

CAPTAN MOUNTAINEER.

VOL I

CAPTAN, N. M., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915.

15

HURRICANE SWEEPS COAST; NO LIVES LOST

REPORTS FROM GALVESTON INDICATE NO SERIOUS DAMAGE WAS DONE.

WIRE CONNECTIONS CUT OFF

Communication Lost With Island City Early Monday Night When Wind Was High.

Dallas, Texas.—All wire communication to Houston was lost at 1:45 o'clock Tuesday morning. At that hour a heavy rain was falling there. At 8 o'clock Monday night all wires into Galveston were reported out of commission. Just previous to the interruption Galveston reported a gale of 68 to 73 miles per hour with about two feet of water in the downtown streets, mostly rain water. At this time no lives had been lost and property damage was slight. The people in Galveston expressed themselves as confident that the storm would leave the city unscathed. Dr. B. B. Bunnemeyer, section director of the United States weather bureau at Houston, reported that from his observation the storm had passed inland, about midway between Galveston and Houston.

Galveston, Texas.—The gulf storm struck Galveston Monday. The storm was severe but had done no damage. There had been no loss of life discovered. The seawall built to protect the city stood the test, as it had done on previous occasions. The storm started during the late morning. At 7 o'clock the velocity was 34 miles an hour. By noon it had increased to 50, and during the afternoon increased to between 60 and 70 miles an hour. At 8 o'clock the highest velocity was 65 to 73 miles, with occasional jets blowing as high as 90 miles.

The only damage at that time known was the destruction of window panes and insecure woodwork on exposed buildings; with the wind a heavy rain fell throughout the day, and the streets were full of water to the curbing.

It is estimated that approximately 5,000 persons went away by train, interurban and by automobile during the day. At night practically all of the homes, especially those on the beach, had been evacuated and the people had gathered down town in hotels and public buildings.

MEXICANS ATTACK U. S. OUTPOST

Corporal William Killed and Two Others Wounded in Fighting Near Santa Maria.

Brownsville, Texas.—Seventy armed Mexicans crossed the river near Santa Maria, attacked the United States cavalry outpost, and killed corporal William and wounded lieutenant Roy O. Henry and Private Jackson, all of troop C. Twelfth cavalry. The attack was made at 9 o'clock Monday night and fighting was in progress most of the night with additional soldiers being rushed from nearby outposts to Santa Maria, Progress and Mercedes.

Several hundred Mexicans armed with Mausers are lined up on the Mexican bank, according to official reports to State Adjutant General Henry Hutchings, in Brownsville.

Three Bands Cross River. Messages to Fort Brown said three bands of Mexicans had crossed the river and that over 200 were moving to attack Mercedes.

A Mexican afternoon paper printed a statement that it has information that General Nofarrate has ordered 3,000 additional Carrancista troops to Matamoros, with artillery, because of the increase of the Brownsville forces.

The United States cavalry outpost was entirely surrounded, and news of the situation was conveyed by one trooper who escaped and reached a telephone.

Brownsville military circles were stunned at the startling news of this unexpected attack. It had been feared more trouble was brewing, but the bold attack by large bands was absolutely a surprise.

Can Deflect Torpedoes.

Paris.—A device invented by an Italian engineer, which makes it possible to drive torpedoes out of their course and explode them, has attracted tests, says a special dispatch from Rome, and arrangements are being made to supply the device to the allied fleets.

U. S. WILL NOT STOP EXPORTING MUNITIONS

EMPHATIC REPLY SENT AUSTRIA REGARDING CONTENTIONS OF THAT COUNTRY.

GERMANY SOLD MUCH ARMS

America Points Out That Her Policy is in Accord to Strict Neutrality and Protest Not Consistent.

Washington.—The state department has made public the reply of the United States rejecting views set forth by the Austro-Hungarian government in a recent note contending that exportation of war munitions from America to Austria's enemies was conducted on such a scale as to be "not in consonance with the declaration of neutrality."

Though friendly in language and tone, the note fully denies the Austro-Hungarian contentions and recalls that that country and Germany furnished munitions of war to Great Britain during the Boer war when England's enemies could not import such supplies. It insists the American government is pursuing a strictly neutral course in adhering to a principle upon which it would stand for munitions in markets of the world in case it should be attacked by a foreign power.

"The principles of international law," the communication concludes, "the practice of nations, the national policy of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the prevention of increased armaments and navies, the adoption of the peaceful methods of the settlement of international difficulties, and finally, neutrality itself, are opposed to the prohibition of arms, ammunition or other munitions of war to belligerent powers during the progress of the war."

"Practical and Substantial Reason." Pointing to a "practical and substantial reason" why the United States aside from the question of principle, advocates the practice of unrestricted trade in military supplies, the note declares:

"It never has been the policy of this country to maintain in times of peace a large military establishment of stores of arms and ammunition sufficient to repel invasion by a well equipped and powerful army. It has desired to remain at peace with all nations and to avoid any appearance of menacing such peace by the threat of its armaments and stores. In consequence of this standing policy the United States would, in the event of attack by a foreign power, be at the outset of war seriously if not fatally embarrassed by the lack of arms and ammunition and by the means to produce them in sufficient quantities to supply the requirements of national defense. The United States always has depended upon the right and power to purchase arms and ammunition from neutral nations in case of foreign attack. This right, which it claims for itself, it cannot deny to others."

The United States asserts that it cannot accede to the suggestion that it change or modify the rules of international usage during the progress of war on account of special conditions, and declares that the idea of neutrality advanced by Austria would "involve a neutral nation in a mass of perplexities which would obscure the whole field of international obligation, produce economic confusion and deprive all commerce and industry of legitimate fields of enterprise, already heavily burdened by the unavoidable restrictions of war."

Attention is directed to the fact that Austria-Hungary and Germany, before the war, produced a great surplus of war munitions and sold them throughout the world, "especially to belligerents" and that "never during that period did either of them suggest or apply the principles now advocated by the Imperial and Royal government."

Austria and Germany Sold Arms.

The note points out particularly that during the Boer war between Great Britain and the South African republic the latter were in a situation almost identical with that occupied by Germany and Austria at the present time, and that "in spite of the commercial isolation of one belligerent, hundreds of thousands of kilos of explosives, gun-powder, cartridges, shot and weapons, and Austria-Hungary also sold similar munitions to the same purchaser, though in smaller quantities."

The note was cabled to Ambassador Fendel at Vienna Aug. 12. No word of its delivery has yet been received.

AN EPITOME OF EVENTS

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN HAPPENINGS SERVED UP IN ATTRACTIVE STYLE.

EUROPEAN WAR HAPPENINGS

Everything Important That Could Be Confined to a Small Space is Here Found.

The Italian minister of marine has made known an official statement in which it is said the Austrian submarine U-3 had been sunk in the lower Adriatic.

An official communication from Berlin tells of an allied air raid over Zweibruecken and Sankt Ingobert, Bavaria. Eight persons were killed and two wounded in the latter town.

Austro-German overtures for a separate peace with Russia were begun at the end of March, according to the London Star, which quotes telegrams it says were taken from the Italian press book.

The British torpedo boat destroyer Lynx was sunk in the North sea as the result of striking a mine. Four officers and 22 men of the crew were saved. The destroyer Lynx had a displacement of 835 tons.

The Russian armies having successfully extricated themselves from the Warsaw sack, in which the Germans tried to enclose them, now are opposing stubbornly the German advance toward Bialystok, on a line 70 miles to the east of Warsaw.

The American reply to the last German note regarding the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye has been cabled to Berlin. It is understood that the United States is now to agree to accept payment for the Frye, under conditions suggested in the German note, obviating any appeal to arbitration at The Hague.

The following official communication was issued in Petrograd: "A German fleet of nine battleships and 12 cruisers, with a large number of torpedo boat destroyers, persistently attacked the entrance to the gulf of Riga, Sunday, but everywhere were repulsed. A cruiser and two torpedo boat destroyers were damaged."

London dispatches that Great Britain and her allies are considering the purchase of all America's export cotton brought forth reports that England and France are also considering plans to seek a \$750,000,000 bond issue in the United States, the funds from which are to be used to meet their bills for American cotton and grain this fall.

Encircling operations by French troops against German forces in the Kamerun, West Africa, have resulted in further successes, according to an official statement which says: "On July 17 columns from the south took Bitam, which the enemy evacuated, thus completing the conquest of that part of the Congo ceded to Germany in 1911."

Malmo, Sweden.—The American steamer Iliama and Wico, bound from America to Stockholm laden with patrolmen, have been seized by the Germans and taken into Gwinnmunde. The Iliama was seized Aug. 4 near Ellegrundet and the Wico the following day near Oersund.

A Berlin telegram states that in a bill voted by the federal council for a supplementary imperial budget for 1915, a new credit of 10,000,000,000 marks (\$2,500,000,000) was asked for.

An immense shipment of gold, said to be the largest bulk which has been shipped since the beginning of the European war, was sent to New York City from Halifax. It was consigned to New York bankers by the bank of England. The amount is estimated at \$100,000,000.

The date of Gen. George W. Goethals' resignation as governor of the Panama canal zone has been designated as Nov. 1 in his formal resignation, sent to Washington, according to announcement made by him on his arrival from Cristobal.

The Turkish battleship Kheyr-Ed-Din-Barbarossa, of 3,900 tons displacement, formerly the German warship Kurtuwerst Friedrich Wilhelm, has been sunk by a submarine of the entente powers.

The Pacific Mail Steamship company, in pursuance of its plan announced some time ago of disposing of its fleet and other property, has sold five of its steamers to the Atlantic Transport company of West Virginia.

Heavy selling of bills of exchange on London and Paris caused another break in remittances to those centers, the rates falling to lowest quotations ever recorded since New York began to occupy a place of importance in the financial world.

The Locomobile company of America, at Bridgeport, Conn., has agreed to its machinists' demands for an eight-hour work day and other minor concessions, thereby avoiding a strike. This announcement was greeted with cheers at a mass meeting of 1,500 machinists employed at the plants.

Eleven thousand employees of the Willys-Overland company of Toledo, O., received notice that 48 hours will constitute a work week at the plant after Nov. 1. This move follows a recent voluntary increase of 5 per cent in wages.

An attack by German airships which flew over the English coast, in which 14 were killed and 14 wounded, was announced by the London official press bureau. The statement says one of the airships was reported completely destroyed by British aeroplanes while being towed into Ostend.

A large packing company of Chicago has made public a cablegram from Liverpool asking that an estimate be furnished of the cost of 1,000,000 head of American beef cattle delivered at Liverpool. The order, if filled, would require the payment of about \$100,000,000 and would make vast inroads on the available cattle in the United States.

A running fight between 500 strikers and sympathizers on one side and three nonunion drivers and a score of policemen on the other, which terminated in a riot in front of the St. Louis Transfer company's stable, was the initial act of violence in the strike of 1,500 transfer drivers and chauffeurs, which began there Friday.

North Louisiana's oil field operations are holding up excellently, with approximately 60 wells drilling and new locations being made almost daily. The situation is considered doubly interesting when it is taken into consideration that the price is low and during the last few days there has been a considerable decrease in the output.

Conditions in Cameron, Hidalgo and Starr counties, Texas, where Mexican bandits have been raiding ranches, terrorizing the population, and have killed at least two Americans in the last two weeks, have improved to such an extent that Texas militia will not be sent into that section, according to Gov. James E. Ferguson of Texas, at Rockport. The governor spent his summer vacation on the gulf coast there.

A written confession given to officers by a friendly Mexican who is held incommunicado at Brownsville, and who says in his formal statement that he was forced to join the bandit gang that attacked Norlas, attributes to that expedition the object of reclaiming the land that had been taken from Mexico by Texas. He further states his information to be that the expedition emanated from and was ordered in the name of Carranza.

Secretary Daniels declared there was an overwhelming sentiment in the country generally for large increases in submarines and aircraft.

Russia is seeking to create a market in the United States for Russian kousars, or lace handiwork of the peasants, with a view to providing employment for her maimed and crippled soldiers, according to an announcement made by a special commissioner from Russia to the United States.

New uprisings by the Bobo and Zamar factions have broken out at Cape Haitien and have forced Rear Admiral Caperton to establish military rule in the city.

Members of the committee on buildings and grounds of the Chicago board of education have adopted a resolution recommending the teaching of swimming in every public school. The steamer Eastland disaster led to a consideration of the subject by the committee.

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CAPTAN, NEW MEXICO.

CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER.

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Entered as second class matter May 14, 1915, at the postoffice at Capitan, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Important Land Office Ruling

In eastern and northeastern New Mexico many citizens of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas have filed on public land in recent years before they have become citizens of the state. To become a bona fide citizen of New Mexico one must live in the state a year, but what constitutes a resident the ruling does not say. Many construe the meaning of resident and citizen as the same, but it is not. A citizen may enjoy the right to vote while one may become a resident by abiding in a community a day and a night. The commissioner of the general land office at Washington has set the important precedent that a person in order to file on public land, must be a resident of the state in which the land is situated. The decision is the case of William H. Gregg, who filed on 160 acres of desert land in the San Simon Valley. Charles H. Brooks contested on the grounds that Gregg is not a resident of the state. The land office decided in favor of Gregg, but Brooks appealed and won out. -Roswell Evening News.

J. V. Tully was over from Chicago Tuesday and paid the Mountain office a call. He was at his best that day; slopping over with good humor, mixing witticisms in his conversation that made it very entertaining, and imparted information that is of much interest to a few corners. Tully's strong points are not confined alone to the social side of his character; he is a business man of fine capacity, and is making a great success in two lines of business - of merchandising and ranching. He came over Tuesday to meet his brother, Mr. Kiras Tully, a civil engineer of St. Louis, Mo., who has come out to spend a month or more with J. V. and his family. To the St. Louis Tully, it is no doubt a delightful transition from that sultry city on the banks of the Mississippi to the cool and invigorating breezes perpetually coming down the lovely Rio Grande.

Mr. W. W. Corn, a former citizen of this county, but has been living in Grant county for several years, came in on Thursday afternoon of last week to visit his daughters, Mrs. Lute Jennings and Mrs. Skinner, near Parsons. He was spending the night with Mrs. Jennings and had retired in apparently good health, but died some time during the night of heart failure without the family being aware of it until next morning. We have not learned the full particulars of this sad occurrence and can only announce it in a general way, but if some of the family will send us a prepared sketch of Mr. Corn and fuller particulars about his sudden death, we will be glad to give it space in the Mountaineer.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Coe and son Ben, came over Saturday from their fruit farm on the Rio Grande. Mr. Coe and son returned that afternoon, but Mrs. Coe remained with their daughter Mrs. Will Titworth, who has been quite sick. We have an invitation to visit Mr. Coe before he and his family go to their Roswell home for the winter, and hope to be able to accept the invitation. He promises to allow us some things about his place that can be made of interest to the readers of this paper.

Mr. Geo. Ulrich, president of the Exchange Bank, of Carrizozo, came over Tuesday on the mail car and spent several hours with his Capitan friends. He left in the afternoon for the Rio Grande and expected to spend the night at the VV ranch. His business was to look after the mill enterprise which he is going to have put in for the Coes of Edinburgh, Scotland, owners of the VV ranch property.

Message from Paradise Valley

With each successive week changes of scene are apparent in Paradise Valley. The transition from long settled conditions to new and prosperous environments are not left to the slowly moving processes which time brings about, but the spirit of awakened and quickened energy is plainly manifested. The doleful howl of the wolf and the to'ho, to'ho of the owl, sounds suited only to the wild, are becoming fainter in the distance, and we hear from neighboring farm yards the loud, thrill notes coming from the glossy throat of proud chanticleer.

The grunt of the thriving swine. And lowing of the gentle kine, As they "wind slowly o'er the sea" are more in unison with our pastoral situations than notes that give expression to solitude, untamed and unclaimed.

W. H. Seller is busily engaged building a four room bungalow residence. J. C. Robinson is superintending the carpenter work, and the building will soon be ready for occupancy.

Mr. Roy Stewart is finishing a nice two room house on his newly acquired homestead.

Dr. Johnson has given his lately purchased property up on the mountain side the classic name of the "Sierra Ranch." The Doctor is so much in love with his new situation that we seldom see him down in Paradise Valley. He has now with him for a short time that companionable gentleman, Walter Brounig, who is taking a few days off from his own ranch in Baca Canyon, while W. D. Evans, the Doctor's man "Friday" is making a trip to Roswell. Mr. Evans had a couple of horses to stray or were stolen some time ago, and he has heard of an animal at Roswell answering the description of one of his horses and has gone to see if it is his.

I was by E. C. Slack's place the other day and saw unmistakable evidence of labor there. He has the best crop of milo maize I have ever seen growing in the state; his Indian corn will be short, but his bean crop will make a fine yield. Mr. Slack is evidently a good farmer and Paradise Valley more such.

A new girl baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCarty on Wednesday night of last week and "Grandpa" Hare is the proudest man in Paradise Valley.

I learn that Mr. P. G. Peters, of Capitan, has recently added 320 acres to his holdings over here by the purchase of that much more state land which now gives him a solid body of 2000 acres of choice land. Mr. Peters was over here some ten days making a survey for a watering situation on his ranch.

Walter Brounig, who was chief cook at Fort Stanton until a short time ago when he resigned his position there to look after his ranch in Baca Canyon, called on the Mountaineer Tuesday and ordered it sent to his address. His endorsement of the paper was put in such strong terms that it would exceed the limit of our vanity to quote his exact words; he said, however, that it is just the kind of sheet he likes to read, that it fully meets every requirement of a local paper. Without an effort to form a mutual admiration society, we will state that Mr. Brounig is a man of culture and gifted with a social quality and what he had to say about the paper is extremely pleasing to us.

Messrs. Robt. Shields, J. A. McPherson and J. P. Pennergrass, Mountaineer readers at meek, were in town today after lumber to build McPherson a house. They paid us a call, and Mr. McPherson left a cucumber that measures 15 inches in length and 11 inch round the largest part. If any one else can produce a larger cucumber we would like to see it.

Mrs. C. A. Bragg, of Angus, brought the Mountaineer man a sack of roasting ears Tuesday, which were of good size and just in the right stage to be brocked. After a liberal division with Smithson and several days eating on them we still have rations of corn left.

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We are still doing business at the Old Stand, and will sell you dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes, groceries, etc., as cheap as you can get them anywhere else.

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Capitan N. M.

The Capitan Bar

CAPITAN, N. M.

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Notes from Mountain View.

Church closed here last Thursday night. Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Welch say that they were saved.

Mrs. May Burch was going nicely when she was taken home. Her husband came home Monday evening.

We had a good rain at this place Sunday afternoon, and crops could hardly look better than ours are looking.

Miss Hattie Sturgis began her duties as new teacher Monday morning.

Mrs. T. W. Hayes' school was out Friday, and the exercises Friday night were excellent and well attended.

The Sunday school was not so very well attended Sunday on account of the rain.

Mrs. T. W. Hayes and children left Roswell Sunday. We regret her leaving as she has made many friends during her stay at this place.

A. H. Hayes and son William, and father-in-law, N. T. Bruce, of the Richardson community, made a business trip to Fort Stanton Saturday. Mr. Hayes and son returned Sunday, but Mr. Bruce remained at the Fort as he was employed on the farm work there.

Roy Hill was up from Blanchard Bros.' ranch to attend the school exercises.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt Shields and daughter, Miss Bart, of Royo Socoy attended the dance at A. H. Hayes' place Friday night.

Mr. Leslie King and wife and children and, sister Miss Fay King, came in Saturday from Roswell to visit home folks. They will return Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. H. G. King's family, who are moving back to Roswell temporarily for the benefit of the school.

Mrs. Gunnell's and daughter, Myrtle, will leave for Roswell Tuesday.

A nice quiet dance was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hayes last Friday night, which was attended by a large number of young people and some older ones. Everybody reports a good time.

Mr. Ed Wilson, a cattle man from near the Jack mountains, about five miles northeast of the Bearilla, was down Sunday looking after some cattle.

DAILY MAIL SERVICE.

There is a daily auto mail line running between Roswell and Carrizozo, via Pecos, Tinnie, Hondo, Lincoln, Fort Stanton and Capitan. Leaves Roswell at 5 a. m. and arrives at Carrizozo 6 p. m.; leaves Carrizozo at 8 a. m. and arrives at Roswell 6 p. m. Makes seven trips a week. Large cars and good accommodations for passengers.

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LAND LIST

No. 1. Twenty-eight acres, 10 under ditch with perpetual water right, from the Rio Grande, a crystal stream of pure water that runs through the place, and is fed by the melting snows of Sero Blanco, on the south side of which the place is located. One mile to school and church, two miles to store and post office. Free mail delivery at door, two acres in orchard, the remaining eight acres in cultivation and under the ditch, and will produce 100 bushels of corn per acre and 1000 pounds of beans per acre and other crops in proportion. Plenty of house room and out buildings, fenced and cross-fenced. An excellent proposition for truck farming, dairying and poultry raising. Price \$800.

No. 2. 120 acres in the mountains, all in timber, 20 acres can be put in cultivation when the timber cleared, running water on the place, which is good and soft, and can be ditched onto the land for irrigation if desired. This place twenty-two miles from Capitan and eight miles from post office; is in the National Forest and has plenty of outside range; is a good proposition for a horse or cow ranch. Price \$700. Terms.

No. 7. 210 acres in the mountains among the pines, fifty acres in cultivation, which produced last year 30,000 pounds of Irish potatoes and 10,000 pounds of oats which sell in the local market for \$1.40 more land on the place that can be put in cultivation. Price \$700. Terms.

No. 10. 520 acres, 90 in cultivation, 250 acres beautiful level mesa land that can be put in cultivation, balance in woodland, fenced and cross fenced, good house and out buildings, running water, good American beef meat one mile to church, post office and store. This place is in the mountains among the pines, where rainfall is abundant and crop failures are unknown. Price \$2,500 with terms. Can pay in 35 head of good cattle at market price if desired.

320 acres relinquishment, smooth level land at foot of timbered mountain, no rocks or stumps, deep fertile soil, fine grass, fenced and cross fenced, two room house with stone chimney, corral and stock shed, young orchard of 250 fruit trees just planted, forty acres in cultivation on which there is a growing crop. Price \$550.

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Apple Packer Wants job to superintend packing and shipping. Has had many years experience in grading, packing and shipping. J. G. Capitan, N. M. Care of Capitan Hotel.

DRIVING THE RUSSIANS FROM POLAND



This photograph, taken on one of the main roads followed by the Teutonic allies in their great drive against the Russians in Poland, shows a division of German infantry marching to the battle line while Austrian infantry are resting by the roadside.

A SHELL THAT HIT

Graphic Description Penned by Frederick Palmer.

One Successful Shell Out of a Thousand; the One Supposed to Make Waste of Other \$99 Worth While.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

(International News Service.) British Headquarters, France.—There are points along the British front which see nothing but desultory shell fire and sniping for weeks and months on end; points where neither side has made an attack through the winter and spring. These are known as quiet corners. A practical stalemate exists. Neither Briton nor German finds any object in trying for a gain. Troops who have been in the thick of it elsewhere are sometimes sent to these regions for a rest and a change.

Other points—points which stick out, as it were—are known as "hot corners," where the guns and rifles seem always busy. Such has been the La Bassee region.

A visitor may see about as much of what is going on in La Bassee as an ant can see of the surrounding landscape when promeneading in the grass. The guns of both sides seem engaged in a kind of savage, vindictive, blind man's buff sparring. Of course, the gunners have a point on the map at which they are aiming. They have information in one way or another that there is something at this point worth shelling. It may be a house; and of course, every house is down on a large scale map. Troops may be in the house; or if they are not, and you destroy the house, you have destroyed shelter for troops and made the enemy nervous. At least, theoretically, you have made him so; nothing seems to be able to make the British soldier actually so, or the French peasant either.

We had left our car to go forward on foot. We were coming into the zone where the inhabitants had been ordered to vacate their homes. This is an unfalling sign that whatever the condition of your health you are becoming a poorer risk every minute for a life insurance company. A shell may get a group of soldiers in a house or in a dugout. Houses are not safe shelter in hot corners where the visitor, instead of looking for houses which have been damaged by shell fire, looks for the anomalous one that has not.

There was one such on an adjoining road—an estaminet, which is a public drinking place or cafe.

A stretcher was being borne into the door of this estaminet and above the doorway of the estaminet was chalked some lettering which indicated that it was a first clearing station for the wounded. Lying on stretchers on the floor were some wounded men. They looked a little stunned, which was only natural when you have been as close as they had to a burst of a shell—a shell that made a hit. The concussion was bound to have this effect.

A third man was the best illustration of shell destructiveness. Bullets make only holes. Shells make gouges, fractures and pulp. He too had a banded head, and had been hit in several places; but the worst wound was in the leg, where an artery had been cut, causing a loss of blood. He was weak with a "Where am I?" look in his eyes. If that fragment which had hit his leg had hit his head or his neck or his abdomen he would have been killed instantly. He was an illustration of how hard it is to kill a man with several shell fragments unless some of them strike in the right place. For he was going to live; the surgeon had whispered that fact in his ear, that one important fact.

And it was the one successful shell out of the thousand; that one which was supposed to make the waste of the other nine hundred and ninety-nine worth while.

Returning by the same road by which we came, an automobile passed swiftly by. We had a glimpse of the big, painted red cross on an ambulance side and, at the rear where the curtains were rolled up for ven-

STRUCK WHEN READY

Italy Spent Ten Months Preparing for War.

Perfect Military Machine Is Organized With Remarkable Secrecy and Speed—General Cadorna an Italian Joffre.

Rome.—It has generally been thought that organization was not a strong point with the Italians. But today the Italian army shows how fine a work of organization has been accomplished. But the ten months while Italy was neutral were employed in organizing, with remarkable secrecy and speed, a perfect military machine. It was known that Italy was preparing, but how extensively was a well-kept secret.

Today she has no lack of "high explosives" or of anything else (down to masks against poisoned gas), which a close study of the war in other parts of Europe has shown to be necessary. The credit is generally divided between Premier Salandra, General Cadorna, the chief of staff, and Zupolli, the minister for war. These three have shown themselves to be great men in this work of preparation and foresight.

General Cadorna, by the way, is not commander in chief, but chief of staff. For the king is commander in chief. Victor Emmanuel III is daily winning for himself the love of his soldiers. With ceaseless activity he rushes from point to point at the front, appearing where he is least expected, to share a hasty meal with the officers, and go round to say to the men a few words of sympathy and encouragement, often under fire.

General Cadorna seems to be an Italian Joffre. He has not yet been so severely tested. Like Joffre, Cadorna hates politics in war, talk, excitement and humbug of all sorts. Organization and discipline are his instruments, and he has given the country a quiet confidence in slowly maturing results, which is just what every country must have in order to endure this long and terrible war of exhaustion.

Not that Cadorna is slow to strike; far otherwise. For one recalls the rapid seizure of the innumerable passes of the Trentino and Carnic Alps in the first days of the war, before the Austrians had got their men up from Galicia. Besides those called out by conscription, 200,000 volunteers enlisted before recruiting was stopped by the authorities. Italy has a great reserve of men. And she has less to fear for her race from the losses of this war than any great nation except Russia. For her birth rate is natural and high. Little children are not only loved in Italy, but they are plentiful.

There is a notable absence of "tales of the front" from the Italian press. The stories, perfectly reasonable and un sensational, of course emphasize the courage and endurance of the troops about which there is no shadow of doubt, and markedly so their humanity. Stories of the kind treatment of Austrian prisoners and wounded are told everywhere. All stories, some told to me by eye witnesses of high military standing, emphasize the excellence of the Italian artillery and its superiority to the Austrian. The natural and artificial strength of the enemy's prepared positions on the Isonzo alone renders progress slow.

There is a great development of trained nursing by Italian ladies. This began during the earthquakes of recent years and the Tripoli war. It is now a great movement of the day, and a valuable step forward in Italian life where woman nurses have been till recently notable by their absence.

IRON IN LOG STRIPS SAW

Horseshoe Imbedded In Tree for Half Century Cuts Teeth From Saw.

Vancouver, Wash.—Imbedded so deeply in a log that the bark had grown over it, a big horseshoe was found in a log at the Beer sawmill, near Manor, recently. The saw was stripped of teeth by the shoe when it struck.

Novel Costume Ball



The Casino at Narragansett pier was the scene of the novel black and white costume ball, given by Mrs. Talbot Hanan. The Casino, arrayed with streamers of black and white and balcony decorated with checks of similar colors and the entrance designed with the same effect, formed a fitting background to the costumes of the participants. It was the first notable ball of the season and was preceded by many dinner parties. One of the features of the affair was the hostess, Mrs. Talbot Hanan, in her black and white tulle gown trimmed with black velvet and ornamented with figures. A striking part of the costume were the pantalettes and the skipping rope, which she carried throughout the evening.

COMPLETE AND NOISY MEAL

Traveler Surely Well Fitted With Abundance of Nourishment and "Music."

The longest and noisiest dinner that Mr. James Sibree, Jr., the author of "A Naturalist in Madagascar," ever attended was given by the governor of a town called Ankarans. About a score of officers were at the table and seven ladies. After a long grace by the pastor, dinner was brought in, and consisted of the following courses:

First, curry; second, goose; third, pigeons and waterfowl; fourth, chicken cutlets and poached eggs; fifth, beef sausages; sixth, boiled tongue; seventh, sardines; eighth, pig's trotters; ninth, fried bananas; tenth, pancakes; eleventh, manioc; twelfth, dried bananas.

And lastly, says Mr. Sibree, when I thought everything must have been served, came haunches of roast beef. Claret went about very freely, and at length some much stronger liquor; and the healths of the queen, "Our friends, the two foreigners," then those of the prime minister, chief secretary and chief judge, were all drunk twice over, the governor's coming last; and each was followed by musical and drum honors.

There was a big drum just outside on the veranda, as well as two small ones, besides clarinets and fiddles, and these were in full play almost all the time. Then the room was filled by a crowd of servants and aides de camp, and the shouting of everyone, from the governor down, was deafening. The old gentleman directed everything and everyone. I was glad when I could take my leave, after two hours' sitting, but I was not to leave quietly. The governor took me by the hand and escorted me home, while the big drum was hammered at ahead of us all the way.—Youth's Companion.

Most Obliging. A street car was rushing under way when two women, rushing from opposite sides of the street to greet each other, met right in the middle of the car track and in front of the car. There the two stopped and began to talk. The car stopped, too, but the women did not appear to realize that it was there. Certain of the passengers, whose heads were immediately thrust out of the windows to ascertain what the trouble was, began to make sarcastic remarks, but the two women heeded them not.

Finally the motorman showed that he had a saving sense of humor. Leaning over the dashboard he inquired in the gentlest of tones: "Pardon me, ladies, but shall I get you a couple of chairs?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Found Ancient Watch. While hoeing in his garden, Dr. Edward R. Noyes of Brattleboro, Vt., uncovered a watch in a solid silver case bearing a hallmark which showed that it was made in London in 1794. The order for the hallmark was issued by King George in 1762. The watch is of peculiar design. All the metal parts are intact except the steel, which has rusted away.

Wrote Famous Work. Karl Friedrich Glasenapp, the famous biographer of Richard Wagner, recently died at Riga, Russia. The Glasenapp-Wagner biography, published in 1876, remains the most extensive work on the life of the great composer.

Life is one continuous hurdle race to the people who make a habit of jumping at conclusions.

Activities of Women.

English society girls are now working in the fields. Fifteen-year-old Grace Funk has the distinction of being St. Paul's greatest girl athlete.

Over 50,000 women are now at work in various factories in England which produce munitions.

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of Secretary of State Lansing, is an anti-suffragist and also has the distinction of being the wife and daughter of a secretary of state.

Queen Mary of England has given \$1,250 to pay for the training and expenses of a student at the London School of Medicine for Women for a five years' course.

One of the most daring members of the Russian Flying Corps on the Galician front is a girl from a Petrograd high school, who recently arrived at Kiev wounded in the arm and leg, having been hit while flying over some Austrian positions. In spite of her injuries she kept control over her machine until she landed in the Russian lines.

Khaki-Glad Women Salute.

The number of women in uniform of various kinds has been attracting a good deal of attention recently, and the action of women in khaki who salute army officers in the street has been commented upon. It appears that those who salute do so on their own initiative and that the practice is quite against the spirit of the Women's Volunteer reserves and of the Women's Reserve ambulance, two of the most prominent of women's corps.

The uniform of the Women's Hospital corps is khaki color and was so before the war office gave them recognition. The yeomanry nurses also wear khaki and men who are back from the front and know what both these corps have done in Belgium and France are said to pay the tribute of a salute to all women in khaki. French and Belgian officers, in particular, are quick to offer this courtesy.—London Times.

Camping Hint. Asbestos cones will be found invaluable to the open-air camper. Roll a sheet of asbestos in cone shape and set the small end securely in the campfire. In it may be baked apples, potatoes and many other things. A good-sized cone will take the place of several cooking utensils.—McCall's Magazine.

Lesson From a Beggar. "It was a street beggar who made me feel my insignificance," said former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, "and he did it in a gracious way. I was a trifle out of sorts when I said to him, 'You can't hold me up.' 'Not even as a good example,' he replied, lifting his hat."—Youth's Companion.

Really Possible. "I presume you had many interesting experiences while abroad?" "Quite so. I liked Venice." "As to why in particular?" "You could get a seagull cab there all right."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Scholar, All Right. Bill—That young man is just out of college. Jill—He looks like a scholar. "Yes, one who would be at the foot of his class."

Between Octogenarians. "I understand they sentenced him to life imprisonment?" "Well, no; it wasn't as bad as that. He got only ninety-nine years!"—Puck.

Submerged but Deadly. Knicker—"Isn't Jones a summer pest?" "Bocker—He is the submarine under the hot wave."

Suburban Quiet. Knicker—Did they have a sleeping porch? "Bocker—Yes, the darned thing snored."

For at least 24 hours after marriage the average woman thinks her husband is the smartest man on earth.

Many a straight man goes on a bender when luck is against him.

Food For Thought

Proper nourishment and well chosen books are food for thought for those who are fitting themselves for the battles of life.

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

by providing thorough nourishment to both body and brain keeps one in fine fettle—bright and alert to absorb the world's great lessons.

For "thinkers" and "doers."

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Fallacious Fabrications.

An old horse that lay sleeping in his stall was rudely awakened by the hired man, who jabbed him with a pitchfork.

"Oh, ho, ho!" said the horse, arising stiffly. "Another day's work ahead, I suppose."

"For once," said the hired hand, who was a college graduate in disguise, "your supposition is incorrect. You will be permitted to remain in your stall and rest. Your master is dead, and his funeral will be held today."

"But I am going to the funeral," said the old horse.

"Why, for the love of Mike," gruffly asked the hired man, "should you go when you may as well stay here and rest?"

"For 20 years," replied the aged horse, "I have been wanting to attend my master's funeral, and now that the opportunity is present, I will not be denied."

Occasionally it happens that all those in the funeral train are not there for the purpose of shedding the scalding tear.—Judge.

Bathing Trains for Soldiers.

All the commanders of the various armies now fighting recognize how extremely important in every way is cleanliness. The better the sanitary arrangements and the cleaner that everything is kept the less chance is there of cholera and other diseases spreading and causing more deaths than do rifle bullets and shells.

Special arrangements are made at the front by the commanders of the allies to enable the soldiers to have hot baths as frequently as possible.

The Germans have gone a step farther though, for they are now using specially constructed bathing trains which travel as near the front as possible.

Each train consists of a locomotive, tender, water tank car, three cars fitted up with hot baths, and a number of cars fitted up with separate compartments where the soldiers can have cold shower baths.

The tank car contains 2,500 gallons of water and each train allows 50 soldiers at a time to have a hot bath.

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PROBLEM OF BREAKING UP BROODY HEN



Pure-Bred Orpington Cock.

Broody hens seem to be a serious problem for many, and some people have objected to the Orpingtons because of this. One man says he has kept both Buff Orpingtons and White Orpingtons and has never had much trouble with either of them. Of course they will become broody, but it is not a hard matter to break up a broody hen if the right methods are pursued.

The principle on which all methods for stopping broodiness must be based to succeed without real cruelty to the hens, is to have something under them that it will be impossible for them to warm up. The easiest way to provide this is by having the coop so open beneath that the air will circulate up around them. A hen will sit on a board and persist, but she will not sit on a nest with a cavity under it and a screen wire bottom. She will sit anywhere without eggs under her so long as the conditions are right so eggs would hatch if they were under her, but instinct seems to warn her when conditions are not right, and she will soon quit. Another thing noticed is that where hens have been shut up for broodiness there is a tendency to

take them outside and away from the others and often in the open, covering them over with something to keep the rain off them. This method provides the seclusion and darkened place just to suit a hen, and then if the coop rests on the ground the conditions are ideal to her mind, and she cannot be blamed for preparing for a three-week stay. Hens will break up sooner if they are kept in the lot where the others are scratching and feeding and are shut in a coop that will not permit their sitting down and warming up a nest. A slatted bottom located in the scratching shed, with nests under it, has been used, and three days was the average time required to stop them, and they sometimes began laying in a week.

Do not let hens sit on the nests a week or two and then try to break them up. It is much easier to break them at once the first time they remain on the nests at night, for they are not very determined, and often will not persist if kept up one day. Then hens that are broken up at once will go to laying sooner after being broken up than those that are left to sit a week first, and you get the work of extra work also.

HOW TO OPERATE INCUBATOR

Temperature of Place Where Machine Is Kept Should Not Vary—Use Only Fresh Eggs.

Care should be taken that the temperature of the place where the machine is kept does not vary. To secure an even temperature it is a good plan to place the incubator in an out-house, which should be locked up, thus preventing the opening and closing of the door as much as possible. The building should be well ventilated at the top and be free from drafts. In the middle of the house is the best place for the machine, as this allows the air to circulate around it. It should never be put in a corner or against a wall, as fresh air is essential during the process of incubation.

The machine should stand either on a low form or on the floor, as this allows the heat inside to be regular. If the egg drawer is but half an inch lower at the front than the back, the front will not be as warm as the back. Fresh eggs, of course, must be used. Where it can be managed, they should be put into the incubator the same day they have been laid. They may be two or three days old, but the most successful results are obtained from newly-laid ones. All the eggs should be set as near the same as possible. And very small or very large ones should not be chosen, as they often prove infertile.

HINTS FOR POULTRY RAISERS

Insure Uniformity of Product by Keeping Standard-Bred Stock—Gather Eggs Twice Daily.

To Producers—Keep standard-bred stock, thus insuring uniformity of products. Sell only full-sized (two ounces) fresh, clean, uniform eggs. Keep nests clean; confine broody hens; gather eggs twice daily. Keep in a cool place, free from odors of all kinds.

Do not offer for sale small, dirty, checked, stained or doubtful eggs. Most of these may be consumed at home at full market value.

Patron all surplus poultry, bringing stock up to standard weight.

To Shippers—Pack eggs only in standard cases, with medium fillers, using excelsior, cork shavings, cut straw or corrugated board.

Store cases in cool, dry place, only free from odors, avoiding heat, draughts and dampness.

Ship eggs often, at least twice a week in warm weather, by express or in refrigerator cars.

Ship live, healthy poultry in large standard coops; dressed poultry weekly wrapped and packed in boxes or barrels, to reliable dealers.

FEEDING HENS AND PULLETS

Profits Decrease Where Young and Old Stock Are Kept Together—Provide Separate Yards.

A good many people who might otherwise be successful with their poultry have their profit decreased because they allow the young and old stock to remain undivided in the same house or pen or both during the growing period.

At this particular time the young stock needs a great deal of food and needs to be protected from the old ones, which, if allowed to do so, will abuse them more or less. If free range is impossible, provide separate yards and always keep the young in separate buildings, if possible, or in a separate room at least. If you haven't a separate building you can very easily provide an extra room of some sort for them to roost in.

Pullets getting ready to lay need more feed as a rule than hens which have molted out well, because the pullets need to finish their growth and maturity, as well as make eggs. This is another reason why the young stock and the old should be kept separate. The feed question should also be considered as the young hen often needs different rations than the old in order to produce certain quantities which the one has and the other has not.

PROVIDE SHADE AND WATER

Two Important Factors With Poultry During Hot Days of Summer—Not a Difficult Task.

These two factors are all important with the poultry these days and should be always at hand.

Watering but once a day will not suffice. Even if supplied in sufficient quantity, it soon becomes warm and unpalatable, for the poultry appreciates a cool drink on hot days as well as we do ourselves. If you don't think so, try it.

Keep the water dishes in shady places and so arranged that the water will not become readily fouled with dirt.

No shade is so acceptable to poultry as the shade of trees, bushes, growing corn or other plants. Every farmer almost can provide this easily and it is nearly a sin to fence the flocks from it. But any shade is better than no shade and if no other can be given a shelter from the sun of old boards or any material at hand will answer.

Water, shade and plenty of feed are the three absolute essentials for the growing chicks these hot days as well as for the balance of the flocks. See to it that your flocks lack none of them.

WHAT HAPPENINGS in the BIG CITIES

Most Valuable Vegetable Patch in All New York

NEW YORK.—That there is a farm at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street—where every inch of ground is, figuratively speaking, covered by gold dollars—will undoubtedly be surprising news to the majority of residents of this city. Yet a flourishing vegetable garden is located there on what is the most highly valued plot of ground in the city. While it does not produce for the general public, it supplies vegetables for a goodly number of persons who enjoy a privilege cherished and desired by nearly everybody—of picking vegetables from the garden for immediate consumption.

It will also be surprising to learn that the soil of Manhattan Island, taking this plot as a sample, is rich in possibilities for farm land. This is the opinion of the Fifth avenue farmer, who says he has found the soil so good that it can produce bumper crops.

The "farm" is located in the plaza at Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, and is surrounded by a marble fence, which, of course, is to be expected for such a farm in such a neighborhood. It is filled by "Tony" Lusso, and he is proud of it. It is also right in front of the Vanderbilt mansion.

"Tony" is in charge of several Italian workmen, who are engaged in constructing the Pulitzer water fountain. It was he who conceived the idea of utilizing the ground that had been stripped of the concrete and he laid out several garden beds. These beds were planted to onions, radishes, lettuce and spinach on the west side of the fountain, while on the east side he has two thriving tomato beds, also one of beets and another devoted to cabbage.

At noon daily the men employed at the place go to the "farm" and get enough onions, radishes, tomatoes, beets, etc., for their luncheon.

While the horny-handed sons of toil are gathering the succulent vegetables, and while they are seated on the lawn eating them, many a wealthy man and woman from palatial apartment house or hotel, passing along the avenue, looks at the laborer with envy, ill concealed, and later sits down to consume with poor appetite vegetables that have been garnered for days, passed through numerous hands and often refrigerated until all the freshness and taste has been taken from them.

Truly, "Tony" and his gang are fortunate mortals these days.

Young Lad Hunts Yaqui Indians in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA.—With a prayerbook hidden in his breast pocket and a loaded revolver concealed in his blouse, between his shoulder blades, Paul Morrill, thirteen years old, came to Philadelphia from Tamaqua, Pa., to spread the fear of God among the Yaqui Indians. Lately self-restraint alone kept Paul from shooting up the policeman who took him in tow.

Paul was found loitering in the neighborhood of Rittenhouse square early in the evening by a policeman, who took him to the police station. There it was found that he was carrying a razor in one of his pockets.

Paul looked on with a condescending smile as the detectives draw from his pockets four vicious-looking knives, a pocketbook containing \$5, some cards bearing pictures of the holy family and a prayer book.

The detectives thought they had unearthed all the boy's arsenal, and were concluding their search when Detective Rich accidentally felt a curious lump between his shoulder blades. It proved to be a large revolver, fully loaded.

At the discovery, some twenty or thirty detectives who had crowded into the room set up a howl. They refused to believe that Paul had not hidden still more weapons on his person until they had examined the linings of his new suit, peered into his mouth, probed his ears and stood him on his head to see if he were sequestering any submarine torpedoes.

Paul was unflinching. He said that his father was a Hungarian laborer, who lived at Tamaqua; and that he had received the revolver from his father, who told him to go West and shoot the Indians, as they were no good, anyway.

Bank That Got Her Money Must Welcome Her Dog

OMAHA.—It was evidently a case of "love me love my dog" with a well-dressed young woman who breezed into the postal-savings room of the local post office the other day. Her coming was heralded by the rustling of silks and the jingling of a bunch of silver bangles in her hand.

It was further heralded by a Boston bull terrier, which entered the room first, tugging at his chain.

The young woman's dress "begs description." At least, it was far beyond the knowledge of the masculine scribe. She had on the latest of everything.

"You have no objection to my having Fanchette with me while I deposit some money in the postal savings bank, have you?" she inquired of Miss Louise Grant, the clerk.

"I think not," said Miss Grant. "There, I knew the government wouldn't object," was the triumphant reply. "And those other banks that think they're too fine for my dear little dog to walk on their marble floors will just miss my patronage."

"I'll fasten Fanchette to the leg of this table while I get my money out. Do you know, my dear, I applied at two banks, and in each case some horrid person of a watchman wouldn't let me stay because I had this dear little dog with me. Oh, I was furious. And then I thought of the government bank. And here I am!"

Punctilious Los Angeles Burglar Left His Card

LOS ANGELES.—Juan Basquez had observed of late how certain prosperous Los Angeles men went about the city and left their cards. He did not recognize them as politicians seeking the favor of voters, but identified them in his own mind as active business men observing a custom in vogue with all persons doing business. So he decided to do the same.

Unfortunately his business was not of a nature to accept such publicity, for he worked by night and in other person's properties, collecting what was most advantageous to him: He went, according to his confession, to a store at Seventy-third street and Moneta avenue, looked over the stock and selected what he desired. Having a sweet tooth, he first chose chocolates, 26 pounds of it. Then he thought of the early morning drink that was most agreeable, and he picked up a 24-pound bag of coffee. And to top things off he picked up 15 boxes of cigars.

And as he had seen those clever and agreeable men do, he stuck his card in a prominent place. Detectives Oakley and Weston observed the card, read the address of Basquez, and arrested him with much of the loot in his possession. And he thought it a marvelous thing the way those detectives found him so quickly. He was enlightened in police court.

WHO'S WHO AND WHEREFORE

JOE FOLK'S COBBLESTONES



Samuel Huston Thompson, assistant attorney general, and Mrs. Thompson were at dinner one night with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Folk. After dinner it was suggested that the party should go up to the Folk residence to listen to some graphophone music.

So they all started. On reaching there Mr. Folk put his hand in his pocket to find his keys. He took his hand out of that pocket and sought another pocket. Then he tried his right vest pocket, then his left vest pocket, then other of his numerous pockets in rapid succession.

Then he left the vestibule and walked down the steps, leaving his wife and two friends in the doorway. Across the street was a pile of cobblestones. Carefully selecting a fine round stone, he retraced his steps and entered the vestibule again.

There was a smash of glass, and a large hole appeared in the Folk front door. Joe Folk inserted his hand therein and unlocked the door from the inside, bade his friends enter, and in a few minutes the graphophone was playing.

"And," said Commissioner Oliver Newman, who told this at the White House, "the funny part is that was the third time this season that a cobble has been used. When they finally move that pile of stones, Joe will have to carry a battering ram."

CHIEF FLYNN'S FIRE ESCAPE

William Flynn, the secret service chief, used to have ambitions to be an inventor. His taste ran toward getting up a new-fangled fire escape that would fold up when not in use and not seriously mar the appearance of a building. He felt that if he could just do something to save a few distracted persons caught in burning buildings he would not have lived in vain. Being a resourceful person, Flynn thought and thought about the proposition until finally he got a plan all worked out. He showed his drawings to several friends, who declared that it was thoroughly practical. All that remained to be done was to have the thing patented and then sit back and reap the fortune that was his.

One afternoon he was strolling across Brooklyn bridge on his way to look at a piece of property he was going to buy when the money began to pour in from the new fire escape. He chanced to glance across at a building and noticed a fire escape that looked something like his. He went nearer and found that the device was exactly like the one he had just invented. On inquiry he found that the one on the building had been patented about 1850. There was not a thing wrong with his invention, except that he was about thirty-five years too late in getting around to it.



CARSON WISHES HE COULD FIGHT



Sir Edward Carson, the great Irish anti-home-rule leader, who succeeded Sir John Simon as attorney general in the coalition government, made a striking confession when at a recruiting meeting he appealed for more men.

"I only wish," he said, "I were young enough to be accepted, even as a private. It would give me more joy than any so-called honor won elsewhere. I would gladly give up everything if I could be even in the ranks."

Always a fighter, Sir Edward was at his best when there was a difficult case to be won, his extraordinary powers of cross-examination and the icy, biting style he adopted towards hostile witnesses being among his greatest assets.

It was in the days when he carried out Mr. Balfour's policy in Ireland that Sir Edward once asked a parish priest of his acquaintance what his parishioners, one or two of whom had had the misfortune to appear in the dock on political charges, thought of the man who conducted the prosecutions.

"Well," came the pithy reply, "if they hated Satan half as much as they hate you, I should be out of work."

Sir Edward has been solicitor general both for Ireland and for England; he is a K. C., of both the English and Irish bars, and he is a bencher of the Dublin King's Inn and of the Middle Temple. His rise at the bar was the quickest ever known.

HAD HEARD ROGERS BEFORE

Representative John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts is a young man, a Harvard graduate, and really began his congressional career while a half-back at college. It happened that Hamlin, who was assistant secretary of the treasury under Cleveland, came to Harvard to give lectures in political and governmental matters, and among his most interested pupils was young Rogers.

The study proved so fascinating that Rogers determined to enter public life, and did so, reaching congress to serve his first term March 4, 1912. When making his canvass of his district he was obliged frequently to speak, an obligation which is very distasteful to him.

At one place he rose, and going to the front of the platform, said in an ordinary voice, with an assumption of humility, which was intended to charm the hearers:

"I am not going to make any speech tonight." One tall individual in the audience rose, and, yawning aloud, remarked:

"I know you ain't er going to make no speech—bec I have heard you before!"



LOCAL AND HOME NEWS

Mrs. C. C. Merchant is visiting her mother in Roswell.

Mrs. Lula Boone and sons Reuben and Robert and daughter Jenny are spending a few days at Hot Springs.

Ferry Humphrey and family are now residents of Capitan, having moved in this week.

There will be a matched game of base ball at Ft. Stanton Sunday between the home and Roswell teams.

The county commissioners held a special session of court last Thursday and appropriated \$500 to the Albuquerque fair.

Mrs. E. C. Price and children will arrive at home today from a month's visit in Stephenville, Texas. The Doctor met them in El Paso.

Rev. H. M. Smith, Presiding Elder of the El Paso district of the Methodist Church, South, will preach in Capitan Saturday night August 28th, and at Alto on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Fruit Jars.

We offer you Muson Fruit Jars, pints per dozen 60 cents Quarts per dozen 75 Half gallons per dozen \$1 10 Welch & Titsworth.

Jim Woodland was over from the Block ranch a day or two this week for medical treatment.

Arch and Dave Parker shipped their goats, numbering 482, last Friday to the Kansas City market. Dave accompanied the shipment.

Mrs. T. Slaughter and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Banner Slaughter were over from Paradise Valley last Friday buying supplies.

Rufus Brown who gets his mail at Parsons and John Copeland who gets his at Capitan are late additions to the Mountaineer's mailing list.

Miss Mildred Peters, who had been visiting her father, Mr. P. G. Peters, and sister, Mrs. John W. Norton, of Capitan, returned to her home in Carrizozo Tuesday.

The new school books have been received at Welch & Titsworth's. There are only two places in the county where school books can be obtained at Welch & Titsworth's in Capitan and in Carrizozo.

B. W. Renfro, accompanied by his son Doyle, was down from his ranch beyond the Malpais the first of the week. The main object of his visit was to gather a few scattering cattle that had strayed from him before he moved his bunch west.

WANTED—Horses to break at \$1 per year. ROGER HILL. Capitan, N. M.

J. J. Brown, one of the Mountaineer's good friends at Fort Stanton, passed through town yesterday on the mail car on his way to Chicago where he will spend five or six weeks.

Mr. J. F. Allen from off the Ruidoso paid the Mountaineer a call Tuesday while in town. Mr. Allen's residence in this county dates back about thirty years, and he can tell a great many interesting things that have entered into his experience during that time.

E. C. Slack of Paradise Valley was in town yesterday. He obtained license to carry a gun to protect his maize crop from an army of black birds, out numbering the Kaiser's legions, that are foraging on it. He says cotton tails are plentiful over there and that the half grown ones are fine breakfast eating.

Mrs. E. Lucy was over from their ranch near White Oaks Monday, and paid this office a call and paid for a year's subscription to the paper. She said some complimentary things about the paper: said that she was not only well pleased with the Mountaineer, but that she considered it the best paper in the county, and that all the local papers are taken at the ranch. This commendation, coming from one of Mrs. Lucy's fine intelligence and good taste is greatly appreciated.

Upper Ruidoso Breezes.

The largest crowd to attend the Bible Assembly thus far was present last Sunday when almost all of this portion turned out as well as a goodly number from Roswell and other points.

Fred Tully is visiting at the home of his uncle, Matt Gilmore, in Tularosa. Fred, with his sister Susie, will attend high school in Tularosa during the ensuing school year.

Mrs. Paul Mayer has returned to her home in White Oaks after having spent several weeks at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gilmore of this place. Miss Mae Gilmore, on whose account she was called here, is recovering from her serious illness.

Lon Hunter and family and F. A. Miller and family, after attending the services at the Bible Conference Sunday morning, went to the home of Ab Hunter where they spent the remainder of the day.

Quite a novel idea has been effected in putting in the Aventura crossing of the Ruidoso into a passable condition. It was decided that not enough funds were available to properly bridge the crossing so other means were resorted to. A dam was made and the bed of the creek raised to the level of the surrounding area so that the creek bed has been made wider to such an extent that a considerable rise will not make it impassible at this point.

The families of F. H. Coe and E. J. Bonnell and the daughters of Orville Hunt have spent the past week camping on the upper Ruidoso, stopping on their way home to attend the services at the Bible Assembly grounds.

Mrs. R. H. Pierce, of Alamogordo, N. M., returned to her home Sunday after having spent five weeks at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. C. James, during the latter's illness.

For the first time in years two successive crops of alfalfa have been gotten up with not the least damage by rains. Neither does this mean that no rains have fallen, for rains have been quite heavy and have come most opportunely for all concerned.

Generally speaking, the fruit crop on the Ruidoso is not heavy, but is of excellent variety. Only E. M. Johnson and J. H. Jackson report heavy crops of all varieties. On account of a shortage in most other fruit belts good prices are looked for.

A Pleasant Visit.

The editor of the Mountaineer filled an appointment last Sunday of several weeks standing. He went with Billy Saviour and Dr. Johnson down to Billy's place on the Bonito, three miles this side of Lincoln. We had an early start and got there about 9 o'clock, but Bob Hurt had gotten out a little early than we did, and was there picking peaches off a tree for canning purposes.

We spent the remainder of the forenoon peeling and cutting peaches for Bob while he was mostly engaged heating the peaches and putting them in the jars. When dinner was announced we sat down to the best dinner we have eaten in a long time; it consisted of chili, made of mutton and green chili pepper, baked potatoes, tortas and butter, sweet milk and coffee. It is needless to ask as to whether we ate heartily. After dinner Billy showed through his orchard. He has 500 bearing apple trees of the best varieties, now so heavily laden with fruit that the lower limbs trail the ground; he has a large number of peach trees, which have borne a good crop this year; he has plums, grapes and other fruit bearing growths, all of which are under an irrigation ditch and never suffer for want of moisture. He has a good adobe house, plastered outside and inside, furnished with the best quality of furniture, and decorated with nice pictures, etc., of which shows that Mrs. Saviour is a model house-keeper. It has been a long since we spent so pleasant a day as when we visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Saviour.

Welch & Titsworth

Capitan, New Mexico.

Wholesale and retail dealers in General Merchandise. Our stock is large and well assorted, and our prices are reasonable.

Welch & Titsworth.

Capitan Society Notes.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

At Saturday evening of last week the Hostess of the Cottage Hotel gave a masquerade ball to her friends and patrons. The rooms were simply but tastefully decorated in sweet peas. Many kinds of costumes were worn, but for the prettiest Mrs. Dr. Ruoff, of Fort Stanton, was awarded the ladies' prize, Mr. Frey, of Capitan, won the gentlemen's prize, Dr. Barrett, of Fort Stanton, 1 die's' booby prize, and Mr. Smithson, of Capitan, won gentlemen's booby prize. After unmasking, the guests were passed into the dining room where coffee and sandwiches were served, followed by an ice course.

Miss Mozelle Irvin spent the past week in Fort Stanton, as the guest of Mrs. Ruoff.

Miss Mildred Peters, of Carrizozo, who has just returned from an extended trip to California, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Norton this week, but was called home by the illness of Mrs. Peters.

Miss Sara Aguayo has returned from her vacation trip which spent in El Paso and other points.

Mrs. F. H. Coe, of Glencoe, spent the past week with her daughter, Mrs. Will Titsworth, who has been ill, but is improving rapidly.

Miss Mollie Merchant gave a spend-the-day party at her home last week for Miss Anna Hillburn, of Hondo.

Miss Kittle Riley, of Carrizozo, spent a few days this week with her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gray. She came to attend the dance at the Cottage Hotel.

LADIES' CLUB.

Mrs. Geo. A. Titsworth entertained the Dummy Club at her pretty home last week. California poppies, nasturtiums and sweet peas were placed tastefully among the rooms. The usual game of Bridge was played. Pine apple salad, cake and ice tea were served.

Revival Meeting.

A revival meeting will be held at the Baptist Church in Capitan, beginning Tuesday night before the second Sunday in Sept. Every body cordially invited to attend. O. H. HULLINGER, Pastor.

Welch & Titsworth have just received a car load of Portland cement; also, a car load of barbed wire.

Mr. Robert Shields, of the Meek neighborhood, passed through Capitan Tuesday on his return from the Bonito, where he had been after a load of fruit.

J. E. Rogers, of Bryan, Texas, passed through town this week on his way to Alto to see his daughter, who is teaching music there, and also to see the country.

Lincoln Notes.

Lincoln and vicinity has been visited with several fine rains the past week.

Vecinte Marquez suffered quite a loss last week. While threshing, fire from some cause unknown, came out of the separator, setting fire to everything around it, burning up two new wagons loaded with threshed grain and quite a lot of unthreshed. The separator was pulled out. Total loss about \$700.

The basket ball team gave a very enjoyable dance at the Court House last Friday night, which netted the girls—but they sure had a fine time.

Mrs. J. B. Julian has taken a position as cook at the Laws Sanitarium. Mrs. Laws and children expect to move to El Paso in the near future where the children will attend school the coming term.

Mrs. J. F. Allen, of Ruidoso, is occupying part of the Aragon building. She came here to take treatment of Dr. Woods.

E. B. Provine and family Forded down from Capitan Sunday and spent the day at the H bar ranch below town.

There will be a basket ball game on the home grounds next Sunday between Lincoln and Hondo. Everybody come out.

Mr. Mark Williams, postoffice inspector from Albuquerque has been here visiting his wife for the past few days. Mrs. Williams is a patient at the Laws Sanitarium.

Misses Louise Joyner and Frances Allen, two very attractive young ladies, of Roswell, have been visiting at the Raton ranch for the past week. Some of our young gentles are thinking of moving to Roswell in the near future.

Rev. J. W. Winder.

Rev. J. W. Winder, of Albuquerque, State Sunday School Superintendent for the Presbyterian Church, is coming on the Ruidoso, taking in the Bible conference. He came over to Capitan last Monday after supper and paid the Mountaineer a call. He said that the conference is fairly well attended, but hardly meets expectation in that respect, though good and best of results will come from it. He also said that it would add to the attractiveness of the conference without detracting anything from its purpose to have a chautauque in connection with it hereafter, and have lectures given by distinguished men in that line. His idea is certainly a good one and would prove to be a great success if adopted by the management of the conference. Mr. Winder was accompanied by Rev. H. J. Rimmer, Presbyterian missionary for the Ruidoso and Hondo countries.

G. W. SMITHSON,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Will make collections, write deeds, take acknowledgements, or, if wills, contracts, etc. Office in CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER office, Capitan, New Mexico.

W. O. NORMAN

"The Man who Always has the Goods" and makes the Lowest Cash Prices on

Everything for Everybody

My Motto: "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Peters' Black Diamond Shoes.

For all-wear Peters' "Black Diamond Brand" of Shoes are the best on the market. They are honestly made of solid leather throughout, with solid leather heel and full toe. Try a pair and be convinced.

Country Produce bought and sold.

Lincoln, New Mexico.

W. H. Marr

DEALER IN

General Merchandise,

Alto, New Mexico.

Handles produce at highest market price, also, Postmaster.

Advertisement for The Marlin Repeating Rifle. Includes an image of the rifle and text describing its accuracy, safety, and effectiveness for small game and target shooting.

Mountaineer \$1

LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

DESCRIPTION OF THE RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, ETC.

Capitan a Trading and Shipping Point for a Large Territory.

Lincoln county is just a little southeast of the center of the state. Its altitude ranges from about 5,000 feet at its lowest parts to the top of Sierra Blanco in the Mesquero Indian reservation, which reaches an elevation of 11,582 feet, said to be the highest point in the state. The elevation at Capitan is 6,248 feet.

Lincoln county has an area of 4,659 square miles, approximately 2,000,000 acres, of which 634,000 acres lie in the Lincoln National forest, which covers the central part of the county—its mountain ranges.

Lincoln county has a population of about 10,000. Settlers are furnished free of charge from the National forest all of the timber that they need for every purpose (wood, post, building logs, etc.), the principal timber is pine, cedar, piñon and juniper.

The soil of the mountain valleys is a dark, rich alluvium, almost bottomless, the wash of ages from the surrounding mountains.

There are many springs in the mountains, running streams in some of the valleys and in many of the others an abundance of well water may be had at a depth of from 10 to 20 feet, while in some parts of the county there are wells in use several hundred feet deep. Not only does the water vary in depth but also in quality. However, very little would be considered bad, usually the nearer the mountain the better the water.

There is a flowing artesian well one and one-half miles northwest of Capitan, depth 360 feet.

Lincoln county has 96 miles of railroad, one line passing through the county from north to south, with a branch line running out from this main line at Carrizozo terminating at Capitan, which is the trading and shipping point for more than half the people of the county.

In addition to the railroad service we have daily, two mail and passenger autos running through Capitan.

The Lincoln county high school is located at Capitan. The building is a two-story brick. In addition to the regular course, domestic science, manual training and the commercial branches are taught.

All schools in the county ran seven months or longer.

There are two church buildings in Capitan which have just been completed.

Capitan is surrounded by rolling prairie and forested mountains, the nearest point of Lincoln National forest being four miles out.

The office of the superintendent of the Lincoln National forest is located at Capitan.

We have no hot winds, cyclones, nor sand storms here.

Where running water may be had, irrigation is practiced and in such districts apples and alfalfa are the principal crops, while in the non-irrigated districts beans, oats, barley, corn, potatoes, etc., are the principal crops.

The extent of the stock industry of the county can best be estimated by the number given in for taxation (it is safe to say that this will not be an over estimate), which is as follows: 4,223 horses, 230 mules, 33,118 head of cattle, 200,547 sheep, 17,190 head of goats. All hogs valued at \$5,114. The tax roll also shows 3,375 acres of coal land in the county valued at \$31,987, and 3,355 acres of other mineral land (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and iron) valued at \$71,197. The above valuation does not cover the improvements on the mineral lands.

Climatic Health Conditions: Altitude, aridity and preponderance of sun shine, combined with its latitude, gives Lincoln county one of the best climates to be found anywhere. From season to season, from year to year, it is one of the most attractive features that the country has to offer. Generally the winters are short and mild, the summers cool and delightful, and, except in the higher altitudes, the people follow their usual pursuits throughout the year. It is on account of these wonderful climatic and health conditions that the United States government located their great Marine Hospital and sanatorium at Ft. Stanton, only a few miles from Capitan.

From observations taken at Ft. Stanton covering a period of 15 years are taken the following facts concerning temperature, rainfall, snowfall, etc.: Annual mean temperature, 53 degrees; highest temperature, 85 degrees; lowest temperature, 29 degrees; annual snowfall, 23 inches; annual precipitation, 17 inches. Average date of frost in spring, May 6th; average date of frost in autumn, October 6th. Average hourly wind velocity, 6-10 miles.

The altitude at Ft. Stanton is 6,231 feet. The figures taken here will perhaps be a fair estimate of conditions over the county at that altitude, the lower the altitude the lighter the precipitation, and at the higher altitudes the heavier the precipitation, as will be seen from records kept at the following places: Nogal Lake, altitude 7,144 feet, annual average precipitation 21 inches; South Fork, altitude 7,725 feet, annual average precipitation 23 inches. (Ft. Stanton, five miles south of Capitan, Nogal Lake, fourteen miles west, and South Fork, fourteen miles southwest.)

We have from reliable sources the following data on the annual average yield of some of the non-irrigated crops grown in the mesa district, west of Capitan, for the past five years: Corn, 25 bushels per acre; beans, 600 pounds per acre; barley hay, (fed on the farm not weighed) estimated at two tons per acre.

There are instances of a much heavier yield than that given above, one farmer producing on 28 acres of land 25,200 pounds of beans one year, and another producing 5,000 pounds on four acres last fall.

We have a good local market for all farm products grown here, the price of beans ranging from \$3.50 to \$7.00 per bushel, with an average price of \$4.00, and corn ranging from \$1.55 to \$2.00, with an average price of \$1.65, and other farm products in proportion.

HOW FEAR TIRES THE BRAIN

Is Same Form of Exhaustion as Disease and Produces Same Effect, Scientist Avers.

Doctor Crile aroused the greatest interest among the many scientists who recently when he illustrated the effect of insomnia, physical exhaustion, fear and disease upon the brain cells of more than fifty rabbits with which he had experimented and declared that each form of exhaustion produced exactly the same effect, both in the lower forms of life and in humans.

The brain, the liver and other organs of the body are connected in the kinetic chain or system, and change in one link of that chain modifies the entire system proportionately. Thus disease or exhaustion in one organ of the kinetic system will produce a harmful effect on the brain cells which comprise the great central battery which drives that system.

As many as twenty cells in the brain may be totally destroyed after prolonged insomnia, but on the other hand, eight hours sleep will often restore the brain cells to a normal condition after a shorter period of exhaustion from insomnia or other causes. In this connection, it was pointed out that athletes who had attained fame in early life by their feats of physical endurance were rarely known to become prominent in other fields in later years.

A change in the system, it was declared, may result in an immediate breakdown or acute shock, or the gradual modification of one or more of the kinetic organs may give rise to a number of diseases. This theory has already given the world the shockless operation, and it opens a possibility of controlling certain chronic diseases which are the result of overstimulation of one or more of the organs in the kinetic chain.

Children Who Are Afraid at Night. Writing of "Night Terrors," so common among children, Dr. Adolph Stern says in the New York Medical Journal that these have a deeper cause than those given in the text books, which are: Adenoids and enlarged tonsils, large or indigestible meals eaten shortly before going to bed, and the telling of harrowing or terrifying stories—like ghost stories.

According to Doctor Stern, children who sit up screaming "Mother, mother!" "The black man!" "The ghost!" or even those who constantly cry for a drink of water, are generally the offspring of neurotic mothers who have themselves been made neurotic by receiving too much attention, too much emotional affection, by being kept too dependent, not learning on themselves but on others.

The cure for such children is to make them play with other children, to let them do things for themselves, such as dressing and bathing themselves and going to bed alone. Thus they will acquire a spirit of independence.

First Aid to the Backward. Inguinity of college students in writing badly after they have "passed on" the required freshman or sophomore course in composition is extraordinary. Perhaps it is a reassertion of native inaptness, perhaps it is sheer carelessness. But the remedy to be adopted at Harvard, after special study of the problem, is a patient one. A standing faculty committee is to be appointed, and "instructors in all courses will be urged to send to the committee any examination book, thesis or other piece of work which has demonstrated the writer's inability to express his thought." The committee will thereupon prescribe additional work in English for the delinquent students. The very warning should end mere slovenliness, and those whose fault lies deeper should be grateful for the discipline.—New York Evening Post.

CALOMEL IS MERCURY, IT SICKENS! STOP USING SALIVATING DRUG

Don't Lose a Day's Work! If Your Liver Is Sluggish or Bowels Constipated Take "Dodson's Liver Tone"—It's Fine!

You're bilious! Your liver is sluggish! You feel lazy, dizzy and all knocked out. Your head is dull, your tongue is coated; breath bad; stomach sour and bowels constipated. But don't take salivating calomel. It makes you sick, you may lose a day's work.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel crashes into your bile like dynamite, breaking it up. That's when you feel that awful nausea and cramping.

If you want to enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50-cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone under my personal money-back guarantee that each spoonful will clean your

sluggish liver better than a dose of nasty calomel and that it won't make you sick.

Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and your bowels regular. You will feel like working; you'll be cheerful; full of vigor and ambition.

Dodson's Liver Tone is entirely vegetable, therefore harmless and cannot salivate. Give it to your children! Millions of people are using Dodson's Liver Tone instead of dangerous calomel now. Your druggist will tell you that the sale of calomel is almost stopped entirely here.

A Dull Life. "I don't know how we'll get along without you, Nora."

"Thank you, ma'am."

"You've been with us a long time."

"Yes, ma'am, nearly seven months."

"And you still refuse to tell us why you are leaving?"

"Well, ma'am, if you insist on knowing it's because I can't stand the company here."

"The ideal! Our house is frequented by the best people."

"It's not that, ma'am. I was speaking of my own company. Where I used to work most of my friends were chauffeurs, ma'am. The only man who has asked me to ride with him since I've been here was a vegetable peddler."

"We've got," she said in a reproachful tone, "Tom's gone to town to fetch cornmeal."

The traveler suggested a glass of milk.

Again the woman shook her head, while her sorrowful visage lengthened.

"Tom went and forgot to milk the cow. He won't be back till evening!"

That seemed to be the traveler's opportunity, both to show his good nature and to obtain a glass of milk.

"I'd be glad to milk her for you," he offered. "I was brought up on a farm."

Again the woman shook her head. "Ye can't, stranger." And this time her resentment was tinged with little regret. "Tom rid the cow to town."

Stimulated Affection. "How affluently sweet that Mrs. Blondey is to you, Jonesy," said Withersell. "What's up, Any tender little romance there?"

"No, indeed—why, that woman hates me," said Jonesy.

"She doesn't show it," said Withersell.

"No; but she knows I know how old she is—we were born on the same day," said Jonesy, "and she's afraid I'll tell somebody."

Looked Suspicious. Moneysacks (sternly)—James, after this please uncock all of the bottles in my presence. I notice that when you draw the cork in the pantry the wine is extremely decolleté.

James (the butler)—Extremely decolleté, sir?

Moneysacks—Yes, James; very low in the neck.

Not a Grumbler. In one of the southwestern states the courtroom of the courthouse was overlooking the cemetery. A negro had just been sentenced for two years. The judge, piqued at his apparent indifference, remarked: "You don't seem to mind your sentence."

"Bless you, judge, des plenty ob 'em ovah yondah would like to hab it!"

WANTED IT DONE BY PROXY

Youngster's Ingenious Idea for Getting Out of Situation That Didn't Please Him.

Jack disliked being kissed, and, being a handsome little chap, sometimes had a good deal to put up with. One day he had been kissed a lot. Then, to make matters worse, on going to the picture palace in the evening, instead of his favorite cowboy and Indian pictures there was nothing but a lot more hugging and kissing.

He returned home completely out of patience with the whole tribe of women.

After he had rolled into bed mother came in to kiss him good-night.

He refused to be kissed. Mother begged and begged, till in disgust he turned to his father, who was standing at the doorway looking on, and said:

"Daddy, for the love of heaven, give this woman a kiss!"

What Was in the Barrel? McTavish was accused of having illicit whisky in his possession. A reluctant witness admitted that he knew of a suspicious barrel going to the accused.

"Now," said the prosecuting counsel, warningly, "remember, you are on oath. What was in the barrel?"

"Well," replied the witness, "there was McTavish's marked on a' end of the barrel, and whisky on the other, but being on oath, your honor, I couldn't say whether it was whisky or McTavish, that was in the barrel."

Freckles. "Is it true that only people with an excess of iron in their systems have a tendency to freckles?" asked the summer girl of her father.

"I don't believe it is," replied Dad. "That young chap who goes bathing with you has an excess of brass, and he's got freckles."

LADIES! Take CAPUDINE—

For Aches, Pains and Nervousness. IT IS NOT A NARCOTIC OR DOPE— Gives quick relief—Try It—Adv.

Misunderstood Her. "Mother, Belle says the partee at Mrs. Smartleigh's tea the other afternoon was simply splendid!"

"Well, dear, find out where she gets it and we'll order some of it for our next reception."

For Burns and Scalds. In case of burns and scalds apply Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh and get relief. Apply it to cool the skin and take the fire out. Have a bottle always on hand to use in case of accidents. Adv.

Being restrained by law from whipping his wife, about the only amusement a married man has is kicking his dog.

You can safely place faith in Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. Adv.

The man who judges his future by his past is apt to become discouraged.

To stop bleeding use Hanford's Balsam. Adv.

First love breaks hearts and second love mends them.

War and Necessity. Assuming an air of sage importance the fat plumber ejaculated: "War is a necessity." "Pooh! How do you make that out?" demanded the thin carpenter, deprecatingly. "Did you read that Edison is going to devote his energies to American protective measures in time of war?" "Yep. What of it?" "That proves my contention." "How?" "War makes invention necessary, doesn't it?" "I suppose so." "And necessity is the mother of invention?" "Huh!" "Therefore war and necessity are synonymous." The thin carpenter is still thinking it over.—Youngstown Telegram.

A SURE CURE FOR ITCHING PILLS. And all forms of skin diseases is Tetterine. It is also a specific for Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema, Infant Sore Head, Chaps and Old Itching Sores.

Enclosed find one dollar for which please send me two boxes Tetterine. This makes five boxes I have ordered from you. The first one only being for me. I suffered with an eruption for years, and only box of Tetterine cured me and two of my friends. It is worth its weight in gold to any one suffering as I did. Everybody ought to know of its value. Jesse W. Scott, Millersville, Ga.

Tetterine at druggists or sent by mail for \$50. J. T. Snuprine, Savannah, Ga. Adv.

The Paternal Opinion. "My son," said old Mr. Pebblescope, "I see a disposition on your part to lead a fast life. If you persist in this course I will have to take drastic measures to reform you."

"Will you do, pop?"

"I'll cut off your allowance and you'll have to earn every cent you spend. In that case I figure that a joy ride on a trolley car will be about your limit."

We hear of new uses of Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh. In deborning cattle, light applications help to stop bleeding, making the use of a hot iron unnecessary. Adv.

What married men can't understand is the fact that most bachelors are unable to appreciate their freedom.

Russia has been making plans for the construction of great storehouses for grain at many points.

PREVENTION. Better this cure. Tut's Pills if taken in time are not only a remedy for, but will prevent SICK HEADACHE, biliousness, constipation and kindred diseases.

Tut's Pills TRY THE OLD RELIABLE WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC FOR MALARIA CHILLS AND FEVER A PURE GENERAL STRENGTHENING TONIC

PATENTS. Watson E. Coleman, Wash. D.C. Sole Agent for the U.S. and Foreign.

Texas Directory Hotel Waldorf

W. N. U., DALLAS, NO. 34-1915.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher and has borne made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment. What is CASTORIA. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend. GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher In Use For Over 30 Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

You Look Prematurely Old Because of those ugly, gritty, gray hairs. Use "LA CREOLE" HAIR DRESSING. PRICE, \$1.00, retail.