying to get out too and he pulled out ahead of me and got me blocked on the crossing and I was horsed again for thirty minutes.

"That made the hogger sore and he went over to the office and turned in a runaround ticket. He got back and we started to pull out. A car-whacker saw a brake beam dragging and yanked out a couple of lungs about half way up and started a freezer out across the country. We cut off the head end and started to set that over. A greaser got on the track and he had to big hole her. That put an empty coal on top of a steel flat. By that time we had every track in the yard tied up and nobody could move. Then the wall-eyed saw-tooth swack-backled Night Chief Rain-in-the-Face-Kill-Em-on-the-Siding came out and wanted to know how soon I was going to get out of town. I crowned him one over the eye and bifted him a left on the snout and walked out of the yard. I tell you, I'm done. I want my dinero and a pass to the Lake."

But the new clerk was lying limp and senseless across his desk. Strong hands came in and bore him out. He didn't know the language, after all.—Reprinted from the Railway Review in the S. P. Bulletin.

Thos. J. Walsh Says Something

[Continued from first page]

"It may be impossible to convict Fall. It may be that no satisfactory proof can be made that he actually got the money, the parties to the action all claiming immunity from testifying. What then? Has the president no word in reprobation of the transaction at which the country stands aghast? Suppose proof of the delivery of the money should be made, and the jury should not be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that it was a bribe rather than a loan? What does Mr. Coolidge think of a cabinet member who while carrying on negotiations looking to a lease of 30,000 acres of oil lands, estimated to contain 250,000,000 barrels of oil, accepts a "loan" of $100,000 from the prospective lessee, who afterwards secures the lease out of which he expects to realize at least $100,000,000? Apparently he doesn't think about it at all.

"Suppose it be decided that Fall or Denby or both of them had the right under the law to make these leases. What does Mr. Coolidge think of the policy of taking the oil of the ground and storing it in tanks contrary to the views of three of his predecessors?

"Can he emancipate himself from these malign influences dominant in the Repnblican party that are responsible for foisting Fall and Daugherty upon an unoffending public? He still retains every subordinate of either, even those who were cognisnant of and silent concerning their official acts which aroused suspicion and provoked the unrestrained resentment of the country. His election would be a condonation of the disgraceful record of the last three and a half years and a distinct lowering of the moral tone of the public service."

You Owe Yourself a profit on every dollar you receive for your efforts.

A DOLLAR IN ITSELF is only One Hundred Cents—no more, no less—but the man who regularly lays some part of his income aside in an INTEREST-BEARING BANK ACCOUNT adds materially to his earnings—becoming tireless workers for him.

Why not open an account with this institution and let your bank book show your faith in the value of perseverance.

Saving money is largely a matter of self-control and the sooner you get started the more you will save and the more genuine satisfaction you will get out of life.

The Stockmens State Bank

CORONA, N. M.

(Member of the Federal Reserve System)

FEED YARD

HAY AND GRAIN IN CAR LOTS

All Competition Met in Prices on These Commodities

Roomy Yard - Stalls - Water

Coal and Wood

Wm. Barnett · EL PASO AVENUE

Phone 86

WHOLE BODY SEEMED IN ONE AWFUL PAIN

Morse, La.—Mrs. L. P. Lambert, who has been a popular school-teacher here for several years, recently told a visitor of her interesting experiences with Cardui.

"Just before my . . . came on," said Mrs. Lambert, "I would ache all over. My feet, my legs, my arms, hands, head—my whole body seemed to be in one awful pain. I would grow so nervous that I could not hold a cup in my hand. My husband would have to hold my coffee for me to drink. Last fall I was in such a bad condition that I had to spend about three days in bed every month. It seemed to me that I was on my last go-round."

Then one day, said Mrs. Lambert, she happened to read about Cardui and the experiences of some women who had been helped by it. "I felt that Cardui might help me if I tried it," she continued, "for I had been suffering with similar troubles to those mentioned there. I had heard of Cardui all my life and I knew many women who said they had been helped by it. The very next day I began to take it.

"Very soon after, I began to notice my improvement. I kept on till I felt like a different woman. I gained in weight from 96 pounds to 115 and felt better than I had in years. I took six bottles right along and found it a splendid tonic. My suffering was partly due to a run-down condition and the Cardui stimulated my appetite and helped me to gain the strength I needed. . . . I take a bottle every now and then, even now, just as a tonic to keep up my strength, but I am in better health than I have been in for years."

All druggists sell Cardui. Try it.

J.8

I.O.O.F.

Carrizozo Lodge NO. 30

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

R. H. TAYLOR, N. G.

WM. J. LANGSTON, Sec'y.

Time for Comparison

The Democrats of New Mexico are going before the voters this fall confidently asking a verdict on the record made. They have kept faith with the pledges made the people when they asked to be entrusted with power.

Ball bats have gone out of fashion as instruments of reformation at the penitentiary. No truck loads of supplies got out of that institution now for use of private parties, that were purchased to supply the needs of employes and inmates.

Competency and honesty have been the basis upon which selections have been made for appointive places.

Public funds have not been used for partisan ends nor to reward campaign contributors. No banks have been found carrying funds beyond the limits allowed by law.

Certificates have been issued to teachers of the state on the basis of records made in examinations and according to the prescribed methods of law, and not at the demand of some political boss.

Every dollar spent in each department has purchased one hundred cents worth of service and supplies.

From governor to janitor the idea that public office means an opportunity for service and should never be considered a private snap, has been put in practice.

In view of these and numerous other examples that can and will be pointed out, there is little wonder that the Republican State Committee hesitates about naming a date for its convention and placing a ticket in the field.

Those seeking special privileges have never divided their voting strength. On the other hand they have always tried to get the producers, and workers to divide. Labor is learning its lesson both on the farm and in shop, and are finding it beneficial to their interests to unite in electing their friends to office. He who attempts to divide is aiding the enemy. Let every effort be put forth in this state to hold solid the forces that believe in honesty and decency in government. For essentials let us stand firm and united. In non-essentials let us be charitable and tolerant.

So-Called!

It is an inspired person in the New York Herald-Tribune who refers in a dispatch to "the so-called oil scandal." It evokes the following barrage from the New York World: "It was a so-called Grand Jury which indicted the so-called former Secretary of the Interior for receiving a so-called bribe for surrendering under secret contracts to so-called oil companies the so-called oil reserves of the so-called United States of America. And it was the so-called President of the United States who did nothing about the so-called crooked deal until certain so-called Democrats and insurgents in congress forced the appointment of certain so-called prosecutors. And it is the so-called sovereign people who are asked to ignore the so-called scandals and to reward the so-called Grand Old Party which put the so-called thieves into office and defended them after their guilt was shown by returning it to so-called power in the so-called coming election—so called.

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

Regular meetings of Carrizozo Lodge, No. 41, A. F. & A. M. for 1924:

Jan. 19; Feb. 16; Mar. 15;
Apr. 19; May 17; Jun. 14;
July 12; Aug. 9; Sept. 13;
Oct. 11; Nov. 8; Dec. 6 & 27

JAMES R. [illegible], W. M.
SAMUEL F. MILLER, Secretary.

Corporate Property Values Increase

Santa Fe, Aug. 19—Valuation of the railroads throughout the state has been increased more than $600,000 by the state tax commission in its announcement of corporation taxes for the coming year.

Of this increase the Southern Pacific is to pay on approximately $300,000 of the increase, and the Santa Fe a trifle more than that.

The total valuation of railroads in the state is $85,509,168; and the valuations of all corporations is $124,235,629 56.

Mines, coming second in the valuations, are assessed at $32,832,690.

Banks $3,685,831.
Phone lines $1,488,453.
Telegraph lines $666,427.

The assessed valuation of the various railroads are as follows:

A. T. & S. F.	$50,108,660
C. R. I. & P.	4,258,838
C. & S.	1,940,814
C. & N. W.	50,400
D. & R. G. W.	2,308,941
McNaffey Co.	20,760
E. P. & N. W.	15,966,814
McKinley Land & Lumber Co.	126 481
N. M. C.	281,400
N. M. M.	136,200
Santa Barbara, T & P. Co.	24,773
S. F. N. W.	82,000
S. P.	7,089,760
R. G. & S. W.	89,100
S. F. R. & K.	88,480
City Elec., Albuquerque	81,081
Las Vegas Transit	18,184
Trinidad Electric Co.	84,780

Tutt's Pills
Unequaled as an
ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE
stimulate torpid liver, strengthen digestive organs, regulate the bowels, relieve SICK headache.

Fort Stanton Items

The Fort Stantons defeated the Mescalero Indians by a score of 15 to 3.

The Fort Stanton ball team will play the Vaugn team on the Stanton diamond, two games, Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 23 and 24. The games will be called at 2:15 p. m.

On Sunday and Monday, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, the Fort Stanton ball team will play the El Paso Mustangs a series of two games at the Fort. The Mustangs are said to be a strong aggregation of ball players, and a couple of interesting games are expected. Immediately after the game on Sept. 1, there will be a barbecue on the picnic grounds, free to all those holding tickets to this Labor Day game. In the evening there will be a dance in the large dance hall. The music will be furnished by the Gus Lemp orchestra of Roswell.

J. C. Roley, a patient, was given his discharge last week, and returned to his home in Philadelphia.

Recent arrivals of patients are: Leon C. Wiss, El Paso; Raymon Clancy, Chicago; Rycardo Flores, Andrew Barge and Alfonso Moso, San Francisco.

TAYLOR'S SHOP
(4 blocks west of Post Office)

BLACKSMITH —— WOOD-WORKER

EAVE TROUGHS

Galvanized Iron,
Sheet Metal Worker
Plumbing, Pipe
Pipe Fittings
Pump and Engine Work

CARS REPAIRED

Acetylene Welding
Truck Bodies

Prompt Service

All work guaranteed

Your patronage solicited

Phone 41

Three Good Ones

Three in the row is the way they come at the Crystal Theatre the following week; or three of a kind, if you like it better, because they are all good. They are: "Remembrance" tomorrow night; "Dream Street," Tuesday, Aug. 26; "Hearts Aflame," Friday, August 29.

"Remembrance" was written and is directed by Rupert Hughes and is said to be even better than "The Old Nest." If it is, it will have to go some. "Dream Street" is a comedy made up from characters in Thomas Burke's stories, "Gina in Chinatown," and "The Sign of the Lamp." The scenes, characters and movements in this picture are very attractive.

"Hearts Aflame" is a production from the novel "Timber," by Harold Titus. Besides being a great production, this picture has two artists that always make a go—Anna Q Nilsson and Frank Keenan.

A Promising Enterprise

Silver producers who have been in convention in Salt Lake are to be congratulated on their successful launching of the American Silver Producers Association.

The purpose of the new organization is to promote the use of silver, to find new and enlarged markets for it, to co-ordinate the selling of silver so that producers can be better informed as to market conditions, thereby effecting economy and stabilizing the industry; and to foster by every legitimate means the advancement of silver mining. Since the dawn of civilization silver has been widely utilized for ornaments, for commercial uses in many varied forms, and as a medium of exchange. Among modern nations it has been used almost universally for subsidiary coinage, sharing with gold in popularity. For the secondary and minor coins silver has always been preferred. With the restabilizing of the nations after the world war, and the retiring of great quantities of paper currency which the war brought into existence, the demand for silver will be enormously increased. A new era for the white metal is undoubtedly at hand. Silver mining is a vital industry of the West, and all citizens should be interested in its development and prosperity.—Manufacturer.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO $1500
Given for Answers to Questions in Geography
An Educational Contest. Open to everybody, everywhere.
First prize is $500 IN CASH.
How well do you know your Geography? Send stamp for 1 booklet. Rules and Questions to be answered in the Contest.
Address— JOHN W. GRIFFITH,
Chairman Department of Awards,
Aurora, Illinois

CLASSIFIED

Drugs, fresh and pure, at Paden's Drug Store.

Call 41 for tin work. Small rush jobs a specialty—called for and delivered.

For Sale:—Wire, hog fence, chicken netting, etc.—The Titsworth Co., Inc., Capitan.

Try one of those cold ones at our fountain.—Rolland Bros.

A full line of Jewelry, the best and cheapest.—Such's

Try a plunge these hot days in Taylor's Swimming Pool.

Get your Kodaks, Films, Etc. at Rolland Bros.

Wanted—Men or women to take orders for genuine guaranteed hosiery for men, women and children; eliminates darning; Salary $75 a week full time, $1.50 an hour spare time. Cottons, heathers, silks.
International Stocking Mills
1-4-10 Norristown, Pa.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT,
Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Isaac B. Norton, Plaintiff,
Vs.
William McCoy and Ella McCoy,
his wife, Defendants.
No. 3408

Notice of Foreclosure Sale

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance to final decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled cause on the 3rd day of June, 1924, in the above court, the undersigned Special Master, as provided by the court in said decree, will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the Court House in Carrizozo, Lincoln County, New Mexico, at Ten O'clock a. m. on the 15th day of September, 1924, all of the following described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sums of money hereinafter mentioned, which have been awarded to the plaintiff in said decree:

SE¼ section 33, Twp. 5 S. R. 15 E.; Lots 1; 2; 7; 8; 9 and 10, and the N½ SE¼ and SE¼ SE¼ section 4; and Lots 5; 6; 11 and 12, section 3, Twp. 6 S. R. 16 E.

The sums of money to be realized from the sale of above described property, with interest figured thereon to date of sale, are as follows;

Principal note of plaintiff, together with interest figured to date of sale	$2003,00
Taxes advanced, together with interest figured to date of sale	$ 27 50
Attorney's fee	$ 100.00
Total	$2130.50

Together with Special Master's fee and all costs of suit and sale accrued and to accrue.

The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall pay cash at the time the property is struck off to him.

GRACE M. JONES,
8-22-4 Special Master.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

LINCOLN ABSTRACT & INVESTMENT TRUST
Phone 19 CARRIZOZO, N. M.
ABSTRACTS—ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE

Fresh
Home-Made
CANDIES
Get a Box or Package of
THE CHOICEST AND SWEETEST
Mrs. J. K. Such
East Alamogordo Ave.

SEE PROSPECT OF LOW EXPENSE FOR ELECTRIC POWER ON FARMS

Investigation in Many States of Theory That Use of Electricity in Every Possible Farming Function Will Reduce Cost for All Farmers.

Electricity for all the farms of the nation, by means of transmission lines to be extended from existing electric power systems, supplied by the big generating stations of the approaching super-power age, is the ambitious proposal put forward by several co-operating agencies which are making an investigation of the application of electricity to agriculture in its economic aspects. Already it has been declared that electric power service to farms can be put on a par with such service to city dwellers,

Electric Lights on Farm Not Enough

so far as expense is concerned, if farmers use it for as many operations on the farm as possible instead of merely having electric lights or electric fans, and stopping there.

This point has been emphasized with the utmost earnestness by those seeking to make electric energy available for the farms of America through the transmission lines of the power companies. The interested agencies are several. They include the National Electric Light Association, the United States Department of Agriculture, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, professors of prominent universities and conspicuous manufacturers of farm implements.

What Makes the Cost Greater

Statements as to the general purpose and scope of the study undertaken by these interests have been made recently by Dr. O. E. Neff of Wisconsin University, chairman of a joint committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture, and by Martin H. Aylesworth of New York, managing director of the National Electric Light Association. They have discussed particularly the factors which make it difficult to furnish the farmer with electric energy as cheaply as it can be provided for the city and town user.

"One mile of city distribution line ordinarily serves from thirty to one hundred customers," said Dr. Neff. "But one mile of distribution line in farming districts usually serves only three customers. It can be readily seen, therefore, that a power company can serve city customers more cheaply than rural customers.

"But if farmers can use electricity for every possible farming purpose it seems likely that rural rates can be made so cheap that no farmer can afford to be without electric service, and every farmer can afford to have it. It is to prove or disprove this fact that the present investigation is being made."

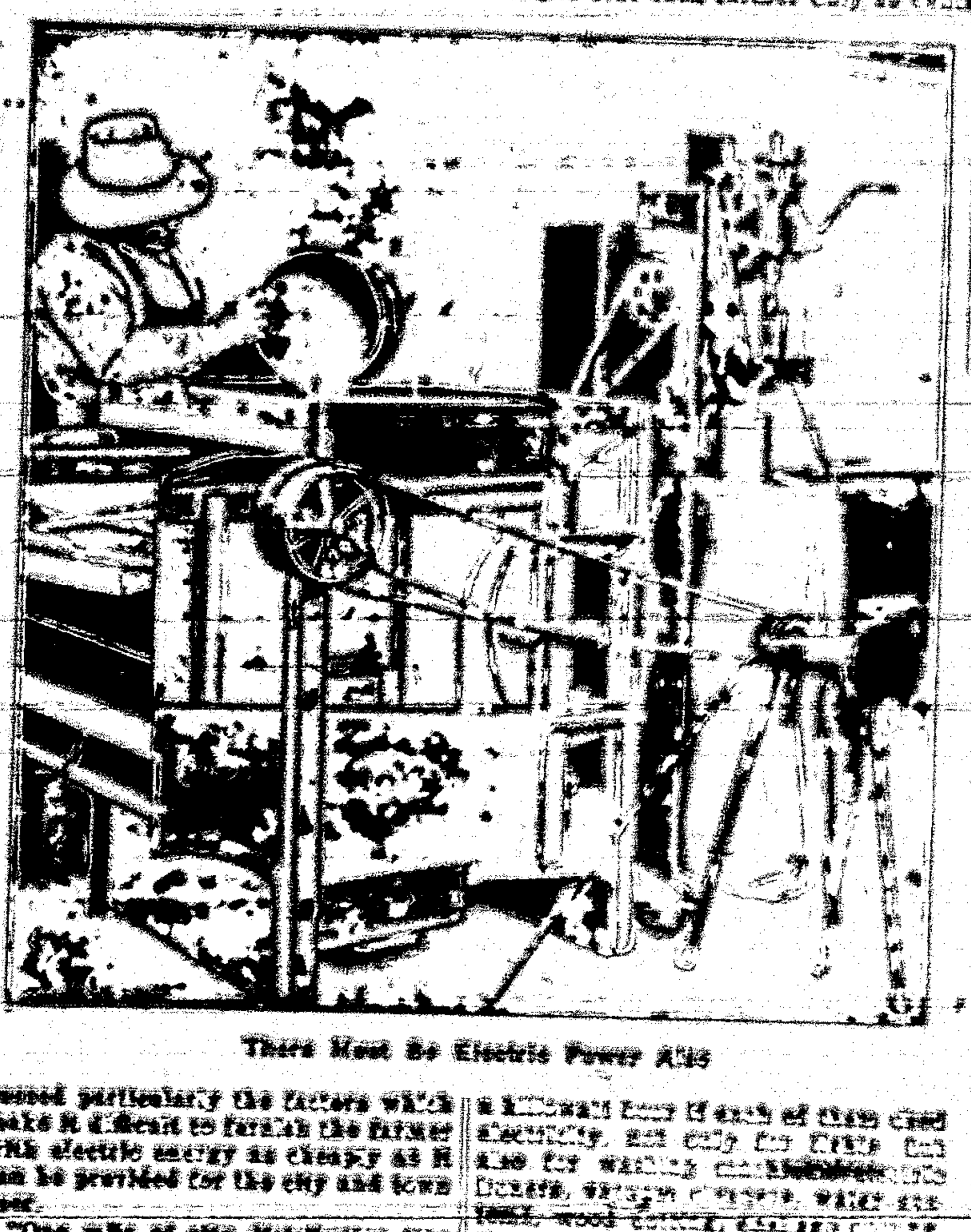
To Put Theory to Test

This theory of securing electric service for farmers on a reasonable cost basis by electrifying the entire farm at the outset has many supporters. They are seeking, by the survey now proposed, to take the proposition out of the realm of theory and to establish it as a fact.

If their theory is upheld then it will be demonstrated that by applying electric energy to all farm operations in which electricity can be of service, and to all possible duties in the farm household, the use of electric current will be so great that the power company will find it profitable to make the rates low. Otherwise, as already stated, the number of customers per mile of transmission line is so small in the country, as compared to the city, that the expense, and hence the rates, are much greater.

Solution Rests With Farmer

This puts the whole matter upon the shoulders of each individual farmer. Contrary to what the farmer might suppose, the more electricity he uses the cheaper he gets it—provided that every other farmer follows the same procedure. While it might cost every farmer in a given territory 25 cents a kilowatt hour for electricity if each of them used the electricity merely for electric lights in the farm house and the barn, because of the expense of building and maintaining the transmission line with only three customers per mile, compared to ten times that number in the city, it might cost each farmer only 10 cents a kilowatt hour if each of them used electricity, not only for lights but also for washing clothes, [illegible] dishes, pumping water, [illegible], wood cutting, ensilage cutting, threshing, milking, feed grinding, churning, cream separating and any other farm work possible.



There Must Be Electric Power Also

If this idea is found to be correct it will perhaps prove one of the biggest possibilities ever placed before the modern farmer. It will show a way out of the present dilemma—how to provide power line electric service on the farm at a cost which would make it economically profitable to both farmer and power company.

Great Cooperative Enterprise

The cooperating interests making the present investigation propose to operate experimental rural transmission lines in about thirty states.

Assistance in developing new methods of using electricity on the farm and of improving present devices will be rendered this undertaking by research laboratories, such as that of the General Electric Company. This will aid in solving the main problem from another approach, if the fundamental principle set up by the theory described is found to be sound.

SERMON BY RADIO WAS THEIR FIRST

"Down on the farm," to C. E. Brown, of Perry, Maine, means "down on the jumping-off place." He is located twelve miles from Eastport, Me., on the shore of a lake in a locality made very much isolated during the winter because of impassable roads, with snowshoes as the only means of travel for weeks at a time.

To that family, almost cut off from outside communication for part of the year, the voice of WGY, the radio station of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., reaches regularly, taking profitable words and entertaining music. Voices and music come to their ears clearly and pleasantly, be the snows ever so deep, or the weather ever so stormy.

There are several children in the family, and on a recent Sunday night the younger children heard a sermon for the first time. It was a WGY church sermon. "Not that they are neglected," writes Mr. Brown, "but they have never been to church."

1—Bishop H. R. Carson of the Episcopal diocese of Haiti, who has been granted the use of American navy airplanes to fly from parish to parish. 2—France's newest and finest submarine, the Requin, in Cherbourg harbor. 3—J. R. Emery, owner of a big motor livery in Chicago, presenting the business to his veteran employees.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Allies and Germans Getting Together to Put Dawes Plan Into Operation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CHANCELLOR MARX and his German colleagues, called to London to confer with the allies on measures for putting the Dawes plan into operation, showed an earnest desire to reach an agreement that hopes for the [illegible] of Europe were high. After being given a friendly reception by Prime Minister MacDonald, Premier Herriot and the other allied representatives the Germans were handed the documents comprising the plans adopted before their arrival and were requested to examine them speedily and make reply. This they did, and their "observations" regarding the work of the conference, 60,000 words in length, were submitted the next day. In general, and so far as the Dawes plan is concerned, these appeared quite satisfactory for a starter and it was believed the committees of experts to which the German documents were handed for careful examination would be able to revise and alter them so that they would accord with the British and French proposals. The Germans reserved the right to supplement their first statement after more detailed consideration of the allied proposals.

Accompanying the German comments was a covering letter saying that there were certain questions outside the scope of the Dawes plan and the conference which must be settled. Chief of these were the matter of the military evacuation of the Ruhr and the personnel of the German railways in the occupied territory. Dispatches from London said that the French already had begun negotiating with the Germans concerning the evacuation of the Ruhr, offering to carry this out if the Germans would agree to the continuance of German armaments [illegible] the military control mission. Marx also demanded that persons expelled from the Ruhr be permitted to return, and the French were willing to concede this if the [illegible] government would agree not to prosecute those Germans in the occupied region who had cooperated with the forces of occupation.

David Lloyd George and other political opponents of Prime Minister MacDonald have been attacking his policy in the conference, but he has held his own in the cabinet. He informed the house of commons that if the conference were finally successful, these three agreements were to be expected:

1. An agreement between the German government and the reparations commission regarding matters within the competence of the reparations commission.

2. An agreement between the allied governments and the German government regarding matters requiring to be settled by direct agreement.

3. An agreement between the allied governments themselves regarding matters of [illegible] concern.

In the main Premier Herriot's course was approved in France, especially his refusal to permit any discussion of war guilt in the conference.

QUITE unexpectedly, the Anglo-Russian conference, which has been going on in London intermittently for months, has resulted in a measure of success. Early last week the [illegible] the parley had failed and was broken off, but MacDonald at once got into action, invited the Russians to resume the conference, and brought about an agreement for the signing of two treaties, one of commerce and one general. Rough drafts of these pacts were drawn up and initialed, and the prime minister insisted on signing them without waiting for the approval of parliament. The treaties were bitterly attacked by the opposition. David Lloyd George denounced them as "fakes."

It is understood at this writing that the treaty of commerce gives British goods most favored nation treatment in Russia and that Great Britain recognizes the soviet trade monopoly and agrees to give diplomatic immunity to a certain number of Russian trade representatives. Details of the general treaty are not known, but it is believed it provides for British guarantee of a loan to Russia of between £30,000,000 and £40,000,000. Undersecretary Ponsonby told the house that, regarding the claims of British bondholders, the soviet government had given an expression of liability and an assurance that the Russians would negotiate with the bondholders.

Prime Minister MacDonald is exceedingly anxious for consummation of these treaties with Russia, for the trade unions believe that they will mean more work and greater prosperity for the British workingman. They constitute an important part of the labor government's foreign policy, which is being vigorously attacked by the opposition.

Reestablishment of relations with Russia is a very live question in France. It is favored by certain financial interests which seek control of the Chinese Eastern railway, and of course by the Communists. But the Royalists of France are against it and Premier Herriot has become lukewarm toward Russian negotiations, presumably to obtain and keep Socialist votes. The Communist press blames Secretary of State Hughes, repeating the denied story that he told the premiers in London that as long as Europe countenanced Bolshevism, America could not help it.

BULGARIA on one side and Jugo-Slavia and Greece on the other are still sniping at each other across the borders, and the danger of an outbreak of war has not been removed. Last week Bulgaria called 2,000 reservists to the colors and Serbia put up a bold wall. The French and British governments are doing their best to prevent actual hostilities.

AMERICA'S globe-circling air squadron had both good and bad luck last week. First, Lieut. Erik Nelson successfully flew from the Orkneys to Hoefn Hornafjord, Iceland, but Lieuts. Lowell Smith and Leigh Wade were forced by dense fogs to turn back. Next day Lieutenant Smith made the flight all right, but Wade's machine was forced down by engine trouble when about half the distance had been traversed, and then was hopelessly wrecked during attempts to salvage it. Wade and his mechanic were taken aboard the cruiser Richmond, and it has been decided in Washington to send another plane to Pictou Harbor, Nova Scotia, so that they may continue the flight from there with the squadron. From Hornafjord the two planes will [illegible] flew to Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, 300 miles, in the face of a 50-mile wind and over land and water where a forced landing would have meant disaster and death. Their course from there takes them to Angmagsalik, Greenland, but the conditions along the coast of Greenland are such that it was announced that the aviators might be compelled to wait in Reykjavik for a week.

THERE are indications that the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket will not get the unanimous support of organized labor by a long ways, but it is considered formidable enough to occupy a major place in the strategy of both the Republicans and the Democrats. The former have adopted a policy of conceding nothing to LaFollette even in the several states of the middle Northwest which many have conceded to him. In those states the Coolidge leaders will make perhaps their hardest fight.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, added to his indorsement of the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket last week by further praise of the Wisconsin senator as the friend of organized labor, and made a lively attack on John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential candidate. He denied that any acts of Mr. Davis have shown him as friendly to the wage earner, and told how Mr. Davis last month sought secret interviews with him and asked him to file with Gompers a "statement of questions in which labor is chiefly interested at this moment." All this, and more, was in a reply from Gompers to William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor, who had asked that the federation's executive council defer action on the proposed indorsement of LaFollete.

Matthew Woll, spokesman for Gompers, followed up this with a broadside directed at Charles G. Dawes, Republican vice presidential candidate, whom he denounced for alleged anti-union activity and especially for his organization of the Minute Men of the Constitution. "This organization," said Woll, "has concerned itself chiefly fighting the organizations of labor and in upholding the right of judges to issue injunctions which have no warrant in law or in the Constitution, and which, as used in industrial disputes, order workers to do what they have a lawful right to refrain from doing, and order them not to do things which they have a lawful right to do."

Returns from the Oklahoma primaries at this time indicate that former Gov. J. C. Walton has won the Democratic nomination for senator over Congressman E. B. Howard. The latter was supported by the Ku Klux Klan and Walton says he will demand an investigation of alleged corruption by the Klan. W. B. Pine was nominated for senator by the Republicans.

MRS. ROSALIE EVANS, American widow of a British ranch owner in Mexico, who for many months made a determined fight to keep her great estate there from expropriation by the agrarians, has been murdered, probably by emissaries of the men who had been unable to get hold of her land. The British government, through the American State department, made upon the Mexican government the demands usual in such cases, and President Obregon ordered that the assassins be apprehended. It is now announced that the murderers, 17 in number, have been captured and jailed in Puebla. The incident, however, is not yet closed. Mrs. Evans' sister, wife of an American consular officer, has gone to Mexico to carry on the fight for retention of the estate.

Charles B. Warren has resigned as American ambassador to Mexico, and his successor will soon be appointed. Mr. Warren in his letter of resignation blamed the Wilson administration for much of the recent troubles with Mexico, and added that relations between the two countries have now been "readjusted to the satisfaction of both governments, and I feel that means have been found to protect American property and rights in Mexico, without offending the Mexican people or interfering in any way in her domestic policies and affairs."

MOST notable of the deaths of the week was that of Joseph Conrad, the eminent writer of sea tales, who passed away suddenly at his home in Bishopsbourne, England. Of Polish birth, he was a sailor for many years and began writing while serving as a sea captain. He wrote in English and was considered one of the foremost literary figures of the day.

Dr. Robert Grier LeConte of Philadelphia, internationally famed surgeon, committed suicide in his home, leaving a note ascribing his act to financial troubles. He was a former president of the American Surgical association, and during the war was a member of the advisory medical board for the American expeditionary forces.

SOME 3,000 delegates attended the national convention of the Knights of Columbus in New York last week. The pope sent his apostolic benediction in a letter. Bishop Muldoon of South Dakota in an address to the convention bitterly denounced the Klan and scored the conventions of both the great political parties for making "a concession of cowardice because of the fact that the great political votes might suffer by an expression of opinion on the movement abroad that would eliminate Catholics from the privileges of citizenship and the emoluments of public life."

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Predict South's Control if Davis Wins

WASHINGTON.—The South will control congress if the Democrats win in November, according to political prophets who are unusually busy these days in the capital.

Although two of the South's favorite sons were given back seats by the Democratic convention, Democratic members of congress from below the Mason and Dixon line are confident of cornering the desirable committee chairmanships if their party comes into power.

It is said by some that the control of the South in congress will be even more secure than during the Wilson administration, when the Southern states held most of the positions of influence in the senate and the house.

Northern Democrats lost out, it is asserted, when the Harding landslide of 1920, by putting them out of office, deprived the ones who came back in 1922 of their original rank in the seniority list. Representative Rainey of Illinois, for example, would have been in line for the chairmanship of the powerful ways and means committee if he had not been defeated in 1920. Although re-elected in 1922, he is listed eighth among the Democrats on the ticket, and Representative Garner of Texas now is ranking minority member of this committee and will become chairman if the Democrats win.

Representative Sabath of Illinois, and who is at the top of the minority list on the immigration committee, is one of the few Northern Democrats who, under seniority rule, will be in line for chairman of an important committee.

The present minority leaders of the senate and house, both of whom are from the South, will become majority leaders in the event of Democratic success. Senator Robinson of Arkansas will step into the place of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, present majority leader of the senate, while Representative Garrett of Tennessee similarly will take over the majority leadership now exercised by Representative Longworth of Ohio, in the house.

The appropriations committee in both houses, as important and powerful as any, will be headed by Southerners. Representative Byrns of Tennessee is in line for the chairmanship in the house, while Senator Overman of North Carolina will have the place in the senate.

Plan Airplane Service to South America

PLANS are in the making for an airplane service linking New York with Central and South America, according to Abraham Martinez, director of the Colombian government information bureau. Service at first will be devoted to carrying mail, but it is expected the passenger service eventually will be added, the director says.

According to the present plans there will be two lines—one between New York and Buenos Aires, Argentine republic, and the other between New York and Barranquilla in Colombia.

The New York-Barranquilla service will connect with the present air line between Barranquilla and the capital of Colombia, Bogota. The latter line has been in existence several years and carries passengers and mail, and is called one of the best in the world. Service between New York and Bogota therefore will be made possible by this connection.

The route between New York and Barranquilla will take in New Orleans and go through Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and thence to Barranquilla, which is on the north coast of South America.

The New York-Buenos Aires route will go along the coast and over Florida to Key West, whence it will cross to the West Indies, by way of Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti and other islands. It will touch South America first at Ciudad Bolivar in Venezuela. Then the following countries of South America will be traversed: Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina.

In connection with the New York-Buenos Aires route the organizers of the service point out that natural conditions favor its success. Hydroplanes will be used. When the machines leave Key West they sweep around an arc in the Caribbean sea formed by the West Indies. The largest distance between any of these islands is 75 miles, an easy distance.

In South America, even though the route lies through its center, there will always be facilities for easy landing to hydroplanes, since the route follows the course of the largest rivers of the continent, the Orinoco, the Amazon and the Parana.

Electric Lamp for Miners Gains Favor

THE old-fashioned flame safety lamp used for illuminating the miner's working place is fast going into the discard, according to the United States bureau of mines, which estimates that about 150,000 electric cap lamps are now in use.

In 1911 approximately 45,000 flame lamps and no electric lamps were being used in the Pennsylvania bituminous mines, which were then producing 35 per cent of all the soft coal mined in this country. By 1918 the flame lamps had decreased to 37,000 whereas electric lamps totaled nearly 48,000. In Great Britain during the same years the total of [illegible] flame lamps decreased to [illegible] and the electric lamps gained rapidly from 4,298 to 136,[illegible]. No later reliable figures are at hand.

"Though coal was known to the ancients, the earliest mention being credited to Theophrastus, a Greek writer, about 371 B. C., the first known record of coal mining was made in England about 1180 A. D.," the bureau of mines points out. "It was at least 600 years later before the safety flame lamp was introduced. At first coal was undoubtedly obtained from outcrops, and mining was done by daylight. As the outcrops were worked out, the miners advanced gradually farther and farther into the coal bed, until the openings became quite extensive and somewhat resembled the small mines of today.

"Even the approximate date when lamps or tallow candles were first used in mines is unknown, but some source of artificial light was probably used in metal mines long before coal mining began. Agricola, in a treatise on metal mining published in 1556, gives sketches that show conditions prevailing in his time.

"One of these sketches shows a miner carrying a lamp which apparently consisted of a wick dipped in grease or oil of some kind.

"Dr. William Reid Clanny was undoubtedly the first to design a closed-flame lamp and the first to build a lamp and to have it actually tested underground in a gaseous atmosphere. His first model was about 1811. George Stephenson made lamps of three distinct models and tested them underground in 1815. The first flame safety lamps devised by Sir Humphry Davy were put in service January, 1816; by the end of that year they were in fairly general use.

Maps Eliminated With New Air Compass

AVIATORS at last have obtained a compass which not only is perfectly adapted to air work, but in addition is so advanced in its operation that charts and maps are unnecessary even on long flights.

Two army flyers recently sealed up their maps in a tin can, tossed them into their plane at Dayton, Ohio, and started the 575-mile trip to Mitchel field without a thought as to whether there was land, water or cloud beneath them. And they landed at Mitchel field as surely and directly as if they had traveled on rails. The wax seals on the map container were unbroken.

The earth inductor compass, as it is called, is the product of the government experimental station at McCook field. One of its originators, Bradley Jones, made the first map-less flight with Lieut. H. C. Dewey. On landing he explained the instrument.

"Adaptation of the mariner's compass to the airplane has never been a complete success," Mr. Jones said. "The steel in the motor would give it an error of as much as twenty degrees. The needle, sometimes spins around rapidly. We needed something more dependable and we've got it.

"The earth inductor compass is placed in the tail, away from the motor's influence. It is actuated by the earth's magnetic field of force like any other compass, but the difference lies in its use of the known and charted isogonic lines, which are imaginary lines joining places on the earth's surface where the magnetic force of the true north is the same."

Mr. Jones pointed to a wall map in the Mitchel field operations office, showing charted lines running south in irregular waves from the magnetic North pole.

"We know where these isogonic lines are. They don't change position," he said. "The new compass has two coils on either side of a rotor. Before making a trip the navigator plots out his course by the isogonic lines and then sets his instrument in the relative position to these lines that he wants to travel. Then on the drift indicator he makes his allowance for wind and they set off. Whenever the pilot gets off the set course—that is, gets out of line with the navigator's isogonic route—the field of force in the instrument's coils is cut and current is set up.

"This is recorded on a dial in front of the pilot. An index needle that should point straight upward falls to one side and all the pilot has to do is maneuver his plane to right the needle again. Simple as the A B C's."

HOW THIS WOMAN GOT STRENGTH

Put Up 300 Quarts Fruit, 500 Glasses Jelly and Took Care of Four Children

Norwalk, Iowa.—"I have been meaning for some time to write and tell you how much good your medicine has done me. When I started to take it I was almost bed fast and would have been in bed all the time if I had had any one to care for my children. There was so much swelling and pain that I could hardly take a step. I took seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash, and found that so healing. I am not entirely well yet for I was in bad shape when I started your medicine, but I am so much better that I am not afraid to recommend it, and I think if I keep on taking it, it will cure me. I have done my work all alone this summer, caring for four children, and I canned 300 quarts of fruit and made 500 glasses of jelly, so you see I must be better. I feel pretty good all the time and I am glad to tell others about the medicine."—Mrs. C. J. WENNERMARK, Box 141, Norwalk, Iowa.

Women can depend upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve them from female troubles. For sale by druggists everywhere.

Western African Fish

One of the latest additions to the University museum at Philadelphia is a curious wooden statue bristling with many nails and sharp metal points. It is one of the fetishes commonly found in western Africa not far from the mouth of the Congo river where natives practice weird religious rites. Each nail and point represents a prayer to the spirit believed to dwell in the figure for vengeance on some enemy of the tribe. A priest and a party of followers go into the forest and cut the statue from a live tree. While it is being prepared, only the names of persons whose death they desire and whose spirits they wish to enter the statue, are spoken. As soon as it is dedicated with proper rites the figure is supposed to become the dwelling of spirits that guard justice.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Ducked, of Course

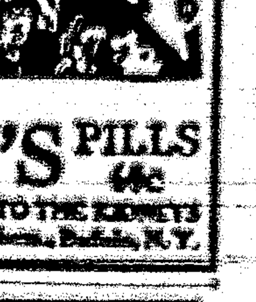
"When the Carter struck at Jim for calling him a quack, what did Jim do?" "Ducked."—Exchange.

Summer Find You Miserable?

It's hard to do one's work when every day brings morning lameness, throbbing backache, and a dull, tired feeling. If you suffer thus, why not find the cause? Likely it's your kidneys. Headaches, dizziness and kidney irregularities may give further proof that your kidneys need help. Don't risk neglect! Use Doan's Pills—a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. Thousands have been helped by Doan's. They should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Colorado Case

J. W. [illegible], [illegible] St., [illegible], Colo., says: [illegible]



DOAN'S PILLS 60c

STIMULANT DIURETIC TO THE KIDNEYS

Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N.Y.

Cuticura Toilet Trio

Send for Samples

[illegible]

Healthy, Happy Babies

The best way to keep baby in thriving, contented health is Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. This safe, pleasant, effective remedy regulates the bowels and quickly overcomes diarrhoea, colic, flatulency, constipation, and teething troubles.

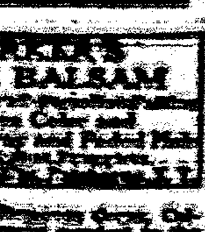
MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

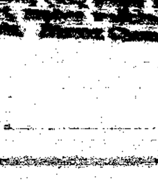
The Infants' and Children's Regulator is best for baby. Guaranteed free from narcotics, opiates, alcohol and all harmful ingredients. Open formula on every label.

At all Druggists

Write for free booklet of letters from grateful mothers.

Anglo-American Drug Co.
215-217 Fulton St.
New York





PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

[illegible] Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

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.

Dainty Fabric Is in Milady's Favor

There was once a homely saying that in France the rustle of a petticoat meant silk, in other countries starch. That, says a fashion writer in the New York Times, was before the days when silk petticoats, silk frocks and stockings became as common as they had once been rare, and before people of a sturdier standard and those of lighter type had been harmonized by cosmopolitan fashions. This popular notion has since swept French and American styles to a similar conclusion, which is that muslin frocks belong to Americans, and that they are out of date, their crisp frilliness dimmed by the luster of French silk and tissues.

The muslin frock in all its sheer freshness and its many variants has been for generations the American woman's charming own, dainty, coquettish, eternally feminine; and many a woman of fashion of the older regime has regretted that her granddaughter could not know the pleasure of dressing in flowered "French" organdie, dotted swiss, book muslin, or the smooth, cool linen lawns. They were the accepted summer dress, as much for town as for country wear.

The muslin frock disappeared with the muslin girl. Athletics, the motor-car, sports, life in the open, made demand for simpler lines, more substantial fabrics and much of the homespun idea for day wear. Once the new silhouette was established, the picture changed, and the muslin girl became the tailored girl, mannish, severe, dashing, "top style" for the vigorous day, and the chiffon girl for the evening.

Flannels, twills, heavy linens and loose-woven silks, treated much as the tailor employs stuffs for men's wear, have been for a dozen years the proper thing for informal occasions, while for dressy times all the newest weaves in part on incomplex plans, though the latest importations illustrate many new features, indicating quite plainly the direction in which the fashion tide will set at the opening of the coming season.

The printed crepes and silks are very modish in the straight tunic over a close skirt of contrasting color, or outlined with a band of plain goods. This model, for which the woman of the slender silhouette has a passion, is particularly happy when done in the silks of bold pattern, notably the conventional palm leaf and the other designs that are among this year's novelties.

In the draped models there is a following of whims and moods, with the fullness drawn forward to the front, to be caught directly in the middle front, hanging lower than the hem of the gown, and with flounces, straight or circular; godets, scarf draperies, sashes, girdles and plaited or flaring skirts. Apparently several styles, greatly diversified, are being presented, as if to sense in advance the popular choice and establish a mode.

All of these and other designs are attractively shown in models of much originality and style, demonstrating the values of the new materials. For the one-piece or tunic frock for morning and all-day utility the eponge in cotton or silk or a mixture, made in checks, stripes and plain goods, is a novelty that has taken rather strongly. Ratine, in silk, cotton or silk and wool, is another new weave, rough in finish, loosely woven and smart, especially when it is made into a sports or beach frock.

Rich Formal Gowns.

In the more formal gowns the embroidered silks and flat crepes, embroidered solid, are exceedingly hand-

Fresh and Lovely as a Morning Glory Is a Dress in Pale Shades of Rose and Orchid Over a Slip of Flesh-Colored Crepe—One of the Late Styles in Chiffon Printed in Garden-Flower Pattern Is Introduced in a Mo[illegible] Gown.

[illegible] Chiffon, silks, satins and [illegible] were required. The [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] figures, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The American [illegible] the Parisian pattern [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. All of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] styles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] and in the [illegible] [illegible] to the older and [illegible] to the younger generation the beauty, the romance and the [illegible] [illegible] of ourselves, and [illegible] have been alert in responding to the suggestion.

Winsome New Materials.

[illegible] brought out a greater number of original styles in new materials. The woman who is able to gratify her desire in this summer's wardrobe has a bewildering collection from which to choose. Simplicity more simple than ever before is the keynote, especially in the handsomest evening gowns seen at smart affairs on the other side, the conspicuous attraction being in the goods of the dress. Trimming on these formal gowns is of exceptional richness; ostrich, which retains its intense popularity, and metal lace and embroidery, each sparingly and effectively used on flat surfaces.

The frock that answers the purpose of the old-time sheer muslin is of crepe, designated by many names—voile, printed silk, marquisette, chiffon in ever so many grades—all of which have been seen in the early season's models. These are built for the most some, and are so costly that one such [illegible] in a wardrobe is [illegible] and reserved for gala occasions. [illegible], [illegible], or silk and wool, is another revival of an old-time favorite, of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] and a [illegible], a band or [illegible] of colorful [illegible]. These are charming in the gentle [illegible], [illegible] gray [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] embroidery make a striking note.

[illegible] to the sheer frock, the [illegible] [illegible] of the organdie, there are new [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] on which are printed the most enchanting patterns of flowers, butterflies, birds and many another fantasy. These have something of the sheer beauty of organdie but lack stiffness and may be beautifully draped or [illegible], though the elaborate designs are shown to best advantage when they are gathered or slightly draped.

The qualifying appellation of "[illegible]" is attached to many of the latest types of [illegible] goods. There are [illegible], crepe chiffon, [illegible] cloth and chiffon. Some are printed in delicate, beautifully colored patterns; some are plain or shaded in rainbow tints or gradations of one color.

[illegible] muslin is really a dotted [illegible], [illegible] in many "[illegible] colors," and the English prints are the real novelty of the year. These are in [illegible], modest patterns, invariably small and geometric, in black and white, gray and white, violet or blue and white, scarlet and beige. Their being hand-blocked is a guarantee of the durability of their colors.

The craze for hand-blocked, indelibly printed cottons is well illustrated in the India prints, which are sold by the yard and might easily be mistaken for curtains or bed coverings. They are oriental in pattern and riotous in colors blended and assorted with the canny skill of an ancient art.

The Sandman Story

FOX VOWS VENGEANCE

OF COURSE, neither Madam Duck nor any of her family planned the downfall of Mr. Fox, but it was such an undignified tumble—as well as very unpleasant—that he vowed if he lived and had his health—and appetite—he would see to it that the duck family paid in full for his ridiculous accident.

Mr. Fox had long watched the pond where the ducks from a neighboring farm went every day for a swim. They were very plump-looking birds and many times Mr. Fox had craved one or more for his dinner.

It was not so easy to capture ducks on this pond because there was so much open space around it at one spot,

The Fat Ducks Looked at Him.

and so, though he had tried, Mr. Fox had not been successful in making a catch.

But Mr. Fox had made up his mind to have one of those fat ducks or know the reason why. And so one morning he lay in wait where he could see the pond and watched for the ducks to take their daily swim.

Now there had been a very hard rain for several days which had done a great deal of damage. Mr. Fox did not know anything about this, and if he had he would not have thought that rain could damage a pond.

It had rained so fast and hard that even the ducks had stayed under cover, so when the sun came out every duck came waddling to the pond early for a swim. The pond seemed alive with ducks, Mr. Fox thought as he watched.

It was hard work for him not to make a dash in the open straight for the pond and make a spring in the midst of them, but Mr. Fox was wise from experience. So he stepped stealthily along, with eyes and ears alert, and himself hidden, until he came to the spot where the bushes were thick enough to hide him.

Mr. Fox was so keen upon getting his breakfast that he did not notice that he was creeping along on some very old boards half hidden in the muddy ground, nor did he see that one end of the boards was not on the ground at all but over the water.

This had once been a place where a boat was tied and the boards had been held up near the water ends by two small posts. One of these had fallen and the heavy rain of the past few days had washed away the earth that held the other, so that the weight of Mr. Fox was too much for the old post to hold up, and down it went, and with it Mr. Fox.

Into the mud he fell, splash! While all the fat ducks looked at him and quacked loudly as he scrambled up the bank and made off for some place where he could hide.

And this is the reason he vowed vengeance, for nothing could have convinced Mr. Fox that those ducks did not have it all planned to trap him.

"Anyway, they did not catch me," he muttered as he went along. "And if I am lucky enough to escape the gun of Mr. Man and have as good an appetite as I now have, I will make that family of ducks pay for this dirty trick. Look at my coat! All mud! It will take me all day to dry it!"

(©, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

OBJECTIVES

SOME folks would go
To Tokyo,
And some to far Peru;
Some to Berlin,
Or old Pekin,
And some to Timbuctoo.

Some travelers seek
The Arctic bleak
And others quaint Japan,
And some there be
Who think Paree
The fairest goal of man—

And I admit
There's much to [illegible]—
I, too, aspire to roam,
But [illegible]
[illegible] of mine
Are [illegible] set for—HOME!

(©, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Hope Hampton

This is the very latest picture of handsome Hope Hampton, the "movie" star. However, she is not posing for a "movie" shot—just as a fashion model—for she is wearing one of the latest "scarab" hats—"in turquoise blue and brown, which she brought over from Europe recently"—so the fashion note says.

Have You This Habit?

By Margaret Morison

TALKING—ACTING

AS THE professor picked his way down the streaming street through the last violent torrents of the storm, he saw Eddie Clapper's little car standing at one almost flooded curb. The tiny runabout was packed with the squirming legs and romping bodies of seven children; they somersaulted over the wheel, they stood on their heads upon the seat, they crammed themselves into corners meant for packages and umbrellas. Then upon this confusion appeared Edward, snugly encased with a shiny rubber coat. Standing on the sidewalk at a yard's distance, Edward began to harangue the infants:

"Now you get right out of there. Don't you know that if one of you knocked the brake you might start off and kill yourselves? The engine's going and my chairs aren't much use in this slippery weather. You have no right anyway to get into my car without permission. I might call the police if I wished and have you all arrested."

Here from the fruit shop where Edward had been buying peaches emerged a coatless, hatless Italian. One small boy he seized by the leg, another was [illegible] through the far side of the car, the rest evacuated of their own accord, and the Italian without a word went back to his shop leaving Edward in possession. With an expression of, "See what a fine boy am I," he got aboard in a leisurely way and drove off.

The next fall Eddie Clapper was appointed delegate to a national convention that was being held that year in a western city, and every night for two months Eddie talked at meetings of what the convention would accomplish. The professor went to hear him. Eddie was in his element as he beamed and smiled upon his already convinced audiences, and everybody had a fine time. As yet Eddie Clapper had never talked against opposition.

Then came the day of his departure. The special train that was to take the delegates to the convention had been made up, and the seats were beginning to fill. Several of his friends, among them the professor, had come to see Edward off. Quarter of an hour before starting time, he had not appeared. Ten minutes of, and he was not there. The clock hands advanced. No Edward. With three minutes left, the professor went off on a final search. Outside the station he found Eddie standing within a tight little circle of the other party. They were egging him on and drawing him out and Eddie, perfectly happy to be talking, stood there forgetful of his train and of action. Though the professor seized upon him they missed it, and for the whole session the [illegible] of forced campaign material for the other side. But Eddie Clapper himself continued, as long as the professor knew him, to talk glibly and to act feebly.

HAVE YOU THIS HABIT?

(©, by Metropolitan Newspaper Service.)

The Why of Superstitions

By H. IRVING KING

REVENGE ON BACKBITERS

IF YOU have reason to believe that people are slandering you bite the [illegible] of your [illegible] and the back-biters will bite their tongues. This is for women. Another way, applicable to both sexes, is to pinch your ear and the person who is "talking about you" will bite the tongue. These charms work, of course, by sympathetic magic—like causes like. Your apron is a substitute of the slanderer's tongue or your [illegible]; you bite it and the slanderer, by reason of the magic sympathy set up, responds by biting his in [illegible] to what you have done [illegible]. Pinching the ear is a good [illegible] of biting the tongue and [illegible] upon the backbiter in the desired manner. It is, moreover, an especially appropriate act of [illegible] in such cases because of the connection between tingling ears and "people talking about you"—a superstition which has already been dealt with in this series. These superstitions are widespread as are all the superstitions connected with sympathetic magic. It is worthy of note that while the doctrine of sympathetic magic was one of the earliest results of the efforts of primitive man to establish a relation between cause and effect so a belief in that same magic is the most universal of superstitions today.

(©, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

First Declaration Copies

The first printed copies of the Declaration of Independence which were sent out contained only the names of the president of the congress and the secretary. The parchment with the original signatures was deposited with the Department of State. In 1823 John Quincy Adams had a copper plate facsimile made to give copies to the signers or their heirs.

"What's in a Name?"

By MILDRED MARSHALL

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

LUCINDA

LUCINDA is a Seventeenth century product. It is the romantic version of Lucy, a name borne by many noble ladies of that period, whom poetry preferred to address as Lucinda, under the impression that the latter was more pleasing and popular than the simple Lucy.

Lucinda, of course, signifies light. Her origin is with the Latin word lux, meaning light, which gave rise to the favorite old Roman name Lucius, one born at daylight, or one of fair complexion, as some translations would have it.

The first feminine form which paved the way for the rise of Lucinda, was Lucia. This name belonged to a virgin martyr of Syracuse, whose name of light, being indicated by early painters by a lamp or by an eye, led to the legend that her beautiful eyes had been put out. Santa Lucia was the patroness of Neapolitan fishermen, and her name was soon adopted by the Normans.

The daughter of the earl of Marcia was baptized Lucia in the time of Edward the Confessor. France received her as Lucie through the House of Blois. One Lucie, a sister of Stephen, was among those lost in the White ship. In England, Lucy was the favorite form, until the affectation of the Seventeenth century produced Lucinda.

Lucy alone, another popular English version, had its counterpart in Italy in Luciana, and in France in Lucienne.

The amethyst is Lucy's talismanic gem. It will safeguard her from danger and contagion, and has a calming effect upon a [illegible] or [illegible] temperament. Saturday is Lucinda's lucky day and 4 her lucky number.

(©, by Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

(©, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

New Mexico State Items

The executive committee of the Farmer-Labor party of New Mexico designated Clovis as the city for the state convention and fixed the date of the meeting as August 28.

Joe Hannon, aged 50 years and one of the best known Indian traders in the Southwest, dropped dead in the hotel at Thoreau. Mr. Hannon was of German descent and had no relatives in this country.

Fifty crates of the new head lettuce crop from the big Storrie project near Las Vegas were shipped to the market in Denver recently. The packing was done under the direction of County Agent Jones.

The Metropolitan Oil Company, of Aztec, reports its well on the Beautiful Mountain structure down to the depth of 210 feet with the casing to the bottom of the hole and a slight showing of oil in the first sand.

Reports from the Capulin section, near Raton, are that the crops this year are the best in the history of the district. It is estimated that the wheat crop will be over 150,000 bushels. Row crops and ranges are also in the best of condition.

For the first time in history entrance to the Northern New Mexico Fair, to be held this fall at Raton, will be free. While a charge will be made for the special attractions on the ground, there will be no charge at the main gate.

Two sheep herders were struck by lightning on the Heringa ranch near Clayton, while they were in their camp. One of the men was killed instantly and the other is expected to recover although most of his clothing was burned from his body.

Plans are under way for the erection of a large apartment house in Las Cruces, which will be one of the finest of the kind in the southern part of the state. There is a big shortage of apartments and houses in the city at the present time and the new building is necessary to take care of the visitors in the city. The building is to be known as the Warren apartment house, to be constructed on Griggs street between the telephone building and the Knights of Columbus hall.

The dates for the annual Cotton Carnival, to be held in Roswell, have been set for October [illegible] to [illegible] and plans for the big celebration are nearly completed. The [illegible] exhibits will be about the same as those of last year and the premium lists are now ready at the Chamber of Commerce. More amusements will be added this year and due to the advertising in all parts of the state and adjoining states it is likely that the crowd will be the largest ever seen in Roswell. A feature of the program will be the big parade which is to be held on the opening day in the forenoon.

The [illegible] branch of the Texas Wheat Growers' Association has taken over the [illegible] elevator in Clovis and will be in charge to receive the crop of this season. [illegible] hopes for the company in this part of the state believe that he will handle more than 150 carloads this fall. At the present time the growers are receiving [illegible] per cent of the market price when the wheat is delivered and the balance is paid when the wheat is [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. The growers feel that in this way they will get more out of their crop [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] at [illegible] time.

According to the U. S. Department of Labor employment conditions in New Mexico are normal in all lines with the exception of mining, where [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]. Metal mining is fairly active with a sufficient supply of [illegible] [illegible] Build[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], most of which are small [illegible] [illegible] operations. A large highway construction program is under way.

With active drilling going ahead steadily on three locations in Fairfax county, there is now every promise of the development of one of the largest fields of [illegible] in the west in the next few years. The [illegible] company is now down 800 feet on the Bartlett ranch, the Standard of California is drilling at 330 feet on the Jarman ranch, and the [illegible] well has now reached the depth of over 300 feet. Keen interest is being shown in the work in the field and representatives of some of the largest oil companies in the United States are now on the ground looking over the field with the view of securing leases.

A. F. Koppe of Houston, Texas, has purchased a tract of land on the Mesa near Clayton and will move to the site with his family soon. It is Mr. Koppe's plan to start a colony of Texas people in that vicinity and several other large tracts of land are being looked over with the view of purchasing. Most of the land in question is good agricultural land and it is believed that homeseekers will soon be coming from the Lone Star state in large numbers. Most of the settlers are Germans and have had a wide experience in farming.

1—Bishop H. R. Carson of the Episcopal diocese of Haiti, who has been granted the use of American navy airplanes to fly from parish to parish. 2—France's newest and finest submarine, the Requin, in Cherbourg harbor. 3—J. R. Emery, owner of a big motor livery in Chicago, presenting the business to his veteran employees.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Allies and Germans Getting Together to Put Dawes Plan Into Operation.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

CHANCELLOR MARX and his German colleagues, called to London to confer with the allies on measures for putting the Dawes plan into operation, showed so sincere a desire to reach an agreement that hopes for the restoration of Europe were high. After being given a friendly reception by Prime Minister MacDonald, Premier Herriot and the other allied representatives, the Germans were handed the documents comprising the plans adopted before their arrival and were requested to examine them speedily and make reply. This they did, and their "observations" regarding the work of the conference, 60,000 words in length, were submitted the next day. In general, and so far as the Dawes plan is concerned, these appeared quite satisfactory for a starter and it was believed the committees of experts to which the German documents were handed for careful examination would be able to revise and alter them so that they would accord with the British and French proposals. The Germans reserved the right to supplement their first statement after more detailed consideration of the allied proposals.

Accompanying the German documents was a covering letter saying that there were certain questions outside the scope of the Dawes plan and the conference which must be settled. Chief of these were the matter of the military evacuation of the Ruhr and the [illegible] of the German railways in the occupied territory. Dispatches from London said that the French already had begun negotiating with the Germans concerning the evacuation of the Ruhr, offering to carry this out if the Germans would agree to the continuance of German armaments by the military control mission. Marx also demanded that persons expelled from the Ruhr be permitted to return, and the French were willing to concede this if the Berlin government would agree not to persecute those Germans in the occupied region who had cooperated with the forces of occupation.

David Lloyd George and other political opponents of Prime Minister MacDonald have been attacking his policy in the conference, but he has held his own in the debates. He informed the house of commons that if the conference were finally successful, these three agreements were to be expected:

1. An agreement between the German government and the reparations commission regarding matters within the competence of the reparations commission.

2. An agreement between the allied governments and the German government regarding matters requiring to be settled by direct agreement.

3. An agreement between the allied governments themselves regarding matters of [illegible] concern.

In the main Premier Herriot's course was approved in France, especially his refusal to permit any discussion of war guilt in the conference.

QUITE unexpectedly, the Anglo-Russian conference, which has been going on in London intermittently for months, has resulted in a measure of success. Early last week the British foreign office announced the parley had failed and was broken off, but MacDonald at once got into action, invited the Russians to resume the conference and brought about an agreement for the signing of two treaties, one of commerce and one general. Rough drafts of these pacts were drawn up and initialed, and the prime minister insisted on signing them without waiting for the approval of parliament. The treaties were bitterly attacked by the opposition. David Lloyd George denounced them as "fakes."

It is understood at this writing that the treaty of commerce gives British goods most favored nation treatment in Russia and that Great Britain recognizes the soviet trade monopoly and agrees to give diplomatic immunity to a certain number of Russian trade representatives. Details of the general treaty are not known, but it is believed it provides for British guarantee of a loan to Russia of between £30,000,000 and £40,000,000. Undersecretary Ponsonby told the house that, regarding the claims of British bondholders, the soviet government had given an expression of liability and an assurance that the Russians would negotiate with the bondholders.

Prime Minister MacDonald is exceedingly anxious for consummation of these treaties with Russia, for the trade unions believe that they will mean more work and greater prosperity for the British workingmen. They constitute an important part of the labor government's foreign policy, which is being vigorously attacked by the opposition.

Reestablishment of relations with Russia is a very live question in France. It is favored by certain financial interests which seek control of the Chinese Eastern railway, and of course by the Communists. But the Socialists of France are against it and Premier Herriot has become lukewarm toward Russian negotiations, presumably to obtain and keep Socialist votes. The Communist press blames Secretary of State Hughes, repeating the denied story that he told the premiers in London that so long as Europe countenanced bolshevism, America could not help it.

BULGARIA on one side and Yugo-Slavia and Greece on the other are still sniping at each other across the borders, and the danger of an outbreak of war has not been removed. Last week Bulgaria called 6,000 reservists to the colors and Serbia put up a loud wail. The French and British governments are doing their best to prevent actual hostilities.

AMERICA'S globe-circling air squadron had both good and bad luck last week. First, Lieut. Erik Nelson successfully flew from the Orkneys to Hornafjord, Iceland, but Lieuts. Lowell Smith and Leigh Wade were forced by dense fogs to turn back. Next day Lieutenant Smith made the flight all right, but Wade's machine was forced down by engine trouble when about half the distance had been traveled, and then was hopelessly wrecked during attempts to salvage it. Wade and his mechanic were taken aboard the cruiser Richmond, and it has been decided in Washington to send another plane to Pictou Harbor, Nova Scotia, so that they may continue the flight from there with the squadron. From Hornafjord the two planes [illegible] in conjunction flew to Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, [illegible] miles, in the face of a 30-mile gale and over land and water where a forced landing would have meant disaster and death. Their course from there takes them to Angmagsalik, Greenland, but ice conditions along the coast of Greenland are such that it was announced that the aviators might be compelled to wait in Reykjavik for a week.

THERE are indications that the La Follette-Wheeler ticket will not get the unanimous support of organized labor by a long ways, but it is considered formidable enough to occupy a major place in the strategy of both the Republicans and the Democrats. The former have adopted a policy of conceding nothing to La Follette even in the several states of the middle Northwest which many have conceded to him. In those states the Coolidge leaders will make perhaps their hardest fight.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, added to his indorsement of the La Follette-Wheeler ticket last week by further praise of the Wisconsin senator as the friend of organized labor, and made a lively attack on John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential candidate. He denied that any acts of Mr. Davis have shown him as friendly to the wage earner, and told how Mr. Davis last month sought secret interviews with him and asked him to file with Gompers a "statement of questions in which labor is chiefly interested at this moment." All this, and more, was in a reply from Gompers to William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor, who had asked that the federation's executive council defer action on the proposed indorsement of LaFollete.

Matthew Woll, spokesman for Gompers, followed up this with a broadside directed at Charles G. Dawes, Republican vice presidential candidate, whom he denounced for alleged anti-union activity and especially for his organization of the Minute Men of the Constitution. "This organization," said Woll, "has concerned itself chiefly fighting the organizations of labor and in upholding the right of judges to issue injunctions which have no warrant in law or in the Constitution, and which, as used in industrial disputes, order workers to do what they have a lawful right to refrain from doing, and order them not to do things which they have a lawful right to do."

Returns from the Oklahoma primaries at this time indicate that former Gov. J. C. Walton has won the Democratic nomination for senator over Congressman E. B. Howard. The latter was supported by the Ku Klux Klan and Walton says he will demand an investigation of alleged corruption by the Klan. W. B. Pine was nominated for senator by the Republicans.

MRS. ROSALIE EVANS, American widow of a British ranch owner in Mexico, who for many months made a determined fight to keep her great estate there from expropriation by the agrarians, has been murdered, probably by emissaries of the men who had been trying to get hold of her land. The British government, through the American State department, made upon the Mexican government the demands usual in such cases, and President Obregon ordered that the assassins be apprehended. It is now announced that the murderers, [illegible] in number, have been captured and jailed in Puebla. The [illegible], however, is not yet closed. Mrs. Evans' sister, wife of an American marine officer, has gone to Mexico to carry on the fight for retention of the estate.

Charles B. Warren has resigned as American ambassador to Mexico, and his successor will soon be appointed. Mr. Warren in his letter of resignation blamed the Wilson administration for much of our recent troubles with Mexico, and added that relations between the two countries have now been "readjusted to the satisfaction of both governments, and I feel that means have been found to protect American property and rights in Mexico, without offending the Mexican people or interfering in any way in her domestic policies and affairs."

MOST notable of the deaths of the week was that of Joseph Conrad, the eminent writer of sea tales, who passed away suddenly at his home in Bishopsbourne, England. Of Polish birth, he was a sailor for many years and began writing while serving as a sea captain. He wrote in English and was considered one of the foremost literary figures of the day.

Dr. Robert Orter LeConte of Philadelphia, internationally famed surgeon, committed suicide in his home, leaving a note ascribing his act to financial troubles. He was a former president of the American Surgical Association, and during the war was a member of the advisory medical board for the American expeditionary forces.

SOME 5,000 delegates attended the national convention of the Knights of Columbus in New York last week. The pope sent his apostolic benediction in a letter. Bishop Mahoney of South Dakota in an address to the convention bitterly denounced the Klan and scored the conventions of both the great political parties for making "a concession of cowardice because of the fear that the quest for votes might suffer by an expression of opinion on the movement abroad that would eliminate Catholics from the privileges of citizenship and the emoluments of public life."

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Predict South's Control if Davis Wins

WASHINGTON.—The South will control congress if the Democrats win in November, according to political prophets who are unusually busy these days in the capital.

Although two of the South's favorite sons were given back seats by the Democratic convention, Democratic members of congress from below the Mason and Dixon line are confident of cornering the desirable committee chairmanships if their party comes into power.

It is said by some that the control of the South in congress will be even more secure than during the Wilson administration, when the Southern states held most of the positions of influence in the senate and the house.

Northern Democrats lost out, it is asserted, when the Harding landslide of 1920, by putting them out of office, deprived the ones who came back in 1922 of their original rank in the seniority list. Representative Rainey of Illinois, for example, would have been in line for the chairmanship of the powerful ways and means committee if he had not been defeated in 1920. Although re-elected in 1922, he is listed eighth among the Democrats on the ticket, and Representative Garner of Texas now is ranking minority member of this committee and will become chairman if the Democrats win.

Representative Sabath of Illinois, and who is at the top of the minority list on the immigration committee, is one of the few Northern Democrats who, under seniority rule, will be in line for chairman of an important committee.

The present minority leaders of the senate and house, both of whom are from the South, will become majority leaders in the event of Democratic success. Senator Robinson of Arkansas will step into the place of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, present majority leader of the senate, while Representative Garrett of Tennessee similarly will take over the majority leadership now exercised by Representative Longworth of Ohio, in the house.

The appropriations committee in both houses, as important and powerful as any, will be headed by Southerners. Representative Byrns of Tennessee is in line for the chairmanship in the house, while Senator Overman of North Carolina will have the place in the senate.

Plan Airplane Service to South America

PLANS are in the making for an airplane service linking New York with Central and South America, according to Abraham Martinez, director of the Colombian government information bureau. Service at first will be devoted to carrying mail, but it is expected the passenger service eventually will be added, the director says.

According to the present plans there will be two lines—one between New York and Buenos Aires, Argentine republic, and the other between New York and Barranquilla in Colombia.

The New York-Barranquilla service will connect with the present air line between Barranquilla and the capital of Colombia, Bogota. The latter line has been in existence several years and carries passengers and mail, and is called one of the best in the world. Service between New York and Bogota therefore will be made possible by this connection.

The route between New York and Barranquilla will take in New Orleans and go through Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and thence to Barranquilla, which is on the north coast of South America.

The New York-Buenos Aires route will go along the coast and over Florida to Key West, whence it will cross to the West Indies, by way of Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti and other islands. It will touch South America first at Ciudad Bolivar in Venezuela. Then the following countries of South America will be traversed: Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina.

In connection with the New York-Buenos Aires route the organizers of the service point out that natural conditions favor its success. Hydroplanes will be used. When the machines leave Key West they sweep around an arc in the Caribbean sea formed by the West Indies. The largest distance between any of these islands is 75 miles, an easy distance.

In South America, even though the route lies through its center, there will always be facilities for easy landing in hydroplanes, since the route follows the course of the largest rivers of the continent, the Orinoco, the Amazon and the Parana.

Electric Lamp for Miners Gains Favor

THE old-fashioned flame safety lamp used for illuminating the miner's working place is fast going into the discard, according to the United States bureau of mines, which estimates that about 150,000 electric cap lamps are now in use.

In 1911 approximately 45,000 flame lamps and no electric lamps were being used in the Pennsylvania bituminous mines, which were then producing 36 per cent of all the soft coal mined in this country. By 1919 the flame lamps had decreased to 37,000 whereas electric lamps totaled nearly 46,000. In Great Britain during the same years the total of 729,984 flame lamps decreased to [illegible] and the electric lamps gained rapidly from 4,300 to 156,521. No later statistics figures are at hand.

"Though coal was known to the ancients, the earliest mention being credited to Theophrastus, a Greek writer, about 371 B. C., the first known record of coal mining was made in England about 1180 A. D.," the bureau of mines points out. "It was at least 600 years later before the safety flame lamp was introduced. At first coal was undoubtedly obtained from outcrops, and mining was done by daylight. As the outcrops were worked out, the miners advanced gradually farther and farther into the coal bed, until the openings became quite extensive and somewhat resembled the small mines of today.

"Even the approximate date when lamps or tallow candles were first used in mines is unknown, but some source of artificial light was probably used in metal mines long before coal mining began. Agricola, in a treatise on metal mining published in 1556, gives sketches that show conditions prevailing in his time.

"One of these sketches shows a miner carrying a lamp which apparently consisted of a wick dipped in grease or oil of some kind.

"Dr. William Reid Clanny was undoubtedly the first to design a closed-flame lamp and the first to build a lamp and to have it actually tested underground in a gaseous atmosphere. His first model was about 1813. George Stephenson made lamps of three different models and tested them underground in 1815. The first flame safety lamps devised by Sir Humphry Davy were put in service January, 1816; by the end of that year they were in fairly general use.

Maps Eliminated With New Air Compass

AVIATORS at last have devised a compass which not only is perfectly adapted to air work, but in addition is so advanced in its operation that charts and maps are unnecessary even on long flights.

Two army flyers recently sealed up their maps in a tin can, tossed them into their plane at Dayton, Ohio, and started the 575-mile trip to Mitchel field without a thought as to whether there was land, water or cloud beneath them. And they landed at Mitchel field as surely and directly as if they had traveled on rails. The wax seals on the map container were unbroken.

The earth inductor compass, as it is called, is the product of the government experimental station at McCook field. One of its originators, Bradley Jones, made the first map-less flight with Lieut. H. C. Dowley. On landing he explained the instrument.

"Adaptation of the mariner's compass to the airplane has never been a complete success," Mr. Jones said. The steel in the motor would give it an error of as much as twenty degrees. The needle sometimes spun around rapidly. We needed something more dependable and we've got it.

The earth inductor compass is placed in the tail, away from the motor's influence. It is actuated by the earth's magnetic field of force like any other compass, but the difference lies in its use of the known and charted isogonic lines, which are imaginary lines joining places on the earth's surface where the magnetic force of the true north is the same."

Mr. Jones pointed to a wall map in the Mitchel field operations office, showing charted lines running south in irregular waves from the magnetic North pole.

"We know where these isogonic lines are. They don't change position," he said. "The new compass has two coils on either side of a rotor. Before making a trip the navigator plots out his course by the isogonic lines and then sets his instrument in the relative position to these lines that he wants to travel. Then on the drift indicator he makes his allowance for wind and they set off. Whenever the pilot gets off the set course—that is, gets out of line with the navigator's isogonic route—the field of force in the instrument's coils is cut and current is set up.

"This is recorded on a dial in front of the pilot. An index needle that should point straight upward falls to one side and all the pilot has to do is maneuver his plane to right the needle again. Simple as the A B C's."

HOW THIS WOMAN GOT STRENGTH

Put Up 300 Quarts Fruit, 500 Glasses Jelly and Took Care of Four Children

Norwalk, Iowa.—"I have been meaning for some time to write and tell you how much good your medicine has done me. When I started to take it I was almost bed fast and would have been in bed all the time if I had had any one to care for my children. There was so much swelling and pain that I could hardly take a step. I took seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and used Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash, and found that so healing. I am not entirely well yet for I was in bad shape when I started your medicine, but I am so much better that I am not afraid to recommend it, and I think if I keep on taking it, it will cure me. I have done my work all alone this summer, caring for four children, and I canned 300 quarts of fruit and made 500 glasses of jelly, so you see I must be better. I feel pretty good all the time and I am glad to tell others about the medicine."—Mrs. G. J. WENNERMARK, Box 141, Norwalk, Iowa.

Women can depend upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve them from female troubles. For sale by druggists everywhere.

Western African Fish

One of the latest additions to the University museum at Philadelphia is a curious wooden statue bristling with many nails and sharp metal points. It is one of the fetishes commonly found in western Africa not far from the mouth of the Congo river where natives practice weird religious rites. Each nail and point represents a prayer to the spirit believed to dwell in the figure for vengeance on some enemy of the tribe. A priest and a party of followers go into the forest and cut the statue from a live tree. While it is being prepared, only the names of persons whose death they desire and whose spirits they wish to enter the statue, are spoken. As soon as it is dedicated with proper rites, the figure is supposed to become the dwelling of spirits that award justice.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Ducked, of Course

"When the doctor struck at Jim for calling him a quack, what did Jim do?" "Ducked."—Exchange.

Summer Find You Miserable?

It's hard to do one's work when every day brings morning lameness, throbbing backache, and a dull, tired feeling. If you suffer thus, why not find the cause? Likely it's your kidneys. Headaches, dizziness and kidney irregularities may give further proof that your kidneys need help. Don't risk neglect! Use Doan's Pills—a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. Thousands have been helped by Doan's. They should help you. Ask your neighbor!

A Colorado Case

J. W. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] says: "I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] after an attack of lameness and sharp cutting pains through my back and loins. My kidneys acted too often and I had to get up at night. I used Doan's Pills and my kidneys became strong."

DOAN'S PILLS 60c

STIMULANT DIURETIC TO THE KIDNEYS

Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N.Y.

Cuticura Toilet Trio

Send for Samples

[illegible]

Healthy, Happy Babies

The best way to keep baby in growing, contented health is Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. This safe, pleasant, effective remedy regulates the bowels and quickly overcomes diarrhoea, colic, flatulency, constipation, and teething troubles.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

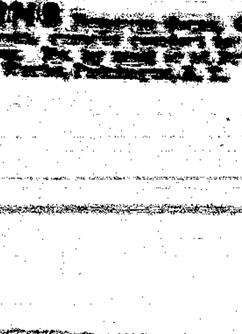
The Infants' and Children's Regulator

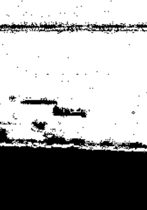
is best for baby. Guaranteed free from narcotics, opiates, alcohol and all harmful ingredients. Open formula on every label.

At all Druggists

Write for free booklet of letters from grateful mothers.

Anglo-American Drug Co.
215-217 Fulton St.
New York





PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

[illegible] Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

[illegible]

HINDERCORNS [illegible]

Dainty Fabric Is in Milady's Favor

There was once a homely saying that in France the rustle of a petticoat meant silk, in other countries starch. That, says a fashion writer in the New York Times, was before the days when silk petticoats, silk frocks and stockings became as common as they had once been rare, and before people of a sturdier standard and those of lighter type had been harmonized by cosmopolitan fashions. This popular notion has since swept French and American styles to a similar conclusion, which is that muslin frocks belong to Americans, and that they are out of date, their crisp frilliness dimmed by the luster of French silk and tissues.

The muslin frock in all its sheer freshness and its many variants has been for generations the American woman's charming own, dainty, coquettish, eternally feminine; and many a woman of fashion of the older regime has regretted that her granddaughter could not know the pleasure of dressing in flowered "French" organdie, dotted swiss, book muslin, or the smooth, cool linen lawns. They were the accepted summer dress, as much for town as for country wear.

The muslin frock disappeared with the muslin girl. Athletics, the motorcar, sports, life in the open, made demand for simpler lines, more substantial fabrics and much of the homespun idea for day wear. Once the new silhouette was established, the picture changed, and the muslin girl became the tailored girl, mannish, severe, dashing, "top style" for the vigorous day, and the chiffon girl for the evening.

Flannels, twills, heavy linens and loose-woven silks, treated much as the tailor employs stuffs for men's wear, have been for a dozen years the proper thing for informal occasions, while for dressy times all the newest weaves in part on incomplex plans, though the latest importations illustrate many new features, indicating quite plainly the direction in which the fashion tide will set at the opening of the coming season.

The printed crepes and silks are very modish in the straight tunic over a close skirt of contrasting color, or outlined with a band of plain goods. This model, for which the woman of the slender silhouette has a passion, is particularly happy when done in the silks of bold pattern, notably the conventional palm leaf and the other designs that are among this year's novelties.

In the draped models there is a following of whims and moods, with the fullness drawn forward to the front, to be caught directly in the middle front, hanging lower than the hem of the gown, and with flounces, straight or circular; godets, scarf draperies, sashes, girdles and plaited or flaring skirts. Apparently several styles, greatly diversified, are being presented, as if to sense in advance the popular choice and establish a mode.

All of these and other designs are attractively shown in models of much originality and style, demonstrating the values of the new materials. For the one-piece or tunic frock for morning and all-day utility the eponge in cotton or silk or a mixture, made in checks, stripes and plain goods, is a novelty that has taken rather strongly. Ratine, in silk, cotton or silk and wool, is another new weave, rough in finish, loosely woven and smart, especially when it is made into a sports or beach frock.

Rich Formal Gowns.

In the more formal gowns the embroidered silks and flat crepes, embroidered solid, are exceedingly hand-

Fresh and Lovely as a Morning Glory is a Dress in Pale Shades of Rose and Orchid Over a Slip of Flesh-Colored Crepe—One of the Late Styles in Chiffon Printed in Garden-Flower Pattern Is Introduced in a Midsummer Gown.

[illegible] voiles, crepes, chiffons, [illegible] [illegible], laces, satins and brocades were favored. The ruffled [illegible] passed with the crinoline, the Empire [illegible], [illegible] and long curls. The new version is a [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] was lost and the Parisian pattern was copied to all of the extremes, with many extravagant [illegible] to [illegible] phases of foreign [illegible]. All of the effort of society has been experienced within a [illegible], and [illegible] but [illegible] by the [illegible] styles in dress and accessories have been coming into view. Costume [illegible] to fashionable society and [illegible] of artistic [illegible] in studios and in the theater have recalled to the older and shown to the younger generation the beauty, the romance and the [illegible] in dress characteristic of ourselves, and couturieres have been alert in responding to the suggestion.

Winsome New Materials.

No season within merchants' memory has brought out a greater number of original styles in new materials. The woman who is able to gratify her desire in this summer's wardrobe has a bewildering collection from which to choose. Simplicity more simple than ever before is the keynote, especially in the handsomest evening gowns seen at smart affairs on the other side, the conspicuous attraction being in the goods of the dress. Trimming on these formal gowns is of exceptional richness: ostrich, which retains its intense popularity, and metal lace and embroidery, each sparingly and effectively used on flat surfaces.

The frock that answers the purpose of the old-time sheer muslin is of crepe, designated by many names—voile, printed silk, marquisette, chiffon in ever so many grades—all of which have been seen in the early season's models. These are built for the most [illegible], and are so costly that one such creation in a wardrobe is cherished and reserved for gala occasions. [illegible] [illegible], all silk, or silk and wool, is another revival of an old-time favorite, of which some of [illegible] French models are [illegible], with simplicity of lines, soft, [illegible] drapery and a [illegible], a band or [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. These are charming in the [illegible] shades, beige, [illegible] gray, powder blue, against which the [illegible] so much used in pencil embroidery make a striking note.

Reverting to the sheer frock, the up-to-date version of the organdie, there are new voiles of gossamer lightness, on which are printed the most enchanting patterns of flowers, butterflies, birds and many another fantasy. These have something of the sheer beauty of organdie but lack stiffness and may be beautifully draped or flounced, though the elaborate designs are shown to best advantage when they are gathered or slightly draped.

The qualifying appellation of "chiffon" is attached to many of the latest types of thin dress goods. There are chiffon voile, crepe chiffon, chiffon cloth and chiffon. Some are printed in delicate, beautifully colored patterns; some are plain or shaded in rainbow tints or gradations of one color.

Flock dot muslin is really a dotted swiss, woven in many "crash colors," and the English prints are the real novelty of the year. These are in prim, modest patterns, invariably small and geometric, in black and white, gray and white, violet or blue and white, scarlet and beige. Their being hand-blocked is a guarantee of the durability of their colors.

The craze for hand-blocked, Indian printed cottons is well illustrated in the India prints, which are sold by the yard and might easily be mistaken for curtains or bed coverings. They are oriental in pattern and riotous in colors blended and assorted with the canny skill of an ancient art.

The Sandman Story

FOX VOWS VENGEANCE

OF COURSE, neither Madam Duck nor any of her family planned the downfall of Mr. Fox, but it was such an undignified tumble—as well as very unpleasant—that he vowed if he lived and had his health—and appetite—he would see to it that the duck family paid in full for his ridiculous accident.

Mr. Fox had long watched the pond where the ducks from a neighboring farm went every day for a swim. They were very plump-looking birds and many times Mr. Fox had craved one or more for his dinner.

It was not so easy to capture ducks on this pond because there was so much open space around it at one spot,

The Fat Ducks Looked at Him.

and so, though he had tried, Mr. Fox had not been successful in making a catch.

But Mr. Fox had made up his mind to have one of those fat ducks or know the reason why. And so one morning he lay in wait where he could see the pond and watched for the ducks to take their daily swim.

Now there had been a very hard rain for several days which had done a great deal of damage. Mr. Fox did not know anything about this, and if he had he would not have thought that rain could damage a pond.

It had rained so fast and hard that even the ducks had stayed under cover, so when the sun came out every duck came waddling to the pond early for a swim. The pond seemed alive with ducks, Mr. Fox thought as he watched.

It was hard work for him not to make a dash in the open straight for the pond and make a spring in the midst of them, but Mr. Fox was wise from experience. So he stepped stealthily along, with eyes and ears alert, and himself hidden, until he came to the spot where the bushes were thick enough to hide him.

Mr. Fox was so keen upon getting his breakfast that he did not notice that he was creeping along on some very old boards half hidden in the muddy ground, nor did he see that one end of the boards was not on the ground at all but over the water.

This had once been a place where a boat was tied and the boards had been held up near the water ends by two small posts. One of these had fallen and the heavy rain of the past few days had washed away the earth that held the other, so that the weight of Mr. Fox was too much for the old post to hold up, and down it went, and with it Mr. Fox.

Into the mud he fell, splash! While all the fat ducks looked at him and quacked loudly as he scrambled up the bank and made off for some place where he could hide.

And this is the reason he vowed vengeance, for nothing could have convinced Mr. Fox that those ducks did not have it all planned to trap him.

"Anyway, they did not catch me," he muttered as he went along. "And if I am lucky enough to escape the gun of Mr. Man and have as good an appetite as I now have, I will make that family of ducks pay for this dirty trick. Look at my coat! All mud! It will take me all day to dry it!"

(©, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Hope Hampton

This is the very latest picture of handsome Hope Hampton, the "movie" star. However, she is not posing for a "movie" shot—just as a fashion model—for she is wearing one of the latest "scarab" hats—"in turquoise blue and brown, which she brought over from Europe recently"—so the fashion note says.

New Mexico State Items

The executive committee of the Farmer-Labor party of New Mexico designated Clovis as the city for the state convention and fixed the date of the meeting as August 28.

Joe Hannon, aged 50 years and one of the best known Indian traders in the Southwest, dropped dead in the hotel at Thoreau. Mr. Hannon was of German descent and had no relatives in this country.

Fifty crates of the new head lettuce crop from the big Storrie project near Las Vegas were shipped to the market in Denver recently. The packing was done under the direction of County Agent Jones.

The Metropolitan Oil Company, of Aztec, reports its well on the Beautiful Mountain structure down to the depth of 210 feet with the casing to the bottom of the hole and a slight showing of oil in the first sand.

Reports from the Capulin section, near Raton, are that the crops this year are the best in the history of the district. It is estimated that the wheat crop will be over 150,000 bushels. Row crops and ranges are also in the best of condition.

For the first time in history entrance to the Northern New Mexico Fair, to be held this fall at Raton, will be free. While a charge will be made for the special attractions on the ground, there will be no charge at the main gate.

Two sheep herders were struck by lightning on the Heringa ranch near Clayton, while they were in their camp. One of the men was killed instantly and the other is expected to recover although most of his clothing was burned from his body.

Plans are under way for the erection of a large apartment house in Las Cruces, which will be one of the finest of the kind in the southern part of the state. There is a big shortage of apartments and houses in the city at the present time and the new building is necessary to take care of the visitors in the city. The building is to be known as the Warren apartment house, to be constructed on Griggs street between the telephone building and the Knights of Columbus hall.

The dates for the annual Cotton Carnival, to be held in Roswell, have been set for October 9, 10 and 11 and plans for the big celebration are nearly completed. The community exhibits will be about the same as those of last year and the premium lists are now ready at the Chamber of Commerce. More amusements will be added this year and, due to the advertising in all parts of the state and adjoining states it is likely that the crowd will be the largest ever seen in Roswell. A feature of the program will be the big parade which is to be held on the opening day in the forenoon.

The [illegible] branch of the Texas Wheat Growers' Association has taken over the farmers elevator in [illegible] and will be in shape to receive the crop of this [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] for the [illegible] in this part of the state, believes that [illegible] [illegible] more than 100 carloads this fall. At the present time the growers are receiving 60 per cent of the [illegible] [illegible] when the wheat is delivered and the balance is [illegible] when the wheat is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The growers feel that in this way they will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

According to the U. S. Department of Labor, employment conditions in New Mexico are normal in all lines with the exception of [illegible] [illegible], which are operating on temporarily reduced time schedules. Domestic farm labor is fully employed in [illegible] and in the [illegible] of the crops. Metal mining is fairly active with a sufficient supply of mine laborers on hand. Industrial plants, most of which are small, continue steady operations. A large highway construction program is under way.

With active drilling going ahead steadily on three locations in [illegible] county, there is now every promise of the development of one of the largest [illegible] oil [illegible] in the west in the next few years. The [illegible] Company is now down 800 feet on the Bartlett ranch, the Standard of California is drilling at 300 feet on the Jarilla ranch, and the Eureka well has now reached the depth of over 300 feet. Keen interest is being shown in the work in the field and representatives of three of the largest oil companies in the United States are now on the ground looking over the field with the view of securing leases.

A. C. Koppe of Houston, Texas, has purchased a tract of land on the Mesa near Capitan and will move to the site with his family soon. It is Mr. Koppe's plan to start a colony of Texas people in that vicinity and several other large tracts of land are being looked over with the view of purchasing. Most of the land in question is good agriculture land and it is believed that homeseekers will soon be coming from the Lone Star state in large numbers. Most of the settlers are Germans and have had a wide experience in farming.

Have You This Habit?

By Margaret Morison

TALKING—ACTING

AS THE professor picked his way down the streaming street through the last violent torrents of the storm, he saw Eddie Clapper's little car standing at one almost flooded curb. The tiny runabout was packed with the squirming legs and romping bodies of seven children; they somersaulted over the wheel, they stood on their heads upon the seat, they crammed themselves into corners meant for packages and umbrellas. Then upon this confusion appeared Edward, snugly encased with a shiny rubber coat. Standing on the sidewalk at a yard's distance, Edward began to harangue the infants:

"Now you get right out of there. Don't you know that if one of you knocked the brake you might start off and kill yourselves? The engine's going and my chains aren't much use in this slippery weather. You have no right anyway to get into my car without permission. I might call the police if I wished and have you all arrested."

Here from the fruit shop where Edward had been buying peaches emerged a coatless, hatless Italian. One small boy he seized by the leg, another was yanked through the far side of the car, the rest evacuated of their own accord, and the Italian without a word went back to his shop leaving Edward in possession. With an expression of, "See what a fine boy am I," he got aboard in a leisurely way and drove off.

The next fall Eddie Clapper was appointed delegate to a national convention that was being held that year in a western city, and every night for two months Eddie talked at meetings of what the convention would accomplish. The professor went to hear him. Eddie was in his element as he beamed and smiled upon his already convinced audiences, and everybody had a fine time. As yet Eddie Clapper had never talked against opposition.

Then came the day of his departure. The special train that was to take the delegates to the convention had been made up, and the seats were beginning to fill. Several of his friends, among them the professor, had come to see Edward off. Quarter of an hour before starting time, he had not appeared. Ten minutes of, and he was not there. The clock hands advanced. No Edward. With three minutes left, the professor went off on a final search. Outside the station he found Eddie standing within a tight little circle of the other party. They were egging him on and drawing him out and Eddie, perfectly happy to be talking, stood there forgetful of his train and of action. Though the professor seized upon him they missed it, and for the whole session the faction of fended campaign material for the other side. But Eddie Clapper himself continued, as long as the professor knew him, to talk glibly and to act feebly.

HAVE YOU THIS HABIT?

(© by Metropolitan Newspaper Service.)

A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

OBJECTIVES

SOME folks would go
To Tokyo,
And some to far Peru;
Some to Berlin,
or old Pekin,
And some to Timbuctoo.

Some travelers seek
The Arctic bleak,
And others quaint Japan,
And some there be
Who think Paree
The fairest goal of man—

And I admit
There's much in it—
I, too, rejoice to roam,
But I confess
These feet of mine
Are happiest set for—HOME!

(©, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

The Why of Superstitions

By H. IRVING KING

REVENGE ON BACKBITERS

IF YOU have reason to believe that people are slandering you bite the corner of your apron and the back biters will bite their tongues. This is for women. Another way, applicable to both sexes, is to pinch your ear and the person who is talking about you will bite his tongue. These charms work, of course, by sympathetic magic—like causes like. Your apron is a substitute of the slanderous tongue of your traducer; you bite it and the slanderer, by reason of the magic sympathy set up, responds by doing actually what you have done imitatively. Pinching the ear is a good simulation of biting the tongue and reacts upon the backbiter in the desired manner. It is, moreover an especially appropriate act of simulation in such cases because of the connection between tingling ears and "people talking about you"—a superstition which has already been dealt with in this series. These superstitions are widespread as are all the superstitions connected with sympathetic magic. It is worthy of note that while the doctrine of sympathetic magic was one of the earliest results of the efforts of primitive man to establish a relation between cause and effect so a belief in that same magic is the most universal of superstitions today.

(©, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

First Declaration Copies

The first printed copies of the Declaration of Independence which were sent out contained only the names of the president of the congress and the secretary. The parchment with the original signatures was deposited with the Department of State. In 1823 John Quincy Adams had a copperplate facsimile made to give copies to the signers or their heirs.

"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

LUCINDA

LUCINDA is a Seventeenth century product. It is the romantic version of Lucy, a name borne by many noble ladies of that period, whom poetry preferred to address as Lucinda, under the impression that the latter was more pleasing and popular than the simple Lucy.

Lucinda, of course, signifies light. Her origin is with the Latin word lux, meaning light, which gave rise to the favorite old Roman name Lucius, one born at daylight, or one of fair complexion, as some translations would have it.

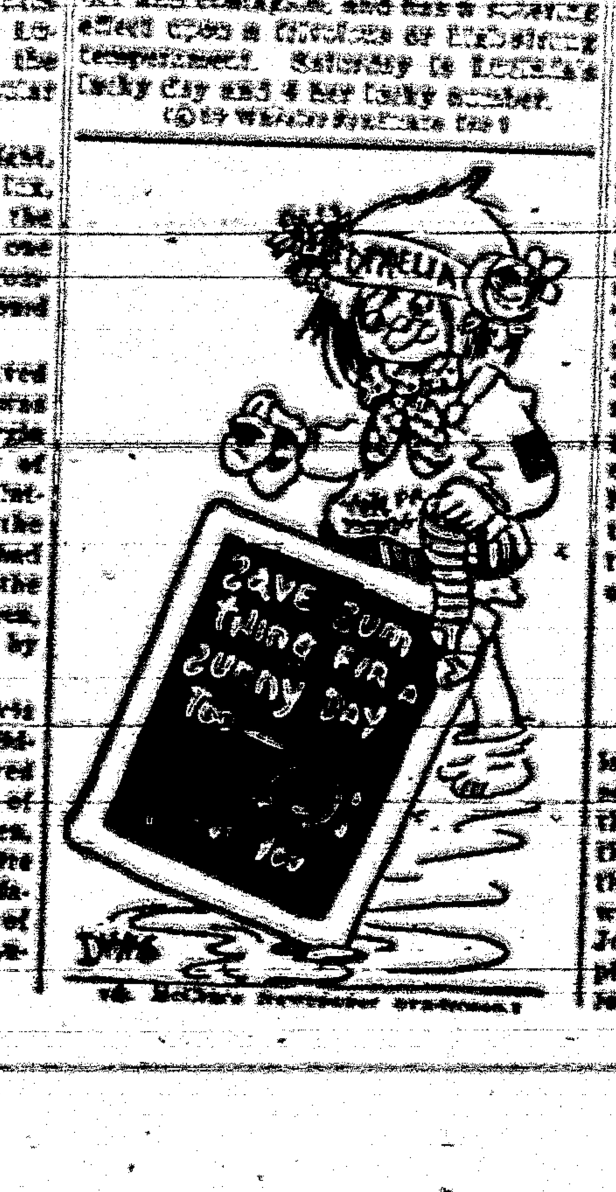
The first feminine form which paved the way for the rise of Lucinda, was Lucia. This name belonged to a virgin martyr of Syracuse, whose name of light, being indicated by early painters by a lamp or by an eye, led to the legend that her beautiful eyes had been put out. Santa Lucia was the patroness of Neapolitan fishermen, and her name was soon adopted by the Normans.

The daughter of the earl of Marcia was baptized Lucia in the time of Edward the Confessor. France received her as Lucie through the House of Blois. One Lucie, a sister of Stephen, was among those lost in the White ship. In England, Lucy was the favorite form, until the affectation of the Seventeenth century produced Lucinda.

Lucy alone, another popular English version, had its counterpart in Italy in Lucinda, and in France in Lucienne.

The amethyst is Lucy's talismanic gem. It will safeguard her from slander and contagion, and has a soothing effect upon a frivolous or flattering temperament. Saturday is Lucinda's lucky day and 4 her lucky number.

(© by Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)



(©, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Judge Hewitt was here Wednesday from White Oaks.

Harry Aguayo was down Monday from his home in Tortolita Cañon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Johnson and little son were here Tuesday from Ruidoso.

C. C. Merchant, of Capitan, paid our town a short visit Monday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Doyle Rentfrow were in Tuesday from their home near Twin Peaks.

Mr. and Mrs. James Greer brought their baby here for a slight operation yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ferguson were down the latter part of last week from their Mesa home.

Judge Crews was a visitor yesterday from Oscuro, attending a hearing before the court here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Paden spent the week-end with friends in El Paso, returning Monday morning on 2

Agnes Ruth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Farris, had her adenoids removed yesterday at the Johnson hospital.

The Ziegler party left Sunday for an overland trip to the Grand Canon. They will also visit other points of interest before returning.

H. B. Forehand brought in this week the first to al-grown water melons of the season. They were juicy, sweet and delicious, even though lacking the size of the melon grown further south.

George L. Crick returned this week from Santa Fe. He, as a member of the State Tax Commission, has spent the past two months in the capital and in other parts of the state, looking after tax valuations. He expects to return to Santa Fe tomorrow.

Lorne Hendricks, who had been visiting Aileen Haley the past two weeks, returned to her home in El Paso on Tuesday's No. 3.

A fine ten-pound girl put in an appearance Sunday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Carr. All concerned are doing well—including Tom.

Harry Straley was down from Ancho Tuesday. The continued dry weather is playing havoc with range and crops in his section, he says.

H. F. Dockray was over yesterday from Capitan. "Shorty" reports good grass in some sections on the east side, while other portions are not so fortunate.

Frances Castleberry, of El Paso, is making a two-weeks' visit with Aileen Haley. The two girls are enjoying an outing with the Dingwalls at Eagle Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan E. Johnson were down Tuesday from Eagle Creek Lodge, to which point they had motored a few days previous from their home in El Paso.

W. H. Guthrie, who formerly lived in the Rabenton country, but now makes Capitan his home, was over Monday and made this office a pleasant call.

Judge E. R. Wright, a prominent lawyer of Santa Fe, was here yesterday in the interest of clients in a bond hearing before Judge Mecham.

A. B. Cromwell, pipe line superintendent, was down yesterday. He says the laying of the new pipe line from the South Fork intake to the stand-pipe, below old Bonito City, will be completed this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ewing are down today from the Mesa Ranger Station with their little girl who has been quite ill for some time. The little one is greatly improved and high hopes are entertained for her recovery.

Mrs. Annie E. Lenet, of Roswell, who is visiting her daughters at their summer homes on Eagle Creek, spent Tuesday in Carrizozo with others members of the family.

Lon Atkinson, wife and daughter were here yesterday from Corona. They visited the Johnson hospital and Mrs. Atkinson had a tumor removed from her tongue.

Mrs. W. C. Merchant returned Wednesday morning from a trip to Vaughn, to which point she had accompanied her mother, the latter going on to Dallas, Texas.

M. U. Pixley loaded out two cars of yearlings—steers and heifers—yesterday for the Kansas City market. They were a splendid bunch of stuff, and are estimated to average 600 pounds.

J. B. French, son Miller and G. J. Dingwall returned Wednesday night from a week's outing in the mountains of northern New Mexico and southern Colorado.

T. A. Spencer returned this morning from a two-weeks trip to Chihuahua, Mexico, where his company has several thousand head of cattle. He reports a shortage of moisture and a consequent deterioration in the range.

Bud Wingfield was here Monday from Three Rivers. Bud now uses his left hand in shaking with old friends, as all the fingers on his right hand were torn off about a year ago by becoming entwined with a rope, and a bad-acting horse on the other end.

Fred (Shorty) Dawson left last Tuesday morning for Cook's Peak, Luna county, where he went to take a hoist job on a mine. He leaves oodles of friends here who not only wish him well in his new location but also hope his absence will not be prolonged.

Lawn Fete

Last Friday evening a large crowd gathered at the Brickley home to witness the demise of the Carrizozo Entertainers—not the individual members, but the organization. Invitations, giving the date of the birth of the organization, its purpose, accomplishments, receipts and expenditures, and requesting the presence of friends at its wake, were sent to a large number, of which over two hundred responded. Lawn and home were brilliantly lighted, speeches, music and games filled the program until the big feed was announced, when all fell to with a hearty good will—for "drink and be merry" was the slogan of the hour. It was one of the most delightful affairs ever given in the town, and will long be remembered as the fitting passing out of an organization that has dispensed so much pleasure to our people during the past two years.

Notice

School Books will be sold for cash only. Books ordered will require a deposit. Schools open on Sept. 15th.

PATTON'S DRUG STORE.

Carrizozo Eating House

Sunday Dinner

August 24

Consomme Royal

Roast Goose Spiced Apples

Celery Dressing

Veal Cutlets Milanaise

Green Peas in Cream

New Potatoes

Stuffed Tomato Salad

Hot Rolls

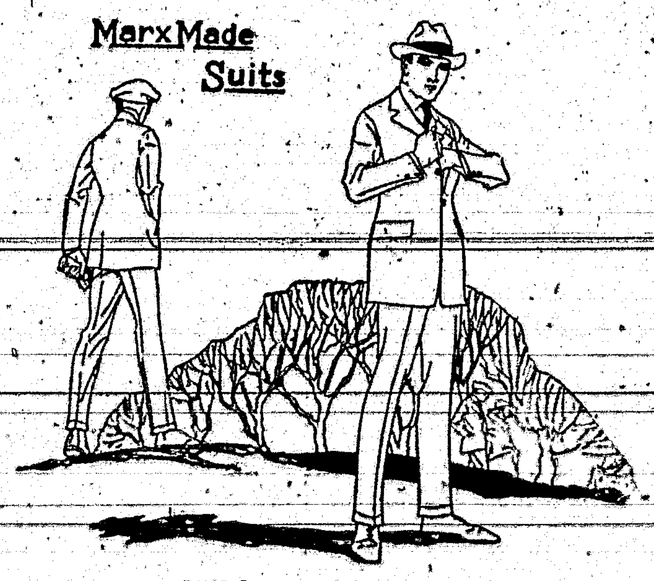
Vanilla Ice Cream

Chocolate Cake

Coffee Tea Iced Tea

New Fall Suits for Men and Young Men

Marx Made Suits



"Beyond Criticism"

is what those appraising eyes are saying of the happy man who has purchased one of our new Clothcraft or Marx & Haas Suits for Fall wear.

Because—

They are unfailingly neat and dignified and perfectly suitable for any occasion.

Because—

They are made in styles that appeal to both men and young men.

Because—

They are constructed of excellent Worsted materials that are guaranteed to give you the best of wear and service. You'll be surprised when you've examined these models, in gray, blue and brown, that the price is so attractively moderate.

Ziegler Bros.

Universal Providers. CARRIZOZO, N. M. Established 1896

Just Received

Our New Fall Ginghams

Percales, Sheeting

Sateens

Men's Hats

Ladies' Fall Ready-to-Wear

arriving soon.

Suits, Coats, Dresses

Sweaters

Congoleum Art Squares

6 x 9 and 9 x 12

Carrizozo Trading Company

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

Bonds to be Returned

Judge Mecham heard yesterday the application of owners of $12,950 in Liberty Bonds, which had been deposited in the Exchange Bank, for their return. The court granted the application, and directed that the bonds be returned to those who had deposited them with the bank, the decision, in effect, being that the bonds constituted a trust fund. The bonds will, therefore, be delivered to those depositing them.

Appendicitis

Chester, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Cochran, of White Oaks, was operated on Monday at the Johnson Hospital for appendicitis. The appendix had ruptured, and the great danger was from peritonitis, but that seems to have been overcome and the patient is improving daily.

Democratic Primary Call

A primary convention of the Democrats of Precinct No. 14, Carrizozo, is hereby called to convene in the Court House, on Saturday, August 30, 1924, at 8:00 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing thirty-five (35) delegates to represent said precinct in the Democratic County Convention which has been called to meet at Carrizozo, New Mexico, September 2, 1924. All Democrats and all who believe in the principles of the Democratic party are invited to attend and to take part in said primary.

ULA G. MAYES,
Precinct Committee Member.

Sweetmilk 15c per quart or 2 quarts for 25c. Plenty of sweet cream; get your orders in early. Milk deliveries twice daily.

Phone 138-F 2 Rustler's Dairy.

Special Facilities For Banquet and Dinner Parties.

Carrizozo Eating House

E. H. SWEET, Manager

Table Supplied with the Best the market affords.

Going to California ?

EL PASO & SOUTHWESTERN SYSTEM

Take the Golden State Limited

(The Convenient Train)

For Arizona and California Points

Call on Local Agent for full information regarding rates, schedules, and reservations, or address

JNO. D. MARSH, G.P.A., El Paso, Tex.

LUMBER

And Building Material, Paints and Glass

Western Lumber Co., Inc.

Phone 39 E. E. STEWART, Manager.

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