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"WE REACH THE HOME"

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County Clerk

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS A. CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

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SIGNING CHECKS

GRANDFATHER was very punctilious as to the methods he used in doing business. He paid his debts as regularly and surely as sunrise, but he was distrustful of banks. He was afraid that the money would not be there when he drew on it. So he kept his monetary possessions in gold usually, in an old stocking concealed under a loose brick at the side of the fireplace. When he bought anything, from a plug of chewing tobacco to a farm, he paid for it in real money taken from the old sock. We thought him very old-fashioned, but I am beginning lately to see the wisdom of his procedure. There was no charging accounts with him; no protested checks, none returned marked "N. S. F."; the transaction was closed when he paid the money, and that was the end of it.

Young Morton, an acquaintance of mine, is not so distrustful of the banks as was my grandfather. He puts his money in and keeps on drawing until the checks give out. He does not consider the bank as a depository of his funds, which he must account for carefully, never taking out more than he has put in. It is an inexhaustible source of supply to him which the banks should consider themselves lucky in being allowed to handle. He writes checks when he knows there is no money to his account; he writes them in the hope that there will be money by the time the check gets back; he writes them even on banks in which he never had money because he happens to find a check of that bank.

It is the inexperienced youth who does this, you say; the boob from the country town who has never before had a bank account, who is hard up and who has little money to manage. I wish it were so. Carelessness is the general cause, thoughtlessness, irresponsibility, disregard of the law, the desire to put something over.

A checking account is a convenience, but no young person should be allowed to open one up until he has been taught something of the responsibilities of business.

NEW MEXICO MAKING RAPID STRIDES IN EDUCATION

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 23.—"Public education has made wonderful progress in New Mexico in the last dozen years and we have reason to feel justly proud and encouraged over the outlook for the future of our state," says Miss Isabel L. Eckles, state superintendent of public instruction, in her biennial report.

Enrollment has climbed from 18 per cent of the population to 23 per cent and the average school year from 125 days to 174. Teachers' salaries now average more than $1,000 in comparison with $369.69 for men and $369.89 for women in 1911-1912.

Educationally the state has been brought "from the cellar position in 1890 to 38th in 1910 and 31st in 1918," say the report. "Measured in this scientific manner we do not know exactly where we stand this year in comparison with the rest of the United States, but we do know that we have substantial gains. In support of this contention we point to these facts: (a) New Mexico is 28th in average yearly salaries of teachers: (b) that while the state in wealth per child ranks only 37th in expenditure per child we rank 28th (c) that in high school attendance and percentage graduated we are, for the first time, equal to the average for the entire United States."

One of the accomplishments of the last two years was doing away with the third grade teachers' certificate and making the requirements for a second grade certificate equal to those formerly in force for the first grade certificate.

One and two-teacher rural schools are gradually going as a result of an increased school population and consolidation of smaller schools. Only 332 one-teacher schools remain out of 1526.

"The standards of our schools compare favorably with those of the nation, says the report. "In fact, out of a total enrollment of 7952 students 64 per cent or a total of 5134 students, are attending schools accredited by the Central association of colleges and secondary schools, the highest accredited authority in the United States."

AFTER GASOLINE—WHAT?

We have been reminded so many times by experts and near-experts that the end of the "gasoline age" is in approaching and that it will not be many years, some say as low as 10 or 12 when other fuels will have to be found to supplant the scarce gasoline.

It is perhaps true that there will be very little gasoline to be had in a few short years. However there is one alternative which might bring prosperity to a larger class than those interested in oil production, and that is the American farmer.

There is almost, and maybe enough of waste products on American farms to produce enough alcohol to entirely supplant the gasoline now used. Much of the fruits, grains, etc., produced on American farms is of inferior quality and of too poor a grade to go into competitive markets. None of it is too poor in quality to be available for the production of commercial alcohol.

At the present time there are no federal statutes that will encourage the production of commercial alcohol, and any one trying to do so at once would run into a maize of "red tape" that would take all aspirations out of mind.

A few years ago a law was passed that permitted the manufacture of industrial alcohol for fuel or mechanical purposes, but one of the departments of government hedged the production of alcohol, no matter for what purpose with so many rules, regulations and bunches of red tape that any one atempting this sort of manufacture was in danger of going to the penitentiary for life. In fact the manufacture of alcohol was hampered to such an extent that there is well-founded suspicion that the big oil interests were inimical to the manufacture of any product, that might compete with oil or gasoline.

But at some near future time it is probable that alcohol will be made for fuel and for use in autos, and all internal combustion engines. Alcohol can be manufactured from the waste products on American farms, and with very little effort for increased production of any kind the farmers could provide material for the manufacture of all fuel liquids that are needed. This would turn poverty into prosperity for many hundreds of thousands of farmers.

It is said by those who know the technical part of the matter that a very little change is needed in the design of the combustion engine that uses gasoline to make it use alcohol.

Had it not been for short-sighted policies there would have been many thousands of small alcohol plants in the United States at the present time, and then what gasoline we have would last longer; our farmers all would have been better off, and vast quantities of low grade grains and enormous crops of vegetables that could not be marketed could have been turned into profit.

It is not a chimerical idea, for Germany has long fostered the manufacture of fuel alcohol from wastes of the farms.

No one need be alarmed by the fact that our gasoline supply will soon fade, for there will be other fuels and no doubt they will be based upon alcohol produced from the waste products of American farms.

SAN JUAN WOOL GROWERS CONTRACT FOR THE 1925 CLIP AT 40 to 43 CENTS

Aztec, N. M., Dec. 27.—During the first of the week most of the wool growers in this part of the state contracted the sale of the 1925 clip at prices ranging from 40 to 43 cents per pound. These prices are higher than for the year of 1924 and indicates that both foreign and domestic wool will bring high prices during the entire year of 1925.

It is the belief among most of the sheep men that the prices of lambs for the coming year will also be higher and will range from 10 to 11 cents per pound. Most of the sheep men are now in prosperous condition and sheep raising is rapidly becoming one of the big industries of the valley.

"1925"

Night and the New Year comes,
And the Old Year totters on.
The smiles and the tears,
The hopes and the fears,
Of the Old Year's days are gone.
May the year that is now
Bring joy to you,
And hope and peace without end—
May all that is good and glad in
years,
Is my wish to you, my friend.

—BESSIE GRAHAM GOTTLIEB

NATIONAL FOREST POLICY DEVELOPED, SAYS CHIEF FORESTER IN ANNUAL REPORT

Clark-McNary Act, Big Event of the Year, Says the Chief Forester.

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 24.—The outstanding event of the year in national forestry was the passage of the Clarke-McNary Forestry Act, declares W. B. Greeley, chief of the forest service, in his annual report to the secretary of Agriculture, made public today. Chief Forester Greeley in his report lays special emphasis upon the development of a national forestry policy in the United States, a policy that has heretofore been almost entirely lacking as far as the 400,000,000 acres of privately-owned forest land is concerned. It is from this privately-owned forest land, Chief Forester Greeley says, that probably 80 per cent of the nation's forest products must come in the long run.

Several Important Features

Besides defining a national forestry policy the Clarke-McNary Act provides for co-operation with the states and individuals in fighting forest fires, for forest planting on farms, for instruction in forestry to farmers, for a study of forest taxation, and for the enlargement of public ownership of forest land through gift, purchase, and reservation of the public domain.

Chief Forester Greeley in summing up this part of the annual report declares that "Among the immediate things for which provision should be made by the Federal Government, are (1) the establishment of a definite program and fiscal policy for the extension of the National Forests by purchase, and (2) a concerted drive for the elimination of waste in the manufacture and consumption of timber."

Cash Receipts Over $5,000,000

Receipts from the 147 national forests during the fiscal year totalled $5,250,000, the report states. This money was received mostly from the sale of timber, which brought in over $3,000,000, and from the sale of permits to graze livestock, which brought in nearly $2,000,000. Miscellaneous uses such as water power and land rentals accounted for the balance. Expenditures for general administration and protection of the National Forests totalled approximately $5,004,000, of which amount about $2,000,000 was spent on fire prevention and suppression. Special funds spent on forest fire fighting totalled $467,100, of which $398,000 was spent in co-operation with the various states. Other sums totalling about $2,780,000 were spent on research, acquisition of forest lands, construction of improvements, and reforestations, road and trail construction within and adjacent to the National Forests increased in volume during the past fiscal year. The sum of $9,351,000 was expended on these projects. During the fiscal year construction work on 1,857 miles of roads and 4,805 trails was completed.

Maintenance work was performed on 7,422 miles of highways and 31,146 miles of trails.

Acreage Added to the Forests

At the close of the fiscal year covered by the report the Forest Service had 157,502,793 acres under its jurisdiction. This represented an increase of 265,986 acres during the year. One new National Forest, the Allegheny in northern Pennsylvania, was established durig the year. The report called attention to the fact that in the unreserved public domain at the present time there are about 10,000,000 acres of forest land, or land chiefly suited for timber crops, which should be included in the National Forest system. In the matter of military reservations arrangements have already been made to place such tres under the Forest Service for timber management purposes without interfering with military uses. Under the authority of the Weeks Law, 223,104 acres were acquired during the year at an average cost of $3.68 per acre, thus bringing the total acreage totally acquired since 1911 for National Forests in the East and the South up to 2,123,150 acres.

Bad Forest Fire Season.

In sharp contrast with the preceding year the fire season of 1924 has been one of the most critical in the history of the Forest Service, Chief Forester Greeley states in his report. Long continued drouth in the Pacific Coast regions made the 1924 season especially bad in California. In view of the hazardous conditions which existed in nearly all regions fire losses were kept surprisingly low in all the states except California. Complete figures for 1924 are not yet compiled but up to September 30, a total of 7,179 fires inside of the National Forests only had been reported, and over 500,000 acres of Federal land had been swept by flames. These figures greatly exceed the 1923 season which was one of the most favorable seasons the Forest Srvice has ever known.

Timber Sales Increased.

Sales of timber from the 147 National Forest during the fiscal year reflected the steady and substantial westward movement of the timber industry from the cut-over regions of the East. The amount of timber cut in the Federal Forests totalled over a billion board feet of which more than one-half was furnished by the Forests in the three Pacific coast states. The calendar year of 1923 witnessed the largest volume of timber sales the Forest Service ever experienced.

Drouth conditions and the foot and mouth disease interfered somewhat with the grazing of live stock on National Forest ranges. However, the report states that nearly 23,000 permits were issued covering the grazing of nearly 2,000,000 head of cattle and over 6,000,000 head of sheep, 54,000 head of horses, 31,000 head of goats, and 1,300 head of swine, a total of over 8,000,000 animals without counting young stock for which no permits are required. This number was 200,000 animals less than the total for the previous year.

Research Work Conducted.

Outstanding among the activities of the Forest Service during the past year were the continued research and application of new methods in timber utilization. A comprehensive survey of pulp and paper situation was made and the results published; the work of the various Forest Experiment stations was increased; the Forest Products Laboratory achieved notable results in forest investigation; and the elimination of wood waste between the forest and the ultimate consumer was subject of special consideration. The latter activity resulted in the first National Conference on the Utilization of Timber, which was assembled in Washington on November 21 at the call of the secretary of agriculture. The gathering was attended by nearly 400 representatives of wood producing, manufacturing and consuming industries.

The recreational and wild life uses of the National Forest properties are essential part of any sound plan of National Forest administration, Chief Forester Greeley states in his report. Co-ordination of these activities with timber production, he said, is wholly germaine to the practice of forestry.

Recreation Uses Outlined.

The report emphasized the need for substantial expenditures of funds in order that the constantly increasing number of recreation seekers may be better provided with essential comforts and shelters. The Forest Service now maintains about 1,600 public camp grounds. The number of persons who visited the National Forest areas in 1923 is estimated at 10,000,000. This represents an increase of 8,000,000 visitors since 1917. The increased use of the automobile is held responsible for this vast migration each summer into the forested areas of the country, as about 80 per cent of visitors to the National Forests come in privately-owned cars. The Forest Service took a prominent part in the National conference on Outdoor Recreation held in Washington last May at the call of President Coolidge.

Railroad News

Trainmaster J. P. Nash has gone to Tucumcari and is in his new position as trainmaster of that district. Mrs. Nash and daughter, Jacqueline, will depart for their new home in a few weeks. Mrs. Jennie Swain, Mrs. Nash's mother, is here from her home in El Paso and will remain with her daughter until she departs for Tucumcari. As much as we regret the loss of the Nash family, we are pleased at our esteemed trainmaster's advancement and extend the hand of welcome to the new local trainmaster, Mr. B. H. Horton, wishing both of these gentlemen a prosperous New Year.

Dispatchers D. A. Saunders and D. S. Donaldson spent the major portion of the present week with their families.

Bobby Kiel, who is working with the signal service crew of the S. P. and now residing at Corona joined Mrs. Kiel and the baby for a few days this week in a visit with the Sherwood Corn family.

Dispatcher Harry Dixon has been made chief train dispatcher at the offices in El Paso. D. S. Donaldson holds first trick, D. A. Saunders, second and Walter LaFleur the third, or "graveyard" trick as a matter of choice.

Conductor Getty will leave for the east in a short time to visit his wife, who has been ill for several weeks.

Dispatcher S. L. Northlane, (retired) was the recipient of a handsome traveling satchel as a Christmas present from his old associates in the service of the E. P. & S. W. The gift was presented after a luncheon at the Carrizozo Eating House by trainmaster J. P. Nash on behalf of his former servicemates.

Fort Stanton News

A round of pleasure and wholesome enjoyment unaccompanied by anything to be regretted in the slightest degree, so far as the writer could see was the story of the Christmas celebration at the Fort. The Sunday School started on the 21st with presents for all pupils and two oranges for every child at the Fort. Both Churches had services and celebrations of the Holy Sacrament.

Next, on Monday evening following, the Trowel Club, under the leadership of Messrs. Hoover, Copeland, Wunsch, Hendron and others gave a wonderful concert and entertainment of the highest merit, in the Wards, and at the Seamen's Social Club which was appreciated to the utmost by everyone, for about everyone was present. The program at each place was as follows:

In the Wards at 7 p. m.,

Selections by the Fort Stanton Orchestra

Vocal solo, by Mrs. W. W. Stewart, accompanied by Miss Helen Rice at the piano

Piano trio, Miss McClure and Mesdames Andrews and Garrod

Violin solo, by A. D. McNeff, with Miss McClure at the piano

Costume dance, by Miss Helen Titsworth

Selections, by the Fort Stanton Orchestra

The encores were most enthusiastic, showing how much the great treat was appreciated. After the program, the patients in the Wards were served with bouillon and wafers which was greatly enjoyed also. The Entertainers went to the Seamen's Social Club. Every patient at the Fort was invited by the Club whether a member or not and almost all of them came and were exceeding glad they did, for they had a treat. It was the same in the Wards, save that it was not so long, as the patients cannot listen long even to the inspiring rythm of music. There were more encores and Mrs. Copeland gave a most delightful clarinet solo and gave an equally entertaining reading, which was followed by a lively piano duet by Miss McClure and Mrs. Andrews. Following the entertainment, everyone was served with an abundance of sandwiches, coffee, cigars, cigarettes and all proclaimed that they had one of the finest times in their lives.

On Christmas Eve, Christmas trees and Santa Claus were in evidence everywhere. Stockings filled with oranges, apples, nuts, candy, a comfort kit and a present for every patient were distributed in the Wards and Amusement Hall. To accomplish this, Miss Taulbe and committe had worked under her most efficient and indefatigable leadership for three weeks and had planned so well that everything went as smoothly as if there had not been such a herculean task accomplished.

Under the leadership of Mrs. F. S. Copeland, in the Wards and Amusement Hall, a most delightful and appropriate Christmas Musicale was given. Christmas Carols, many of them; but not half enough, began the concert. Then came 'cello selections by Paul Schreiber, the musical genius of the Fort, ably accompanied by Miss McClure at the piano, followed by Mrs. W. W. Stewart with her rich, melodious voice in a solo and ending with further 'cello solos by Paul Schreiber, accompanied by Miss McClure. It was a program which harmonized perfectly with the spirit of the occasion, the feelings of everyone and exactly appropriate in length as well as perfect in execution.

All over the Fort were entertainments, dinners, socials, in tents given by the patients to their friends as well as in the homes of officers, personnel and employees in general as well as those visiting the Fort for the holidays.

Everyone is made sad by the news that our most capable and popular dietician, is to leave the Fort on January 1. Miss Kendrick has done her most difficult task here with the utmost skill and with the approval of all and carries with her the best wishes of every person at the Fort as shown by the fact that three farewell receptions in her honor have been given and everyone attended who could possibly do so.

Mrs. Ed C. Kreiger of El Reno, Oklahoma, is the guest of the H. M. Bullard and C. A. McCammon families for the present week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Gray and son, Walter, are here this week from Cloudcroft, visiting Mrs. S. C. Gray and the Wm. Reily family. They are well pleased with Cloudcroft, but the 9000 feet altitude makes it somewhat c-o-l-d- up there.

M. H Price was here from Jicarilla yesterday and returning on No. 2 last this morning, saw a passenger fall in convulsions between here and Ancho. Dr. Paden was notified and the man brought here on No. 1 and after receiving treatment, he was able to be out today. Bootleg, it is said, caused the trouble.

TALES OF THE OLD FRONTIER

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

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THE VALOR OF YOUNG GEORGE CROGHAN

HE WAS only twenty-one years old when he performed his deed of valor and won the Congressional Medal of Honor. Although he saved the old Northwest for the American flag, just as George Rogers Clark, his uncle, had done thirty-five years previously, the name of Maj. George Croghan appears in few of our school histories.

During the War of 1812 Croghan was in command of Fort Stephenson, a log stockade on the Sandusky river in Ohio which commanded the approach to two important bases of supply for Gen. William Henry Harrison's army. His force consisted of seven officers, all boys like himself, and 160 Kentucky riflemen. His only artillery was a six-pounder, affectionately called "Old Betsy" by the soldiers.

When the British invaded Ohio, Harrison ordered Fort Stephenson evacuated. Croghan insisted that he could hold it and Harrison reluctantly consented to allowing him to try. On August 1, 1813, General Proctor with 500 British regulars and 700 of Tecumseh's Indians appeared before the fort, demanded its surrender and declared that he might not be able to prevent an Indian massacre if he were compelled to storm the walls. Croghan's reply, delivered by a subaltern, was: "When this fort shall be taken, there will be no one left to massacre!"

After pounding away at the fort with artillery for a day and a night, a bombardment which made sad havoc with the ramshackle old stockade, Proctor ordered up a storming party. The fire of Croghan's Kentucky riflemen tore great gaps in the redcoats' line, but they rushed forward bravely until they reached the dry moat which surrounded the fort.

But Croghan was prepared for just such an attack. "Old Betsy" had been mounted in a corner blockhouse overlooking the ditch and at this moment a masked portholе was uncovered and the little six-pounder poured forth a withering fire at point-blank range. The ditch became a slaughter pen.

The storming party broke and fled. After this repulse Proctor gave up the fight. His total loss had been nearly 200 men. The American casualties were one killed and seven wounded!

REVIEW OF THE EVENTS OF 1924

Chief Happenings of the Past Twelve Months at Home and in Other Lands.

DAWES PLAN IN EFFECT

Europe on the Way to Economic Recovery—British Labor Government Overthrown—Republicans Win Great Victory in American Election—Flight of Army Planes Around World.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

Many events of great moment marked the year 1924. First of these in importance undoubtedly was the formulation, adoption and putting into operation of the Dawes plan for the payment of German reparations and indirectly the financial and economic regeneration of that country and Europe generally. The success of this scheme means much for the entire civilized world. Having been devised mainly by Americans, it adds to the prestige of America.

Wars were few and not especially important internationally. The outstanding ones were the civil war for the control of the government of China, the attempt of Spain to conquer the rebellious tribesmen of Morocco, the suppression of a rebellion in Mexico and a long drawn-out revolutionary movement in Brazil. There were also several of the always-to-be-expected internecine conflicts in Central America. On the whole Mars had rather an idle year. For a time the alarmists talked of war between the United States and Japan over the Japanese exclusion clause in the new American immigration law, but the crisis was passed safely, for the time at least.

Great Britain experienced the novelty of being under a Labor government which was fairly successful until it got tangled up with the Russian soviets, whereupon it was ousted, the Conservatives winning the parliamentary elections by large majorities and Stanley Baldwin again became prime minister. During the first quarter of the year the soviet government of Russia won recognition from almost every important country except the United States, but the soviet leaders continued to recede from their Bolshevik principles. Socialists captured the government of France and Herriot became premier. President Mustapha Kemal of Turkey and Dictator Mussolini of Italy were subjected to severe attacks from political opponents and were forced to more liberal attitudes.

In the United States the biggest event of the year was the national election, together with the sensational Democratic convention which resulted in the nomination of John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan, and the independent candidacy of Senator LaFollette and Senator Wheeler on a radical platform. Despite the oil reserve scandal that had laid the Republican administration open to attack, the voters of the land by a plurality of almost 10,000,000, decided that Calvin Coolidge should continue in the presidential office, with Charles Gates Dawes as vice president. During the long months of the campaign business in the United States had languished, but immediately after the election it revived rapidly, and at the same time there began a considerable boom in securities on the stock exchanges.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

When the year began the matter of German reparations was still foremost among the problems awaiting settlement. The commission of experts appointed by the reparations commission and headed by Gen. Charles G. Dawes of America began its work January 14 with the examination of Germany's capacity to pay. It functioned rapidly and with precision, formulated what has been known as the Dawes plan, and submitted its report on April 9. Two days later this was accepted by the reparations commission, and on April 15 it was approved by the German and British governments. Belgium, Italy and Japan accepted it on April 26, but France, mainly for political reasons, withheld approval for the time being. On July 15, Owen D. Young of San Francisco accepted the position of fiscal agent of the Dawes plan, and the same day the allied premiers met in London to discuss the operation of the scheme. Later they invited Germany to send a delegation, and the conference resulted in complete agreement. France promised to evacuate the Ruhr within a year, and almost immediately began to get her military and civil forces out of the region. The London agreement was ratified by the parliaments, the German reichstag passed the bills necessary for the operation of the plan and the pact was formally signed on August 30. It was the only scheme yet put forward upon which the various nations could agree, and its adoption was hailed the world over as the beginning of the recuperation of Europe from the disastrous effects of the war.

Germany began making payments under the Dawes plan on September 2. Next day Seymour Parker Gilbert, a young American financial expert, was appointed agent general of reparations, and on October 10 the big loan to Germany was offered to the world. It was promptly heavily oversubscribed in most countries. German industry responded instantly and the smooth and efficient operation of the Dawes plan seemed assured.

Several attempts were made during the year to forward the further reduction of armaments by agreement, but nothing definite was accomplished until September, when Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain submitted to the League of Nations his plan for an international agreement for security, arbitration and disarmament. The discussion was heated, and Japan refused to adhere because the plan prohibited wars based on internal policies of nations. Her delegates did not conceal the fact that they were referring especially to the Japanese exclusion clause of the American immigration law, which already had caused protests from Tokyo and boycotts and threats against Americans in Japan. They insisted the agreement must provide that any nation might ask the league to arbitrate internal affairs of any other nation, and the league assembly yielded to them and adopted the protocol with such amendment. Assent of the legislative bodies of all member nations of course was requisite, and as time went on it became evident this could not be obtained. The British parliament, it was believed, was almost certain not to agree since Canada, Australia and New Zealand were bitterly opposed.

In October Great Britain and Turkey were at swords' points over the old Mosul oil fields dispute, but they submitted the matter to the League of Nations council, which ordered the status quo be maintained for the present.

Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of the Egyptian army and governor general of the Sudan, was murdered by Egyptian nationalists in November. The British government, swiftly moving warships and troops to strategic positions, demanded an apology, indemnity of $2,500,000, punishment of the assassins, and, most important, concessions concerning the Sudan and the great irrigation project there. Premier Zagloul Pasha resigned and Ziwar, his successor yielded to all the demands. The cost of the trouble was the control of the Sudan, which was claimed by both nations.

Great Britain's war debt to the United States was funded on a basis generally satisfactory, and late in the year France began negotiations to fund her debt to us. The British government at once announced that if France or any other nation that was in debt to Britain paid the United States, she would expect to receive payment from them in proportion. This checked the proceedings for the time. Poland already had arranged for the funding of her American debt.

The Irish Free State registered with the League of Nations the treaty with England by which it was granted its measure of independence; but in December the British government protested against this action, asserting that the league had nothing to do with arrangements between sections of the British empire.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With the aid of the Liberals in parliament, the Labor government of Great Britain functioned through most of the year. It took office on January 22 with Ramsay MacDonald as prime minister. Its policies were fairly moderate, but several of its bills were beaten, notably those for the aid of the poor and for the nationalization of mines. It did not resign because no party then had a majority in parliament. However, the people rebelled against the treaties with soviet Russia which MacDonald negotiated, and on October 8 the house of commons refused him a vote of confidence. Parliament was at once prorogued and the general election set for October 29. At the polls the Conservatives won an overwhelming victory, getting 413 of the 615 seats in the house. The Liberal party seemed almost wiped out and the Laborites suffered heavy losses. Stanley Baldwin was selected to be prime minister again and on November 6 his government took office. To the great relief of France, Austen Chamberlain was made foreign secretary instead of Lord Curzon. Winston Churchill, a free trader and determined foe of socialism, was named chancellor of the exchequer.

England's most serious trouble internally continued to be unemployment. This increased through the year, and so, unfortunately, did the cost of living. In February there was a great dockers' strike which threatened to cut off most of the country's food supplies. But through the efforts of MacDonald and his colleagues it was soon settled.

France changed her government twice. Premier Poincaré was not in sympathy with the movement to restore friendly relations with Germany, and on June 1 he resigned. Francois-Marsal formed a ministry which lasted only a few days, and then President Millerand also gave up his office. The radical Socialists—who are not so radical there as in some countries—took charge and made Edouard Herriot premier, after Gaston Domergue had been elected President. On September 30 France turned out a balanced budget for the first time in ten years.

Austria in November lost the invaluable services of her chancellor, Mgr. Seipel, who resigned because of a general railway strike for higher wages and other unsatisfactory conditions due largely to the greedy profiteers of Vienna. He was succeeded by Rudolph Ramek. At one time or another during the year the governments of Japan, Belgium, Albania, South Africa, Yugo Slavia, Finland and Portugal also changed hands. Greece went further than that. Venizelos formed a ministry in January, was succeeded by Kafandaris in February, and he was followed by Papanastasiou in March. On March 25 the assembly, ignoring the protests of Great Britain, voted to depose the Glucksbourg dynasty and establish a republic, subject to a plebiscite. The people voted in favor of the republic on April 13 and the royal family went into exile. Nicolai Lenin, the master mind of soviet Russia, who had been incapacitated for a long time, died on January 21 and Alexis I. Rykov was chosen to succeed him as premier. The funeral of Lenin was an extraordinary demonstration and his tomb has become the national shrine.

The Turkish assembly voted on March 3 to depose the caliph and abolish the caliphate and next day the caliph left for Switzerland. President Mustapha Kemal worked hard for the prosperity of his country, but his dictatorial methods brought about a powerful combination of his opponents that gave him much trouble. In November this group forced the resignation of Premier Ismet Pasha, the President's right-hand man; he was succeeded by Fethi Bey.

Arabia's radical religionists, the Wahabis, under Ibn Saud revolted against the rule of King Hussein of the Hedjaz and that monarch abdicated on October 3 at the demand of the citizens of Mecca and Jeddah. Emir Ali, his son, was put on the throne, but had no better success than his father, for in the middle of October Wahabis occupied Mecca.

Germany's reichstag was dissolved March 13 and a hot campaign ensued. The Nationalists planning to restore the monarchy. In the elections the Social Democrats easily won. The cabinet of Chancellor Marx resigned May 27, but he was retained in office. Again in October the reichstag was dissolved, Marx having failed to reorganize the ministry satisfactorily. Thereupon he cut loose entirely from the Nationalists. New elections were held December 7. On November 7 the German budget was balanced for the first time since the war. The reichstag elections came on December 7 and the three parties supporting the republic and the Dawes plan won the most seats. However, Chancellor Marx found it so difficult to form a new cabinet that he and his ministers resigned on December 15, carrying on until their successors could be chosen.

The Fascisti won the Italian elections on April 6, but the tide against Fascism rose steadily. Sig. Matteotti, a Socialist deputy, was kidnaped and murdered by Fascisti in June and Premier Mussolini faced a crisis which he survived only by the most energetic action. He dissolved the national militia and reorganized his government and some of his prominent supporters were ousted. His opponents were kept fairly quiet until November when confronted by another attack in parliament. Mussolini frankly admitted the faults of the Fascists and promised to punish their excesses and to curb their utterances, beginning with himself.

China's civil war for 1924 broke out September 3 in the Shanghai region between the armies of Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces, the former being backed by Gen. Wu Pei-fu, military chieftain of the Peking government and the latter having the moral support of Marshal Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria. The Chekiang troops were victorious after a long campaign, but meanwhile Chang had moved on Peking and defeated his old enemy Wu, partly through the treachery of the latter's chief general, Feng Yu hsiang. President Tsao Kun resigned. Feng took possession of Peking, but was practically eliminated by Chang, and the Manchurian made Tuan Chi jui head of a provisional government.

On this side of the Atlantic there was the long drawn-out rebellion in the state of Rio do Sul, Brazil, the chief effect of which elsewhere was the increase in the price of coffee; and, early in the year, an attempted revolution in Mexico which caused the federal government a lot of trouble. Gen. Plutarco Calles was elected President of Mexico and was inaugurated on December 1. Gonzales Cordoya was elected President of Ecuador, Horacio Vasquez of Santo Domingo, Carlos Solorzano of Nicaragua and Gerardo Machado of Cuba. There was a rebellion in Honduras in the spring that was ended through the intervention of the United States, and a treaty of peace by the Central American nations was signed. In Chile a military group came to the fore and caused President Alessandri to resign. However, the senate refused his resignation and gave him six months' leave in Europe.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Politics consumed a vast amount of time and energy in the United States, as is the case every four years. There was little doubt from the first that the Republicans would nominate President Coolidge to succeed himself. Both Senator Hiram Johnson and Senator Robert M. LaFollette were candidates in the preferential primary states, but the former won almost no delegates and the latter only those from Wisconsin. The convention was held in Cleveland, opening on June 10 with Frank W. Mondell as chairman. The Wisconsin delegation presented LaFollette's substitute platform, which had no support outside that delegation, and it also cast its vote for the senator. Coolidge was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being: Coolidge, 1,065; LaFollette, 34; Johnson, 10. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois was nominated for vice president, but declined and the place was given to Gen. Charles Gates Dawes of Chicago.

The Democrats convened in New York on June 24 and did not complete their work until the early morning of July 10—the most protracted national convention in the history of American politics. Nearly a score of names were presented for the presidential nomination, with William G. McAdoo and Gov. Al Smith of New York leading. The former was credited with support from the Ku Klux klan and the latter is a Roman Catholic, therefore the religious issue became deplorably prominent. The committee on resolutions struggled over two points especially—whether or not the klan should be denounced by name and whether or not the party should declare itself definitely in favor of American membership in the League of Nations. Both questions went before the convention in minority reports and many fiery speeches were made. The delegates decided not to name the klan and not to declare for league membership. Balloting for a presidential nominee began June 30 and it was immediately apparent that there was a deadlock, for neither McAdoo nor Smith would give way unless the other would do the same. Day after day the voting went on, most of the other aspirants dropping out one by one. As the one hundredth ballot drew near the vote for John W. Davis began to grow. On the one hundred and third ballot the break came and Davis obtained a majority. The nomination was then made unanimous. Out of a dozen names put up for the vice presidency, Mr. Davis selected that of Charles W. Bryan, governor of Nebraska and brother of William J., and he was nominated.

While this was going on Senator LaFollette became the candidate of a third party that called itself the Progressive. He was indorsed by the chiefs of the Federation of Labor, and, apparently against his will, by the Socialist party. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana was given second place on the ticket. There were several other candidates, as usual, who cut no figure in the results. The evident plan of the LaFollette following was to cause a deadlock in the electoral college and throw the election into congress.

When the votes of the nation were counted on the night of November 4 it was found that Coolidge had carried 35 states, with 382 votes in the electoral college; Davis had carried 12 states, all in the "Solid South," with 136 electoral votes, and LaFollette had won only the 13 electoral votes of Wisconsin. Coolidge's popular plurality was nearly 10,000,000. The Republicans also won complete control of the next congress.

Among the interesting results of the day was the election of two women as governors of states. They are Mrs. Miriam Ferguson of Texas and Mrs. Nellie T. Ross of Wyoming. Al Smith gave an impressive demonstration of his popularity by overcoming a huge Republican plurality in New York state and defeating Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., for the governorship.

Scandal resulting from the leasing of naval oil reserve lands furnished material for bitter attacks on the administration and for long investigations by senatorial committees. Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior, was badly involved, and others were smirched. Secretary of the Navy Denby resigned under pressure. President Coolidge and congress took steps to bring the guilty to justice and to recover the reserves. Court proceedings are still going on. Congress gave considerable time to a bill for tax reduction and passed a measure that included many features urged by the Democrats and insurgent Republicans. A soldiers' bonus bill also was passed. The President vetoed it, but both house and senate overrode the veto. An immigration bill before congress contained a clause that would exclude the Japanese. The ambassador from Tokyo protested against this, and so vexed congress that the measure was quickly passed and signed by the President.

Four airplanes manned by eight army pilots started on a flight around the world from Santa Monica, Cal., on March 17. In the Alaskan islands the commander, Major Martin, and his plane came to grief and the other planes continued the flight. With many vicissitudes and some exciting experiences the flyers made their way to Japan, China, India, and so on through Europe to Iceland, where another plane was wrecked. The two remaining planes successfully flew to Greenland and thence home. Aviators of several other nations attempted the same feat, but all failed.

Curtis D. Wilbur of California became secretary of the navy on March 14 when Mr. Denby retired. Attorney General Daugherty resigned March 28 at the request of the President because his official actions were assailed and under investigation. He was succeeded by Harlan Fiske Stone of New York. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace died October 25 and Howard Gore was named to fill the post until March 4.

Friendly relations with Mexico having been restored, Charles B. Warren was appointed ambassador in February. Later he resigned and James R. Sheffield of New York was named. Cyrus Woods, ambassador to Japan, resigned in May and in August Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago was given that post. Hugh S. Gibson was made minister to Switzerland in March.

Congress began the short session on December 1. President Coolidge in his message urged economy and tax reduction and measures to relieve agriculture, declared himself in favor of further reduction of armaments, adherence to the permanent court of international justice, against joining the League of Nations and against cancellation of war debts and the United States by other nations.

The senate on December 11 passed the house bill appropriating $140,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the navy. The annual reports of the secretaries of war and the navy and of several commissions stressed the steady decline in our defenses on land and sea and in the air, but the President indicated that he was not in sympathy with the demands for huge sums to be expended on armament. The house passed the interior department appropriation bill carrying a total of $238,000,000.

Congress took a holiday recess from December 20 to December 29.

On December 8 two huge public benefactions were announced. James B. Duke, tobacco and power magnate, gave $46,000,000 to educational institutions in North and South Carolina; and George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak company of Rochester, N. Y., gave $12,500,000 to colleges, schools and hospitals.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR

Labor in the United States had a prosperous and in general a quiet year. There was not one general strike; wages maintained their high level and in many instances were increased. The New York Central Railway company increased the pay of 15,000 employees on January 22; Chicago teamsters won an increase in February by a short strike, and so did several other local unions later. Wages of various classes of railway employees were raised during the year by the federal board. Only the textile workers of Maine suffered a reduction, in November. Silk workers of Paterson, N. J., went on strike and so did the garment workers of both New York and Chicago.

The American Federation of Labor held its convention in El Paso, Texas. Communism and the labor party movement were again squelched, and Samuel Gompers was re-elected president. He and many of the delegates went to Mexico City for the convention of the Pan-American Labor Federation. Mr. Gompers was elected president of that body. While there he suddenly fell ill and was hurriedly brought back to San Antonio, where he died on December 13.

In July the federal trade commission ordered all steel companies to abandon the "Pittsburgh plus" system, which was said to work injustice to the Middle West. The commission also accused the Aluminum Company of America of questionable practices.

Organized labor won a great victory on October 20 when the Supreme court of the United States ruled that federal courts must grant jury trials in contempt cases growing out of labor disputes.

DISASTERS

While there was in 1924 no such terrific disaster as the Japanese earthquake of the previous year, the list of quakes, conflagrations, mine explosions, tornadoes and other visitations was long and the loss of life was heavy. The Red Cross was kept busy throughout the year. The worst of these occurrences were as follows: January 3, explosion in starch factory in Pekin, Ill., 36 killed; January 10, British submarine with crew of 43 sunk in collision; January 15 and 16, severe earthquakes in Japan, India and Colombia; January 26, coal mine explosion at Shanktown, Pa., 40 killed; February 5, 42 killed when pond broke through into iron mine near Crosby, Minn.; March 1, explosion of TNT at Nixon, N. J., killed 18; March 4, San Jose, Costa Rica, half wrecked by quake; March 8, mine explosion at Castle Gate, Utah, killed 175; March 26, landslide near Amalfi, Italy, killed 100; April 28, mine explosion at Wheeling, W. Va., fatal to 111; April 30, destructive and fatal tornadoes in Southern states; May 27, tornadoes in South killed 45; May 28, Bucharest arsenal blew up with great loss of life; May 31, 22 inmates of defective girls' school in California burned to death; June 12, turret explosion on battleship Mississippi killed 48; June 28, tornado killed 150 and did vast damage at Lorain, Ohio; in August, thousands killed in floods in China and Formosa, and 80 lives lost in Virgin Islands hurricane; September 10, mine explosion at Sublet, Wyo., killed 39; September 21, storms in Wisconsin fatal to 58; October 20, 14 killed by explosion on U. S. S. Trenton; November 12, hundreds of lives lost in earthquakes in Java; November 14 and 16, destructive conflagrations in Jersey City, N. J.

NECROLOGY

Of the many notable men and women who were claimed by death during the year these were the more famous:

In January: Mrs. Martha Foote Crowe, author and educator; Rev. S. Baring Gould, English author; former Senator Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia; John Leyland, English naval authority; Alfred Gruenfeld, Austrian composer; A. F. Adams, impressario of musicians; Dr. Basil Gildersleeve, American savant; former Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska; George Cram Cook, author and playwright; Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, diplomat and author; Nicolai Lenin, premier of Russia; Gen. Lee Christmas, soldier of fortune; W. C. Fox, former minister to Ecuador; Grand Duchess Marie of Luxemburg.

In February: Dr. L. S. McMurry, noted surgeon; Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of United States; Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge; Col. William Lightfoot Visscher, soldier and writer; Pierce Anderson, Chicago architect; Dr. Jacques Loeb, biologist; Rev. Mother Vincent de Paul, superior general of Gray Nuns of the Sacred Heart; Bishop Alexander B. Garrett in Texas; Bishop J. E. Orum of Mississippi; R. F. Goodman, millionaire lumberman of Wisconsin; Congressman B. G. Dupre of Louisiana; Bishop T. Meerschaert of Oklahoma; ex-Congressman J. L. Slayden of Texas; George Randolph Chester, author; Mrs. Lydia Commley Ward, writer.

In March: Ex-Congressman J. M. Levy of New York; W. F. Lee, Chicago publisher; A. H. Smith, president New York Central; Daniel Ridgeway Knight, American artist; Gen. P. Dangliis, Greek soldier and statesman; Lopez Gutierrez, de facto president of Honduras; Federal Judges F. E. Baker and G. W. Jack; Dr. W. O. Stillman, head of American Humane association; Dean N. C. Ricker of University of Illinois; Newton Fuessle, novelist; Barney Barnard, comedian; Gen. Robert Nivelle, defender of Verdun; Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, educator; James McNally, Chicago publisher; Sir Charles Stanford, Irish composer; Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent Anti-Saloon league; Glen MacDonough, musical comedy librettist.

In April: Charles A. Munn, publisher Scientific American; ex-Senator M. A. Smith of Arizona; Hugo Stinnes, German industrial magnate; William Bayard Hale, American journalist; Louis H. Sullivan, eminent Chicago architect; F. X. Leyendecker, artist; Eleonora Duse, Italian actress; Marie Corelli, English novelist; Lindon W. Bates, American waterway expert; Karl Helfferich, German statesman; J. Slout Fassett, New York political leader; G. Stanley Hall, psychologist; Charles F. Murphy, head of Tammany Hall; ex-Gov. E. L. Norris of Montana; Niels Gron, Danish-American diplomat; Sir Horace Nugent, English statesman.

In May: H. M. Byllesby, financier and engineer; Dean C. Worcester, scientist; Kate Claxton, actress; Mrs. Hubert Work, wife of secretary of interior; Katie Putnam, veteran actress; H. H. Windsor, publisher of Popular Mechanics; George Kennan, traveler and writer; Baron Constant d'Estournelles of France; Sir Edward Goschen, British diplomat; Victor Herbert, composer; Aaron Hoffman, playwright; Paul Cambon, French diplomat.

In June: Bishop H. C. Stunz of Omaha; E. S. Bronson, president National Editorial association; Peter Clark Macfarlane, author; Frank G. Carpenter, traveler and writer.

In July: A. A. Allee, second assistant secretary of state; Calvin Coolidge, Jr., son of the President; Palmer Cox, author and artist; Ferruccio Busoni, composer; Edward Peple, dramatist.

In August: George Shiras, former justice of United States Supreme court; Joseph Conrad, author, in England; ex-Senator C. E. Townsend of Michigan; Mary Stuart Cutting, novelist; Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, widow of the actor; Dr. Richard Green Moulton, educator; Senator LeBaron B. Colt of Rhode Island; Mrs. Lucy Page Gaston, anti-cigarette crusader; Charles B. Lewis ("M. Quad"), humorist; Adolph Seeman, pioneer circus man; Julia Reinhardt, actress.

In September: Edward F. Geers, noted harness driver; Dario Resta, automobile racer; Maria T. Davless, author; Frank Chance, noted baseball player and manager; Charles Zeublin, educator; ex-Gov. W. L. Douglas of Massachusetts; J. W. Schaeberle, astronomer; James Carruthers, "wheat king" of Canada; ex-Senator R. J. Gamble of South Dakota; Congressman W. R. Greene of Massachusetts; Brig. Gen. C. E. Sawyer, President Harding's physician; Estrada Cabrera, ex-President of Guatemala; Charlotte Crabtree (Lotta), veteran actress; H. L. Bridgeman, New York publisher.

In October: Sir William Price, Canadian capitalist; ex-Gov. Warren Garst of Iowa; Dr. W. A. Shanklin, educator; Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago banker and art patron; Anatole France, dean of French letters; E. L. Larkin, astronomer; Dr. L. C. Seelye, first president of Smith college; Senator Frank Brandegee of Connecticut; H. H. Kohlsaat, former Chicago newspaper publisher; Admiral Sir Percy Scott; British gunnery expert; F. Wight Neumann, impressario; ex-Gov. H. A. Buchtel of Colorado; John H. Wright, journalist; Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace; Laura Jean Libbey, novelist; Lew Dockstader, minstrel; Percy D. Haughton, football authority; Gen. W. B. Haldeman, commander of United Confederate Veterans; James B. Forgan, Chicago banker; Edward Bell, American diplomat; W. E. Lewis, publisher New York Telegraph; T. C. Harbaugh, author of Nick Carter stories; Frances Hodgson Burnett, author.

In November: Kai Nielsen, Danish sculptor; T. E. Cornish, first president of Bell Telephone company; ex-Senator Cornelius Cole of California; Ferdinand Peck, pioneer Chicagoan; Gabriel Faure, French composer; Gen. Anson Mills; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts; ex-Gov. W. K. Kitchin of North Carolina; President Samuel Plantz of Lawrence college, Appleton, Wis.; E. S. Montagu, English statesman; E. E. Rice, theatrical producer; Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Sr.; A. N. McKay, editor Salt Lake Tribune; Cardinal Logue of Ireland; Thomas H. Ince, moving picture producer; Gen. Sir Lee Stack, sirdar of Egyptian army; Mrs. Warren G. Harding; C. S. Fairchild, former secretary of the treasury; Duke of Beaufort; Giacomo Puccini, Italian composer.

In December: Cipriano Castro, former dictator of Venezuela; Mrs. Gene Stratton Porter, novelist; W. C. Brown, former president New York Central; Bishop H. J. Alerding of Fort Wayne, Ind.; William C. Reick, journalist; Chief Grand Rabbi Isaac Friedman of Vienna, in New York; Mahlon Pitney, former justice of the U. S. Supreme court; August Belmont, financier and sportsman; Edward Helsing, American artist; Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; Congressman T. F. Appleby of New Jersey; Martin F. Glynn, former governor of New York.

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WINTER SHOES ARE NEAT, NEVER GAUDY

Simplicity Is Feature of New Paris Footwear, Writer Says.

Despite the influx of numerous novelty leathers, the shoe mode in Paris is still dominated by kid, and the bottiers are generally confining the other leathers to the trimming, says a writer in the New York Herald-Tribune. Bizarre slippers are gradually fading from the picture and the present tendency is toward a neatly designed model which gathers the necessary chic from its own lines. For the morning stroll, the shopping trip and the afternoon tea an unostentatious plain kid shoe is the typical model worn by the smart Parisienne.

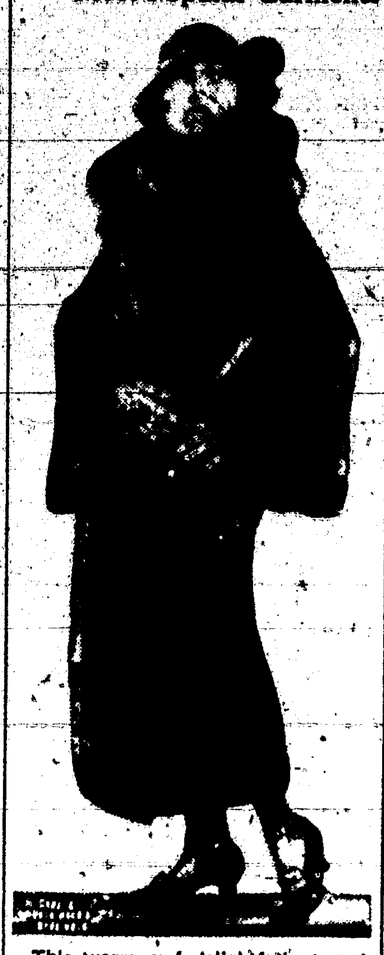
A shoe from Perugia, which has attained a strong foothold in Paris, is called La Moineau—the sparrow—and has been widely noted along the fashionable avenues in different combinations of kid. The model derives its name from the fourfold sparrow wings with which the outer sides are adorned. The most popular type is almost entirely black kid, with white merely lining and edging the wings. It is smart, yet quite simple, and an evidence of the trend toward simpler lines, fewer straps and fewer cutouts.

Julienne, Creco-Fils, Creco-Pere, Heilstern and other ranking shoe designers of Paris also make the shoe with less trimming and less cut-out. Everywhere there is evidence that the old bedecked and much-cut shoe is losing in favor of fastidiously simple models.

The meticulous Parisienne has adopted the smart kid oxford of one shade—preferably black, for the afternoon costume, and brown for the street suit. As for the jeune fille, she favors the kid pumps with black or brown vamp and a colored quarter. The colonial type still holds its own and is shown in many models of brown in two tones, with hose to match the lighter color. The regent pump is slightly more formal and is demanding the more conservative shades.

In a word, severity is the keynote of the daytime winter shoe although the evening slippers are quite as fanciful as ever. After kid, which is usually trimmed with patent or lizard, the modish materials for street wear are suede, patent leather, lizard and a stamped lambskin which resembles the latter. The smart evening slipper may be evolved from silver or gold kid, silver or gold brocade, satin or velvet.

Long Mink Wrap One of Most Popular Garments



This warm and delightfully luxurious mink wrap is the essence of the style and is one of the most popular of winter garments.

Charming Linen Vestee and Winsome Cuff Set

This chic vestee and cuff set is of linen in stripes of blue, rose and white, separated by narrow strips of black, finished off with crocheted round buttons.

Tunic Mode as Varied as Genius of Sponsors

The tunic frock continues to dominate the mode, and understandably, for it is one of those rare fashions which is adaptable to all occasions and to all types. For there are tunics and tunics, from the ultra long and tight, to the equally ultra flounced and flaring.

But withal the tunic mode is as varied as the genius of its sponsors. One prominent designer, whose opening occurred recently, showed, we are told, "a very good and simple afternoon frock with a tunic in black crepe split at the sides and at the back and buttoned with a few big buttons. The panels and forreau were bordered with silk braid. A narrow band of ermine round the neck gave a very young aspect to this pretty mode model.

The use of the neckband continuing in a scarf effect has been noted. It was a feature of the Jenny collection, according to word received from Henri Creange, and Patou, too, utilized this theme in many of his afternoon models. Quite often the dresses were made in two fabrics, one forming decorations on the other, or one used for the top and the other for the skirt.

Cat Fur in Demand

Cat fur is in great demand this season. It is dyed in exotic colors and, thus disguised, trims exotic gowns.

Importance of Buying Properly Dyed Material

"Dyed in the wool," whether applied to women haters or woolens, is a phrase which has come to stand for genuine qualities which cannot fade or be erased, but which are fixed and unchangeable. So it is easy to see that "dyed in the wool" cloth is much to be desired, and be looked for when you go a-shopping.

Now, wool may be piece-dyed, cross-dyed or yarn-dyed—"dyed in the wool." Piece dying is just what the name implies—the coloring of the goods after it is completely woven in the piece; cross dyeing is a form of piece dyeing—the material is woven with colored or black cotton warp, and wool or worsted filling, and afterwards dyed in the piece; while yarn dyeing is, of course, dyeing the yarn in the form of skeins or while it is wound on spools.

The important thing to remember as you shop for woolens is that you can tell the piece-dyed cloths from yarn-dyed cloths by unraveling a bit of their thread. The fabrics in which you can see that the dye is spread evenly all over the yarn's surface, and has penetrated into a greater or less extent, are yarn-dyed, "dyed in the wool." But if the dyestuff has not penetrated the yarn you can conclude that the fabric was piece-dyed.

Further, there are three different processes for yarn dyeing wools. Wool may be, first of all, dyed in the raw state, or "fleece-dyed." Fleece-dyed wool is best of all in goods designed for extremely hard wear, for it is the surest of all kinds to retain its color. Second, wool may be "slubbering-dyed," that is, pieces of the raw fiber are twisted loosely together and dyed in that form. Although this method is not quite so sure to mean thorough penetration as is the fleece-dyeing, yet the dyestuff penetrates the loosely twisted material fairly readily, and the result is quite satisfactory.

Renovating Velours

Your velours hat may need some freshening and then will serve another season with credit. This is the way to treat it: First remove the ribbon; then beat out all dust from the hat with a thin cane. Mix some fullers' earth into a smooth paste with cold water. With a piece of material the same color as the hat apply the paste to the pile. Set the hat aside for at least 12 hours to dry. Lastly, with a small, clean, toothbrush remove the powder, and all soil will come away with it; use a clean wire brush to brush up the surface.

Trimmed With Autumn Leaves

Hats of almond green velours are trimmed with autumn leaves. A huge cluster of purple and white violets holds in place the folds of a frock of black lace, while gold embroidery in an ecclesiastical design appears as the decoration on a draped beret of purple velvet.

Low in Back

The newest evening gowns are cut much lower in the back than in the front, and frequently the pastie or ornaments hang down the back instead of down the front in the conventional manner.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

TOMMY'S NEW SHOES

Tommy was not very old. Nor was he so very, very young. That is to say, he was not a baby. Not by any manner of means. He went out to play with others and with an older brother and sister, too.

He Was Ashamed of Them.

That was one of the reasons Tommy did not feel so very old. He was the youngest in the family. His sister and his brother were older than he was, and of course so was his daddy and so was his mother.

Christmas time was coming soon and all the boys and girls were talking about it.

"What are you going to ask Santa for?" they would ask Tommy. Tommy didn't know.

His mother had been sick during the fall and his father had been out of work for several weeks and Tommy had heard it hinted that Santa Claus had helped with the medicine.

"Perhaps," thought Tommy to himself, "Santa has spent all he can afford on our family, for he has to divide up Christmas between all the families."

And when he asked his older brother and his older sister if this were true, they said that he was right. They asked Santa to give them a little of their Christmas in medicines.

Not because they wanted medicines, but because medicines had to be bought and money hadn't been coming in—hardly at all.

For one thing Tommy wanted a bag of candy. He also wanted one of Santa's oranges. They were so much better than the ones at the store. Better than any other oranges could possibly be.

Tommy also thought he would like a little tin boat—just a tiny one to float in the bathtub.

But more than anything else Tommy wanted a pair of new shoes.

Perhaps that may seem a strange present for Tommy to have wanted.

He had his good shoes and his old shoes. Only his good shoes were not so very good any longer and his old shoes were so old that he was ashamed of them.

Maybe it seems to some as though a little boy wouldn't be apt to be ashamed of an old pair of shoes. Maybe you think a boy wouldn't think of his appearance and whether he wore old clothes or nice ones.

Maybe boys don't like to dress and fuss and all that sort of thing; but Tommy didn't like the feeling that he hadn't any better shoes to wear.

His Sunday shoes were beginning to show a little wear and his everyday ones were so dreadful.

He felt everyone looked at them. He felt he looked poor and he felt as though in some way people pitied him, and though he was only a little boy he hated that.

And he felt they thought somehow it was his mother's fault for getting sick and his father's for being out of work for a while.

He knew it was not. His mother didn't enjoy being sick or taking horrid medicine. And his father didn't enjoy not having work.

He looked very miserable sitting around the house or going out and then coming back again and saying to Tommy's mother:

"No luck this time. It's a hard time of the year."

Yes, there were a number of reasons why Tommy wanted shoes.

Then he could wear his Sunday ones for every day and his new ones for Sunday. And if, on the muddy spring days, he should wear the very old pair it wouldn't matter then, for he could say, "I just thought I'd wear this old pair so I could have some fun." They would know he had a better pair and it would be all right.

There Were Candy Bags and Oranges.

It was Christmas morning and Tommy awoke with a start. He heard his father shouting out Christmas greetings to everyone and all the family were wide awake and joyful.

"Mother feels better than she has for weeks," Tommy heard his father telling his older brother and sister "and last night Mr. Brown told me he had a job for me!"

Oh, how happy Tommy felt, but even greater than all the family rejoicing, it seemed to him at that moment, was the fact that Santa Claus had called the night before, even though he had had to do so much already. And there were candy bags and oranges and mittens and a beautiful, shiny, splendid pair of new shoes with a piece of paper sticking out at me, upon which was written,

"Tommy's new shoes, from Santa."

New Fumigant for Control of Weevil

Specialists Discover Remedy Suitable for Use in Grain Cars.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A new fumigant, which is non-inflammable and non-explosive but effective for the destruction of weevils in wheat in grain cars, has been discovered by specialists of the bureau of chemistry, collaborating with the bureaus of entomology and agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. This new fumigant leaves no objectionable odor in the flour or other products made from the grain. It consists of a mixture of four volumes of ethyl acetate with six volumes of carbon tetrachloride.

Made Exhaustive Tests.

The new fumigant was discovered as the result of an extensive research to find something to take the place of the highly inflammable and explosive carbon disulphide which was used extensively for fumigating grain, but the use of which in fumigating box cars loaded with grain has been prohibited by nearly all the railroads in the country, except at a few isolated points, because of the danger of fire and explosion.

Tests were made of more than 100 organic compounds and various combinations of these upon three species of grain weevils and the Indian meal moth, before discovery of a suitable fumigant that was non-explosive, non-inflammable, and without injurious action on the grain or the products manufactured from the grain. This new mixture kills practically 100 per cent of weevils in wheat loaded in box cars, when used at the rate of not less than 40 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of air space. At present prices the mixture costs 10 cents per pound. Figuring the average box car to have a capacity of 2,750 cubic feet and to be loaded with 1,300 bushels of wheat the cost of fumigating will be less than a cent a bushel, or to be exact, .85 cents per 100 bushels.

Old Method Outlawed.

Since the old carbon disulphide method, because of the danger of explosion or fire, has been outlawed by the railroads, except at two terminals, and allowed there only temporarily as an emergency measure, it is apparent that but for the discovery of a safe effective method for fumigating, the practice of fumigating in cars would soon have been discontinued. It is estimated that the savings effected by fumigating all weevily grain will amount annually to approximately $420,000.

The detailed results of this work will shortly be published in a department bulletin. A mimeographed sheet describing how to make and use the new mixture can be obtained from the bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Further experiments are contemplated to determine the suitability and dosage of this mixture for fumigating elevators, flour mills, etc., and for fumigating human habitations to destroy various household insects.

Method Found Good in Ridding House of Mice

Barium carbonate is the most satisfactory poison for rats and mice. It can be obtained at most drug stores. Three types of bait are recommended, meat baits such as hamburger and fish, cereal baits such as bread and rolled oats, and vegetables and fruits such as apples and canned corn. Mix one part of barium carbonate with four parts by weight of the bait. Mix thoroughly, adding water when necessary to make the bait moist. The bait should be placed where it cannot be eaten by domesticated animals, about one teaspoonful in a place. Rats and mice are usually less suspicious of a poison bait if it is placed in a paper bag or in a piece of newspaper which is closed by twisting the ends together.

Not Hard to Determine Value of Breeding Hen

Hens lay the majority of eggs during their first two laying seasons and especially during their pullet year, if they are early hatched. If a hen lays well during her pullet year she should be kept for another year as a breeder. If she lays well during her second year she should be kept for another year as a breeder. The older she is and the more culling she survives the better, for then she has proved that she has the vitality to stand up under long-continued laying, and consequently is valuable as a breeder.—Extension Service, Colorado Agricultural College.

Preparation of Soil

Deep and thorough preparation of the soil is the fundamental upon which to build a good summer garden. Vegetables have preferences just as do people, some like to be in the full sunshine and enjoy hot weather, others are more sensitive and prefer cooler conditions and occasionally a little shading. Some like a rich soil and others like a moderately rich soil. None thrive on a poor soil.

Making Success of Production of Pork

Pound Every Seven Minutes, Illinois Farm Record.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A pound of pork every seven minutes is the record of a quarter-section corn belt hog farm on which actual figures were kept for a year by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the University of Illinois. The operations on this farm and the plans of cropping and feeding were used as the basis for an exhibit which was shown at the International Live Stock exposition, held at Chicago November 29 to December 7.

The principal crops grown on the farm were corn, oats and soy beans, very little feed being purchased and much of the oats being marketed as grain. During the year 78,700 pounds of hogs were marketed, which was a little more than a pound every seven minutes during the entire year. The outstanding reasons for the success of this farmer, who did most of the work himself, are given as follows: Convenient arrangement, enabling the owner to care for the pigs with little labor; well-balanced rations, producing gains without waste, and continuous use of fresh pasture, providing cheap feed and keeping the hogs in excellent condition.

Roughage Is Great Need of the Growing Heifer

High-priced feed such as the milking herd must have is not required for the growing heifer, although she must have a liberal supply of good roughages, says G. A. Williams of Indiana, in an exchange. The heifer that will soon freshen needs a generous supply of mineral matter. Alfalfa, clover or soy bean hay supplies this need and furnishes the bulk to develop the digestive system. Silage is too watery and is also low in ash and protein for heifers. Not more than fifteen pounds a day is advisable. Some grain is needed to produce best results.

When the roughage is silage and a legume hay, ground corn or a mixture of grains, depending on the cost, may be used at the rate of two to five pounds daily. Without silage and with legume hay, reduce the grain recommended above somewhat.

With corn silage and timothy hay or corn fodder, make at least half the grain mixture a high protein feed such as gluten feed, cottonseed meal, soy beans or oilmeal. Timothy hay or corn fodder are never satisfactory alone. At least half the roughage must be legume hay. The producing ability and sale value of thousands of cows are greatly reduced because they were not properly fed and cared for while they were carrying their first calves.

Authorities Plan to Take a Farm Census

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Half a million farmers are to be asked to report to the United States Department of Agriculture the number of cows and heifers kept for milk this year compared with last, the number of hens and pullets of laying age, and the number of sows farrowed or bred to farrow this fall and next spring. Questionnaires will be distributed by the rural mail carriers.

This information is sought to form the basis for forecasting production and market supplies so that farmers may adjust production to demand and market their products in a more orderly fashion. Surveys of this kind were begun by the department two years ago in connection with pigs, and the success of the system has been such that the surveys have been extended to dairy cows and poultry.

Sweet Clover of Help in Building Up Soil

Sweet clover is one of the best crops to grow for the purpose of turning under to build up the soil. Not only does it add organic matter and fertility to the soil when the heavy growth is turned under, but the roots are active in storing up nitrogen in nodules when the proper inoculation is present. One of the best times to sow is in early spring, about January or February on wheat or rye fields. Another good plan, however, is to sow with oats or barley in the spring. This is suggested as the best method where the stalk field has been left over winter.

Farm Hints

The soil on a good farm should get better every year.

* * *

In cribbing immature corn, ventilation is one of the biggest problems.

* * *

The only advantage of a scrub cow is that it doesn't take so long to milk her.

* * *

According to the best figures at hand, a fool in the shed is worth two under a tree.

* * *

If the poultry is to go through the winter in good health and with high production, the house must be kept clean and sanitary.

* * *

If corn is once well cured, it will be almost certain to retain its germination. Some time after Christmas when it is thoroughly cured, it may be shelled, graded and stored in sack ready for planting.

DENVER BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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

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MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING
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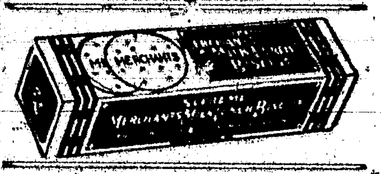

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INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
Commercial inquiries answered and information gladly furnished without cost. Address any firm above.

Pulpwood Could Be Grown in U. S.

Washington.—Under intensive forest management, sufficient pulpwood to meet further domestic requirements could be grown in this country, but "if our pulp and paper industry is to be permanent, forest destruction must give way to timber culture," William B. Greeley, chief of the forest service, declares in his annual report to the secretary of agriculture. Recalling that in 1922 the United States used 8 million tons of paper—more than half the world consumption—and that one million tons of it were imported, Mr. Greeley estimates that in 1950 the paper industry will require 15 million cords of wood annually. Of the 9 million cords of pulpwood used in this country in 1922, he adds, only 5 million cords were grown here, he said.

Reed Grills Prohibition Laws

Washington.—National prohibition, as it now exists, was placed on the grill by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, at a Senate committee hearing on the Cramton bill to make the prohibition unit a separate treasury bureau. Questioning witnesses, including officials of the prohibition forces, the Missouri senator asked what Congress could do to make prohibition agents honest; paid his respects to drug store whisky and suggested that the authorized addition of poison to industrial alcohol to prevent its use in liquor manufacture was "approaching murder."

Airplane Hooks onto Dirigible

Belleville, Ill.—The double feat of an airplane hooking itself on to an airship while both were in full flight, and then freeing itself to sail away again was accomplished for the first time at Scott field, near here a few days ago. The ship used was the army dirigible TC-3, and the plane was a Sperry Messenger, a small type. A metal hook attached to a frame over the motor of the plane was used to catch on to a small trapeze, swinging from cables slung under the bombing rails of the ship.

Spring Itinerary of Navy Announced

Long Beach, Calif.—Official orders received by Admiral S. S. Robinson, commanding the Pacific fleet, revealed for the first time the itinerary of the navy's maneuvers in the Pacific next spring. Sixty-five warships comprising the scouting fleet, air squadrons and control force of the Atlantic will leave Pensacola and Hampton Roads Jan. 12 for San Diego. The vessels are scheduled to arrive at San Diego and San Pedro March 9. The fleet will sail from these ports March 31, arriving in San Francisco April 5. Ten days later the vessels will depart for Honolulu, arriving April 27.

Alaska Gold Production $894,182

Fairbanks, Alaska.—Gold produced in the Fairbanks district and handled through the First National Bank, here, amounted to $894,182 during the fiscal year of 1924, ending Dec. 15, or $231,270 greater than in 1923, R. C. Woods, manager of the bank declared in an annual report published last week.

Colorado Coal Production Increased

Denver.—The decrease in Colorado coal production manifested during the late summer and fall months this year is fast being wiped out by increased production during the winter months, it was proved when the monthly coal report of James Delrymple, state coal mine inspector, was issued for November. The November production in this state was 968,584 tons, bringing the total production this year to 9,267,583 tons.

THE OUTLOOK

Published weekly in the interest of Carrizozo and Lincoln County, New Mexico.

A. L. BURKE, Editor and Publisher.

Largest Circulation In The County

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

SIX MONTHS in Advance . . . $1.00
ONE YEAR in Advance . . . $2.00

Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1911, at the post office at Carrizozo, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising forms close Wednesday at noon. News columns close Thursday night. If you do not receive your paper regularly, please notify the Publisher. Advertising rates on application.

OFFICE PHONE NUMBER 24

Foreign Advertising Representative
THE AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

Post Mortem

(Will Rogers in New York World)

NOW that we have gone over up on how and why he won, let us sum up on why the Democrats lost. The first is the league of nations. Now that may be a great thing and properly put in operation no doubt would, but why keep on trying it on the same voters when they don't seem to want it? I have time and again in an act, a joke or saying that I just knew and felt was good and funny. Well, I would tell it once and get no laugh, but I would still feel that it was good and try it again; same result—It would die standing up. I have, through my own bull-headedness, tried to make my audience see it as I did, but it couldn't be done.

That is just exactly the way with the league of nations in any form. You have given it a few trials, now for the Lord's sake, can it! If the Democrats want to help Europe, let them get in office first. Then they will be in a better position to help them than they will be, out of office. So the first thing to do is to find out how to get into office. If they would give half the thought to helping the man at home that they give to "Bromo Slovakia," they might come nearer presiding over the old Post Offices again.

Never mind about downtrodden "Ukrania;" downtroddon New York is the one with forty-five electorial votes. Concentrate your sympathy on Ohio and Indiana; promise to look after them. They've got a mess of electorial votes that if counted on your side on election day would look mighty sweet. "Slavonia" hasn't even been admitted to the Union yet. If the Democrats would only sympathize with Rhode Island, they'd have more electorial votes than the whole Balkan nations could furnish them.

Get yourselves in office first; then send underwear to Siberia. The Democratic party is worse off right now than the slums of Poland. There is more discontent in the Democratic party than there is between the Turks and Greeks. Study up and get yourselves some new "stuff" during the next four years.

Willie Bryan says he will devote a good portion of his time for the next four years in rebuilding the shattered Democratic party. This has been William's job for so long that the repairing process this time will be more difficult than ever after brother "Cholly" made such a mess of things.

The Santa Fe New Mexican says a man is something that can see a good looking ankle three blocks away while driving a motor car in a crowded street, but will fail to notice in the wide open country side, the approach of a locomotive the size of a school house and accompanied by a flock of forty box cars.

Fancy Halloe dates in cans, at 25 cents per can at Mayer's Cash Grocery.

An Epic of the Airplane

SINNERS in HEAVEN

By CLIDE ARDEN

A crack flyer, an English girl and the latter's chaperone, started via the air from London to Australia. They did not go to heaven but they dropped into an earthly place that was paradise for awhile.

Their adventures were entirely out of the ordinary and very thrilling, but in no way to be compared with a moral question that faced them. Can clean hands and a pure heart break a sacred convention? Can two people be married without a civil or religious ceremony? Did they dodge the difficulty or did they solve it? Did they regain their heaven?

Answers in This New Serial

Attention, Cattlemen!

We have strong Northern buyers for steers, Spring delivery. Contract now. List your cattle with us at once by wire or letter.

Crews & Franklin,
409-10, American Bank Bldg.,
El Paso, Texas. D-26-4t

Patronize your home town merchants. If they haven't what you want they can get it for you

Andy Gump—His Life Story—The Book of the Year—a real Gump book—a Riot of Fun—188 pages—Full of Sid Smith's Pictures—Popularly priced at $1. Uncle Walt and Skeezix—the book that will make you laugh. $.100—Outlook Art & Gift Shop.

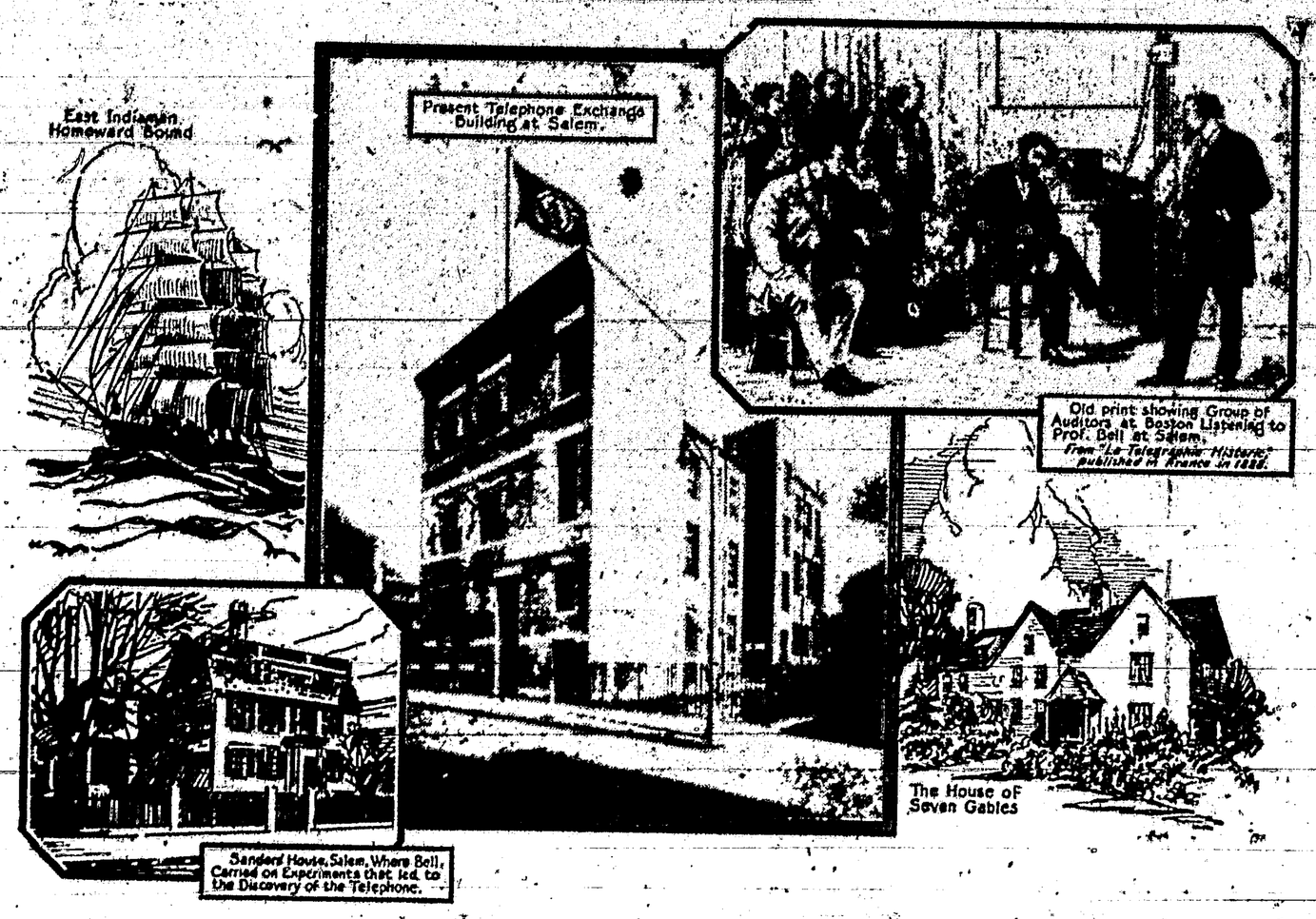
Sell your hides, pelts and furs at home and get the highest prices. You can do this by selling to Ziegler Brothers.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, a four-room adobe house, good cellar, cistern, garage, out-buildings and well. Write direct to,
George Ferguson,
Tucumcari, New Mex.
Nov. 21-tf

Every Day is Someone's Birthday; see the Cards at the Outlook Art Shop.

According to the Scottish Rite News Bureau, programs by the Scottish Rite Saxaphone Quartet, the Moila Shrine Singers and a lecturer, are being given under the auspices of the Masonic orders at St. Joseph, Mo., and nearby places.

Old Salem, Famous for Romance of Seafaring Days, Closely Identified With Early Telephone History



Old Salem town, once the principal seaport of New England, from which the square riggers cleared to sail the seven seas and returned laden with the riches of "Ormus and of Ind," the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, where the "House of Seven Gables" still stands, a monument to his genius, was closely identified with the early history of the telephone.

Here, in a quaint old Colonial residence (the Sanders' house shown in the illustration) Alexander Graham Bell did much of his experimenting that led to his discovery of the way to make a telephone that would transmit human speech.

Here, too, were laid the scenes of some of the early exploits of the telephone. It was natural that Prof. Bell should make his first public demonstration of the powers of his magic telephone in the city so closely identified with his epoch-making achievement. Thus it was that on February 12, 1877, Prof. Bell delivered his first lecture and demonstration of the speaking telephone before the Essex Institute, a scientific society at Salem, Mass. This first lecture on the telephone which was free to members of the Institute packed the place to the doors.

The demonstration of the telephone was over telegraph wires and Dr. Bell's assistant, Thomas A. Watson, was stationed in the Bell Laboratory at 5 Exeter Place, Boston, from which point he talked and sang into the telephone to be heard by the delighted audience in Salem about 20 miles away. The old print above shows the interior of the Bell Laboratory with Mr. Watson listening to Prof. Bell at Salem.

So great was the interest shown that Dr. Bell, on Feb. 23, repeated the lecture to another large audience that gladly paid admission to hear him, and it is recorded they were so enthusiastic that they wouldn't leave the hall at the close of the lecture, and it became necessary to turn off the lights to get them to go home. This was the beginning of Professor Bell's telephone lectures by which he was able to keep the pot aboiling until money began to come in from the leasing of telephones.

Today Salem is the telephone center of a large district in Eastern Massachusetts, containing six cities and many towns. Nearly 150 telephone employees work in Salem. At the local switchboard the operators handle daily on an average 38,500 originating calls and about 10,300 incoming calls from other central offices. Today 2400 outward toll calls and 2350 inward toll calls are handled in the toll room, Salem being one of the largest toll centers in the territory of the New England Company handling a considerable part of the toll traffic of the entire North Shore.

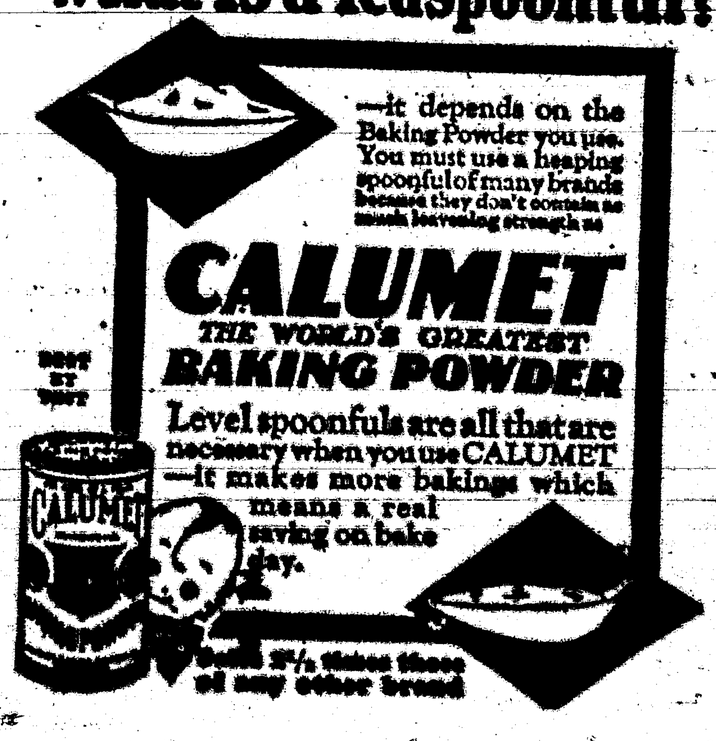
It is an interesting fact that at the close of 1885, eight years after Bell's historic lecture, the City of Salem had but 332 telephones and that at the end of the next decade, in 1895, the number of telephones had only increased to 351. In the next ten years there was a very large relative development and at the close of 1905 Salem had 1579 telephones. Another decade saw the telephones more than doubled and on Dec. 31, 1915, the city had 3725 telephones, which since then have doubled again, so that on Sept. 1, 1924, the city where Prof. Bell did much of his experimenting had 7601 telephones.

The body of an unknown soldier of the Cameron Highlanders recently in the work of exumation and reburial near Stonehouse, Scotland, has been identified as that of Will Muir and on that body was found a Masonic certificate of identification which was forwarded to the secretary of his home lodge by the Director of Records, Imperial War Graves, London.—Scottish Rite News Bureau.

Confidence in the Republican administration as expressed in the election of President Coolidge and a Congress in accord with his policies, is one of the great factors for the stabilization of prosperity in the United States. The outlook is bright for a long continued era of prosperity and profitable business in this country—Allentown Chronicle.

Isn't it great that this country is not run on the European plan?—Newcastle Courier.

What is a Teaspoonful?



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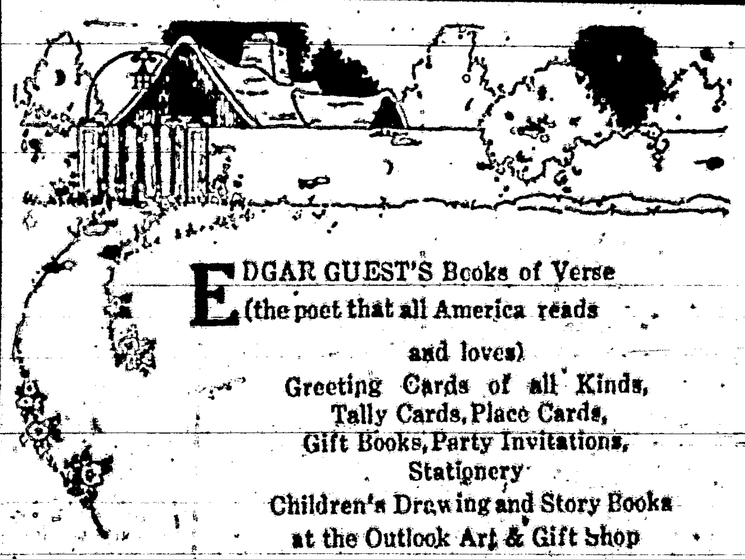

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Best that can be bought
Julian Taylor,
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Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
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Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Great reductions on Ladies' Coats and Millinery at,
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Methodist Church

(W. H. McPherson, Pastor)

Sunday School, 9:30 a. m., D. S. Donaldson, Supt.
preaching, 11 a. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.
Preaching, 7:30. p. m.

Episcopal Church

Rev. H. K. Stanley, Pastor

Services at the Wetmore building as follows:

Sunday evening, Bible Class at 7:00 p.m. Preaching at 7:30

Public cordially invited.

Catholic Church

(Rev. P. Otten, Pastor)

First mass, 8 a. m., preaching for English speaking people.

Second mass, 9:30 a. m., for Spanish speaking people.

Sunday School at 2:30 p. m

Evening services at 7:30 p. m.

Assignee's Notice to Creditors

All creditors having claims or demands against the "Western Garage" a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Mexico, and doing a general Automobile business at Carrizozo, New Mexico, are hereby notified that said corporation did on the first day of December, 1924, assign all its property, both real and personal to the undersigned assignee, in trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said corporation. Public Notice is hereby given to all creditors and those having claims against said corporation to file their respective claims and demands with the undersigned, assignee, at his office in the Village of Carrizozo, New Mexico, on or before the 2nd Day of February A. D. 1925, upon which date said assignee at his office in the Village of Carrizozo, aforesaid, will pass upon said claims and demands and either allow or reject the same or any one of them, as in his judgment may seem meet and proper.

Said creditors and each one of them and all others having demands against, said corporation, are further notified that all claims and demands against said corporation, must be filed in writing on or before said 2nd day of February, 1925, otherwise the same will be barred by the statute.

Austin Wooten, Assignee,
Post Office Address,
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, N. M.,
Nov. 13, 1924

Notice is hereby given that George W. Minor, of Corona, N. M., who on Sept. 13, 1920, made Add. S.R H.E. No. 046113, for NE¼ SE¼ Sec. 14, SW¼, W½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Sec. 13, Township, 1-S, Range 14 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 5-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. F. Davidson, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, N. M., on December 23, 1924. Claimant names as witnesses: A. S. McCamant, Edward Walden, E. A. Braswell, James Brown, all of Corona, N. M.

Jaffa Miller, Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Roswell, N. M.
Nov. 25, 1924

Notice is hereby given that Albert L. Jones of Corona, New Mexico, who on Oct. 18, 1921, made Homestead Entry, No. 048793, for S½ SE¼, NE¼ SE¼, SE¼ NE¼, Section 9, Township 2-S, Range 12-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before E. F. Davidson, U. S. Land Commissioner, at Corona, N. M., on January 7, 1925. Claimant names as witnesses:

Claude Porter, Wade Porter, Henry Durfee, Charley Bryan, all of Corona, N. M.

Jaffa Miller, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. Land Office, Roswell, N. M.
Dec. 18, 1924.

Notice is hereby given that Charlie Homes Graham of Corona, N. M., who on July 13, 1921, made Homestead Entry No. 049189, for S½ SW¼, W½ SE¼ Section 17, Subject to R. W. of El. Paso and Rock Island R. R. and Station grounds. Township 1-S., Range 13-E. N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three-year Proof to establish claim to the land above described, before E. F. Davidson, U. S. Commissioner, at Corona, N. M., on February 6, 1925.

Claimant names as witnesses, James M. Jolly, Robert S. Jones, George A. Sandlin, Patrick H. Buchanan, all of Corona, N. M.

Jaffa Miller, Register.
Dec. 26, '24-Jan. 23, '25.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

The holidays are approaching us. Christmas, the day of Good Cheer; New Years, the day of Good Resolutions. We wish our patrons in particular and the community in general, a "Merry Christmas." This wish comes from the warmest corner of our hearts and we fully realize that our efforts to please our rapidly increasing patrons has been appreciated.

Would it not be a Christian act for you to suggest this to any of your friends in whom you feel an interest? Come to the bank with them and help to start them on the road to prosperity before the New Year begins.

One of our savings pass books, with a credit of one dollar or more, would make a fine Christmas present.

Stockmens State Bank
E. M. BRICKLEY, Pres.
OTHO LOWE, Cashier
Member Federal Reserve System
Corona, - N. Mex.

Liberty Garage

(Brubaker & Rohde, Proprietors)

Dealers In Gasoline, Oils And Automobile Accessories

Agents For Buick, Cadillac And Chevrolet Cars

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done. Best of Service Guaranteed

CAPITAN, NEW MEX.

Dennison Crepe Paper Five Color Roll

A package containing ten feet of Dennison Crepe, size 10 x 24 inches, assorted in five popular colors. Children buy it to make May baskets, paper flowers and doll dresses.

5-piece assortment, 25c
Outlook Art & Gift Shop

Coal and Wood Market

Phone No. 41 for Coal and wood in any quantity.
Julian Taylor. N-14-t

FOR SALE—A bicycle in good condition. Price $10. Call phone 104.

LOST—Near Polly, a scabbard for a 35 automatic rifle. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with S. W. Wells at the local railroad station.

A Want Ad in the OUTLOOK will sell it for you.

FOR SALE
At low prices, some 2½ Studebaker wagons.
The Titsworth Co., Inc.,
Capitan, New Mex.

FOR SALE.—School Books.
The Titsworth Company,
Capitan, New Mexico

FOR SALE—One large team of mules, five and seven years of age. L. H. Hudgens, Capitan, N.M.

PROGRAM PENCILS ROUND METAL CAPS AND CORDS.—IN ASSORTED COLORS, $2.00 PER 100, AT THE OUTLOOK ART & GIFT SHOP.

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Exchange Bank Building
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T. E. KELLEY
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
Phone 96
Carrizozo New Mexico

GEORGE SPENCE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office at Private Residence
Carrizozo New Mex.

SETH F. CREWS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CARRIZOZO and OSCURO

LODGES

COMET CHAPTER NO. 29
ORDER OF EASTERN STAR
Carrizozo, New Mexico.
REGULAR MEETING
First Thursday of each month.
All Visiting Stars Cordially Invited.
Mrs. Meda Haley, W. M.
S. F. Miller, Secretary.

COALORA REBEKAH LODGE
NUMBER 15
I.O.O. F.
Meets first, second, third and fourth Fridays of each month.
Mrs. Lotah Miller, N. G.,
Mrs. Zoe Glassmire, Sec'y.
Carrizozo New Mexico

—CARRIZOZO LODGE No. 41—
Carrizozo, New Mexico.
A. F. & A. M.
FOR 1925
Jan. 3, Feb. 7, Mar. 7, April 4, May 2, June 6, July 4, Aug. 1-29, Sept. 26, Oct. 31, Nov. 28, Dec 26
S. G. ALLEN, W. M.
S. F. MILLER, Secretary

CARRIZOZO LODGE No. 30, I.O.O.F.
Carrizozo, New Mexico.
Roy Skinner, N.G.
W. J. Langston, Sec'y.
Regular meetings every Tuesday night.

Come to Our Drug Store where you know every thing is Reliable. Prices low

Don't take "any old thing" when you are not feeling well. Come to our Drug Store and get the Medicines you need. They are fresh, pure and reliable.

When you buy at our Drug Store you get prompt attention, courteous treatment and reasonable prices. After you have dealt with us once, you will be one of our regular customers.

We wish everybody a Happy New Year.

ROLLAND BROTHERS

Barnett FEED Store

Wholesale and Retail

Hay, Grain and Feed
Stock Salt, Oil Cake and Stove Wood

Prices Lowest and Service Best

Carrizozo New Mexico

Mayer's Specials

Butternut, Whole Wheat and Raisin Bread FRESH Every Day.

All 30 cent Candies on Special Sale for Saturdays at 25 Cents per Pound.

Mayer's Cash Grocery

We have many things in stock to which we wish to call your attention. Fancy silk hose and many other articles for the ladies. A nice line of ties for gentlemen. Dolls and novelties for the children. We invite your inspection

Carrizozo Eating House

Best of Accommodations To All the People, All The Time.

Table Supplied With Best The Market Affords

E. H. SWEET,
Proprietor

Satisfying to the Heart and Pleasing to the Mind

Sinners IN Heaven

By CLIVE ARDEN

A couple of human beings found an earthly paradise in which stern necessity prevented their adopting all the conventions laid down by social codes. The experience did not render them less fit for the more glorious heaven that is to come, however much prudish minds may affect to be shocked by their story. No one but will agree that the judges did not err when they awarded it the prize in competition with the work of some of the best of modern novelists.

Read This Great Novel

Fresh Sun-Maid seedless raisins, 15 ounce packages, 2 packages for 35 cents.—Mayer's Cash Grocery.

Merry Christmas

May the Yuletide bring You Joys in GIFTS and in GIVING, in Prosperity and Peace of Heart; In the Good-will of Mankind and the Love of those who are Near and Dear.

The Deepest Happiness that comes to us at Christmas is the Knowledge of the Many Instances and Ways in Which This Bank Has Added to the Welfare of Those Who Have Wisely Availed Themselves of Its Safety and Service.

It Will Give us Joy to Serve You Well and to Keep You SAFE.

We pay Four per cent interest on time deposits.

Try First National Service

First National Bank
Carrizozo N. Mexico

Don't forget to read the first installment of our new serial story which will begin with our issue of January 9. The title, "Sinners in Heaven," will cause you to wonder what the plot is. To find the plot, you must read the story. Prospective subscribers will find this a good time to begin. The story alone, will be worth the price of your subscription.

Curios
Papago Indian Baskets
Indian Pottery
Indian Bows and Arrows
at the Outlook Art Shop.
SCATTER SUNSHINE WITH GREETING CARDS

We Have Them for All Occasions

THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

A BRIEF RECORD OF PASSING EVENTS IN THIS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE

WESTERN

Over 100,000 people paid to see the University of Nebraska football team in action during the season just closed, according to figures announced in Lincoln, Neb., by John Selleck, business manager of university athletics.

Charles D'Arcy, San Francisco business man, who went to jail a week ago rather than pay back alimony of $3,000 to his wife unless she would sue him for a divorce, was liberated after his firm notified the court that a settlement had been made.

A coroner's jury empaneled by County Coroner J. E. Graves at Miles City, Mont., exonerated Charles Coltrin (Kentucky Coke) of all blame in connection with the death of Jack (Young) Tait of Forsyth, who died during a boxing exhibition staged at a Miles City athletic club.

With a temperature in and around, ranging from 15 to 20 degrees below zero, Salt Lake City was threatened with a serious water shortage through freezing of the canon streams of the watershed. The city water department had large forces of men chopping ice in three surrounding canons to keep the channels open. The freeze so reduced the runoff from the watershed that the flow of the streams was decreased 20 per cent.

Deputy sheriffs of Los Angeles are searching for a girl thug who beat and robbed Troy W. Woodward. Woodward said he was held up by a man and a woman. When he resisted the man began to run, but his companion, apparently a girl of 18 years, sprang at Woodward and beat him into submission with the but of a revolver, injuring one eye so badly he may lose the sight of it. She escaped with $550 in currency he carried with him.

The poultry plague reported along the Atlantic coast has not developed in Colorado, but authorities in Denver are taking steps to prevent its spread if there should be an outbreak. All poultrymen are asked to report any suspicious cases immediately to either Dr. C. G. Lamb, state veterinarian, State Office building, Denver, the State Agricultural College at Ft. Collins, or Dr. George Stiles, bureau of animal industry, 444 Post office building, Denver.

WASHINGTON

The vacancy that has existed in the Department of Justice since the resignation several months ago of William J. Burns as chief of the bureau of investigation, was filled by the appointment of J. E. Hoover, who was Burns' assistant. The appointment was made by Attorney General Stone.

Railroad freight traffic in October was the largest for any single month ever reported, it was announced in Washington by the American Railway Association, and the expeditious manner in which it was handled saved the shippers of the country millions of dollars through prompt delivery of commodities to market.

Inferiority in number but superiority in material, designs and general efficiency distinguishes the American air service as compared with those of other countries, Secretary Wilbur and Rear Admiral Moffett, chief of the bureau of aeronautics, told the special house aircraft investigating committee.

Better airplanes and better motors than the Liberty are needed in the air mail service in the opinion of Assistant Postmaster General Henderson, who has charge of the air mail. He has informed Congress that two or three concerns are working on improved motors with promise of success, but said he did not expect any definite results for some time.

The U. S. S. Mississippi, victim of a turret disaster near San Pedro, Calif., last June, in which forty-eight officers and men lost their lives, returned a few days ago to her home port after an absence of six months. In the seventy-seven days she spent in the Puget Sound navy yard the vessel was converted into what naval officials describe as probably the highest developed fighting unit afloat.

The will of Samuel Gompers, late president of the American Federation of Labor, which was filed for probate in Washington, contained partial confirmation of rumors heard in the capital that strained relations existed for several months prior to Gompers' death, between himself and his wife of half his age. The will stipulated that the widow, Mrs. Gertrude A. Gompers, should not receive more from the estate than the amount required by law. The will was dated Nov. 8, 1924, only a few weeks before Gompers died in San Antonio, Texas.

FOREIGN

Haarmann, the "butcher of Hanover," who was sentenced to death twenty-four times, wants to be beheaded in the public market place.

Anti-government forces in Albania lost 200 wounded and dead in engagements on the Mati front, said a cablegram from the Albanian government received at the consulate in Washington, D. C.

Premier Noli of Albania has issued a note, appealing to the great powers for intervention in his rebellion-swept country, according to the London Express. The note asks action of the powers to prevent Jugo-Slavia "instigating and aiding" the rebels.

Shadows of another Balkan war, a forerunner of another huge European conflict, were seen in the Albanian insurrection by Bey Konitza, Albanian minister to London. He charged Serbia with instigating the trouble, but the Jugo-Slavian legation denied that Serbians were in any way involved.

The Spanish columns under command of General Saro and Colonel Franco have met with success in their operations against the rebellious Anjera tribesmen. A report issued in Melilla said heavy punishment had been inflicted by the Spaniards on the rebels. The Spanish columns have reached Ali Fahar and Zoco-Et-Atza.

Tsuneo Matsudaira was officially gazetted and installed as Japanese ambassador to the United States at a reception at the imperial palace in Tokio last week. The new ambassador expects to sail on the Korea Maru and plans to arrive in Washington in time to witness the inauguration ceremonies on March 4.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese ambassador to Great Britain, in a statement to the London Sunday Times, declares: "It is preposterous to presume that any real feeling of antagonism exists between Japan and the United States. Relations have never been more cordial and promising. Only the closest working friendship between Great Britain, United States, Japan and the other powers can maintain a so-badly-needed era of peace."

The Communist party in Paris finished its week of propaganda in favor of national and international syndicalism with a manifestation held just outside the walls of Paris, to the northeast on the bleak Saint Gervais meadows, which so often have been the scene of similar activities. Between 5,000 and 5,500 persons attended the demonstration, according to police figures. Speeches were made from three stands.

The London Daily Express Sydney correspondent cables that two thousand members of the "Order of the Star in the East" have built an amphitheater on Balmoral beach, near Sydney, in anticipation of the second coming of Christ. Preparations for the reappearance of the savior already have cost $60,000, raised by enrolling members in eighteen different lands. Members subscribed from $50 to $500 for a seat in the amphitheater on the beach. Some women members are working in Sydney as domestics and waitresses to obtain enough money to buy seats.

GENERAL

Edward T. Collins, probably the greatest second baseman baseball has known, will contrive to eke out an existence next season at a salary of $25,000 as player manager of the Chicago White Sox, according to information handed about in Chicago among baseball men as they departed for home.

Three warehouses, a stable and plant offices of the Liberty Oil Company, of New Orleans, La., were destroyed by a fire of undetermined origin. Hundreds of barrels of oil and petroleum by-products stored in the warehouses, were consumed, and thirty horses and mules quartered in the stables perished. Thomas G. Anderson, president of the company, estimated the loss at $500,000.

With more than one-half million dollars' loss in cattle deaths alone—50 per cent of the value of range cattle in the state—hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage to fruit and other crops, the total storm loss is expected to run over a million dollars, according to estimates by the Texas live stock commission as wire communication began to be restored. Trains crossing the plains have sighted thousands of head of frozen cattle over the range.

The body of Charles Gilbert, air mail aviator who was lost in a snowstorm, over Kaneville, Ill., while on his way to Omaha, from Chicago, was found about a half mile from his plane with his parachute but it was torn from him in the downward rush through the storm. A piece of the parachute still was held by the belt which encircled the aviator's body. Charles Gilbert was the first air mail pilot to lose his life in the line of duty since the inauguration of the transcontinental night flying service, July 1, 1924.

General Pershing will be tendered a national testimonial from the American Legion in New York City next May it was announced at the state headquarters of the Legion. The feature of the testimonial will be presentation of a bronze bust relief of himself to the general.

William Green, treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, was unanimously elected in New York by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, to succeed Samuel Gompers as president for the uncompleted term.

Latest Market Quotations

FURNISHED BY U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Distributed from Kansas City, Mo.

Grain

Grain prices reached new high levels last week but weakened toward the close. Short world crop and rapid consumption of surplus strengthening factor in wheat and rye prices. Corn market weak because of less active demand and larger offerings. Oats followed corn and barley remained steady. Quoted: No. 2 red winter wheat, Chicago, $1.82. No. 1 dark northern spring, Minneapolis $1.70 to $2. No. 3 white corn, Chicago $1.20½. No. 3 yellow corn, $1.21½. No. 3 white oats, 67½c to 67¾c.

Dairy Products

Butter markets irregular and unsettled. Trade was irregular. Demand for storage butter well maintained and apparently affecting trade on fresh goods of equal price but inferior quality. Production reports continue to indicate a tendency to increase. Foreign markets about steady, with slightly lower prices prevailing. Wholesale prices of 92 score butter: New York 44, Chicago 40c to 40½c, Philadelphia 44½c, Boston 43½c.

Cheese markets firm at advances averaging 1c or more over previous weeks. Chief factors in firmness appeared to be prospects for continued good demand together with light supplies of fancy held goods and light arrivals of current make. Production in Wisconsin appear to be increasing slightly although the severe weather in producing sections toward the end of the week added an element of uncertainty.

Fruits and Vegetables

Potatoes steady to firm. New York sacked round whites mostly $1.10 to $1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern markets, mostly 85c f. o. b. Rochester; northern round whites 95c to $1.05 carlot sales in Chicago. Eastern and midwestern yellow onions steady to firm in eastern cities at $2.75 per 100 pounds best stock, $2.50 f. o. b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage weakened slightly to $14 to $18 bulk per ton in eastern markets, $11 to $13 f. o. b. Rochester. New York golden self-blanching celery mostly $2.25 to $2.50 per two-thirds crate in eastern cities, mostly $2 f. o. b. Rochester. Best New York Baldwin apples sold at $6 per barrel in New York; Virginia Stayman Winesaps $5.50 to $6 in Philadelphia.

Live Stock and Meats

Chicago hog prices ranged from 20c to 25c higher than a week ago, at $10.30 for the top and $9 to $10.10 for the bulk. Medium and good beef steers 25c to 35c higher at $7 to $13.25; butcher cows and heifers 50c lower to 30c higher at $3 to $10.75; feeder steers 15c to 25c higher at $4.40 to $7.25. Light and medium weight veal calves steady to 50c lower at $8 to $10.50, fat lambs 25c to 50c higher at $14.25 to $15.85, feeding lambs 25c to $1 higher at $13.25 to $16; yearlings 25c to 50c higher at $10.50 to $14, and fat ewes steady to 50c lower at $5.25 to $8.50.

In eastern wholesale fresh meat markets beef is 50c to $2 lower, veal weak to $1 lower, lamb and mutton firm to $1 higher and pork loins weak to 50c lower. Prices good grade meats: Beef $12 to $16, veal $15 to $16, lamb $22 to $26, mutton $12 to $16, light pork loins $15 to $16.50, heavy loins $13 to $15.

Hay

Hay market practically unchanged. Quoted No. 1 timothy, Boston $28.50, New York $26.50, Pittsburgh $20, Cincinnati $19, Chicago $24, St. Louis $23, Kansas City $17, Memphis $24.50, Denver $18.75. No. 1 alfalfa, Kansas City $22.50, Omaha $18, Denver $16.50, Memphis $20. No. 1 prairie, Kansas City $11.75, Omaha $13, Chicago $18, St. Louis $17.25, Minneapolis $16.50.

Feed

Feed market continues firm. Offerings of feed light and prices have made further advances. Demand less active at advance as country taking only sufficient for immediate needs. Linseed meal offerings smaller for immediate shipment. Gluten feed steady. Hominy feed scarce and higher. Stocks of cotton seed meal exceed demand. Colder weather in West creating better demand for all feeds.

DENVER MARKETS

Cattle

Some heifers that were warmed up sold at a $7 top with other sales in this class, both grassers and pulpers, selling at $6.50 down to $4. Beef steers sold at $6.75. Other sales were listed at $6.50 and down to the $5 mark. Good cloghy stock sold for $6, others brought $5.50 and down to $3.25. Cutters were about steady with a few odd head at $3.25, the bulk sold at $2.90 with a few odd as low as $2.50. Canners were about even with the closing market of last week and sold at a $2.30 top downto an even $2 for the bulk. Bologna bulls were quoted at a $3 top with a few select head bringing $3.25 and the bulk selling between $2.50 and $2.75. Veals were just about steady with a fair portion of the arrivals clearing the scales at $9.50 with other sales at $9 and down to $6. Feeder steers topped $6.75 with a good many sales in the $6 class and up to $6.50.

Stocker steers were offered and sold mostly at $4.50, with a few sales lower. Heifers sold strong at a $6.50 top, with a good many sales at that price. The low end at $5.75 and up to $6 was called the bulk range. Stock heifers sold unevenly up to $5. Stock calves sold within the quoted range of $4.50 to $6.50, with the bulk averaging about $5.25. Some stock cows of a very thin and poor variety sold at $3.60, with the best quoted at $3.25.

Hogs

The quality was a little better than the average offered, with the top bringing $10.15 for a choice lot of butchers, one bunch weighing 240 and the other bunch about 235. The low end on the butcher stock was $9.85, with the bulk quoted from that price to $10. Practically all carload lots sold at an even $10, more sales being listed at that price than either top or bottom. Packers sold a little better with some sales registering at the top mark. The bulk sold between $7.50 and $7.75, with more at $7.75. Light lights up to 188 pounds sold from $7 to $8.25 for the best. Stags sold unevenly, some of the offerings being in the finished packer class and selling high, while the bulk ran between $4.50 and $6.50. Fat pigs sold strong with the top bringing $7.75 and down to $6.75 for the rougher kinds. The bulk was practically steady at $7 and $7.75.

Sheep

Four loads of choice fat lamb brought the record price of $15 and averaged 72 pounds, other lots a trifle heavier sold at $15.75, with several loads at that price. Some plainer kind sold at $15.65, with a few odd head lower. Fat ewes weighing 113 pound average sold at the season's high price of $8.35, with other sales listed at $8. Feeder lambs sold at $15, averaging 72 pounds, and were quoted about 25c higher than last week's best prices. A few wethers sold at $8, with the offerings very limited.

HAY AND GRAIN

Denver dealers offer the following prices f. o. b. Denver, for various varieties and grades of hay:

No. 1 South Park	$18.00
No. 1 Gunnison	17.00
No. 1 prairie hay	13.50
No. 1 alfalfa	17.00
No. 1 North Park	18.00

Grain and Feed

No. 2 yellow corn, bushel	$1.31
No. 2 white corn, bushel	1.31
No. 3 mixed corn, bushel	1.28
No. 3 oats, white, bushel	.44

POSTAL BILL OPENS BATTLE

FIGHT IS STARTED ON PROPOSED BILL FOR POSTAL INCREASE

PROTEST NEW RATES

RATE FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS BRINGS ARGUMENT

Washington.—Mail rate increases recommended by Postmaster General New to take care of salary raises for for postal employees were explained and defended by Mr. New and other officials of the Postoffice Department a few days ago before a joint Senate and House committee at the opening of hearings on the administration measure embodying the two classes of advances.

With the chief fight centering on the suggested $10,000,000 increase in the rates on newspapers and periodicals, representatives of publishers' organizations and individual publications were on hand in considerable number, but they will not beheard until later in the week.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, through John Stewart Bryan of Richmond, Va., its vice president, presented a written protest that the time allowed the publishers to study the Postoffice Department's cost ascertainment report was too short.

It is the present purpose to report the administration bill favorably before the Senate takes up the President's veto of the salary raise bill passed at the last session. Confident that they have sufficient votes in the Senate to sustain the President, administration leaders now are bending their efforts toward having the vetoed measure referred to a committee or the administration bill substituted for it.

The advance proposed so far as newspapers are concerned applies only to advertising sections. Periodicals also would pay an advanced rate on the reading matter sections, estimated to yield $762,000. As a result of the increase, advertising portions Mr. Stewart estimated that daily newspapers would pay an additional $4,729,064 and weekly newspapers an additional $624,819 annually. The advance for magazines and periodicals on their advertising portions would be $3,168,219.

Albanian Rebels Capture Two Towns

Belgrade.—The capture of Scutari and Alessio, seventeen miles from Scutari by insurgents after two days of hard fighting, is confirmed by newspaper dispatches received here. Former Prefect Bayrovitch of Scuturi was killed. A fierce struggle is reported from the region of Elbasson which was attacked by a column of insurgents debouching from Aviona and also in Mourit pass, nine miles from Tirana. There the insurgents captured four field guns and six machine guns.

French Plane Sets New Record

Etampes, France.—The aviator Doret recently broke the world record for a 500 pilometer (310.69 miles) flight in a plane carrying a load of 250 kilograms (a little more than 551 pounds). The flyer averaged 223 kilometers (about 138⅔ miles) an hour. The former record was made by Aviator Meister, in the United States, last June.

Board Refuses to Annul Agreement

Chicago.—The United States Railroad Labor Board refused the request of the conference committee of managers of Western railways that the board suspend the operation of an agreement between the Southern Pacific Company and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The committee of managers had asked that the board act in setting aside the agreement under a provision of the transportation act allowing the board to set aside an agreement if a wage or salary increase is likely to increase the rates of the carrier.

Library Limits Dictionary Use

Los Angeles.—As a result of the abnormal popularity of dictionaries due to the cross-word puzzle craze, the Los Angeles public library has been compelled to set a time limit of five minutes on the use of the dictionary by any one person at one time. In case of an argument among those in waiting line parties to the difference are requested to "please settle difficulties at the librarian's desk."

Four Die in Naval Plane Crash

Norfolk, Va.—Three navy men and a civilian met death here when a naval ambulance seaplane returning from off the North Carolina coast with a hospital patient was swamped at the Hampton Roads naval air station landing. The dead are: E. M. Keyser and A. S. Manwaring, chief petty officers; P. N. Gavin, a hospital apprentice, and Landrew Williams, Jr., of Buxton, N. C. Williams was being brought to a Norfolk hospital for treatment for pneumonia.

New Mexico State Items

The Southern Pacific railroad will pay all of its 1924 school taxes in Torrance county, amounting to $13,000, J. A. McNabb, of the railroad's tax department, states because of the recent failure of the Estancia bank in which the county's school funds were deposited. The New Mexico Central has paid its taxes in that county for the same reason.

Getting a valuable lesson in practical archaeological research, the students and masters of the Los Alamos Ranch school visited ancient Tsankawi recently, chaperoned by Wesley Bradfield, curator of the state museum at Santa Fe. There were thirty in the crowd, and they rode over to the ruin on horseback, meeting there Mr. Bradfield, who had been met at the train at Otowi with a car and transported to the scene.

After whittling $2,000 off the amount of damages, the Supreme Court in an opinion by Chief Justice Parker, with Justices Botts and Fort concurring, affirmed Florence Nelson's judgment against A. D. Hill. Miss Nelson, a school teacher, sued for malicious persecution. She got a verdict of $3,500 but the lower court cut the amount down to $2,500. With the Supreme Court's cut, the judgment has shrunken to $500. The case came up from Eddy county on appeal by Hill.

Wanted by police authorities in Raton, N. M., as a suspect in the murder of Patrolman Taffe, who was shot and killed in that city on Oct. 8, Denver police captured Robert Evans, alleged escaped convict. Evans was taken to the general hospital at Denver and placed under armed guard. He is in a serious condition, hospital attaches said, as a result of exposure and from wounds he is said to have received during a gun battle with police at the time Patrolman Taffe was slain.

Farmington, the southern terminal of the Denver & Rio Grande Western railroad in the San Juan basin, has been chosen by the Mutual Oil Co. for the location of its New Mexico refinery which will treat the crude from the Rattlesnake dome in the Navajo Indian reservation. A deal has been closed for a site just east of the city limits and surveys have commenced for the location of the buildings and equipment. Construction work will commence as soon as the preliminary details are completed.

Through the efforts of the Alfalfa Growers' Association, 30,000 pounds of pedigreed Acala cotton seed will be sold to the farmers of the Artesia and Hope districts during the coming spring. The seed will come from the Pecos Valley Seed Company, at Loving and is the best obtainable any place in the country. The territory secured by the association will include farming sections of Hope and Artesia. The seed will be here in January, if possible, but in the event they do not arrive in January they will be supplied in plenty of time before planting season.

Ranchers and others interested in the Pecos river treaty in both New Mexico and Texas have agreed to a division of the surplus water of the stream for irrigation purposes after two days of strenuous conference, according to the El Paso Herald, and the commission composed of representatives of the two states and the United States now will draw up a compact in final form to submit to the legislatures and Congress for ratification. The Herald says it is expected the building of the Red Bluff storage dam will be started immediately after ratification of the pact.

According to the reports given out in Deming last week a total of 290 bales of cotton have been turned out by the gins in that part of the state this season. There is still cotton to come in from the fields but the closing of the work is slow and the complete crop can not yet be told.

Through the determined efforts of the Santa Fe Game Protective Association, the responsiveness of the state game department and the public spirit of the people of Santa Fe, a thousand dollars has been raised to bring sixty deer from the Kaibab forest of Arizona to place in the Santa Fe Canyon Game Refuge. The G. P. A. "went over the top" when it secured cash donation from Santa Fe business men and citizens aggregating $500, to match the $500 given by the state game department. The Arizona state officials were advised immediately that Santa Fe had raised the money to have the deer loaded, shipped and delivered in Santa Fe in accordance with the proposition previously made and accepted.

A forest fire, believed of incendiary origin, swept over about 2,000 acres of timber land in the Capitan mountains last week and for a time some difficulty was experienced in bringing it under control. It is alleged that eight different fires were started over the area in a period of a few minutes.

J. M. Reynolds, Albuquerque banker, was awarded $1 damages Friday by a jury in Albuquerque in his $50,000 libel suit against Carl Magee, Albuquerque editor. The jury deliberated seven hours after a trial lasting ten days.

Hall's Catarrh Medicine is a Combined Treatment, both local and internal, and has been successful in the treatment of Catarrh for over forty years. Sold by all druggists.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio

The Purity of Cuticura Makes It Unexcelled For All Toilet Purposes

Webster in Ignorance of Cross-Word Puzzle

It has fallen to the Hartford Courant to point out the fact that all the encyclopedias and dictionaries have been "scooped" by the cross-word puzzle craze. Now, the cross-word puzzle is not a new thing, though the craze is. For years people who like that sort of thing have been fond of cross-word puzzles, but that fact has not made a dent in the reference books.

The late Mr. Webster knew about acrostics, which the Greek poets played with when in a frolicsome mood, observes the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. He knew about another ancient library joke, the anagram, which spells both ways, like the name of our fellow citizen, Otto Baab. And he knew about rebuses, in which pictures represent words. But if he knew about cross-word puzzles, either under that or any other name, he did not put it into his big unabridged.

Monkey's Costly Prank

Spectators gathered about the window of a bird and animal store in New York on a recent Sunday afternoon on observing that a monkey had escaped from a cage and had begun opening bird cages and devouring canaries. The monkey had dined on $128 worth of canaries before he could be captured by a small boy lowered through a transom by a policeman.

His Equipment

"Mr. Scrawls, the editor, is not very honest and has little ability as a writer," we said with a rising inflection.

"Yes," replied the villager, "but you will note that he has a scraggly beard of which he seems very proud and a wife who rules him with a rod of iron."—Kansas City Star.

Remarks of Br'er Williams

Ef you kin send yo' voice clear round de worl'; if de airships kin fly 'crost de big sea, an' ef man kin almost raise de dead, what does you think must be waitin' on us in de worl' ter come? W'y, jes' studyin' 'bout it is 'nuff ter give you de ol' time fibertigibits an' de rattlin' of de brain!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Painting Woods

The United States forest products laboratory will build painted fences at various points throughout the United States in order to determine what is the best way to paint different woods.

DR. HUMPHREYS' "77"
For Colds, Influenza
GRIP
Be free from the Grip and Colds. Take Dr. Humphreys' "77." It protects you. "77" saves from illness and expense. Hundreds of thousands use it. Don't suffer. Keep it handy. Ask your druggist for "77" today, or, write us.
FREE.—Dr. Humphreys' Manual. (112 pages.) You should read it. Tells about the home treatment of disease. Ask your druggist, or, write us for a copy.
Dr. Humphreys' "77," price 25c. and $1.00, at drug stores or sent on remittance (our risk) or C.O.D. parcel post.
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FOR OVER 200 YEARS
haarlem oil has been a world-wide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago and uric acid conditions.
GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL
correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

KEEP EYES WELL!
Dr. Thompson's Eye Water will Relieve Your Eyes. Druggists or 359 Rush St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOSSELYN'S WIFE

CHAPTER XVI—Continued

—18—

To Ellen the air seemed suddenly thick and soft; she felt it pressing against her.

"No—wait a minute, Auntie!—George—and Joe, too—come in here—don't go!" she stammered. She half-dragged, half-led them into the little parlor. "All stay," she said in a dry whisper. Joe had run for a glass of water, and now beside the chair into which George had put her, and held it to her lips. "Thanks, dear," she whispered. Her eyes moved about from face to face, and her lips moved drily. Then suddenly she made a great struggle, as if for air.

"My God, she's dying!" Mrs. Baldwin exclaimed But Ellen herself answered her:

"No, auntie—no, I'm all right!" And tightening one hand on Joe's, and with the other clinging to George, she said at last: "I've found out who did it, George! I know who fired that shot!"

A silence spread like a fog over the little sitting-room They all looked at her without speaking

"I'll tell you about it—" Ellen said, after another drink of water. "It happened—I mean my learning about it—half an hour ago. But I didn't dare do anything until George got here." She had so far recovered her composure that she could rise now, and she spoke in an almost normal tone. "George," she said, "I want you to sit here, and Joe and auntie, will you go back into the back room? Just behind the curtains, so that you can hear everything?" And, as they bewilderedly but eagerly obeyed her instructions, she stepped to the hall door, and called "Lizzie!"

Immediately Lizzie came downstairs, as white as Ellen was, with Tommy clinging to her hand. The little boy came running in to his mother, and Ellen caught him in her arms.

"Here's Uncle George, dear!" she said. Tommy indifferently felt himself drawn between the man's knees. George looked dazed at Ellen. "Now, Tom," his mother said casually, "I want you to do something for me. And if you do it nicely, I'm going to read to you for—one—whole—hour—tonight!"

"Will you really, moth?" Tommy asked, his eyes dancing.

"Yes, I truly will. Tommy, I want you to tell Uncle George about that night at Wheatley Hills, when you came down—you know—tell him all about it!"

Tommy was looking at her with a guilty child's doubt of his reception.

"Grandpa told me to!" he asserted, in self-defense. "I was a captain, and he told me to!"

George glanced at Ellen: they exchanged one look.

"I was telling Tommy a little about the reason why we left Wheatley Hills," Ellen explained. "And he told me why he liked Wheatley Hills. Go on, dear."

Tommy, encircled by George's arm had his mouth close to the man's ear. He spoke in a half-proud, half shamed voice.

"I said I was sorry about grandpa, because I liked to play in his study! And I said he let me fire his pistol."

And the man and woman exchanged a look of consternation.

"Come! A kid like you couldn't fire a real pistol," George said scoffingly.

"Well, I did fire it!" Tommy burst out boastfully. "With two fingers on the trigger! I said I was a captain and he said I oughtenter be afraid of my gun. I fired it two times. He told me to!" Tommy illustrated with a dramatic gesture.

Ellen saw George swallow, with a dry throat. She heard him whisper "My God!"

"But, Tom—how's that? You mean to tell me you fired the revolver like that about the room?" he asked the child.

"Well-a," Tommy stammered, "it never went off those first two times; it didn't make any noise. And he said 'Good boy, old Tommy!'"

Ellen caught a quick breath. She had heard him call the child that a hundred times.

"He said 'Good boy!'" George repeated, "and then you pointed at him?"

"No, then he told me about spies. He told me all about them. And then I said, 'If you were a spy, grandpa, I'd fix you!' And he said, 'All right. I'm a spy. I surrender.' And he said to me I must say, 'Have you anything to say for—that—,' Tommy stumbled. "Why he shouldn't be shot, you know," he explained.

"I see," George said, glancing at Ellen.

"So I said that, and he said no, he didn't have, and I took the pistol again and shot at him. But that time," Tommy went on serenely. "It did go off! I thought it had burst. And some smoke came out. And grandpa sat—like this—"

He dropped into a chair in terrible verisimilitude to the still form they had found in the study three months ago. Ellen glanced again at George: he was as pale as she.

"And then what, Tom?"

"Then I went over to him, and shook his arm, and he didn't wake up. I thought he was fooling. And I took the pistol and threw it away in the basket. I said: 'Grandpa, please wake up!' but he wouldn't. So I ran to the door and called for Lizzie. I called seventy or twenty-five times, I guess."

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

Copyright by Kathleen Norris

"I see. I see, of course, but tell me," said George, "where was Lizzie?"

"Why, she was up in mother's room. I wasn't sure that grandpa was fooling, though maybe he was. I was afraid purraps I'd hurt him—"

"Then why didn't you run and tell mother at once if you thought so?"

"Well-a I didn't think I could have hurt him much because he didn't say 'Ouch' or anything," Tommy elucidated cheerfully. "And then I thought maybe Lizzie would be cross at me for getting out of bed."

"Getting out of bed?"

"Yes, when I went downstairs. But she was still in mother's room when I got upstairs, so I got into bed and thought I'd tell her grandpa wanted to see her when she came back."

"And why didn't you, Tommy?"

"I don't remember. I guess I went to sleep."

"And what made you go downstairs in the first place, Tommy?" his mother asked, her voice trembling in spite of her effort for control.

"I couldn't go to sleep because you and Lizzie were talking so loud and Lizzie was crying. I looked out into the hall, the door was open—and grandpa was there and I asked him what he was doing and he said he was sending a telegram—"

"Yes, that's perfectly correct," George said. "We found it on the hall table."

"So then he said, 'Come on down and pay me a visit, old scout!' and I went. And mother told me next day he was sick," Tommy went on pleasantly, as he worked busily with the swivel of George's watch chain, "so purraps that was when he was beginning to feel a little bit sick. If I was a spy, and they caught me," Tommy added vainglariously, "I'd shoot so fast, and my horse would ride so fast, that I'd get away from them, whether they liked it or not! I'd—"

"Listen, Tom," George said. "Down at my place at Sands Point, do you know what I've got? I've got a shaggy little gentleman who came from the isle of Shetland—"

"A pony!" Tommy whispered, his eyes alight. "Mother, has he really got a pony?" he asked, digging his dark hair into his mother's shoulder, and smiling in bashful delight.

"I suppose he has," Ellen answered, smiling.

"And that pony," George said impressively, "will be your pony if you'll do something for me.

Tommy glanced at his mother, actually pale with joy.

"Mother—he is going to give me that pony!" he said, on an excited breath. "Oh, mother, can I have a pony? He can stay at Hewlett's," he decided swiftly. "Until we can have a little stable built for him! I could build it—or if a man came to do some of it, I could help him. All you need is planks and nails—"

"But how about doing something for me?" George asked.

"Sure!" said Tommy, in the manlike, careless voice befitting the owner of a pony. "I'll do anything."

"I want you to come over to Mineola with mother and me," George said. "And tell all this to a man there—a friend of mine—all about your grandfather, you know, and the whole thing!"

"Why?" asked Tommy, round-eyed.

"That's just what I don't want you to ask, Tommy, and just what I can't very well explain to you. I don't ask you why you want this pony," George said pointedly. "Now, this man will ask you lots of questions," he went on, "and you must answer them. And if you can't remember anything, just say so."

"All right!" Tommy agreed indifferently. "Has he got a saddle?"

"Mother's going to give you a saddle," Ellen promised. She called Lizzie. "Lizzie, will you take Tommy upstairs and read to him, and talk about the pony?" she asked, with a significant look. And when they were gone she turned to George, and she and George and Joe stared at each other.

"That is the most extraordinary thing that has come to me in the entire course of my profession," George said, slowly, as if he had been stunned. "I must get hold of Ryan at once. There's a point or two—what do you make of his saying he fired the pistol twice?"

"Lizzie's story agrees with that! She had loaded it with only one shell," Ellen supplied quickly. "All the chambers but one were empty."

"It was like the old man—I could hear his voice," George mused. "'I surrender!' If I can get hold of Ryan? Ellen, could you take the child over there at once?"

"Anything—anywhere!" Her face clouded. "But, George, they won't take that baby into court—they won't cross-examine Tommy?"

"No—no!" he said, smiling. "He'll simply talk to him, and it will be taken down. You may trust Tommy to me."

"And, George—do you think?—is there any hope? Might they really clear Gibbs for a thing like this?"

He put a hand on her shoulder, as he stood looking fearfully up at him. Ellen never forgot the joy, the tenderness, the sympathy in his eyes.

"My dear girl—my dear girl—I think that in a few days Gibbs will walk into this house with you to have dinner with the captain and Aunt Elsie!"

The ecstasy of real hope, after the weeks of pretense! The joy of action and hurry after so many days when there had been nothing to do! It was a lowering winter day, but to Ellen it seemed as if the sun of June were shining.

It was a strange drive, over snowy roads, and between bare fields. It was Sunday, and in the villages young people were laughing and talking, as they lounged about station platforms and candy stores.

Tommy talked incessantly, and everybody talked to Tommy with unusual graciousness. Every foot of the eight-mile trip had long ago become drearily familiar to Ellen, on her daily drives to and fro, but it had never seemed as long as it did today.

"George," she said, at parting on the courthouse steps, "I had better not say anything to Gibbs?"

"I certainly would," he answered, after a moment's thought.

"Then—then you're pretty sure, George?"

They exchanged a long look. The man nodded.

"So sure," he answered, "that I would not take Tommy to see him today. I wouldn't have that association in Tommy's mind, it seems to me."

"Oh, George—but I can't believe it!" she said dizzily. "If anything happens now—I don't think I can bear it!"

"I don't think anything will, Ellen," he said in his quiet way. "Lizzie had

"My God!—My God!" He Whispered.

better come with me, for they might keep us waiting, and I don't want Tommy to be frightened." He gave the child his hand. "Come on, Tommy!" he said. "You come with us, Lizzie, will you? By the way, what are you going to name your pony?"

Ellen watched them up the steps. Then she turned to Joe, and went quickly through the familiar doors and gates.

"Will you wait here, Joe?" she asked, as they came to a sort of central hallway where a sergeant sat reading at a desk.

"You haven't got the little boy?" the sergeant asked.

"No," she said, flustered. "I—we thought it better not to bring him!"

The man looked grave, came about his desk and said something in a low tone of which Joe only caught the words "tomorrow morning." Ellen answered with a nervous murmur of assent, and went hastily away. Joe watching her go: the big jail was very still in the winter afternoon.

She was familiar with every step of the way, now, the small corridor smelling of cement, the longer corridor beyond, the door of Gibbs' cell. It was unlocked for her, she always went inside.

He was sitting on his bed, in the narrow space, and she sat beside him. He looked ill and wretched, and did not rise as she came in, nor move except to raise his haggard eyes. The guard at the door, walked away.

"Hello, dear," Gibbs said lifelessly. "Did Tommy come?"

"I had an order from the court that you might come into the sergeant's office to see Tommy," Ellen answered, trembling so violently that she was hardly conscious of what she was saying. "But, Gibbs, we thought it best not to bring him."

He nodded, looking down at his clasped hands. Ellen gave the dropped patient head, the beautiful idle fingers and the whole drooping figure a look of infinite compassion.

"Gibbs, dear," she said, her tone quivering treacherously. "The reason was that George thinks he has new evidence."

"I knew he was trying to find some," Gibbs said wearily.

"You know, I'm so afraid of going into hysterics, or fainting, or something," Ellen said childishly. "That I want you not to say you don't believe me when I tell you something. Look at me dear," taking both his hands. "Look at me. Try to understand what I am saying. We think—we think—that—the—the murderer is confessed."

"You think!" he echoed, his tone suddenly harsh. "What do you mean? Don't you know?"

"We will know," she said, trembling, "We will know in a little while now. Gibbs, I'll tell you just how it all came about. Lizzie and Joe and Tommy came down from Bridgeport this morning, and it was while I was keeping Tommy quiet—for it's a long trip for a child—that he suddenly said something about grandpa. Lizzie and I were not listening exactly, but the words seemed to come back to me—as words do, you know, and I said, as quietly as I could, 'What did you say grandpa let you do?'

"He said, 'Fire his revolver.'" Ellen's words fell in a tense silence. Gibbs looked at her with awakening eyes.

"My God—my God!" he whispered.

"Well, we looked at him, and I was so afraid I'd frighten him, or make him self-conscious, that I could hardly get any voice. But Lizzie asked him when this was, and he told us the whole thing. That he had wandered to the top of the stairs in his nightgown, and grandpa was walking across the lower hall; he had just put a telegram on the hall table, for Torrens to take in the morning, and he called Tom down. Tommy said that he wanted to play with the chessmen, and he opened the table drawer—Gibbs, you would be amazed how clearly he told it. He said grandpa was sitting in that very chair, and Gibbs, he even took the attitude—! He said that he saw the pistol, and grandpa said, 'Take it out, Tommy, it's not loaded.'"

"He couldn't possibly have loaded it, dear, with dad looking on. And my father surely wouldn't have had it loaded—!"

"But, Gibbs, Lizzie had loaded it that morning!"

"G—d!" Gibbs said again, under his breath.

"And this part, Gibbs, is so strange! He fired it twice, your father directing him. He fired first at some target over the mantel, and then somewhere else—"

"Couldn't pull the trigger—!" Gibbs said breathlessly.

"Oh, indeed he did! He fired twice, but you see those chambers were empty. And, Gibbs, he says that grandpa said to him, 'Good old Tommy!' You remember how he used to say that? Then they had some talk about soldiers, and finally your father was a spy—and the amazing thing is, Gibbs, to hear Tommy tell it—every few minutes he would put in something that the testimony had developed, and Lizzie and I would look at each other! I couldn't realize it—the importance of it, but I knew George was on his way, and that he would know! Well, and then Tom got frightened, and he tried to rouse your father, and threw the pistol in the basket, and ran out and called for Lizzie. But Lizzie, of course, didn't hear. He wasn't sure whether your father was fooling or not, but the noise of the report frightened him. He was afraid he'd be scolded for getting out of bed and going downstairs so when he found Lizzie was not in the room, he got into bed and before she came in, he fell asleep. The next day, of course, we carefully kept any of the excitement from him—"

"What does George think about it?"

"Well, I don't know. But he telephoned the district attorney immediately, and Ryan is here now talking to George, and to Tommy. Oh, Gibbs—Gibbs!" she broke off feverishly. "It's made me— I can't tell you—so nervous!—I can't tell you—"

"I know!" he interrupted nervously. "We mustn't allow ourselves to think about it—!"

"Could a child Tommy's age testify, Gibbs?"

"I don't know, dear."

"And—if they believe this, does it mean a new trial?"

"It might, I don't know."

"We can only wait." Ellen tightened her fingers on his, and they sat silent.

A messenger came to the officer at the cell's door who spoke a moment later to Ellen, Would Mrs. Josselyn step into the warden's office a minute, to speak to Mr. Lathrop? Ellen, with one quick flutter of breath, smiled a goodby to Gibbs and was gone.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Early Locomotive Did Not Operate in Rain

Nearly all the great inventions and discoveries which have made modern life so wonderful and at the same time so strenuous have been produced within the last century. A huge step forward was made, something about a century ago, when the steam engine was adapted to haul trains of "wagons" on railroads. A copy of the Philadelphia Chronicle of that period contains this unique advertisement: Notice—The locomotive engine (built by Mr. W. Baldwin of this city) will depart daily when weather is fair with a train of passengers; on rainy days horses will be attached." This engine, "built by Mr. Baldwin," was the beginning of the great Baldwin locomotive works, which is now one of the biggest things of the kind in the world. Mr. Baldwin made the astonishing boast that his original engine would "draw 30 tons on a level road." Now a single freight car will hold twice that much.

False Values of Oneself

Be very slow to believe that you are wiser than all others; it is a fatal but common error. Where one has been saved by a true estimation of another's weakness, thousands have been destroyed by a false appreciation of their own strength.—Colton.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

A new representative went to an old-timer in the house and asked for a few pointers on being a legislator.

"I want to do something constructive," began the new statesman, "something worth while."

"I know, I know. Here's the idea, keep down expenses for the rest of the country but get plenty of appropriations for your own district."

Slight Misunderstanding

The train drew up at a station, and a man carrying a heavy box climbed wearily aboard and deposited the box on the rack overhead.

A nervous old man eyed the huge package with evident distrust.

"Do you think that box is safe there?" he demanded.

"Oh, yes," replied the man, cheerfully, "it's locked!"

Thoughtful Youngster

Robust Little Girl of Five (just before starting for her first day in school)—Mumsey, dear, please cut my finger nails.

"Is it so very important now, dear?"

"Yes, mumsey. You see, I shall probably have to punch some of the other little girls, and I don't want to scratch them."

Honest Confession

The House Agent—You say you have no children, gramophone or wireless, and you don't keep a dog. You seem just the quiet tenant the owner insists on.

The House Hunter—I don't want to hide anything about my behavior, so you might tell the owner that my fountain pen squeaks a bit.

CHANGEFUL GIRL

"Alice is so delightfully changeful."

"Yes; I call her the chameleon girl."

"And why?"

"She changes her complexion as often as she does her mood."

Noah's Luck

Whatever troubles Noah had,
And they weren't few, that's clear
He didn't find on Ararat
The sign: "No Parking Here."

She Is

"The customer is always right," said the boss to the new clerk.

"How can that be?"

"It's the best way to avoid an argument. Isn't your wife always right?"

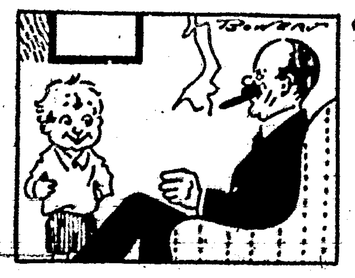
No Danger, Old Boy!

"The worst thing about being a bachelor is that one's name dies with one."

"What is your name?"

"Smith."

A YOUNG BASEBALL FAN



"Two heads are better than one, my son."

"Mo for a double-header, dad."

Hain't Heard of It

Is there anything under heaven
A candidate won't do
To get his name in the public prints,
Please tell us, kind sir, true.

Inference

"Yes, he's absolutely ruined; but still, poverty is no disgrace, is it?"

"Oh, no. He doesn't owe you anything either, then?"

Got Into Hot Water

"I got into terrible hot water last night," remarked Harry.

"Did you? Whatever did you do?" exclaimed his friend.

"Oh, I just had a bath!" was the reply.

Used to It

Young Chap—Are you going to be cremated?

Old Gent—No, sir. They're going to bury me. That's what I've been used to ever since I was a mere child.

Sure Relief
FOR INDIGESTION

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief.
BELL-ANS
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS
CASCARA QUININE
CURES LA GRIPPE IN 3 DAYS
DETROIT, MERRELL-SOULE CO. MICHIGAN

Lizard Fathered Snake

Dr. W. H. Ballou, speaking before the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists at Smith college, Northampton, Mass., recently declared that a lizard that roamed through Texas more than 25,000,000 years ago was the father of all snakes. It took more than 10,000,000 years for the lizard to become a snake, he said. A Patagonian serpent that flourished 8,000,000 years ago was the conclusion of this particular development, in Doctor Ballou's opinion.

Post-War Soup

Novelist D. H. Lawrence was talking about post-war Europe.

"It's almost impossible to get a good meal in post-war Europe," he said.

"A chap in a Roman restaurant one night let out a cuss word and snarled:

"'Waiter, you've spilled that soup all over my trousers.'

"'Don't be alarmed, signor,' said the smiling waiter. 'I know the soup here. It never stains after six o'clock.'"

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

Preparedness

A certain New Yorker, an advocate of deep breathing, is accustomed to take morning walks, during which he at intervals raises his hands high above his head and then lowers them.

A visitor from out of town watched this performance in amazement for a time and then, approaching him timidly, said:

"Is it possible, sir, that affairs have reached such a state in this city that residents have to practice what they shall do when they're held up?"—American Legion Weekly.

Boschee's Syrup

Allays irritation, soothes and heals throat and lung inflammation. The constant irritation of a cough keeps the delicate mucus membrane of the throat and lungs in a congested condition, which BOSCHEE'S SYRUP gently and quickly heals. For this reason it has been a favorite household remedy for colds, coughs, bronchitis and especially for lung troubles in millions of homes all over the world for the last fifty-eight years, enabling the patient to obtain a good night's rest, free from coughing with easy expectoration in the morning. You can buy BOSCHEE'S SYRUP wherever medicines are sold.—Adv.

Big Paper Mill Planned

It is reported that the world's largest paper mill is planned for northern Ontario. It is to have 1,000 tons capacity and will utilize Smoky falls on the Mattagami river, capable of making 200,000 horse power, and the largest and best power site in Ontario north of the St. Lawrence.

Education May Cost More

If the movement to have all children of London remain at school at fifteen is successful the additional cost will be $35,000,000 a year

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and reflection must finish him.

Have a complexion that everyone admires

NO matter how beautiful your features are, you cannot be truly attractive with a rough, blotchy, gray-looking skin.

Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap, is what you need to overcome such troubles. The gentle, but unusually cleansing properties of the soap, together with the soothing, healing qualities of the ointment, make the Resinol products ideal for any skin. All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Ointment. Use them regularly for a few days and watch your complexion improve.

RESINOL

M. F. Lovelace Dies

After a lingering illness of about one year, during which time medical treatment failed to give him anything but temporary relief, M. F. Lovelace, aged 64, died in El Paso at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning. Mr. Lovelace had been at the home of his daughter, Mrs. S. W. Wells, during most of his illness until last September he was taken to El Paso with the hope that the hospital treatment there would improve his condition and last week he returned, seemingly in improved condition, but after a stay of a few days he grew worse and was hurriedly returned to El Paso where he died at the time mentioned above and the body arrived here for burial Wednesday morning on No. 2.

Funeral services were held at the Wells home Wednesday afternoon, conducted by the Rev. J. H. Skinner and the remains interred in the local cemetery.

The deceased came to this section of the state in 1898 and after a stay of 12 years he went to California where he resided until 1921, when he returned, from which time he lived on his cattle ranch near Corona with his son, Morgan.

Mr. Lovelace was highly esteemed in this locality and the many friends of the family will be sad to hear of his death and the family have the sympathy of the entire community. He leaves a brother, W. R. Lovelace, a son, Morgan Lovelace and daughter, Mrs. S. W. Wells to mourn his loss.

Chamber of Commerce

The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday evening at the court house was well attended and very enthusiastic considering the coldness of the weather.

The report of the committee on Constitution and By-Laws was made and the report was adopted by the Chamber.

A membership drive is contemplated in which each member will be urged to secure a new one. If every citizen will get into this organization, it will help to make Carrizozo a better town.

President H. B. Hamilton has appointed many important committees, among which is a Good Roads Committee. The chairman, Mr. J. B. French and others on the committee are deserving of much credit for the manner in which they benefitted Carrizozo in the Corona-Oscuro roads project. There are many opportunities presenting themselves where organized effort alone can bring about desired results. Let's lay aside petty prejudices and make our slogan, "Every Word a Boost for Carrizozo."

Card of Thanks

We wish to express our sincere thanks to the many friends who with acts of kindness and words of sympathy ministered to our comfort in our recent bereavement in the loss of our relative, M. F. Lovelece and also for the floral offerings of love and esteem at the last sad rites.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lovelace.
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wells.
Mogan Lovelace.

FOR SALE—Kitchen range with waterback, iron bed, Detroit vapor oil range, dining table, china cabinet, baby buggy, baby sulky, three-piece living room set.—Mrs. J. P. Nash. Phone 60.

Sweet milk, 15 cents per quart, delivered.—Mrs. Wm. Barnett, phone 86. At

Attention, Masons!

There will be a regular communication of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41 A. F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall on Saturday, (tomorrow night,) Jan. 3, at which meeting, business of importance will be transacted. All Master Masons are invited.

S. G. Allen, M. W.,
S. F. Miller, Secretary

HOW TO RUN A RAILROAD

The story is told of a certain ambitious young man who went to the president of a certain university and said: "Sir, I desire a course of training which will fit me to become the superintendent of a great railroad system. How much will such a course cost, and how long will it take?

"Young man," replied the president, "such a course would cost you $20,000 and might require twenty years of your time. But, on the other hand, by spending perhaps $300 of your money and three months of your time you may be elected to congress. Once there, young man, you will feel yourself quite competent to direct not only one, but all the great railroad systems of our country."—Exchange.

The highest market prices paid for furs, hides and pelts. Don't ship.—Sell them at home. It will pay you. Try it at your home store.—Ziegler Brothers.

"RABBIT FEVER" LATEST MALADY FOR MANKIND; NEW MEXICO AMONG INFECTED DISTRICTS

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—The battle between science and nature between life and death, was graphically illustrated here on the eve of the gathering of the nation's greatest scientists with the announcement of the discovery of a new fatal disease which is already active in 11 states of the union.

As the students of science at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advance of Science were preparing to discuss the accomplishments of 1924 in the various fields, among them the triumph of knowledge over death, the announcement came as a challenge from nature that this friendly enemy of man had some checks on life still in reserve and had released another scourge of man seemed to be winning over diabetes, tuberculosis, and other causes of death.

The new disease—tularemia, or "rabbit fever"—is the first plague to be added to the burden of man in the last 15 years.

Attacks Humans.

The malady is essentially a rabbit disease; but it also attacks—sometimes with fatal results—human beings. A fly or tick which has sucked the blood of an infected cottontail may carry the fever to humans, who may also acquire it by cleaning the game.

"Rabbit fever" is already active in California, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho Colorado, Indiana, Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee, Montana, New Mexico and Virginia. It has been reported in the last three states during the last few months.

The rapidity with which "rabbit fever" spreads was disclosed by Dr. Edward Francis, of the United States public health service, who declared that all medical men in this country who had attempted to study the disease, had been stricken with the fever, luckily without any fatalities.

He added that British physicians had given up their experiments on the new ailment on the grounds of "brave discretion," after the entire personnel in the London laboratory had become ill from infected rabbits sent from America.

Other Diagnoses.

When asked why there were not more cases of "rabbit fever" Dr. Francis declared that there were "more" but they had been diagnosed variously as sceptic infection, blood poisoning, typhoid fever and anthrax.

Dr. Francis pointed out that the disease could not be acquired through eating cooked rabbits, but only through handling the fresh infected meat or thro flies or ticks.

PLANS COMPLETED FOR A BIG REFINERY IN SAN JUAN FIELD

Aztec, N. M., Dec. 27.—According to announcements made recently the plans for the erection of the big oil refinery at Farmington, have been completed, and the site of 15 acres purchased.

Besides the refinery structure, other necessary buildings will be erected, also tanks and furnaces, the total

ANENT HOLIDAY FEASTING:

Methusaleh ate what he found on his plate,
And never, as people do now,
Did he note the amount of the calorie count.
He ate it because it was chow.
He wasn't disturbed when at dinner he sat,
Devouring a roast of a pig,
To think it was lacking in granular fat,
Or a couple of vitamines shy;
He cheerfully chewed every morsel of food;
Untroubled by worries or fears,
Lest his digestion be hurt,
By some fancy desert;
And he lived over 900 years.

CHICAGO FIRM BUYS SILVER CITY POWER PLANT

Silver City, Dec. 27.—Confidence in the future of this city was expressed the last of the week when Troy Graham Co., of Chicago, closed the deal for the plant of the Silver City Power Company. The deal is one of the largest in the city for many years and the price paid is reported to run into over $100,00. The deal has been pending for some time and the final action of the court in closing the final details of the sale is expected to be finished so that the new owner will take over the plant by the first of the year. The local plant is one of the best of the kind in this section of the state and with the new improvements which it is expected the new owners will make, it will be one of the finest in the entire state.

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE RECENT LANDSLIDE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.—Analysis of the presidential vote was declared today by Senator Swanson, democrat, Virginia, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the democratic national committee, to show "most encouraging future prospects for the democratic party, despite the large plurality for President Coolidge."

Senator Swanson pointed out that in 12 states which gave its electoral votes to the republican party, the combined popular vote for John W. Davis and Senator LaFollette, independent candidate, was greater than for President Coolidge. As a result, he said, "there are 225 electoral votes in the electoral college where the people clearly indicate antagonism to the existing republican administration, lacking only 30 votes of a majority of the Coolidge total."

The change of between two and six per cent in the popular vote in other states carried by President Coolidge would have increased the opposition electoral vote by 35, or a majority, Senator Swanson said.

Study of the vote revealed, however, Senator Swanson declared, "that a third party but tends to aid the republican party and its continuance in power."

The "Nearer West."

Much has been said and done of late, for the cause known as the Near East Relief, a great deal of which aid came from those who were the least able to bear it and in some instances a great many sacrifices were made in order to help the distressed condition of the poor, overseas. The cause is a worthy one and one which should in no wise be overlooked, but here we pause to ask the question: Have we performed our duties to those nearer to us who are in need of food, clothing, shelter and general support? If not, are we not passing up our own needy and casting our shekels to foreign agents for a like cause in which we are uncertain as to whether or not these well intended donations reach the place of of want?

How about our struggling little churches; are we helping them? Have we done our common duty to them? In some of our homes, Good Samaritans are caring for helpless, homeless human beings, who had it not been for these acts of kindness, might have perished. Have we asked to help them bear these burdens? After we have performed our duties to those within the shadows of our own homes, it is time to turn our attention to foreign lands. Let us resolve for the New Year, first of all, to support our own institutions and care for the needy within the gates of the "Nearer West."

SINNERS in HEAVEN

by CLIVE ARDEN

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Without doubt this story is the work of a master. The characters are real human beings. They were faced with a thrilling situation involving a problem too trying for the average sinner and probably too great for a saint to handle; nevertheless there were smug individuals ready to condemn them.

If you regard black as always black and white as always white, you may decide that the first word of the title is most appropriate; but if you can see varying shades of gray between black and white, you will be able to observe the peculiar fitness of the last word of the title. Any way you view it, it is a great story.

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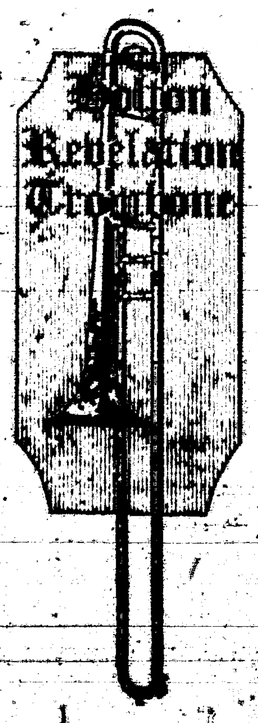

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