

LINCOLN COUNTY NEWS

Successor to Carrizozo News

VOLUME III—[Carrizozo News, Vol. 25]

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1928

NUMBER 27

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

C. N. Lemmon is on duty in the Duran yards.

Louis Nalda, of the Red Canyon Sheep Company was in town Tuesday.

The Board of County Commissioners held its regular quarterly session this week.

Sheriff Kelsey, Commissioners Grey and Rose went to Santa Fe Monday on official business.

Mrs. A. C. Hines and the three boys, Carroll, Aubrey and Gene, have returned from El Paso.

Mr. and Mrs. George Strauss and children visited the Sanberry family in Alamogordo one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Harkness, Tularosa, and Mrs. Caldwell and son, Tucumcari, were guests of the Joe West family Monday.

Mrs. Wingrove and sons were here Monday from Tucumcari to see husband and father who pulls a trolley on the short division.

District Engineer Kelley of the Highway Department was here Friday night from Roswell. He came to look over the Corona road.

Rev. John H. Skinner came in last night from Malaga, accompanied by his two sons, Lute and Coude. The two sons returned to Malaga today.

Ben West came in Tuesday from Tucson, Arizona, for a visit with his children and their grand parents, Judge and Mrs. Geo. B. Barber.

Mrs. W. C. Pittman and twin babies returned Friday evening from Yuma, Arizona. The two elder daughters, Misses Florine and Helen, are in California.

Sephus Brown was down from the mountains yesterday. Sephus has been with the E. F. & S. W. and its successor, the S. P., here and at Tucumcari, for many years but now thinks of entering the service of the State Highway Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Cavanah and children and James A. Pullin, came in Saturday from Rocky Ford, Colorado. They returned on the Fourth. Mr. Pullin is a brother of Mrs. A. H. Harvey, and Mr. Cavanah a nephew. The niece, who has been visiting the Harveys, returned with the family to Rocky Ford.

Married

Joe Devine and Miss Lena Harris were married last Saturday evening at 8:00 o'clock, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Joyce, Rev. T. V. Ludlow officiating. Only the members of the family and Wayne Zumwalt and Miss Juell Miller witnessed the ceremony.

The groom is an operator at the local station and a very pleasant young gentleman and has made many friends during his residence in Carrizozo. The bride has resided here with her parents since early girlhood, attended our schools, and was employed in the local Mountain States T. & T. office the past year, reaching the position of chief operator before her marriage. She is a young woman of much charm and individuality and popular with all her associates.

The young couple have begun housekeeping in apartments in the Lutz Building. The best wishes of the News is added to that of numerous friends.

School Bonds, at Redemption, \$81,250

Carrizozo, N. M., July 5, 1928

To the citizens of School District No. 7.

You are advised that the bonds for building and furnishing our school buildings have been paid for in full. The exact amount received was \$50,113.89. The bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent.

A building fund will be set up and when the work is completed we will publish a statement showing the exact distribution of the \$50,113.87.

Levies will be made to retire these bonds as follows:

Yr. of Levy	For Int.	For Prin.	Total
1928	\$2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
1929	2,500.00	2,500.00
1930	2,500.00	2,500.00
1931	2,500.00	2,500.00
1932	2,500.00	\$3,000.00	5,500.00
1933	2,350.00	3,000.00	5,350.00
1934	2,200.00	3,000.00	5,200.00
1935	2,050.00	3,000.00	5,050.00
1936	1,900.00	3,000.00	4,900.00
1937	1,750.00	3,000.00	4,750.00
1938	1,600.00	3,000.00	4,600.00
1939	1,450.00	3,000.00	4,450.00
1940	1,300.00	3,000.00	4,300.00
1941	1,150.00	3,000.00	4,150.00
1942	1,000.00	4,000.00	5,000.00
1943	800.00	4,000.00	4,800.00
1944	600.00	4,000.00	4,600.00
1945	400.00	4,000.00	4,400.00
1946	200.00	4,000.00	4,200.00
	\$31,250.00	\$50,000.00	\$81,250.00

In the questionnaire submitted to this board April 6, 1928 it was estimated that the bonds would cost this District \$126,000.00 or more. The exact amount is \$81,250.00 which beats the estimate \$44,750.00. The bonds sold at a very favorable rate and thereby quite a saving was effected, as a difference of 1 per cent would have made a difference in the amount paid of \$6,250.00.

In addition to the above sale, the board arranged to refund the old 6 per cent bonds of 1907 in the total of \$10,000.00 at 5 1/2 per cent, thereby saving the district \$267.50.

This statement is made for the reason that the board desires that the public be advised exactly how the finances of the district are being handled.

(Signed) Board of Education, School District 7, Carrizozo, N. M.

Short Interviews

TREATING ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE TOWN AND OTHER.

BY M. DONNING

The Democratic nomination last week was a step in the right direction toward tolerance in religious matters. Thomas Jefferson was determined that this government should not support, recognize or discriminate against any religion. There was never an intolerant religious thought in the great mind of the Father of Democracy. The nomination of Governor Smith is a step toward realization of plans made by those who established this government.—Gleaned.

If you think you can find nothing to do, take note that the bureau of census lists 578 occupations in this country. Practically all of them are necessary and useful. The young man and young woman out of school last month ought not to be discouraged. Pick one of these 578 occupations and begin to produce. The world was never so busy, never so full of opportunities. A man told the writer the other day that he wanted a manager for his business, but "there wasn't any." Good jobs and nobody capable of filling them. Sounds astonishing.

Quoting from a medical authority: "It is everlastingly worth while to emphasize the value of keeping in health by preventive measures, rather than depending on cures after breakdown occurs. The idea of keeping in health has evidently taken hold in this country at a gratifying rate. It is estimated that in 1927 4,600,000 persons asked for periodic health examinations who had never before sought such services."

From and an editorial: "The

White Mt. Association

The Annual Meeting of the White Mountain L. O. O. F. Association was held at Camp Robeson, on Cedar Creek last Saturday. All member lodges had representatives. A picnic at noon, afternoon business session and camp fire meeting in evening were features of the meeting. F. A. Ruffé was made president and Mrs. Zoe Glassmire reelected secretary and treasurer.

Probate Judge John Kimbrell was here from Picacho this week, presiding at a regular term of Probate Court.

advice that Governor Smith gave to a graduating class, of which his youngest son, Walter, was president, would be well heeded by young men all over the country. "Never take it easy in life," he said. "Nobody ever got anything without working for it, and if they did they found it wasn't worth while." There in a few words, the boy who rose from a humble fish market worker to bear the standard of the Democratic party and fight for the presidency of the United States, gives a rule of life that it would take another man a half an hour to say. Smith disposes of the fallacy of easy money, of easy jobs. He does away with the loafer, who thinks in his avoidance of work he is achieving something. The young man who never takes it easy in life, who finds himself an object he wishes to attain and sets forth with all his might to attain it, is bound to succeed. And this does not mean work to the exclusion of play, because Al Smith as a boy and a man has always had a love for healthful, normal fun. The advice the governor of New York gives his son may be safely taken by other men's sons."

Political Announcements

FOR SHERIFF
Subject to the action of the Democratic party I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Sheriff of Lincoln County.

PETE E. JOHNSON

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

ED. W. HARRIS

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT
Subject to the action of the Democratic Party, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Schools of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

J. E. KOONE

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT
I hereby announce my candidacy for Superintendent of Schools of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

MRS. E. H. NICKELS

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT
I hereby announce my candidacy for Superintendent of Schools of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

OLE C. JONES

FOR COUNTY CLERK
I hereby announce my candidacy for County Clerk of Lincoln County, subject to the will of the Democratic party.

HARRY GALLAGHER

FOR COUNTY CLERK
I hereby announce my candidacy for County Clerk of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

ZOE GLASSMIRE

FOR ANCHOR
I hereby announce my candidacy for Anchor of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

JOHN L. BRYAN

FOR TREASURER
I hereby announce my candidacy for Treasurer and ex-Officio Collector of Lincoln County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party.

M. E. PADEN

The Fourth

Carrizozo was almost deserted on the Fourth. Some went to Nogal Canyon to join that community in a basket picnic; some went to Nogal lake and spent the day fishing and boating, while many went to Fort Stanton to enjoy the sports through the day and the dance and fire works in the evening. Others went to Eagle Creek, to loll under the tall pines, inhale the pure mountain ozone and to spend the day at ease. By far the largest crowd, however, headed for Alamogordo, to take part in the Old-Timers celebration there and to meet old friends of the range, of the early cattle activities of the southwest. It was a pleasant day for an outing, the little showers in the mountains reducing temperatures and adding comfort to all this section.

Dines Friends

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wells and daughter, Miss Monta, had a few friends dine with them at the Carrizozo Eating House Friday evening, before leaving early next morning for Hollywood, California. The dinner was most appetizing, served in courses, with excellent taste and delicacy, and during its consumption delightful conversation held the boards, at which the host and family supplied most interesting and charming themes. The invited guests were: E. M. Brickley, Misses Ella and Ruth, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Garrard, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Haley, Messrs. J. M. Helm and A. H. Hudspeth.

Died in Butte

News reached here this week of the death, at Butte, Montana, June 24, of Mrs. Dorothy Catherine McCormack, wife of John T. McCormack, and daughter of Mrs. Edwin Fox. Mr. and Mrs. Fox were residents of Lincoln county a number of years ago, and the daughter who has just died was born at Jicarilla, this county. Mr. Fox died a few years ago in San Antonio, Texas.

Patronize the

CARRIZOZO EATING HOUSE

R. H. SWEET, Manager

Open Day and Night.

Dinner Parties Our Specialties.

Business Men's Lunch, 11.45 to 2.00 o'clock.

Fifty Cents.

-Phone 20-

FRESH CANDIES

Edison Fountain Pens

NEW ASSORTMENT

drug and toilet articles

Paden's Drug Store

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF

The First National Bank of Carrizozo, N. M.,

as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, at the close of business June 30, 1928.

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 50,478.06	Capital Stock	\$ 25,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	1,150.00	Surplus	12,500.00
Real Estate	13,830.04	Undivided Profits	5,333.80
Furniture and Fixtures	1,500.00	Deposits	364,391.47
QUICK ASSETS			
U. S. Bonds	\$ 30,000.00		
Other Bonds	47,500.00		
Purchased Paper	165,000.00		
Cash and Sight Exp.	73,076.17		
Total	\$406,225.27	Total	\$406,225.27

I certify that the above statement is correct.

E. M. BRICKLEY, Cashier.

Your business will be appreciated.

"TRY FIRST NATIONAL SERVICE"

The Red Road

A Romance of Braddock's Defeat

By
HUGH PENDEXTER

Illustrations by
Irwin Myers

W. N. U. SERVICE
Copyright by Hugh Pendexter.



SYNOPSIS

Impoverished by the open-handed generosity of his father, Virginia gentleman, young Webster Braddock is serving as a scout and spy for the army under General Braddock preparing for the advance on Fort Duquesne. He has just returned to Alexandria from a visit to the fort, where he secured valuable information. Braddock, tired to European warfare, fails to realize the importance of the news. Braddock is sent back to Fort Duquesne, also bearing a message to George Croghan, English emissary among the Indians. Braddock joins his friend and fellow scout, Round Paw, Indian chief, and they set out. On the way they fall in with a typical backwoodsman, Balzar Cromit, who joins them. The party encounters a group of soldiers threatening a young girl, Elsie Dinwood, whom they accuse of witchcraft. Braddock saves her from them. The girl disappears.

CHAPTER III—Continued

I believed the French were whipped, for had I not recently visited Duquesne and obtained full knowledge of the fort's weakness and the red man's uncertainty? And yet there was something in Croghan's talk, or way of speaking, that left me depressed. When he declared the French were whipped, it almost seemed as if he were dwelling upon it just to keep his courage up.

But the morrow brought the vanguard of the Forty-fourth, and the entire regiment was in camp by midday. Then came General Braddock and his escort of light-horse, and the drums began the "Grenadiers' March," and the scene was gay and very colorful. I forgot my gloomy mood and hummed with the best of them. Two hours later, Colonel Dunbar and the Forty-eighth marched in, and there was more cheering and high spirits.

Now it did seem as if we could be about the business of driving the French behind the Great lakes. The artillery, however, did not come up and would not for another ten days—but what odds? Braddock was with us with his two invincible regiments. Even though their uniforms made them conspicuous targets, the French were too weak to oppose them. All that remained was to march swiftly to Duquesne and fly our royal banner in place of the Lifes.

Then we would shift our strength to the north and capture Niagara and Crown Point, and teach the New Englanders how to fight. Only a hundred and fifty miles remained to be covered before France's grip on the Ohio would be forever removed. Ah, but now we were in fine spirits these first few days after Braddock reached the creek. His very austerity was a guarantee of complete success. The colonies were confident the fall of the enemy was but a matter of days.

Braddock had arranged to send back the latest news by means of mounted express. And every Thursday a western-bound mail-rider was to start from Philadelphia to overtake the army. I could vision the arrival of our express and the enthusiasm our bulletins would arouse when read aloud at every hostel.

And much good news was brought by Braddock and his staff. A large delegation of Catawbas and Cherokees was to meet men from the Long House at Winchester and provide us with an overwhelming red force. The Catawbas alone were to send us a hundred and fifty warriors. As a result of the Winchester council our camp would be overrun with red allies.

But no Indians came to join us. Croghan's belts to the lake tribes brought us neither Shawnee, Tawno, Wando, or Piankashaw. But, while a tribe disappointed, it really did not matter. If they would not fight with us then surely they would not fight against us. They were simply waiting until it was definitely decided who was to be the winner. If they refused to participate in active warfare, then so much the less would our efforts be to smother them down. The French were whipped. We needed no Indians to aid us. To the inspiring tone of the "Grenadiers' March" white men would spot white men from Duquesne, and the heads of the Ohio would forever be sealed against the French.

Cromit had intended to enlist as a soldier, but had changed his mind after watching the provincials at their drill, and became a wagoner. Round Paw and I wondered about the camp unattached, enjoying the lively scenes. A few wagons, drawn by four horses each, began to come in. Our order might have been dampened if not for the promise made by Mr. Franklin. We looked to him for the necessary supply of horses, wagon and pole, and most reliable.

The ten days' delay in the arrival of the artillery was one cloud in our sky, for if it moved so slowly in making the creek what would be its rate of progress once it attempted the raw wilderness road now being constructed? To expedite the road we must lay down, St. Clair and Major Chapman, of the Forty-fourth, marched with six hundred men to smooth the way to the Little meadows on the Youghiogony, some thirty miles distant from Fort Cumberland. When we marched it would be in three divisions, under Halket, young Horatio Gates and Dunbar.

What had surprised me was the number of white women in camp. I counted thirty wives of soldiers. In addition to these were Croghan's sixty Iroquois women and children. Thus the combatants made a very



"What's This Confusion Meant? I Am Colonel Washington, Aide-de-Camp to General Braddock."

respectable showing and used up much of our provisions; and we were not well supplied with food. After our first high spirits had subsided a bit, we began to notice something else that might become very serious. The regulars, upon whom Braddock depended—almost exclusively—were falling ill in large numbers. They had been herded on transports and had been deprived of fresh provisions. Meat was the principal item of food on the creek and it was overvalued. The result might have been foreseen. The coming of the army brought many woodmen flocking to the creek, and I began to meet old acquaintances who had never heard me called anything except "Black" Braddock. After a day or so they would slip away while others would take their place in observe silently and form opinions. I frequently saw General Braddock walking about the camp with his officers, and was shocked to observe he looked worried and discouraged. There was much muttering and complaining among the provincials. The commander, being a rigid drill master, insisted that the provincials be worked daily and made to go through the manual with fine precision. The provincials were slow and slovenly at maneuvers and aroused the general's disgust and contempt. This soon became generally known and was hotly resented.

I talked with some of the guards and endeavored to give them some

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Odd Power of South American Vampire Bat

In his story of his explorations in South America, Dr. William McGovern has something to tell us about the dreaded vampire bat. Bats are not believed to possess any saliva which could act as a local anesthetic; and yet it is a fact that they can insert their long teeth and suck out the blood of their victims without awakening them. Not a single case is known in which a sleeper has awakened while the vampire was at their work. It is also very curious that the bats never attack a person who is awake, however alert and motionless he may be.

He writes interestingly of the Amazonian medicine men. The Indian medicine men are no doubt charlatans in many respects.

Inking of the way war would be waged did the French have the tenacity to give us a battle. But they could not understand, having had no experience in our woods style of fighting. England had failed to find any merit in our rifles, although these typically American weapons resulted from long experience in forest-hunting and fighting, where the fear of Indians called for a minimum amount of noise and the maximum of accuracy, and where powder and lead were so precious that a small bore, long barrel piece was the only gun a man could carry any distance.

A sergeant was mildly curious about the little hinged box in the stock of the gun where I kept the greased patches of linen. I proudly explained the virtue of the patch, and he impatiently urged:

"You're a proper man. Put away that piece and enlist and learn how to fight."

"I am to serve as a scout."

"You're master dark of skin for an Englishman," he remarked, his dull gaze suddenly growing suspicious. "My people were English. I was born in Virginia."

"You're black enough for a Frenchman."

"I was taken for a Frenchman at Duquesne this spring."

He grunted and walked away. I had forgotten him and was starting to visit the Iroquois camp when a babel of voices from the direction of the parade ground attracted my attention. A score of soldiers, released from drill, were bearing down on me in a very businesslike manner. My acquaintance, the sergeant, was leading them. They grouped around me and the sergeant said:

"We believe you're a spy from the French."

"Then report it to your superior. But the man who calls me spy is a liar."

I dropped my long rifle in the hollow of my left arm and swung it about and enlarged the circle, and warned: "It'll be easy for you men to murder me, but I'll take at least one of you with me. If you honestly believe me a spy, report me. But hands off."

The fellows lacked nothing in courage and I believe they would have risked closing in on me if not for the arrival of a horseman. He looked scarcely out of his teens, although only a year younger than I, or twenty-three. The horse, skillfully handled, swept a cleared space before me, and the rider sternly demanded:

"What's this confusion meant? I am Colonel Washington, Aide-de-Camp to General Braddock."

Of course I recognized him the moment I glimpsed him. The sergeant humbly explained:

"We believe, sir, he is a French spy. We came to take him before our captain."

He dismounted and took a sharp look at my dark face, and after a moment cried:

"That's Mr. Brodd, of Alexandria, Webster Braddock, whom I haven't seen these three years. What's this about you being a spy?"

"It's their imagination, Colonel. I reported to the council in Alexandria, after playing spy for the English at Duquesne. General Braddock himself will remember me."

"Then it was you who was before the council," he cried and thrust out his hand. "I arrived after you had left and in the confusion I did not hear your name."

Turning to the soldiers he said: "This man is a loyal subject of his majesty and he has done the king and the colonies excellent service. Be more cautious another time."

They were glad to withdraw. Colonel Washington sat down on the log and motioned me to sit beside him and asked:

"Can you tell me what you learned while at Duquesne? I'm hungry for news of the country, and I've had no chance to talk with his excellency, Governor Dinwiddie. I was indisposed and tardy in rejoining the army."

So I repeated in detail, and various things Braddock had not had the patience to hear to. When I ended, he thoughtfully mused:

"There's but one thing to guard against—a surprise attack on the way. If we can avoid that, we'll have Duquesne just as surely as we're now camping on this creek. Where would they be likely to lay an ambush?"

"You believe they'll lay one?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WEEKLY South-West NEWS ITEMS

Contagious diseases are now at a low mark in New Mexico.

Damage approximating \$50,000 was done by a fire of undetermined origin to the three-story section of Hotel El Fidel, at Santa Fe, recently.

Governor Hunt announced the re-appointment of Mrs. Kathryn G. Hutchinson of Tombstone, as a member of the state board of Nurses Examiners.

The branch railroad to Standard, Arizona, is now completed to about four or five miles out of Standard, and at the present rate of construction will reach there soon.

The New Mexican Eagle Oil Company of Sapulpa, Okla., announces it will start a deep test well about July 15 on the company's acreage in Kuts canyon district, south of Bloomfield.

Application to operate in Arizona was filed with the State Corporation Commission by the Pacific Fruit and Produce Company of Tacoma, Wash. The company has a capitalization of \$2,500,000.

A loan of \$4,296 was granted the Yuma, Arizona swimming pool commission for the construction of a \$5,000 open air pavilion and bandstand on a lot south of the municipal swimming pool.

With a production of 352 pounds of cotton per acre in New Mexico in 1927, this state led all others in the union. California followed with 340 pounds and Arizona was third with 315 pounds.

A mammoth Fourth of July celebration is being planned at Ajo, Ariz., to include street sports, fireworks, music, boxing, parades, addresses, a barbecue and the feature of which will be a bull fight.

The proceedings relating to the sale early in May of \$750,000 in New Mexico state highway debentures to three Denver firms have been approved and the money is expected to be made available shortly.

An engineering crew from the state highway department has begun the work of surveying and establishing the permanent location of the highway from Thoreau to Crown Point and Pueblo Bonita, New Mexico.

The Tularosa, N. M., Lumber Company has established two more sawmills on the Mesquero reservation, making a total of five such mills now operating in the woods, in addition to the big plant in Tularosa.

Governor R. C. Dillon authorized the board of regents of the New Mexico A. and M. college to receive \$30,000 from the federal government for that institution under a bill passed by the last national congress.

Judge John Henry Campbell, formerly a regent of the University of Arizona, and at one time assistant United States attorney for Arizona and associate justice of the state supreme court, died at Loma Linda, Calif.

Gov. R. C. Dillon pardoned John O'Donnell who was sentenced in Colfax county last September to serve four years in the state penitentiary. He reduced the sentence of Lux Sandoval, sentenced to serve 90 days in jail at Las Cruces, to 30 days.

Construction of a new \$500,000 bus-station block, whose rentals will be donated to charity will begin at Nogales Sept. 1. The financial backing for the project is provided for in the will of the late Theodor Gabler, one of Nogales' oldest pioneers who died two years ago at the age of 94.

The Hunker Realty Co., of Las Vegas, with a capital stock of \$100,000 and \$2,000 paid in, was incorporated by George Hunker, Emma V. Hunker and Evelyn Gavin. The Hunker Development Corp., of Ariz., with a capital stock of \$250,000 and commencing business with \$1,000 was incorporated by C. E. Hinkle, L. M. Hinkle, and Gay Herbert, Sr.

The last state legislature enacted a law which is designed to insure Arizona consumers against having low grade gasoline sold upon them by unscrupulous distributors. The law provides that gasoline sold in Arizona must conform up to a standard set by the federal government. The state Board of Weights and Measures is designated as the enforcing officer.

Business conditions in Arizona were favorable during the month of May and the outlook for the summer is bright, the Arizona Industrial Congress stated. A survey undertaken by the congress showed improvement in the agricultural and livestock industries and an unchanged condition in mining operations. A noted increase on construction work and in tourist travel was reported by the congress.

Cooperation of the Santa Fe and Fort Worth & Denver city railroads is being sought by the Rock Island in obtaining lower freight rates on bromine from Mustang New Mexico shipping points to Amarillo.

Restoration of John H. Udall, federal prohibition director for Arizona, to full command of the prohibition enforcement in the state, and the reinstatement of M. F. Cooby, dismissed veteran officer of the department, was being desired by Dr. J. M. Doran, United States prohibition commissioner.

FAMOUS SMITH BABY STILL IS UNNAMED

Parents Unconvinced That Child Is Theirs

Cleveland, Ohio.—Nine months ago with faces clouded by uncertainty and eyes misted by tears, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Smith left a hospital here with a baby girl, though they had insinuated a boy had been born to them. Recently they still maintain the baby "probably" isn't theirs.

The Smith baby, less than a year ago the most famous baby in the world, was born August 22, 1927, at the Fairview hospital. After the birth of the child, when Mrs. Smith had regained consciousness, the nurses congratulated her on the "fine big boy" that had been born, and the doctor asked her what she planned to name him.

Name is George.

"His name is George," she replied. And so the name of George Smith was officially entered in the records at the city hall.

Nine days passed, when the mother said, she received a shock. She found it was a girl baby she held.

There was sharp dispute, and Smith went to see a lawyer. A few days later and the newspapers of the nation were filled with a new sensation. Two other Smith babies had been born at the hospital, and the hospital books, which at first showed the Sam Smith baby to be a boy, had been changed, and now showed a girl.

"It isn't that I wanted a boy so much," Sam Smith explained, "but what I wanted to be sure is that this baby in my home is my own. If I had a million dollars I'd spend it to get at the bottom of the baby tangle."

The court told me, and the doctors told me, that as time went on and the baby developed I'd be able to be sure she was mine. If it hadn't been for that I'd never have brought her home. And now I know I can never be sure this baby is ours, nor where the baby that really belongs to me actually is, nor what became of him."

The Smiths haven't named the baby. "We named our baby, you remember, 'George,'" Mrs. Smith explained wearily. "Why should we name two babies? Some day, of course, we'll have to have her christened."

"It's not so much having a baby we don't know is our own," she went on. "She's a cute little thing. But it's not knowing what became of my boy, that's what I'm worrying about. I can't sleep nights for thinking about it. Can't you see how my mother would feel if she didn't know whether her baby was dead, or in the hands of another who might not take good care of it, or what had happened to it?"

Sea Water Runs Dynamo in Belgian Power Test

Paris.—The dream of limitless power from the sea, is taking form in a laboratory installation set up by Georges Claude, inventor of liquid air, at Ougree-Marshaye, on the Meuse river, near Liege, Belgium.

Claude recently reported to the Academy of Science that a dynamo was being driven by utilizing the 48 degrees Fahrenheit difference of temperature between the surface water and that at a considerable depth. A 50-kilowatt generator, he said, was producing 40 kilowatts of power, much more than enough to do the pumping necessary in the process.

This surplus of power, produced by nature, Claude announced last year, could be obtained from the sea in vast quantities, particularly near the equator, where the difference in temperature at various depths is very great.

The first installation, made to test Claude's calculations, is expected to be followed by a more elaborate plant, and eventually by a commercial installation. Claude, in his first prediction, forecast that the world might heat itself in winter and cool itself in summer with the incalculable power the sea could give.

Sweet-Coated Poison Fatal to Cutworms

Geneva, N. Y.—Bran, sirup, lemon, water and Paris green combined in the proper proportions and sprinkled about the base of plants troubled with cutworms makes a cheap and effective "bait" for the pest, say entomologists at the experiment station here, where frequent complaints are received about the reproduction of cutworms in cultivated plants.

The following mixture will suffice for five acres: Bran, 20 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound; cheap sirup, 2 quarts; three lemons and 3/4 gallon of water. The bran and Paris green are mixed dry. The juice of the lemons is squeezed into the water and the peel and pulp chopped to fine bits and added to the water. The sirup is then dissolved in the water and fruit juice mixture and the liquid stirred into the bran thoroughly in order to dampen it evenly.

Thorough Job

New York.—Lost, strayed, missing, hiding or seeking a square meal? Leo Fisher, age eighteen, weight 278 (when last recorded). His parents sent him to a hospital some time ago to reduce. He has vanished.

Long Dry Spell

Fort Litchfield, South Africa.—Sections in the Little Karoo and other districts of Cape province have not seen rain for four years.

Tender, Aching Swollen Feet

In Just Five Minutes Those Sore, Tender, Aching Feet Get Amazing Relief.

You probably feel like a lot of other people that about all you can do is just some powder in your shoes or give your feet a special foot bath and let it go at that, but don't be foolish. Make up your mind today that you are going to give your feet a real chance to get well.

Go to any good druggist today and get an original bottle of Moore's Emerald Oil.

The very first application will give you relief and a few short treatments will thoroughly convince you that by sticking faithfully to it for a short while your foot troubles will be a thing of the past.

Don't expect a single bottle to do it all at once but one bottle will show you beyond all question that you have at last discovered the way to solid foot comfort.

Remember that Moore's Emerald Oil is a clean, powerful, penetrating Antiseptic Oil that does not stain or leave a greasy residue and that it must give complete satisfaction or your money cheerfully refunded.

For Cuts, Burns Bruises, Sores

Try HANFORD'S Balsam OF MYRRH

All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the same bottle if not used.

Kill All Flies!

THEY SPREAD DISEASE! Kill them with DANNY FLY KILLER! Kills all flies, mosquitoes, house flies, and all other annoying insects. Guaranteed to kill on contact. No odor. No harm to humans or animals. Sold in all drug stores.

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

for DANCING TENNIS GOLF, Etc.

New Work for Women

Beilin has the first woman patent attorney in Germany. Fraulein Frieda Hertzfeld-Hoffman, a physicist, declared there was more money in advising inventors how to protect the results of their investigations than there was in sitting behind leyden jars and other laboratory paraphernalia. She therefore switched over from science to law and recently qualified.

Guard Children's Health

Supervision of the health of children from birth to five years of age, as well as during the school period, five to fourteen years, has been brought about in Middleborough, a manufacturing and seaport town in Yorkshire, England, through co-operation of the education committee and the child-welfare committee.

Patriarchal Designs

The Salesman—Dining room furniture? Certainly, sir! Would you care to see an especially fine example of the Adam period?

Mr. Newell—Notin' so old as that. Show me something of the Noah period.

Yes, Indeed!

"I can't get along with my wife." "Why not?" "All she does is ignore me." "Ignore you?" "Yes, and if there's anything I dislike, it's ignorance."

The Same Way

"Remember the fellows who used to ride a bicycle without holding on to the handle bars?" "Certainly." "Well, a lot of them are driving automobiles now."

Bound by Love

Tommy (at vaudeville show)—Mother, why do them three actors sing together all the time? Mother—Sh! dear. None of them wants to take all the blame!

Suited

Office Manager—I'd like to give you a job, but there's nothing for you to do. Young Applicant—That's just the kind of a job I want.

Whisk Brooms

To renew the life of whisk brooms, clip the ends off even, tie a rag around the broom, holding it straight, and soak in hot suds for an hour.

Simple

"Dad, how do scholars know when there is to be an eclipse?" "Foolish child—can't they read the papers as well as the rest of us?"

Carried by the peddler of gossip—a pack of lies.

CONSTIPATION RELIEVED QUICKLY

... QUICKLY. Carter's Little Blue Pills. For Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, and all ailments arising from the bowels being clogged. They are the most effective and pleasant of all laxatives. Sold in all drug stores.

LIVE STOCK

RAISING ORPHAN FOALS BY HAND

In case the mare dies or has no milk the foal may be raised on cows' milk. If the attendant conducts the work patiently and intelligently, choose the milk of a cow that has recently calved, preferably one which gives milk low in butterfat, for mare's milk, while rich in sugar, is poor in fat. Sweeten the milk with molasses or sugar and dilute with warm water. Give a little of this prepared milk at short intervals from a scalded during bottle and large rubber nipple. Be careful to keep the bottle and nipple scrupulously clean. Add an ounce of lime water to each pint of the prepared milk and allow half a cupful of the mixture once an hour at first.

As the foal grows, gradually increase the amount of milk fed and lengthen the intervals between meals. In a few days food may be given six times a day and, later, four times daily. The foal will soon learn to drink from a pail if allowed to suck the attendant's fingers at first. Until the bowels move freely, give rectal injections night and morning. If the foal scours at any time give two to four tablespoonfuls of a mixture of sweet oil and pure castor oil shaken up in milk, and stop feeding milk for two or three meals, allowing sweetened warm water and lime water instead. Let the foal lick oatmeal as soon as it will eat, gradually increasing the amount and adding wheat bran. In five or six weeks some sweet milk may be given and the amount gradually increased daily until in three months or so, it may be given freely three times a day in place of new milk. The foal at this age also will be eating freely of grass, grain and bran.

At all times supply pure cool drinking water. Let the foal run out in a lot or grass paddock for exercise. Accustom it to be handled daily. Feed small quantities of nutritious food often, keeping all food vessels clean, and the foal should thrive and develop well. Remember that a colt should at all times be adequately fed so as to develop it perfectly. Practically half of the full weight of a horse is gained during the first 12 months of its life. If stunted during this period the colt never develops properly; it therefore pays to feed generously.

Shipping Fever Is Bad For Horses in Transit

Horses in transit, during the course of which they are detained in yards and horse markets where animals originating in many places are apt to congregate, often contract a disease marked by a high fever, exhaustion and the development of pneumonia. writes Dr. L. Van Es in Capper's Weekly. When the animals reach their final destination, they may transmit the infection to other horses.

The disease may prove fatal if affected animals are worked or driven. The first symptom is a high body temperature. It is well to keep all horses at rest in comfortable quarters when the thermometer indicates fever. A skilled veterinarian may prevent many losses by injecting nontoxigenous.

Newly Purchased Hogs Should Be Segregated

All buyers of feeder hogs bringing such animals on their premises should have absolute knowledge, no matter from what source they purchase that the hogs have been treated against cholera. In the absence of proof that they have been so treated hogs brought locally should be given the preventive serum treatment as soon as they reach destination. Under no circumstances should newly purchased hogs be placed with the original herd on the farm. They should be kept separate for at least 21 days, regardless of the origin of shipment.

Live Stock Notes

Hogs bring best returns when they are kept healthy and growing.

All the farm live stock should have access to pasture. Let the young pigs run in a clover or other legume.

When conditions are right, hogging down cornfields is a rapid and economical way of converting the crop into pork.

Proper attention to sanitation and general cleanliness about the hog barn and yards will prevent many of the losses in young pigs from bacterial enteritis, scours, sore mouth and parasites.

Brood sows should not be fed for at least 24 hours after farrowing. If fed, the sow may become restless and trample on the pigs and the little pigs may scour or acquire other digestive disorders.

Age is not a factor in the production of immunity against hog cholera. The United States Department of Agriculture made after six years of investigation that pigs one day old were immunized as successfully as pigs of other ages ranging up to twelve weeks.

20 MICE BREED 50 MILLION IN 30 YEARS

New Yorker Makes Specialty of Raising Them

New York.—To the list of novel occupations in New York add that of David Mayer, the world's champion breeder of white mice.

In the 30 years he has been specializing in this line, he has bred more than 50,000,000 mice for research purposes.

He supplies all the white mice used for experimental work by the New York City board of health, the United States public health service and government hospitals.

His mice are used in the laboratories of most of the schools and colleges in the country. Only recently, on an order from the Royal Society of London, he shipped 30 pairs of white mice to the government hospital at British Guiana.

Most of the governmental experiments with mosquito and yellow fever serum are tried on his mice in the Canal Zone.

His weekly output is between 3,000 and 4,000 mice during the months from September to May.

Flew With Lindy.

From May to September his shipment of mice is about half that number—due to the fact that colleges are closed and many doctors go abroad in the summer.

A pair of white mice flew with Lindbergh when he carried pneumonia serum to Quebec in an attempt to save the life of Floyd Bennett—the serum was to have been tried out on the mice.

Mayer casually regards his odd profession as "simply a study in genetics" and says he "grows up" with the work.

Thirty years ago when he started an experiment with 10 pairs of white mice in his father's animal shop, he was hardly more than a boy and little medical work was done with mice.

With the increase of scientific interest and economic value of mice, has come the development of 50,000,000 mice from the original 10 pairs and the expansion of Mayer to the leader of mice-breeding.

There are only two other big mice breeders in America, one in Philadelphia and another in Kansas, but their work is not as extensive as Mayer's.

His firm is the largest shipper of animals in the world.

Once in a great while, there will be a pure all-black mouse in a litter. This, Mayer says, is a throw-back from perhaps a hundred generations.

Grandfather in Six Weeks.

Mice breed every three weeks—a fact which makes them invaluable for scientific research.

A mouse born today will be a grandfather within six weeks, Mayer says.

Besides white mice, he specializes in white rats, also for research work. He has developed an interesting rat with black eyes—considered a rare feat, since all white rats, like the rabbit, belong to the albino group and have pink eyes.

Mayer is the only man in America showing the kangaroo rat—an interesting little brown and white animal with long rear legs and short front ones. He perches, like the kangaroo, on his hind legs.

One of Mayer's jobs has been that of "professional rat-catcher," employed by steamship companies.

His legs and arms have hundreds of scars from rat bites.

In breeding rats and mice Mayer could not take more trouble if he were bringing up babies.

The rodents have special diets and are fed on balanced rations. If the mice eat stale white bread, water and a solid today, tomorrow their diet will be canned salmon. They need variety, the same as a human being, Mayer says.

They are fed cod liver oil to give a glossy sheen to their coats.

Mayer has tried out vitamin experiments with his mice. With certain foods they reduce, with others they gain weight.

Some rats weigh as much as two pounds—they are considered senile when they reach that weight.

The tremendous economic system of mice-breeding works out so that animals unfit for research work become food for the snakes in the various zoos throughout the country.

Michael Mayer, father of the champion mice-breeder, started his animal business in New York 50 years ago.

He is still in the game and goes to work every day. He is interested in the commercial end and enjoys the reputation of being the oldest man in the animal game in New York.

Napoleon Death Mask Declared Rare Treasure

Chapel Hill, N. C.—A death mask of the Emperor Napoleon, owned by the University of North Carolina, has been placed in a safety deposit vault since an offer to buy it made university officials aware of its value.

The plaster cast of the emperor's features had lain for years unguarded on the desk of the president. When a handsome offer was made for it, research developed that it is one of six made by Dr. Francesco Antonaroli, Napoleon's physician, on the morning after the emperor's death.

Many Centenarians Moscow.—Of Soviet Russia's population of 146,000,000 there are 29,408 persons listed as one hundred years old or more. The Union has 3,000,000 more women than men.

STUDY TWINS TO FIND DIFFERENCES

Science Interested in Duplicate Human Beings.

New York.—Twins may be so bewilderingly alike that their own families see no difference in them, but scientists are investigating just how and how much these duplicate human beings really do resemble each other.

Measurements taken on 10 sets of twins identically alike were described by Dr. H. F. Perkins and Laura Bliss of the University of Vermont before the Eugenic Research Association and the American Eugenics Society in session here.

The same sides of a pair of twins are more frequently alike than their opposite sides, the investigation revealed. To visualize this, imagine a pair of twins like paper dolls, folded over and cut by a simple pattern. If one is placed in front of the other, both facing the same way, the two sides will be more likely to match than if one twin stands in front of the other and they face each other.

In studying the symmetry of the twins the investigators examined the eyes, nose, ears, teeth, eyebrows, hair whorl, right or left-handedness, hand prints, and also mentality.

It had been previously suggested that a twin who has a duplicate exactly like himself would probably be an extraordinarily symmetrical person himself, that is, his two eyes and ears and hands would be unusually alike. It was found, however, that the identical twins were less often symmetrical individually than other twins who did not look alike, and who also were examined.

Mentally the twins examined were found to be strikingly similar in intelligence, the report stated. The youngest ones were more alike than the older ones, and the similarities were particularly close in answering questions which involved habit or inherited tendencies and abilities, it was found.

"75-Pound Piece" of Ice Doomed by U. S. Bureau

Washington.—What, asks the Department of Commerce, is more simple than a cake of ice?

Another ice cake, replies the division of simplified practice, which has undergone simplification.

It's a melting story the division is telling, and the end of it may spell the doom of that commodity known to housewives far and wide as a "seventy-five-pound piece." The division asserts it isn't simple, it isn't economical, it doesn't properly fit the modern refrigerator and seeks its "ultimate elimination" in favor of 25, 50, 100 and 150 pound cakes ranging in dimensions from 12 by 12 by 24 inches to 12 by 24 by 24 inches.

The 75-pound cake, which is 12 by 12 by 24 inches, will be eliminated if the division has its way at a conference here. Ice distributors attending will be asked to make sure dimensions are proper to fit the simplified ice boxes which the manufacturers will build to correct scale for the organized users.

Opinions of refrigerator manufacturers, ice men, architects, engineers and ice users have been compiled after a two-year survey. The division declares they were one in the opinion that unnecessary variety of ice cake sizes existed. The 75-pound cake seemed particularly to arouse their opposition.

Yosemite Park Booms and Makes Work Sweat

Washington.—Secretary Work has called three expert advisers to assist the Department of Interior in solving the problems of handling tourists in Yosemite National park in California.

Last year almost half a million tourists visited the park, compared to about 200,000 in 1923, and the problems of preventing congestion and preserving the natural beauty of the park have been more than doubled.

The men appointed are Duncan McNeill of San Francisco, formerly of the President's co-ordinating commission for national parks; Frederick Law Olmstead, California landscape architect, and John P. Buxwald, professor of geology of the California Institute of Technology.

Long Swim

Vienna, Austria.—Hilda Mitz, eighteen, college girl, has swum seventy-five miles in the Danube in eleven hours. The temperature of the water was 48.

Endurance Chess Game May Last Ten Years

Berkeley, Calif.—A game of chess between the University of California and Stanford which started in 1925 may be finished in another ten years.

Seven players at the University of California started the game in 1925. Fred Christian son is the only member of the original team who is still attending the university.

Each day at noon the California team decides on a move, and mails its move to Berkeley. And so the game continues.

According to Christianson, the University of California has a bit the edge after more than three years of playing.

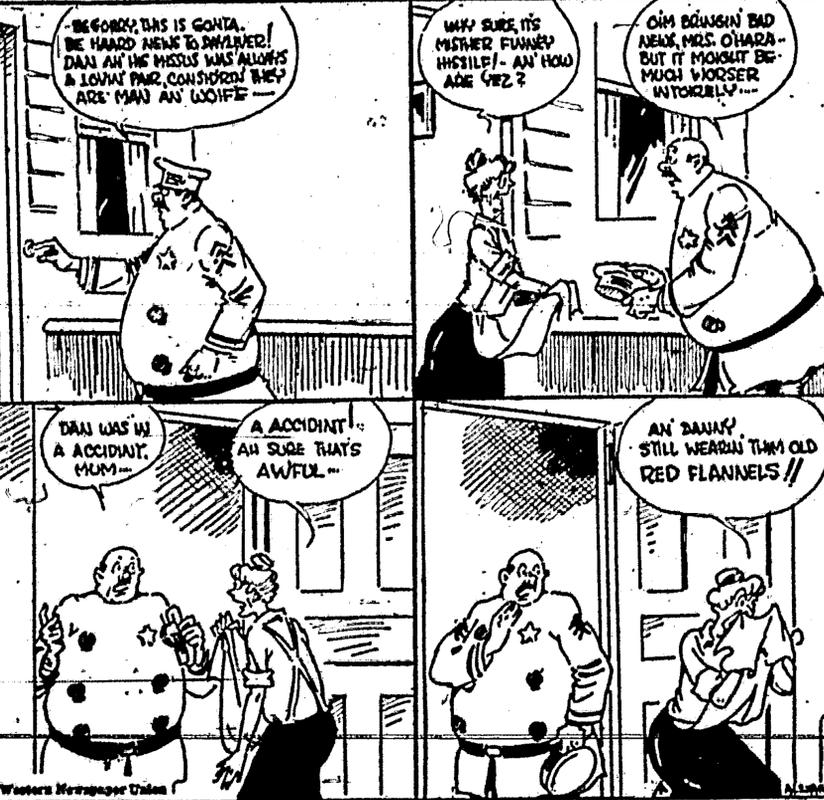
OUR COMIC SECTION

Events in the Lives of Little Men



FINNEY OF THE FORCE

Tragedy At Its Worst



THE FEATHERHEADS

Just Good Clean Fun



The Cat and the Rain

By H. Iving King

THAT the cat washing her face is a sign of rain is a superstition common all over the country. But as pussy is much given to washing her face, if it rained every time she did so Noah's ark of forty days and forty nights would be as nothing to the resulting deluge. The superstition is modified in various parts of the country to read in various ways. In some places the rain comes only if the cat washes her face before the fire; in others if she performs her ablutions in the parlor; if as she washes her face she frequently puts her paw over her ear; if she washes carefully behind her ear, etc. But, however, the superstition may be varied it is, nevertheless, a manifestation of the ancient belief in the connection between rain and the cat which existed of old. There are two underlying ideas in the current superstition with regard to the cat as a rain bringer. First there is the cat's connection with Isis—the moon—the source of all moisture and the sender of the vivifying rains. Added to this is the power of homeopathic magic—the "like causes like" theory. Pussy wetting her fur causes by this act the rains to wet the earth. It is by observing the customs of peoples living today in primitive state that we get an idea of the customs of our own far-off ancestors and every savage tribe

today in the world has some method for the magic control of rain based exactly upon this same homeopathic or imitative magic which is supposed to operate in our current superstition of pussy washing her face. The Altos of Japan wash their tobacco boxes in a stream and the Torajans of Central Celebes dip rice spoons in water; other tribes throw water over certain stones and in some places boys or girls, clad only in leaves and flowers, go from house to house and have water thrown over them—all to bring on rain by homeopathic magic. Our method is simpler and equally effective—we just let pussy wash her face.

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Wasted Energy

No goose in history has ever saved its down by hissing.—New Republic.

Where President Coolidge Will Spend the Summer



President Coolidge selected Cedar Island lodge, on the Brule river in northern Wisconsin, for his summer White House. The illustration shows part of the lodge with the spacious veranda, and inset the little Congregational church in the village of Brule where Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge probably will attend Sunday services.

Story About Mr. Yak

YES, I've been asked to tell my story," said Mr. Yak, "and I am indeed glad to oblige. "I like to think that people are interested in knowing about me, and I always like it when children come to the zoo and when they ask what I am. "It is nice to have people interested in one. "Of course it is nice to have people interested in two or three, but when I said that it was nice to have people interested in one I meant it the way I've heard creatures talk—I meant that it was nice to have people interested in me. I said 'one' because that sounds better and more superior. "Well, we come from Tibet and Central Asia, and we are hitched to wagons in the home country and carry people about in these wagons or carts. "We also carry bundles and we pull plows. We do a lot of work at home. "Yaks give milk and from our hair splendid ropes can be made, and because they saw us hitting flies so successfully with our tails many of our tails have been made into fly swatters. "If we meet an enemy we fall on

him to show him that we think he ought to go down before us. "But for the most part we're very good natured. Weather doesn't bother us. In fact we like the cold, cold weather which some of the animals don't like at all. And we're happy in the zoo. "We believe that face and all sorts of wonderful things have been made from our hair, and you will admit that it is handsome hair. "It has been said somewhere that women had beautiful hair, but goodness me, Yaks have beautiful hair, too. "Now Methusalem, the Giant Tortoise, shows a good disposition. He enjoyed the last snowstorm we had immensely. He didn't complain and long for other weather. "King Cobra is changing his skin for a new one, but he is so cross. Last year when he did this they had a horrible time with him. "The old skin didn't come off across his eyes and the keepers tried to help him with it, but gracious, he'd try to attack them, and they had to keep on their guard. "As it was they ran great risks in what they did. But they were brave and splendid about it. "King Cobra didn't really deserve such attention, for they were trying to help him and he was ready to kill them! "Well, they forgave him and put bushes with twigs and underbrush in his cage so that he could rub against these and help pull off his skin, but he wasn't grateful in the least. "He is certainly a bad creature. "But here I am, a good creature, and many of us have given ropes, and food and lace and cloth and fly swatters, and an end of gifts to people, as I've said. "I am grateful for my happy home in the zoo. "Well," said Billie Brownie, who had been listening to Mr. Yak's story, as you may imagine, "I do like you, Mr. Yak. I like your name. I like everything about you. Is there any



"We Come From Tibet and Central Asia."

(thing else you would like to tell me?" "I believe I forgot to tell you the most important thing of all," said Mr. Yak. "I belong to the oxen family. And of course, perhaps I should not be boastful about not being a weather grumbler on the cold days when others are complaining, for when Yaks are free and wild they live near places where there is always snow. "Well," said Billie Brownie, "I like the winter too, and now that we're speaking of it I will sing you my winter song which I made up on my way here this afternoon. I do hope you will like it, and if you do it will be a great honor if you will allow me to dedicate it to you. "That means, Mr. Yak, that I would like to put on the top of the song that it is TO MY GOOD FRIEND MR. YAK. "Oh, indeed, such a compliment," said Mr. Yak. "Wait until you see if you like the song," said Billie Brownie, and then he sang this song: Mr. Yak, the Polar Bear and I, All feel so very, very spry, For we like the cold which is so bracing. And we're happy that the winter time we're facing. And Mr. Yak thought the song a fine one!



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"If you know what I mean," says Golligagup, "the little bit of bad in the best of us makes the worst of us when it gets the best of us."

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CROPS VALUED AT \$122,316,000

Farm Products in 1927. Raise Colorado to 30th Place in U. S.

Farm products grown in Colorado in 1927 were valued at \$122,316,000, according to report compiled by the state board of agriculture and the U. S. bureau of crop estimates, made public recently.

The crop raised the state from 31st to 30th place in the United States in agricultural products. Colorado supplied 1.67 per cent of the total for the country.

Colorado ranked first in the production of sugar beets, second in broomcorn, third in cantaloupes, fourth in dry beans, sixth in celery and pears, seventh in spring wheat, eighth in barley and onions, ninth in potatoes and wild hay and 10th in peaches.

Approximately 6,811,000 acres were under cultivation last year or 1.85 per cent of the acreage harvested in the United States.

The outstanding crop was sugar beets, which was estimated at 35.6 per cent of all beets grown in the country, while the average yield was only about 10 per cent of the soil used for beets in the United States. Broomcorn and cantaloupes totaled about 15 per cent of the nation's production.

The land used for corn was \$1 per cent non-irrigated and therefore produced only .32 per cent of the total for the nation, although 1.44 per cent of all corn land fell within the state. The potato crop was 3.29 per cent of the national total with 3.22 per cent of the total acreage.

Among the other products, the state's apple crop last year was 123,455,000 bushels to place Colorado in 13th place. The state ranked 13th in wheat, 13th in rye, 24th in oats and 25th in corn.

Fund to Protect Dumb Animals

Dr. Mary E. Bates, Denver philanthropist and physician, has established a \$100,000 fund, the major part of which will be used for the care of neglected dumb animals. A program of humane education for children and adults also will be included in the foundation's activities. Eighty per cent of the fund, however, will be used in the protection of all animals useful to mankind, including wild fowl and game animals.

The summer session of Colorado Agricultural College opened with approximately 400 students enrolled. This is a 10 per cent increase over the 1927 enrollment.

Guanison—Ernest Ogden, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Ogden of Almont, has been awarded the scholastic honors in the graduating class of the Guanison High school. He is the first boy to occupy the place in the last ten years.

Denver—The sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the Order of Railway Conductors of America will be celebrated during the national convention of the organization, July 6, 7 and 8. More than 10,000 persons are expected to be in Denver for the convention.

The Hot Springs High School board has voted to discontinue the Thermopolis, Wyo., junior college, operated in connection with the county high school. However, fourth and fifth year normal training will still be given.

Colorado Eagles, in convention at Glenwood Springs, authorized an assessment of 10 cents on every state member of the lodge for a publicity and propaganda campaign fund to aid in presentation of an old-age pension law to the next legislature. Discussion of the pension law occupied the attention of the delegates an entire forenoon. Election and installation of officers followed in the regular order of business.

Conditions over the northern part of Wyoming are the best in years.

Trusting in the Maker

By F. A. WALKER

THINKING, trying, toiling, and trusting in God is all of my biography," was the laconic telegram which John Wanamaker once sent to the Young Men's Christian association of a small New Jersey town which wanted him to give a sketch of his life.

The words seem simple because they are such short words, because they are words we hear from the lips of preachers and preceptors every day and every hour. But when they come from the lips of a man who has made the multifarious details of one of the biggest retail businesses in the whole world his life work, for the better part of a century, they take on new meanings.

"Thinking," was Mr. Wanamaker's first suggestion. It was the most important of the group at that.

Some people find thinking the hardest work in the world: They get the

habit of working without thinking in their early years. The text books say it, the regulations proclaim it, the law abjures a thing and we do it without regard for the reasons that are in back of it.

We learn at school to do a certain thing a certain way. We memorize a rule and follow it. Somewhere, away back in history, that rule was drafted by a man or a woman who did a lot of preliminary thinking. But it isn't so with us. The rule works and we use it and yet, if we forgot the rule and lacked the power of thinking true and straight, we would be completely undone.

We seek and find employment and the chief clerk or the foreman or the head bookkeeper informs us of the regulations of the establishment and bilidly we follow them the best that we can.

Probably we never become a really inferior employee; doubtless we will

come in time to earn a reputation for a modest sort of efficiency; but if we simply assimilate the regulations on faith and do not stop to think what is back of them we will never be in a position to write regulations ourselves.

In our daily contact with our fellow citizens we obey the law. The statute books say we must, or we must not, do thus and so, and without stopping for one moment to analyze the underlying reasons for the law we "take it on faith."

Perhaps the law is right. Most laws were written by men who had the betterment of government for their object but it is not infallibly, nor invariably true.

It would be just as well for a citizen to think about the law sometimes, not with a view to breaking it but with a view to helping amend it if you find it faulty.

So Mr. Wanamaker's first habit of life seems to us to have been quite important enough to justify leaving the consideration of the other three to our readers.

"Toiling" that is the consequent of thinking and trying.

"Trusting in God," a co-ordinate of the preceding three, for if we think before we try and then try, and trial brings toil and the toil is worth while, there will be small time left to do much trusting in anything less important than the Maker.

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Noted American Author and His Bride



Walter Lewis, noted American author, and his bride, who was Dorothy Thompson, American newspaper woman, as they appeared in their wedding at the start of their honeymoon in England.

The Saving Power of Talk

By JOHN BLAKE

IF THIS outbreak of crime which followed the war had been regarded as perfectly natural, and excited no comment, civilization itself might soon have disappeared.

But people will talk.

And their talk, even if it is gossip, or has to do only with scandal, is an effective force in the world.

The discussion of modern plays—which may be pernicious and may not be—will bring people to consider them carefully, and that will settle the problem by and by in the way it ought to be settled.

The fact that every so-called "crime wave" is widely discussed puts an end to it after a while.

Through the newspapers the officials and lawmakers find the voice of the people.

In the people they recognize their masters, and by and by they are stirred to activity, and the bundle made his trade no longer safe.

One of the best things about modern life is constant discussion of all important happenings—and for that the world has to thank the newspapers which keep them informed about these happenings.

Any wrong that can be kept secret is dangerous.

Any evil discussion about which is taboed, will spread.

But not everybody has his way, let families talk around the fireside and meet across their desks, and women at afternoon teas, and by and by the evil will be removed.

Often public discussion of every-day events sounds like idle chatter, but out of that idle chatter comes thought, and thought brings results after a while.

Public talk and exchange of ideas have righted many a great wrong; brought about many a revolution against tyrannical rule, and improved

the conditions of life since the beginning of the world.

Sometimes the talk is led by a speech or a book by a great reformer, but more often the reformer gets his idea from the talk he hears, and merely gives it point and effectiveness by his superior use of words.

It was a wise statesman who did not wonder that the suppression of the right of free speech was dangerous.

The British government has acted with great intelligence in permitting people to talk as freely as they like in public places.

It is common enough to meet in talk and talkers, and to believe that nothing was ever settled right by endless palaver.

Yet talk has been the stabilizing and sane force in human history always, and the more liberally it is employed the sooner will we discover the way in which we must go to be saved.

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NEARBY and YONDER

By T. T. Maxey

"A Female Stranger"

IN THE little burial ground of St. Paul's church at Alexandria, Va., there is an inscription on a monument that never fails to attract the interest of alert passers-by.

To The Memory of A Female Stranger

whose mortal sufferings terminated on the fourth day of October, 1816—aged 25 years and 8 months.

It appears that a brig. en route from Halifax to the West Indies, put this couple ashore on July 26; that they secured hotel and physician services; that the woman's face was kept heavily veiled, despite the hot weather;

Many years later, as the story goes, an elderly man and woman appeared, ordered the stone replaced by a more costly monument and the following verse added:

How loved, how honored once, awaits these net— To whom related or by whom begot: A heap of dust, alone remains of these: 'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be.

Then, they too, disappeared, leaving the identity of "The Female Stranger" forever shrouded in mystery.

The Tournament of Roses

IN CELEBRATION of their appreciation of the climate and environment in which they live, the residents of Pasadena, Calif., some thirty-odd years ago, founded the Tournament of Roses—having conceived the idea from a social fete in Nice, France, which since has been held annually on New Year's day.

In the beginning there was no thought of the elaborate floats of this day and age—the good folks merely trimmed their bargies and wagons with flowers and drove through the streets in parade formation.

Usually there are a hundred or more entries. As many as 100,000 cut blossoms have been used on a single float. The labor of some 5,000 persons, working the major portion of the night before, is necessary to decorate the float, as the live blossoms necessarily must be put in place within a few hours before the parade starts.

Many of the flower-bedecked creations, filled with beautiful girls in fancy costumes, represent southern California towns—each vying with all others in friendly but earnest competition, to present the most elaborate or outstandingly unique float.

Larger Than Capitol

The Capitol at Washington is 746 feet long and 270 feet wide. The palace of the Dalai Lama at Lhasa is 1,800 feet long, four stories in height, surmounted by a large dome covered with gold, as are also the peristyle pillars in front. It contains 400 rooms and 1,323 windows. The building was commenced 1,300 years ago and the most recent addition is 200 years old. A lamaserie nearby shelters 7,500 lamas.

Golden Gate Amenities

To a certain San Francisco newspaper's assertion, in alleged verse, that "this paper's large and quite enough for any person's need," the Argonaut of that city retorts: "It is quite enough for wrapping an old pair of shoes, or for a few books, or even, perhaps, for the laundry; but suppose it is needed for all three purposes on the same day."

First National Stamps

The first United States adhesive stamps were issued July 1, 1847. Previous to this there were stamps used in certain States such as New York, St. Louis, Baltimore, Providence and others, but these were not United States stamps.

Inventor's Name Lost

The name of the inventor of the game of dominoes is unknown, but he was probably Italian; the game appeared in Europe in the eighteenth century.

Dame Fashion Smiles

By Grace Jewett Austin

Dame Fashion has been having a meditation this week on the subject of smocks. They have been worn so much that they are pretty well taken for granted, but looked at in another angle, they might seem a little like news.

Grace J. Austin, with a small company of men and women, behold the hostess where a smock to receive her guests! It was a beautiful flowered affair, and exceedingly becoming, but Dame Fashion, who had idly catalogued the smock as belonging to the genus "apron" found she must make a new generalization.

So she went where smocks grew in great numbers and in every imaginable shade and variety—and what did she find? That more and more they are being adopted by women as dresses for the home—and not for working gowns, either.

They seem so universally becoming, with their bright clear shades, embroidered, or their exquisite flower effects. The smock-lady held up a lovely one, dotted over with clusters of sweet peas, remarking, "I think how sweet a woman would look out in her garden wearing this smock!"

Dame Fashion cast a few more admiring looks at the pretty cool-coats of wool challis, much beloved by young girls for house-party and resort wear, and the delightful linen dresses in the clear pinks and blues which seem to come out in such excellent dye-effect in linen, all adorned with pin-tucks, which are coming in for girls, and all she could do was just to give a deep breath of satisfaction and say, "Isn't the world just full of beautiful things!"

By the way, there is a bit of dress psychology connected with those smocks. Dame Fashion says "a few that were somewhat fitted in the back, with slenderizing gorges put in. 'I suppose those are more becoming?' she remarked tentatively, and leaving out the phrase that was in her mind, "to fat folks." But the clever smock mistress read the mind phrase, and shook her head with emphasis.

Some one has said of late that this is growing to be a world of slogans, and Dame Fashion thinks that where costume quality is in the balance, those last three words of the last sentence might not make so bad a slogan.

Hand-Painted Chiffon for Afternoon, Evening



Hand-painted chiffon, one of the outstanding fabrics for the smart afternoon and evening summer frock, features this charming little daytime frock worn by Renee Adore, featured motion picture player. The skirt is finely pleated and the top achieves a firm softness through its biased line and wide light band across the hips.

Black-Satin Trimming Used on Chiffon Voile



A charming American designed gown of printed chiffon voile utilizes black satin for contrasting trimming, affording a most pleasing touch of this popular summer dress material.

Back to Dress Themes of Stately Gibson Girl

Under the constructive leadership of Jean Patou a very ancient theory will shortly be put to the test. For reasons largely sentimental, notes a fashion writer in the Louisville Courier-Journal, there has been a scurrying back, since the Paris February showings, to many of the dress themes that flourished in the era of the stately Gibson girl.

Fortunately—or not so fortunately—for that tradition it is no longer to be permitted the haven of theory and speculation. Possibly in answer to the appeal of tenacious Victorian matrons, possibly because they felt that a change in style direction was due, the Paris haute couture has lately been offering costumes which bespeak the swishing turbulences of the long-haired epoch.

At Longchamps a dress of heavy black satin had a short, hip-belted at the back. It opened on the sides of the front in a rounded-off, detached bolero effect over a straight skirt with a cluster of pockets on the left side.

"The new Reloux hat of fine cre straw with a brim wide at the side and narrow in front, where it is turned up, and draped with an enameled jewel, is much noted. Another one by Reboux had a bell brim cleverly bent and a satin ribbon band and choux.

All of which means that the styles of the good old days are being put to the acid test. From it they will emerge either dressed or gold, with the chances just now strongly in favor of the latter.

Summer Ensembles Are in Chiffons, Georgette

Most of these summer ensembles are in chiffon or georgette. They are left unlined for greater coolness, but weighted with a certain amount of applied trimming. In many cases this trim line takes the form of braiding done either in a silk rat-tail braid or soutache, or, as Lejong does it, in bias folds of the material no wider than a braid.

For example, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times, a coat of pearl gray chiffon made by Philippe et Gaston was covered completely, except for a border left plain about the coat, with silk braiding put on in six-inch strands, the braiding running up and down in one block and across in the alternating block. The braiding extended down the arm a bit to give a long shoulder effect before the sleeve, at plain chiffon with braided cuffs, was attached.

The center was merely a straight strip of the plain gray chiffon and the neck was also of the plain chiffon. It was trimmed with a deep border of the braiding along its surplined waist, on the cuffs of the fitted sleeves and on the skirt, which had a circular fullness at the left front.

Is THIRTY the Love Deadline?

Angelo Patri, who was born in Europe but came to this country long ago. For twenty-five years he has been a public school teacher in New York City with so much success that he is now principal of one of the city's largest public schools. He has written many books and for a great many years has contributed a daily article on the care and teaching of children.

By ANGELO PATRI

One cannot fall in love after thirty? Why just that tick of the clock? Is there then no grace for the day after? Or the year? Did Old Time set a mark at that place? Till his glass with finally? Or is it but the pleasant notion of a happy man who, having found his treasure early, believes his good fortune to be the law of life?

Recently there were two weddings in my circle of friends. One pair were little more than children—a scant twenty-one numbered the tale of their years. The other two were both gray-haired. More than fifty years had passed over their heads, yet the love-light in their eyes was just as bright, the spring in their steps the lift in their voices were just as buoyant, just as blithe as that which animated those of youth.

Indeed a second spring seems to have come to them, for the man, an artist, turns out better work than ever he has done before and the woman lives and works in the tireless energy of youth with the added power of experience.

I never hear about lovers without remembering the Brownings, those most perfect of all lovers. The story of their great love is enough to quicken the heart and moisten the eyes of the darkest doubter.

Elizabeth Barrett was a poetess frail of body, an invalid confined to her room for the greater part of her life. Shielded from all outside contacts by a devoted family, guarded by a jealous father who had sworn death to lovers, she lived in seclusion and loneliness until she was thirty-nine years old. Then it happened, this thing some folks say cannot happen after one is thirty.

Miss Barrett wrote a poem and Robert Browning read it. His heart responded to its message as one songbird responds to the love call of another. He wrote his love a letter and she was not slow to answer. Within two years these two eloped to Italy where they lived in complete happiness until death claimed the frail Elizabeth.

She was forty and Browning was thirty-four the day they ran away to be secretly married in the parlor church. Where was Old Time then? Ah, no. Love is timeless. It is the divine quality that merges self into selflessness, seeks another's good, an other's joy.

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Strange Burial Rites in "Darkest Africa"

A strangely weird ceremony is performed by the Katenbells (Africa) tribe on the occasion of the last great phase of human experience. The body of the dead tribesman is placed in a wooden coffin elaborately ornamented with brass nails. (These are a great luxury, only obtainable at a high price from traders.) The coffin is carried to the place of burial amid the beat of tom-toms and the wild chants of the villagers who follow, bringing with them small chairs or seats.

A huge circle is formed around the coffin; the headmen chant in low, monotonous tones which are responded to by sonorous refrains from the deceased's relatives and friends. With a huge pyre crackling in the fast-gathering dusk and the sparks flying upward the scene is not easily forgotten. Another evil spirit has been called to its reward, the natives say. Truly fitting, and yet how sad, is this philosophy of these Darkest Africans.

Bird Fancies

The cuckoo has been credited with the habit of sucking birds' eggs to produce a clear voice; the swift was said to hibernate during the winter season beneath the waters of a lake or pool; while the barnacle goose was supposed to originate from ship-barnacles—was writer recording the fact that he had actually witnessed barnacles detach themselves from the face of a rock, and then transform themselves into miniature geese.

Gives Congress Idea of How Much to Spend

A budget system was adopted in the United States in 1921 and the bureau of budget was created. The bill authorizing the establishment of the budget makes the President the head of the budget system, creates the bureau of budget, requires that the President submit the budget to congress at the beginning of the regular session each year, and requires that congress be told at that time exactly what the revenues and expenditures for the year are to be, and what is the state of the public debt. This report must contain recommendations for increasing or decreasing the revenue as need may require, must give details of expenditure for the year past, and must give such other necessary information regarding the national finances. Co-ordinating departments have been created which function under the direction of the bureau of the budget. These departments effect saving and prevent duplication throughout the government service.

Duel to the Death Between Two Ducks

The story of a duel between two ducks on a woodland lake near Watertown, N. Y., was told by a resident of Watertown, N. Y. The duel was carried out in two encounters on successive days. On the first day, one duck was wounded and sank, but came to the surface later and recovered. The next day the battle was resumed and again the defeated duck sank beneath the surface. The victor dived beneath the surface and held its head above water. Other ducks, apparently, in the hope the duck would revive, aided in keeping the wounded bird above the surface. The life-saving methods proved unavailing, and the dead bird finally was abandoned.

No Woofing Cows

Little Samuel Goldstein, age three, 4353 North Illinois street, recently was taken to the circus by his father. On his return, his Uncle Abe tried to get him to tell what he saw, but all that Samuel would say was "animal."

Uncle Abe then called out his latent histrionic talents and gave what he believed to be a realistic interpretation of an angry lion. "And did you hear an animal that went: 'Woof! Woof! Woof!'" "There weren't any cows there," said Samuel.—Indianapolis News.

Ox-Wagon Fortress

Larger is a term that was first applied by the Boers of South Africa to a defensive camp improvised out of ox-wagons. The wagons were arranged in a circle together, with the wheels so as to form a continuous rampart.

"Ponds" Public Property

The "great ponds" of Massachusetts are bodies of fresh water more than ten acres in extent. In 1641 the Massachusetts Bay colony decreed that they should be open forever to the public for fishing.

Uncle Eben

"A man dat cheats in a crap game out dis way," said Uncle Eben, "is takin' his life in his hands every time he picks up dis dice."—Washington Star.

LAUNDRESS BENEFITED

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Nashville, Tenn.—"I cannot say too much in favor of the medicine. I was in a sub-normal condition. I worked in a laundry but my health got so bad, that I had to give up work. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and began taking it and every time I feel run-down I get another bottle. It is an excellent tonic and I am willing to tell others about it. People take me to be much younger than I am."—Mrs. HARRY BOYNTON, 408 Second Ave. South, Nashville, Tennessee.



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BELL'S SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and glossy. 50 cents by mail or at drug store. Bell's Chemical Works, Patheagon, N. Y.

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FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and glossy. 50 cents by mail or at drug store. Bell's Chemical Works, Patheagon, N. Y.

"Veteran" Wooden Eagle A wooden eagle fashioned in 1830 by Moody Heath has perched over the Woodstock (Vt.) Inn for ninety-eight years. That it might view the approach of the end of its first century with pride it was taken down, regilded, and put back in its position for another vigil.

What He Plays On A—Jones is musical, I understand. What does he play on? B—The neighbors' nerves chiefly.

Rid your home of flies and mosquitoes at half the cost. Black Flag Liquid—the surest, quickest bug-killer known—



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costs only 25c A HALF-PINT (Money back if it isn't the best you ever used.) Other liquids . . . 50c

Black Flag comes in two forms—Liquid and Powder. Both are sure death to flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants, bed bugs, fleas, etc.



At First Signs of Pimples Use Cuticura Ancient remedy with Cuticura Ointment. After five minutes baths with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. Regular use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment soothes and comforts tender, sensitive skin and keeps them clear, healthy and attractive.

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