CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER.

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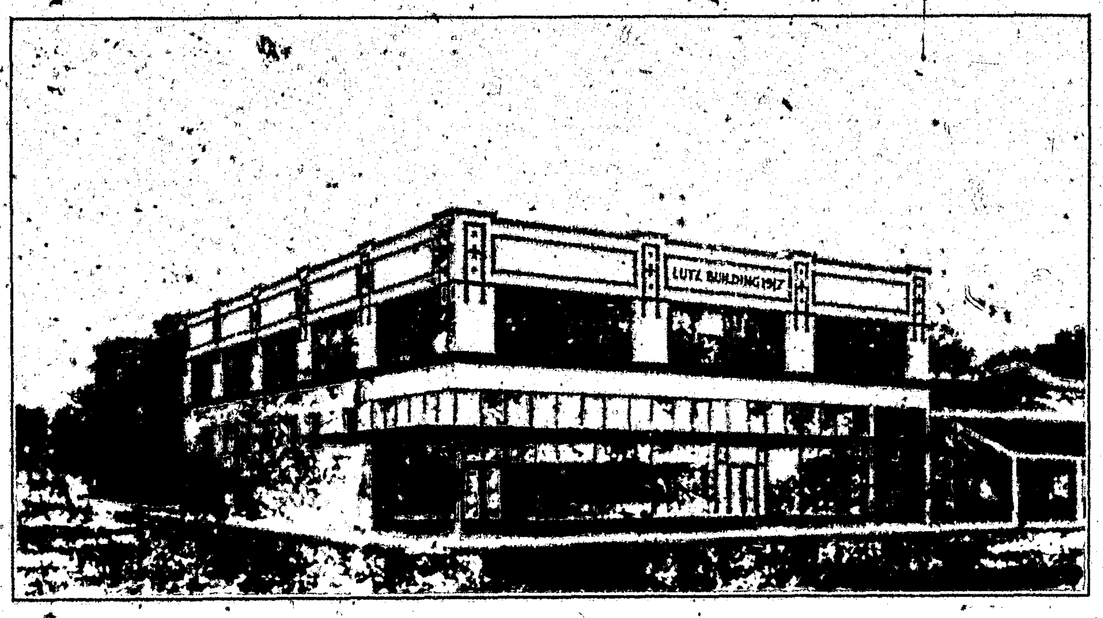


Carrizozo Trading Co

INVITES YOU TO

Make their Store your Headquarters When Visiting The County Seat

Their store is new and modern, the rest room for the Ladies and many other convencies are sure please you

To The Mountaineer Readers

We are enlarging the size o our paper in order to give its readers better service. It wil contain much more war news, state and general news, than i. has heretofore It will also furnish more local news and country correspondence than we have been able to give for some time owing to crowded space, It will run good serial stories for the benefit of a story loving class of readers. In doing this we are incurring considerable more expense in publishing the paper, and the cost of living has so very much increased that we will have to raise the subscription price to $2.00 per year. Our third year closes the 20th of this month but will give all subscribers a chance to renew their subscription and those who are not now getting the paper a chance to get it at $1.50 per year if they will renew or subscribe by May 1st. The other two county papers are charginging $2.00 a year for their paper and we propose to give the Mountaineer readers as good a paper as either one of them, and they will get the the worth of their money. So come in and renew or subscribe at once, and save 50 cents a year.

Now for Victory

THE War Savings Stamps and certificates offered by the United States Government makes patriotic service possible to all. Every 25-cent Thrift Stamp you buy is more than a silver quarter safely loaned at 4% interest, compounded four times yearly. It is a measure of your self denial, made at a critical time in the cause of Freedom and Democracy.

These stamps and certificates place a wonderful opportunity before every man, woman and child, to become an investor in Government securities. This Bank will gladly explain them to you as well as supply you with them.

Rememder a $5.00 saving certificate for $4.12 this month the cost is more in February.

Exchange Bank of Carrizozo
Carrizozo, New Mexico

Instruments Recorded in Office of County Clerk of Lincoln County During Week Ending March 16, 1918.

DEEDS

Romula Pacheco to Eusebio Sedillo, tract of land in Lincoln

Geo. W. Barrett Sr, to Lewis England, correction deed 160 acres near Angus.

Manuel Aragon and wife to Francisca Miranda, tract of land in Lincoln.

Jose Gonzales to The Titsworth Co, 80 acres two miles SE of Hondo.

W C. McDonald and wife to Joseph N. White, lots 5 and 6, Block 30, McDonald addition to Carrizozo.

Carrizozo Townsite Co, to Jose Medina, lot 20, block 30, Carrizozo.

William H. Corwin et als to Lincoln County Oil Co, 2560 acres near Oscuro.

Carrizozo Townsite Company to Joaquin Ortiz, lots 27 and 28 block 31, Carrizozo.

Francisca T. Aldaz to Henry F. Fritz, 160 acres about three miles north of Capitan.

PATENTS

United States to Samuel W Allen, 320 acres near Block Ranch.

United States to Francisca Aldaz, 160 acres north of Capitan.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Pedro Fresquez and Augustina Toncoso both of Coyote.

Carlos Orosco and Luz Reyes both of Carrizozo.

Thomas Roach and Rosalia Salazar, both of Lincoln.

We are the exclusive agents for Tanlac the celebrated tonic. Sunshine Pharmacy.

Buy your Drugs at the Sunshine Pharmacy and note the better results.

Get war news, subscribe for the El Paso Morning Times at the Sunshine Pharmacy.

Furnished by the American Title and Trust Company, Abstractors, Incorporated 1908, W. H. Osborh Secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Titsworth, and Doctor and Mrs. Price were among those who attended the show at Fort Stanton last Saturday night.

J. O. Hughes was down Tuesday from his place near Alto.

STRENGTH

The strength of the bank rests not only on its assset -but also on the character and integrity of the men who guide its affairs.

The Business Reputation

and experience of our directors and officers assures sound advice on investment matters, to those of our depositors who wish is.

We Take Pleasure

in being of assistance to our friends and customers.

First National Bank,
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

BACA CANYAN SAW MILL MOVED

I now own the Saw Mill known as the Morris Mill and have moved same about 2 1-2 miles from where Hutchison had it, and about one and a half miles north of Mr. C. N. Morris ranch headquarters Have a fine assortment of lumber on hand and running the mill regularly. When you want lumber see us.

E. Q. Roberts

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
026686
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico
Jan. 28, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Roberto Gutierres, of San Patricio, New Mexico, who, on Nov. 25, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 026686, for Lot 1, Section 1, Township 11-S, Range 16-E; and lots 4 and 5, Section 6, Township 11-S, Range 17-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Capitan, New Mexico. on March 21, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Carmel Ortega, Cruz Herrera, Francisco Guiterres, these of San Patricio, New Mexico; Santiago Gonzales, of Hondo, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb. 13—Mch. 13 Register.

An Atchison, Kas., minister suggests that the following quotation should be hung, not only in every home, but also in a conpicuous place in offices: "The second most deadly instrument of destruction is the dynamite gun—the first is the human tongue."—Stewart's Special,

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
006668—034465
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
Jan. 28, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Antonio Sanches, of Arabela, New Mexico, who, on Nov. 20. 1912, and May 27, 1916, made Original and Additional Homestead Entries, Nos. 026668 and 034465, for S½NE¼; S½NW¼; NE¼SE¼, Section 7; and SW¼NW¼; NW¼SW¼; SE¼NW¼, Section 8, Township 9-S, Range 18-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Register or Receiver, U. S. Land Office' Roswell, N. M., on March, 12, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Clint R. Hamilton, Curt H. Lambert, Simon Sanches, Robert S. Epperson, all of Arabela, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON.
Feb. 6—Mch. 6 Register.

A woman writer says that woman is the soul of man, which observes the Fulton, Kas., Sun, explains very satisfactorily why so many men can't call their souls their own.

The following advice given by the Ohio State Journal is applicable to Kansas City citizens, except the fourth sentence, from which the ladies will be excused from acting on to save them from arrest by the police, who are not in favor of Lady Godiva's perambulating on our streets:

Eat less; breathe more
Talk less; think more.
Ride less; walk more.
Clothe less; bathe more.
Worry less; work more.
Waste les; give more.
Preach less; practice more.
—Stewart's Special.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
027284
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
March 23, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Nora B. Read, formerly Nora B. Gunnels, of Encinoso, N. M. who, on May 17, 1913, made Homestead Entry, No. 027284, for SW¼, Section 23, Township 7 S Range 15-E, N. M. P. Meridian has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before C. C. Merchant, United States Commissioner, in his office. at Capitan, N. M., on April 30, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charles Thompson, Oscar L. Patterson, Rufus M. Hipp, these of Encinoso, N. M., John Rickard, of Deseo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Mch 27—Apri 24 Register.

SETH F. CREWS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OSCURO, NEW MEXICO.

Deputy Sheriff W. R. Read was busy Tuesday putting up speed limit notices.

Steam Engine and Boiler for Sale.

A 35 horse power engine and a 40 horse power boiler for sale, cheap. Call on Wells and Grafton, Parson, N. M. 49 tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATON
031417
Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
March 9, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Sylvester A. Jones, of Capitan, New Mexico, who, on March 22, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 031417, for SE¼ Section 25, Township 9-S, Range 18 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Capitan, N. M., on April 15, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Wm. Brown, William H. Copeland, these of Capitan, N. M., Rector Smith, Con Skinner, these of Nogal, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Mch 18—Apl 10 Register.

He who is most grateful for what he has thinks less of what he has not, and so the sin of selfishness and all its concmitant evils fails to obtrude themselves upon his happy heart.

Oil has been discovered near Roswell, N. M.

Recruits from Georgia are most all blue eyed.

An Aurora, Neb., banker's son fleeced a lawyer

Canned milk exports are soon to soon to be cut down 50 per cent.

Dallas, Tex, is to have a $100,000 Morris Plan bank.

The Anaconda mines are worked by 17,500 miners.

The University of Texas will give a wireless course.

El Paso, has 18 parks valued at over $2,000,000.

The United States is now making 9,247 rifles daily.

The Red Cross work should be taught in our schools.

Cut out LOAFERS—rich and poor make every one work.

The 1917 copper output was valued at over $500,000,000.

The Frisco through trains are to have women auditors.

Our nation's banking power is now $37,530,000,000.

Sugar 300 years ago was sold by druggist $4 per ounce.

SPENCE & MERCHANT
LAWYERS
Office in Exchange Bank Bldg
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO.

—We handle generators and starters. City Garage.
—We charge batteries.
City Garge.

THE YUKON TRAIL

An Alaskan Love Story

By
William Macleod Raine

Copyright, William Macleod Raine.

The frozen north is an inexhaustible mine of stories, on which poet and novelist may draw to their heart's content. William Macleod Raine knows his Alaska well; but he has peopled it, not with prospectors, good seekers and squaw men, though all these play their part, but with city-bred men and women self-exiled to the wilderness, as they throw themselves heartily into the contest for which the qualification is energy, and the stake the future of Alaska.

CHAPTER I.

—1—

Going "In."

The midnight sun had set, but in a crotch between two snow peaks it had kindled a vast caldron from which rose a mist of jewels, garnet and turquoise, topaz and amethyst and opal, all swimming in a sea of molten gold. The glow of it still clung to the face of the broad Yukon, as a flush does to the soft, wrinkled cheek of a girl just roused from deep sleep.

Except for a faint murkiness in the air it was still day. There was light enough for the four men playing pinochle on the upper deck, though the women of their party, gossiping in chairs grouped near at hand, had at last put aside their embroidery. The girl who sat by herself at a little distance held a magazine still open in her lap.

Gordon Elliot had taken the boat at Pierre's Portage, fifty miles farther down the river. He had come direct from the creeks, and his impressions of the motley pioneer life at the gold diggings were so vivid that he had found an isolated corner of the deck where he could scribble them in a notebook while still fresh.

But he had not been too busy to see that the girl in the wicker chair was as much of an outsider as he was. Plainly this was her first trip in. Gordon was a stranger in the Yukon country, one not likely to be overwelcome when it became known what his mission was.

From where he was leaning against the deckhouse Elliot could see only a fine, chiseled profile shading into a mass of crisp, black hair, but some quality in the detachment of her personality stimulated gently his imagination. He wondered who she could be.

A short thickset man who had ridden down on the stage with Elliot to Pierre's Portage drifted along the deck toward him. He wore the careless garb of a mining man in a country which looks first to comfort.

"Bound for Kusiak?" he asked, by way of opening conversation.

"Yes," answered Gordon.

The miner nodded toward the group under the awning. "That bunch lives at Kusiak. They've got on at different places the last two or three days—except Selfridge and his wife; they've been out. Guess you can tell that from hearing her talk—the little woman in red with the snappy black eyes. She's spillin' over with talk about the styles in New York and the cabarets and the new shows. That pot bellied little fellow in the checked suit is Selfridge. He is Colby Macdonald's man Friday."

Elliot took in with a quickened interest the group bound for Kusiak. He had noticed that they monopolized as a matter of course the best places on the deck and in the dining room. They were civil enough to outsiders, but their manner had the unconscious selfishness that often regulates social activities. It excluded from their gayety everybody that did not belong to the proper set.

"That sort of thing gets my goat," the miner went on sourly. "These women over there have elected themselves Society with a capital S. They put on all the airs the Four Hundred do in New York. And who are they any how? wives to a bunch of grafting politicians mostly."

"That's the way of the world, isn't it? Our civilization is built on the group system," suggested Elliot.

"Maybe so," grumbled the miner. "But I hate to see Alaska come to it. Mo, I saw this country first in ninety-seven—packed an outfit in over the pass. Every man stood on his own hind legs then. He got there if he was strong—mebbe; he bogged down on the trail good and plenty if he was weak. We didn't have any of the artificial stuff then. A man had to have the guts to stand the gaff."

"I suppose it was a wild country, Mr. Strong."

The little miner's eyes gleamed. "Best country in the world. We didn't stand for anything that wasn't on the level. It was a poor man's country—wages fifteen dollars a day and plenty of work. Everybody had a chance. Anybody could stake a claim and gamble on his luck. Now the big corporations have slipped in and grabbed the best. It ain't a prospector's proposition any more. Instead of faro banks we've got savings banks. The wide-open dance hall has quit business in favor of moving pictures. And, as I said before, we've got Society."

"All frontier countries have to come to it."

"Humph! In the days I'm telling you about that crowd there couldn't 'a' hustled meat to fill their bellies three meals. Parasites, that's what they are. They're living off that bunch of roughnecks down there and folks like 'em."

With a wave of his hand Strong pointed to a group of miners who had boarded the boat with them at Pierre's Portage. There were about a dozen of the men, for the most part husky, heavy-set foreigners. Elliot gathered from their talk that they had lost their jobs because they had tried to organize an incipient strike in the Frozen Gulch district.

"Roughnecks and booze fighters—that's all they are. But they earn their way. Not that I blame Macdonald for firing them, mind you," continued the miner. "His superintendent up there was too soft. These here Swedes got gay. Mac hit the trail for Frozen Gulch. He hammered his big fist into the bread basket of the ring-leader and said, 'Git!' That fellow's running yet, I'll bet. Then Mac called the men together and read the riot act to them. He fired this bunch on the boat and was out of the camp before you could bat an eye. It was the cleanest hurry-up job I ever did see."

"From what I've heard about him, he must be a remarkable man."

"He's the biggest man in Alaska, bar none."

This was a subject that interested Gordon Elliot very much. Colby Macdonald and his activities had brought him to the country.

"Do you mean personally—or because he represents the big corporations?"

"Both. His word comes pretty near being law up here, not only because he stands for the Consolidated, but because he's one man from the ground up."

"Do you mean that he's square—honest?"

"You've said two things, my friend," answered Strong dryly. "He's square. If he tells you anything, don't worry because he ain't put down his John Hancock before a notary. Don't waste any time looking for fat or yellow streaks in Mac. They ain't there. Nobody ever heard him squeal yet and what's more nobody ever will."

"No wonder men like him."

"But when you say honest— No! Not the way you define honesty down in the States. He's a grabber, Mac is."

"What does he look like?"

"Oh, I don't know." Strong hesitated, while he searched for words to show the picture in his mind. "Big as a house—steps out like a buck in the spring—blue-gray eyes that bore right through you."

"How old?"

"Search me. You never think of age when you're looking at him. Forty-five, mebbe—or fifty—I don't know."

"Married?"

"No-o." Hanford Strong nodded in the direction of the Kusiak circle. "They say he's going to marry Mrs. Mallory. She's the one with the red hair."

It struck young Elliot that the miner was dismissing Mrs. Mallory in too cavalier a fashion. She was the sort of woman at whom men look twice, and then continue to look while she appears magnificently unaware of it. Her hair was not red, but of a lustrous bronze, amazingly abundant, and dressed in waves with the careful skill of a coiffeur. Slightest shades of meaning she could convey with a lift of the eyebrow or an intonation of the musical voice. If she was already fencing with the encroaching years there was little evidence of it in her opulent good looks.

* * * * * * *

The whistle of the Hannah blew for the Tatlah Cache landing while Strong and Elliot were talking. The gangplank was thrown out.

A man came to the end of the wharf carrying a suitcase. He was well-set, thick in the chest and broad-shouldered. Looking down from above, Gordon Elliot guessed him to be in the early thirties.

Mrs. Mallory was the first to recognize him, which she did with a drawling little shout of welcome. "Oh, you, Mr. Man. I know you first. I speak for you," she cried.

The man on the gangplank looked up, smiled and lifted to her his broad gray hat in a wave of greeting.

"How do you do, Mrs. Mallory? Glad to see you."

The miners from Frozen Gulch were grouped together on the lower deck. At sight of the man with the suitcase a sullen murmur rose among them. Those in the rear pushed forward and closed the lane leading to the cabins. One of the miners was flung roughly against the new passenger. With a wide, powerful sweep of his arm the man who had just come aboard hurled the miner back among his companions.

"Gangway!" he said brusquely, and as he strode forward did not even glance in the direction of the angry men pressing toward him.

"Here. Keep back there, you fellows. None of that rough stuff goes," ordered the mate sharply.

The big Cornishman who had been tossed aside crouched for a spring. He launched himself forward with the awkward force of a bear. The suitcase described a whirling arc of a circle with the arm of its owner as a radius. The bag and the head of the miner came into swift impact. Like a bullock which had been poleaxed, the man went to the floor. He turned over with a groan and lay still.

The new passenger looked across the huge, sprawling body at the group of miners facing him. They glared in savage hate. All they needed was a leader to send them driving at him with the force of an avalanche. The man at whom they raged did not give an inch. He leaned forward slightly, his weight resting on the balls of his feet, alert to the finger tips.

"Next!" he taunted.

Then the mate got busy. He hustled his stevedores forward in front of the miners and shook his fist in their faces as he stormed up and down. If they wanted trouble, by Jove! it was waiting for 'em, he swore in apoplectic fury. The Hannah was a river boat and not a dive of wharf rats!

The man with the suitcase did not wait to hear out his tirade. He followed the purser to his stateroom, dropped his baggage beside the berth, and joined the Kusiak group on the upper deck.

They greeted him eagerly, a little effusively, as if they were anxious to prove themselves on good terms with him.

"What was the matter?" asked Selfridge. "How did the trouble start?"

The big man shrugged his shoulders. "It didn't start. Some of the outfit thought they were looking for a row, but they balked on the job when Trelawney got his."

Gordon, as he watched from a little distance, corrected earlier impressions. This man had passed the thirties. He had the thick neck and solid trunk of middle life, but he carried himself so superbly that his whole bearing denied that years could touch his splendid physique.

Strong had stepped to the wharf to talk with an old acquaintance, but when the boat threw out a warning signal he made a hurried goodby and came on board. He rejoined Elliot.

"Well, what d'you think of him? Was I right?"

The young man had already guessed who this imperious stranger was. "I never saw anybody get away with a hard job as easily as he did that one. You could see with half an eye that those fellows meant fight. They were all primed for it—and he bluffed them out."

"Bluffed them—huh! I was where I could see just what happened. Colby Macdonald wasn't even looking at Trelawney, but you bet he saw him start. That suitcase traveled like a streak of

Like a Bullock Which Had Been Poleaxed, the Man Went to the Floor.

light. You'd 'a' thought it weighed about two pounds. That ain't all, either. Mac used his brains. Guess what was in that grip."

"The usual thing, I suppose."

"You've got another guess—packed in among his socks and underwear was about twenty pounds of ore samples. The purser told me. It was that quartz that put Trelawney to sleep so thorough that he'd just begun to wake up when I passed a minute ago."

The young man turned his eyes again upon the big Canadian Scotsman. He was talking with Mrs. Mallory, who was leaning back luxuriously in a steamer chair she had brought aboard at St. Michael's. It would have been hard to conceive a contrast greater than the one between this pampered heiress of the ages and the modern business berserk who looked down into her mocking eyes. He was the embodiment of the dominant male—efficient to the last inch of his straight six feet. What he wanted he had always taken, by the sheer strength that was in him. Back of her smiling insolence lay a silken force to match his own. She too had taken what she wanted from life, but she had won it by indirection. Manifestly she was of those women who conceive that charm and beauty are tools to bend men to their wills.

The dusky young woman with the magazine was the first of those on the upper deck to retire for the night. She flitted so quietly that Gordon did not notice until she had gone. Mrs. Selfridge and her friends disappeared with their men folks, calling gay good nights to one another as they left.

Macdonald and Mrs. Mallory talked. After a time she too vanished.

The big promoter leaned against the deck rail, where he was joined by Selfridge. For a long time they talked in low voices. The little man had most to say. His chief listened, but occasionally interrupted to ask a sharp, incisive question.

Elliot, sitting farther forward with Strong, judged that Selfridge was making a report of his trip. Once he caught a fragment of their talk, enough to confirm this impression.

"Did Winton tell you that himself?" demanded the Scotsman.

The answer of his employee came in a murmur so low that the words were lost. But the name used told Gordon a good deal. The commissioner of the general land office at Washington signed his letters Harold B. Winton.

Strong tossed the stub of his cigarette overboard and nodded good night. A glance at his watch told Elliot that it was past two o'clock. He rose, stretched and sauntered back to his stateroom.

The young man had just taken off his coat when there came the hurried rush of trampling feet upon the hurricane deck above. Almost instantly he heard a cry of alarm. He could hear the shuffling of footsteps and the sound of heavy bodies moving.

Someone lifted a frightened shout. "Help! Help!" The call had come, he thought, from Selfridge.

Gordon flung open the door of his room, raced along the deck and took the stairs three at a time. A huddle of men swayed and shifted heavily in front of him.

Even as he ran toward the mass, Elliot noticed that the only sounds were grunts, stertorous breathings, and the scraping of feet. The attackers wanted no publicity. The attacked was too busy to waste breath in futile cries. He was fighting for his life.

Two men, separated from the crowd, lay on the deck farther aft. One was on top of the other, his fingers clutching the gullet of his helpless opponent. The agony of the man underneath found expression only in the drumming heels that beat a tattoo on the floor. The spasmodic feet were shod in Oxford tans of an ultra-fashionable cut. No doubt the owner of the smart footwear had been pulled down as he was escaping to shout the alarm.

The runner hurdled the two in his stride and plunged straight at the struggling tangle. He caught one man by the shoulders from behind and flung him back. He struck hard, smashing blows as he fought his way to the heart of the melee. Heavy-fisted miners with corded muscles landed upon his face and head and neck. He did not care a straw for the odds.

The sudden attack of Elliot had opened the pack. The man battling against a dozen was Colby Macdonald. The very number of his foes had saved him so far from being rushed overboard or trampled down. His coat and shirt were in rags. He was bruised and battered and bleeding from the chest up. But he was still slugging hard.

They had him pressed to the rail. A huge miner, head down, had his arms around the waist of the Scotsman and was trying to throw him overboard. Macdonald lashed out and landed flush upon the cheek of a man attempting to brain him with a billet of wood. He hammered home a short-arm jolt against the ear of the giant who was giving him the bear grip.

The big miner grunted, but hung on like a football tackler. With a jerk he raised Macdonald from the floor just as three or four others rushed him again. The rail gave way, splintered like kindling wood. The Scotsman and the man at grips with him went over the side together.

Clear and loud rang the voice of Elliot. "Man overboard!"

The wheelsman signaled to the engine room to reverse and blew short, sharp shrieks of warning.

"Men overboard—two of 'em!" explained Elliot in a shout from the boat which he was trying to lower.

The first mate and another man ran to help him. The three of them lowered and manned the boat. Gordon sat in the bow and gave directions while the other two put their backs into the stroke.

Across the water came a call for help. "I'm sinking—hurry!"

The other man in the river was a dozen yards from the one in distress. With strong, swift, overhand strokes he shot through the water.

"All right," he called presently. "I've got him."

The oarsmen drew alongside the swimmer. With one hand Macdonald caught hold of the edge of the boat. The other clutched the rescued man by the hair of his head.

"Look out. You're drowning him," the mate warned.

"Am I?" Macdonald glanced with mild interest at the head that had been until that moment submerged. "Shows how absent-minded a man gets. I was thinking about how he tried to drown me, I expect."

They dragged the miner aboard.

"Go ahead. I'll swim down," Macdonald ordered.

"Better come aboard," advised the mate.

"No. I'm all right."

The Scotsman pushed himself back from the boat and fell into an easy stroke. Nevertheless, there was power in it, for he reached the Hannah before the rescued miner had been helped to the deck.

A dozen passengers, crowded on the lower deck, pushed forward eagerly to see. Among them was Selfridge, his shirt and collar torn loose at the neck and his immaculate checked suit dusty and disheveled. He was wearing a pair of up to date Oxford pumps.

Macdonald shook himself like a Newfoundland dog. He looked around with sardonic amusement, a grin on his swollen and disfigured face.

"Quite a pleasant welcome home," he said ironically, his cold eyes fixed on a face that looked as if it might have been kicked by a healthy mule. "Eh, Trelawney?"

The Cornishman glared at him, and turned away with a low, savage oath.

"Are you hurt, Mr. Macdonald?" asked the captain.

"Hurt! Not at all, captain. I cut myself while I was shaving this morning—just a scratch," was the ironic answer.

"There's been some dirty work going on. I'll see the men are punished, sir."

"Forget it, captain. I'll attend to that little matter." His jaunty, almost insolent glance made the half-circle again. "Sorry you were too late for the party, gentlemen—most of you. I see three or four of you who were 'among those present.' It was a strictly exclusive affair. And now, if you don't mind, I'll say good night."

He turned on his heel, went up the stairway to the deck above and disappeared into his stateroom.

CHAPTER II.

—

The Girl From Drogheda.

Gordon Elliot was too much of a night owl to be an early riser, but next morning he was awakened by the tramp of hurried feet along the deck to the accompaniment of brusque orders, together with frequent angry puffing and snorting of the boat. From the quiver of the walls he guessed that the Hannah was stuck on a sandbar. The mate's language gave backing to his surmise.

Elliot tried to settle back to sleep, but after two or three ineffectual efforts gave it up. He rose and did one or two setting-up exercises to limber his joints. The first of these flashed the signal to his brain that he was stiff and sore. This brought to mind the fight on the hurricane deck, and he smiled. It hurt every time he twiched a muscle.

The young man stepped to the looking glass. Both eyes were blacked, his lip had been cut, and there was a purple weal well up on his left cheek. He stopped himself from grinning only just in time to save another twinge of pain.

"Some party while it lasted. I never saw more willing mixers. Everybody seemed anxious to sit in except Mr. Wally Selfridge," he explained to his reflection. "But Macdonald is the class. He's there with both right and left. That uppercut of his is vicious. Don't ever get in the way of it, Gordon Elliot."

He bathed, dressed and went on deck.

Early though he was, one passenger at least was up before him. The young woman he had noticed last evening with the magazine was doing a constitutional.

Irish he guessed her when the deep-blue eyes rested on his for an instant as she passed, and fortified his conjecture by the coloring of the clear-skinned face and the marks of the Celtic race delicately stamped upon it.

The purser came out of his room and joined Elliot. He smiled at sight of the young man's face. "Your map's a little out of plumb this morning, sir," he ventured.

"But you ought to see the other fellow," came back Gordon boyishly.

"I've seen him—several of him. I've got to give it to you and Mr. Macdonald. You know how to hit."

"Oh, I'm not in his class."

Gordon Elliot meant what he said. He was himself an athlete, had played for three years left tackle on his college eleven. More than one critic had picked him for the All-America team. But after all he was a product of training and of the gymnasiums. Macdonald was what nature and a long line of fighting Highland ancestors had made him.

The purser chuckled. "He's a good sn. Mac is. They say he liked to have drowned Northrup after he had saved him."

Elliot was again following with his eyes the lilt of the girl's movements. Apparently he had not heard what the officer said.

With a grin the purser opened another attack. "Don't blame you a bit, Mr. Elliot. She's the prettiest colleen that ever sailed from Dublin bay."

"Who is she?"

"The name on the books is Sheba O'Neill."

"From Dublin, you say?"

"Oh, if you want to be literal, her baggage says Drogheda. Ireland is Ireland to me."

"Where is she bound for?"

"Kusiak."

The young woman passed them with a little nod of morning greeting to the

The Rail Gave Way.

purser. Fine and dainty though she was, Miss O'Neill gave an impression of radiant strength.

"What is she going to do in Kusiak?"

Again the purser grinned. "What do they all do—the good-looking ones?"

"Get married, you mean?"

"Surest thing you know. Girls coming up ask me what to bring by way of outfit. I used to make out a long list. Now I tell them to bring clothes enough for six weeks and their favorite wedding march."

"Is this girl engaged?"

"Can't prove it by me," said the officer lightly. "But she'll never get out of Alaska a spinster—not that girl. She may be going in to teach, or to run a millinery store, or to keep books for a trading company. She'll stay to bring up kiddies of her own. They all do."

Three children came up the stairway, caught sight of Miss O'Neill, and raced pell-mell across the deck to her.

The young woman's face was transformed. It was bubbling with tenderness, with gay and happy laughter. Flinging her arms wide, she waited for them. With incoherent cries of delight, they flung themselves upon her.

The two oldest were girls. The youngest was a fat, cuddly little boy with dimples in his soft cheeks.

"I dwessed myself, Aunt Sheba. Didn't I, Gwen?"

Sheba stooped and held him off to admire. "All by yourself—just think of that."

"We helped just the teenlest bit on the buttons," confessed Janet, the oldest of the small family.

"And I tied his shoes," added Gwendolen, "after he had laced them."

Gwendolen snuggled close to Miss O'Neill. "You always smell so sweet and clean and violety, Aunt Sheba," she whispered in confidence.

"You're spoiling me, Gwen," laughed the young woman. "You've kissed the blarney stone. It's a good thing you're leaving the boat today."

Miss Gwen had one more confidence to make in the ear of her friend. "I wish you'd come too and be our new mamma," she begged.

A shell-pink tinge crept into the milky skin of the Irish girl. She was less sure of herself, more easily embarrassed, than the average American of her age and sex.

"Are your things gathered ready for packing, Janet?" she asked quietly.

Elliott obtains an introduction to Miss O'Neill and while the boat is taking on freight they go for a stroll and have an amazing adventure together.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Caste in Khaki.

Mayme (as two officers pass without a glance)—Gee, Gert, some army men are 'ntirely blind to the female sex.

Gert—Sure. I guess they must belong to that reserve corps.—Judge.

Quid Pro Quo.

"Here's a theorist declares hens think like human beings."

"I don't doubt they think like the human beings who cackle like hens."

UNITED STATES AT WAR ONE YEAR

Expansion of Armed Forces Outstanding Feature of Period.

1,528,924 MEN IN THE ARMY

Official Review of Twelve Months' Activities Shows What Various Departments of Government Have Done.

The United States has been an active participant in the great world war for one year. At the opening of the second year the government committee on public information has issued a review of the first twelve months of hostilities, showing what has been done by various branches of the government to place the United States in a position to play an effective part in the ultimate defeat of Germany and her allies. The committee on public information says that all statements contained in the following summary of the review are authorized by the war department, navy department, United States shipping board and treasury department.

The outstanding feature of the first year of war, it is pointed out in the review, has been the transformation of the standing army and National Guard, composed of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men into a fighting force that now aggregates 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 enlisted men.

A statement of the adjutant general shows that the regular army which in April, 1917, comprised 5,791 officers and 121,797 men, now is made up of 10,698 officers and 503,142 men. The National Guard in April, 1917, included 3,733 officers and 76,713 men, while now it comprises 16,893 officers and 431,583 men. The reserve corps in service one year ago included 4,000 men. Now it includes 96,210 officers and 77,360 men. The National army, which did not exist one year ago, now includes 516,839 men.

A substantial vanguard (military expediency prohibiting publication of actual numbers) of this army is meeting the enemy in France today or is encamped there awaiting the call to the trenches; in 16 cantonments and 16 camps and on numerous aviation fields and in a variety of other schools in all parts of the United States the men of the remaining army are hardening and training for their part in the great contest overseas.

Behind the activities of this vast force lies a great industry organized to produce an adequate supply of munitions, equipment, and provisions, and to provide transportation to the firing line, almost every branch of essential industry of the country having been drawn upon to produce these material requirements.

Expeditionary Forces.

Military necessity particularly forbids a detailed review of the activities of the American expeditionary forces.

General Pershing and his staff arrived in Paris on June 14, 1917, 09 days after the declaration of war. The first American troops arrived in France on June 26. On July 4, in celebration of our natal day and a new fight for liberty, American troops paraded the streets of Paris and were greeted as the forerunners of great American armies and vast quantities of supplies and ammunitions.

On October 10, 1917, 187 days after the war was declared, American soldiers went on the firing line. In January American soldiers took over permanently a part of the line as an American sector, and this line is gradually lengthening.

Behind the fighting line in France the American forces have scientifically prepared a groundwork of camps, communications, supply bases, and works in anticipation of operations by the full force of the army. They are building and have built railroads, hospitals, ordnance bases, and docks in France. They have constructed immense barracks, erected sawmills, reclaimed agricultural lands, and carried forward many incidental enterprises.

The construction of an ordnance base in France, costing $25,000,000, is now well under way. Great quantities of material used in the foreign construction work have been shipped from the United States—from fabricated ironwork for an ordnance shop to nails and crossties for railroads, and even the piles to build docks.

All the while there has been a fairly even flow of men and materials from the United States to France. The men in the trenches, back of the lines, on the construction projects, and in the hospitals have been steadily supplied. Our losses at sea, in men and materials, have been gratifyingly small. The greatest single loss occurred on February 5, when the British ship Tuscania was torpedoed and sunk. The bodies of 144 soldiers, en route to France, have been found and 55 others were still missing on March 16.

To secure an adequate number of competent officers to lead the new armies various plans were devised. Two classes at West Point were graduated in advance of the usual graduating dates and special examinations were held in various parts of the country for appointments from civil life. Three series of officers' training camps have been held. Of 63,203 candidates in the first two series of camps 44,578 qualified and were awarded commissions. In the third series of camps, opened January 5, 1918, about 18,000 candidates, consisting largely of enlisted men, have been in attendance.

Corps of Engineers.

At the beginning of the war the engineer troops consisted of three regiments of pioneer engineers, with trains, one mounted company, one engineer detachment at West Point. The aggregate strength was approximately 4,125 officers and enlisted men. At present the aggregate authorized strength is over 200,000, with an actual strength of approximately 120,000.

Of the special engineer units recruited for service on railways and in the maintenance of lines of communication, many are already in France and others are awaiting recruitment to full strength in order to be ready for overseas service. The first engineer troops, 1,100 strong, to be sent abroad, arrived in France about three months after war was declared. Since that time the number has been greatly augmented. These troops have been constantly engaged in general engineering work, including the construction of railways, docks, wharves, cantonments, and hospitals for the use of the American expeditionary forces. They have, in some instances, in the performance of their duties, engaged in active combat with the enemy.

Ordnance Department.

Since the outbreak of war the commissioned personnel of the ordnance department has expanded from 97 officers, operating with yearly appropriations of about $14,000,000 and with manufacture largely confined to government arsenals, to 5,000 officers in this country and abroad, transacting an unprecedented war program for the supply of ordnance, the total direct appropriations and contract authorizations for one year having been $4,756,503,185.

The ordnance storage properties embrace separate warehouse buildings and miles of railroad siding, all comprehended within the depot premises, which are inclosed by electrically charged wire barriers and lighted and patrolled with unremitting vigilance. One of these depots, now under construction, will include 100 separate buildings and 50 miles of railroad specially built to serve the depot's needs. The supply division of the ordnance department handles material amounting to approximately 10,000 carloads a month.

While building the foundation for greater production, the ordnance department has provided 1,400,000 rifles; has brought the rate of rifle production up to 45,000 per week, sufficient to equip three army divisions; secured deliveries on more than 17,000 machine guns; brought the rate of production of machine guns from 20,000 to 225,000 per year; increased the rate of production of 3½-inch to 9-inch caliber guns from 1,500 to 15,000 per year; and has arranged for the manufacture of some 35,000 motortrucks and tractors for hauling heavy guns and ammunition, which are being delivered almost as fast as they can be shipped.

One billion rounds of ammunition has been purchased for the training of troops in the cantonments alone.

An idea of the extent of the ordnance program may be gained from the following few items of purchase: Twenty-three million hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23,000,000 projectiles for all calibers of heavy artillery, 427,240,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,484,000 rifles.

The ordnance problem, however, is no less one of quality than of quantity production. The American soldier is being provided with weapons which give him an additional safeguard to life and a further guaranty of victory.

Achievements of the ordnance department include the Browning machine rifle, model of 1918, and the Browning machine gun, heavy type, model of 1918, production of the former now being on a quantity basis by machine process, while similar production of the heavier type is imminent.

The heavy Browning machine gun, water cooled, in a government test fired 20,000 shots in 48 minutes and 16 seconds without malfunction.

Quartermaster Corps.

The magnitude of the work of the quartermaster corps is indicated by the operation of the subsistence division, which is charged with the responsibility of seeing that food supplies for the army are available at all stations from the Philippines to Lorraine. Purchases recently made included 40,000,000 pounds dried beans, 116,000,000 cans baked beans of the 1917 crop, 65,184,475 cans of tomatoes, 91,000,000 cans of condensed milk, and 20,287,000 pounds of prunes.

The establishment of the subsistence division centralized the purchases of foodstuffs for the army, previous to which such products were distributed through the depot quartermaster. Effective January 1, the central control system has resulted in greater efficiency and a big saving. In January, for instance, $100,000 was saved under this system as compared with the prices obtained by depot quartermasters, and in February a saving of $39,740 was made on potatoes alone. The central control system is still being perfected.

Production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the army, in addition to purchases of 3,520 passenger cars, 6,126 motorcycles, and 5,040 bicycles, with appropriate repair and replacement equipment.

In three months the cantonment division of the quartermaster general's department built 16 cantonments, each one practically a small city, comprising about 1,400 separate buildings and providing quarters for 47,000 men.

In the construction of these 16 cantonments over 22,000 individual buildings of many types were erected for the housing of the National army while in training. The construction cost approximately $136,000,000, slightly more than twice the cost of building the Panama canal. The contractors' profits on the several contracts averaged only 2.98 per cent.

Air Service.

The air service has been called upon in the past 12 months to build an enormous structure of the most highly trained personnel and the most intricate equipment with practically no foundation to start from.

Three large appropriations, including the $640,000,000 act passed without a roll call, made a total of $691,000,000 available for the first year. All of this has since been obligated.

Last April the air service had an almost negligible force of 65 officers and 1,120 men, 3 small flying fields, less than 300 second-rate planes, practically no aviation industry, and only the most scanty knowledge of the kaleidoscopic development abroad. The first two months of war were required to secure information, establish a staff, and work out the program finally adopted. The problem was twofold—first, personnel; and, second, equipment.

Today the personnel is over 100 times that of a year ago, practically every member a skilled man who has gone through an intensive course of training. Schools of 11 different kinds have been instituted, courses of instruction laid out, and instructors secured, including foreign experts in a score of lines, as follows: For flyers at ground schools and flying fields; for mechanics at the flying fields and at over a dozen different factories; for photographers, balloonists, adjutants, supply officers, engineer officers, armorers, and instructors of mechanics.

Development of Navy.

The development of the navy during the first year of war has given the greatest satisfaction. Its growth and achievements during this period may be epitomized in the following paragraphs:

Strength of the navy today is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 enlisted men; strength a year ago was 4,792 officers and 77,946 enlisted men.

Estimated total expenditures of the navy during first year of war: Disbursements and outstanding obligations, $1,881,000,000.

Total naval appropriations, real and pending, $3,333,171,665.04.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling European waters 28 days after the declaration of war.

There are now four times as many vessels in the naval service as a year ago.

Nearly 73,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working at navy yards and stations.

When war was declared, 123 naval vessels were building or authorized, and contracts have been placed since that time for 949 vessels.

More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the navy.

Six new authorized battleships are designed to be of 41,500 tons, the largest battleships in the world.

Our 35,000-ton cruisers, 35 knots, will be the fastest in the world, their speed equaling the fastest destroyers.

Prompt repairs of 109 interned German ships, partially wrecked by their crews, added more than 700,000 tons to our available naval and merchant tonnage.

The navy has developed an American mine believed to combine all the good points of various types of mines, and is manufacturing them in quantities.

During the year the latest type of naval 16-inch gun was completed for our new battleships; it throws a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds.

Navy has in its possession now a stock of supplies sufficient for the average requirements for at least one year.

Several hundred submarine chasers, built since the war, have been delivered to the navy by 31 private concerns and six navy yards; many of these boats have crossed the Atlantic, some in severe weather.

Naval training camps have a capacity of 102,000 in summer, 94,000 men in winter.

Shipping Board's Progress.

Up to date congress has authorized $2,034,000,000, of which $1,135,000,000 has been appropriated, for the United States Shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation; on March 1, $353,247,055.37 of this sum had been expended.

The Emergency Fleet corporation had requisitioned March 1, 425 steel vessels and contracted for 720 steel vessels, making a total of 1,145 steel ships, of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 8,164,508 tons; it had let contracts for 490 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 1,715,000 dead-weight tons; it had repaired and put in operation 788,000 dead-weight tonnage seized from Germany and Austria.

On March 5 the building program of the Emergency Fleet corporation was being carried on in 151 plants.

First Year's War Cost.

Total estimated expense of the United States government in the first year of war, without loans to the allies, is $12,067,278,679.07.

To help meet this expense, the treasury department floated $6,616,532,300 subscriptions to Liberty bonds.

Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, War Savings certificates, and Thrift stamps issued by the treasury up to March 12, totaled $8,500,802,052.06.

The United States government had loaned to foreign governments associated in the war on March 12, 1918, $4,436,329,750.

To March 12 the war risk insurance bureau had issued policies for a total of $12,465,116,500 to the armed forces.

Lemons Whiten and Beautify the Skin! Make Cheap Lotion

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It should naturally help to whiten, soften, freshen and bring out the hidden roses and beauty of any skin. It is wonderful for rough, red hands.

Your druggist will sell three ounces of orchard white at little cost, and any grocer will supply the lemons. Adv.

Contrariness.

"Speaking of the kaiser's contrary or arbitrary attitude in this peace talk," says a well-known legislator, "reminds me of the Kansas farmer who was elected in the state legislature a few years ago. The farmer was called to the chair during a session to act as speaker pro tem. A motion was made to lay a certain resolution on the table. The speaker put the motion like this:

"'All those who want the resolution to lay on the table say aye! All those who want to be contrary say no!'"

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Musical Beginnings.

Mrs. Boynton caught a glimpse of her young son going to the library one afternoon concealing something behind him. Upon investigation, she discovered he had a new porous plaster which he had found in the medicine closet.

"Why, Edmund," said the mother, "what in the world are you going to do with that plaster?"

"I am going to see what tune it will play on the pianola, mother," replied the boy.—Puck.

How's This?

We offer $100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Resented the Snub.

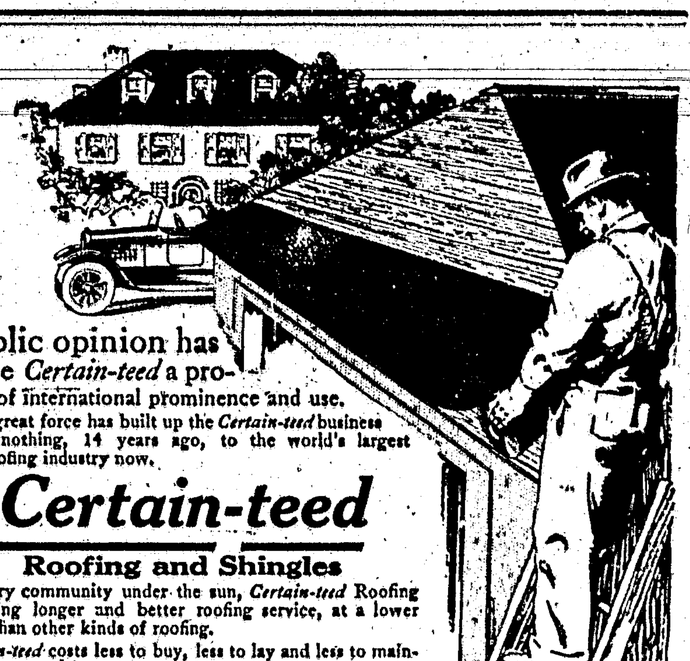
An Irishman was at work on a hoisting machine that carried loads of bricks to the top of a building, and brought them down empty. Happening to get caught, he was carried to the top floor, and in the orderly but rapid progress of the machine was brought to the ground rather suddenly. A fellow-workman leaned from the second story scaffolding and cried:

"Are you hurt, Pat?"

"You go to the divvle!" shouted Pat. "I passed you twice and ye niver spoke to me."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

An implement has been patented by a New York man to enable a blind person to thread a needle.



Public opinion has made *Certain-teed* a product of international prominence and use.

That great force has built up the *Certain-teed* business from nothing, 14 years ago, to the world's largest roll roofing industry now.

Certain-teed

Roofing and Shingles

In every community under the sun, *Certain-teed* Roofing is giving longer and better roofing service, at a lower cost, than other kinds of roofing.

Certain-teed costs less to buy, less to lay and less to maintain than any other type of roof. It is weatherproof, water proof, spark proof and fire-retarding. It cannot rust or corrode. It cannot melt under the hottest sun. It is not affected by gases, acids, fumes, smoke, etc.

Certain-teed is established everywhere as the most advantageous and economical roof, for factories, round houses, elevators, garages, warehouses, hotels, farm buildings, stores, out-buildings, etc.

In shingles, red or green, it is very popular for residences. *Certain-teed* Roofing is guaranteed 5, 10 or 15 years according to thickness. It is sold by good dealers everywhere.

Certain-teed Products Corporation

Manufacturers of

Certain-teed Paints—Varnishes—Roofing

Offices and Warehouses in the Principal Cities of America

Win the War by Preparing the Land

Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than May 5th. Wages to competent help, $50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to:

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DENVER, COLORADO; CHEYENNE, WYOMING

His Fear.

"Are you not tempted to retire from politics?"

"No," replied Senator Sorghum; "that's a proposition concerning which I fear compulsion, not temptation."

Be happy. Use Red Cross Bag Blue; much better than liquid blue. Delights the laundress. All grocers. Adv.

Has His Hands Full.

"I thought I knew what it was to have responsibilities," said the head of a large concern.

"But you found yourself mistaken?"

"Yes. My wife went away, leaving a poodle, a Maltese cat and a bowl of goldfish in my care."

Builders of air castles are spared all worry about labor strikes.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Friction from the Shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired, aching, tender, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

Soldiers use Foot-Ease

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remembrance could be so acceptable?

Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Fremont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. Godden, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. Florence Isella, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

In Such Cases

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

CONDENSATION OF FRESH NEWS

THE LATEST IMPORTANT DISPATCHES PUT INTO SHORT, CRISP PARAGRAPHS.

STORY OF THE WEEK

SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN OUR OWN AND FOREIGN LANDS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

ABOUT THE WAR.

The British as well as the Japanese landed forces at Vladivostok Saturday.

Thirty German transports with troops have arrived at Hango, on the southern coast of Finland, southeast of Helsingfors.

—Two German raids on different sectors of the American position north west of Toul were repulsed wi enemy casualties.

The recent British aerial raids on Cologne caused 248 deaths, half of whom were soldiers, according to reports received at Basle.

In southern Russia the Germans have captured the town of Ekaterinslav, an important commercial and industrial center on the Dnieper river, 250 miles southeast of Odessa.

Thirteen German airplanes were brought down in fighting with British airmen Saturday, eleven others were disabled and two were shot down by anti aircraft guns, according to British aviation communication. Sixteen British machines, which were sent out, have not yet been accounted for.

Attempts by the Germans to make gains against the French troops in the region of Hangard en Santerre Sunday were blocked, according to the official communication issued at Paris. The French artillery took under its fire German troops at various points north of Montdidier. A strong attack by the Germans in the region of hill 344, in the Verdun sector, was put down.

Successful British counter attacks were launched Sunday against the Germans in Aveluy wood, on the west side of the Ancre river, north of Albert. The war office statement says the British recaptured all their former positions. A German attack on the British lines opposite Albert was repulsed and another Teuton assault south of Hebuterne was broken up by the fire of British artillery.

Never in the world's history has there been such concentration of men and guns as in the mighty battle of Picardy. In a single engagement against the French the Germans used nearly 200,000 men, while the number of guns in action is now estimated at approximately 30,000 on both sides. Counting the active fighters, the reinforcements and reserves, it is estimated that there are close to 3,000,000 men on the ninety-mile front.

WESTERN.

Six persons were killed and four seriously injured and $700 in gold was scattered along the Wabash railway track when a passenger train struck an automobile in which ten persons were riding at Fort Wayne, Ind.

The resignation of Major John A. Martin, formerly an officer in the Colorado National Guard, has been accepted, it was announced at Camp Kearny, San Diego, Cal. Major Martin formerly commanded the 115th supply train.

In the call for 150,000 troops to entrain during the five-day period beginning April 26, Arizona will send 4[illegible], Colorado 1,059, New Mexico 405 and Wyoming 335 men.

Omaha celebrated the opening of the Third Liberty Loan campaign and the anniversary of America's entry into the war by a parade of 75,000 citizens and soldiers from nearby army posts.

WASHINGTON.

President Wilson appointed Edward R. Stettinius second assistant secretary of war, and Fred P. Keppel, third assistant secretary of war.

Formulation of a national war labor policy based on the recent recommendations of the war labor conference board was recommended to President Wilson by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Emphatic denial that any overture looking to peace discussions have been made to the American government by representatives of the Central powers was made at the State Department. If any come forward, it is said, they will be ignored.

The President formally opened the Third Liberty Loan drive with a review of 12,000 troops of the National Army from Camp Meade, Md., at Baltimore.

Increase of $23,000,000 in earning assets and of $27,000,000 in federal reserve notes in circulation are shown by last week's federal reserve board's financial summary.

One year from the day the United States entered the world war, the nation started collecting $2,000,000 from its citizens as the Third Liberty loan to finance the fighting.

FOREIGN.

Secretary of War Baker, who has been on a trip to Rome and the Italian front, arrived in Paris.

Emperor Yoshihito of Japan, in a message to President Poincare, praised the valor and spirit of solidarity which the French army has shown in the battle in Picardy.

As the excitement incident to the first few days of the German offensive dies down reports come in of the bravery in face of danger of various workers in the American Red Cross.

Italians are warned against the speech of Count Czernin by the Giornale D'Italia, as, it says, "Austria-Hungary has spoken of peace before every new offensive against Italy."

The Bolshevist government has crushed all its enemies, but cannot consider its power lasting owing to the disorganization of the country, Leon Trotzky declared in a speech at Moscow.

Commenting on the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war, Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, said in London: "The entry of the United States into this war was the greatest event in the history of the world for a century and longer, perhaps. Much already has resulted from it and far more is expected in the future."

Italy now is prepared to meet any military offensive that the Austro-German army may undertake. During the lull in the fighting the Italian positions along the Piave River and on the Asiago plateau, and the mountains flanking the plateau have been strengthened. The Italian forces have been reorganized and reinforced and the spirit of the troops was never better.

Nearly all the German newspapers received at Amsterdam contain long articles devoted to the anniversary of the entry of the United States in the war. Many journals indulge in speculation regarding the wisdom of dragging America into the conflict against Germany, and some come to the conclusion that it was unwise to array the United States against the fatherland.

A brilliant assemblage, including French officials and diplomats and Americans at Paris, celebrated the anniversary of America's entry into the war in the magnificent festival hall of the Hotel de Ville. Ambassador Page spoke on the efforts America had made, saying the United States had built a vast military structure on a broad basis. The reading by the ambassador of General Pershing's words to General Foch when the American commander placed the American troops in France at the disposal of the entente allied commander, evoked a great round of applause as did his reference to President Wilson's resolve "to see the struggle through to the end."

SPORT.

An offer of $75,000 for the Willard-Fulton fight scheduled for July 4 was made by W. H. Dunn and Otto Meek, two Ogden, Utah, stockmen.

G. O. Shafer and King Smith won the national indoor doubles tennis championship in New York, defeating W. T. Tilden, second, and Cecil Donaldson in straight sets by scores of 7-5, 6-1, 6-4.

The biggest thing that has happened to golf in the far West will be the opening next July of the new Broadmoor Golf Club in Colorado Springs, with James M. Barnes, Western open champion, in charge.

The Kentucky State Racing commission has fixed the following dates: Lexington, April 29 to May 9; Churchill Downs, Louisville, May 11 to May 25, Douglas park, Louisville, May 27 to June 11, Latonia, June 15 to July 13. The Kentucky derby will be run on May 11.

GENERAL.

New York reported that Far Hills, N. J., had oversubscribed its quota of $11,700 ten times. Even one small town in Alaska, Petersburg, came through April 6 with announcement that it had filled its quota.

Speaking at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the interests of the Third Liberty loan, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, paid high tribute to officers and enlisted men serving in both the land and sea forces of the United States.

Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, the fifth, who was Miss Margaret Moreland before she became the wife of the star of "Why Marry," now at the Astor theater, has begun an action for absolute divorce, it was learned in New York.

"There is, therefore, but one response possible from us," declared President Wilson in his Baltimore address; "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust!"

Orders have been given to all Siberian councils of soldiers' and workmen's delegates to resist an armed invasion of Russia, Admiral Kato, Japanese minister of marine, has issued a proclamation at Vladivostok dealing with the landing there of entente allied forces.

Massachusetts swung into line with the states supporting the federal prohibition movement when the Senate ratified the prohibitory amendment by a roll call of 27 to 12. Similar indorsement was voted a week ago by the House, 145 to 81.

Pithy News Items

Gathered From All Over

New Mexico

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

COMING EVENTS.

October—Annual meeting New Mexico Public Health Association.

Artesia is to have a new cannery.

Mesilla Valley farmers will raise many beans this year.

E. P. Davies, a Republican, was elected mayor of Santa Fe.

Governor Lindsey issued a proclamation declaring Carlsbad a city.

George Williams has been reappointed postmaster at Mogollon.

About $1000 in poll tax in Albuquerque is reported as delinquent.

The contract for the erection of the new Luna county jail has been let.

Poultry raising in Dona Ana county will be conducted on a large scale this year.

Secretary of the Treasurer McAdoo will be in Albuquerque on April 23 on Liberty Loan business.

Alvin M. White of Silver City has been appointed a director of the U. S. employment service.

Over 86,200 pounds of prime recleaned pinto beans left Springer in one car for New York City.

The State Council of Defense has begun the work of organizing community councils in all sections of the state.

New equipment for the radio class at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts has been received at Las Cruces.

C. L. Rivera of Albuquerque, has accepted appointment to a position as a clerk in the United States embassy in London at $2,000 per year.

Dona Ana county has purchased a three and one-half ton truck for use in road work. A five-ton trailer with automatic dump will assist in hauling.

The office of the secretary of state has issued this year 13,704 automobile licenses. The total number issued all last year was something over 14,000.

Liquor is said to have been responsible for the fatal shooting of Anselmo Gonzales by B. Leatherwood, a ranchman of the Shoemaker district near Las Vegas.

Under a presidential proclamation 25,475 acres of land are added to the Santa Fe national forest in New Mexico and 11,581 acres are withdrawn from the forest.

Leopoldo Mazon, who was acquitted recently of the murder of Patrico Gonzales in Albuquerque, has been arrested there for firing a revolver through the top of a taxicab.

The town of Hatch, six miles west of Rincon, has asked the State Corporation Commission to secure from the Santa Fe railway the establishment of a station and agent.

A second well has been struck on Sunshine Hill in the Electra field near Carrizozo. The first well is pumping 75 barrels per day and the second is said to be equally as good.

The center section of the Socorro mill frame is up and general work progressing rapidly. The power distribution has been improved over the former mill and ball mills will take the place of stamps.

Commissions as mounted policemen have been issued by Governor Lindsey to R. C. Dalton, W. W. Crawford, E. D. Oliver and Dario Garcia, all of Socorro county, and Charles G. Swartzell of McKinley county.

Leon Chester Breaux of Silver City was accidentally killed March 18 at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. At the time of his death the young man was a member of the United States marines, being a first sergeant.

The remains of Sergeant Robert J. Harvey of Company A, 115th headquarters and military police, drowned at La Jolla, Cal., a Santa Fe boy, arrived at Santa Fe, where the body was buried with military honors.

New Mexico is to have a home guard. Adjutant General James Baca is to be its commanding officer, having been commissioned by Governor Lindsey. The organization will be formed and maintained under provisions of a law passed last June.

Every effort will be put forth this year to stimulate crop production throughout the agricultural districts of New Mexico. The New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts reports that county agents have already been appointed in 19 counties to assist the farmer and stock grower in every way possible.

Captain Fred Muller of the state land commissioner's office, made a trip to the southern part of the state where he conducted three land sales. At Las Cruces 2,000 acres of grazing land were sold at an average of $3 per acre, at Alamogordo, 16,000 acres at an average of $3, and at Carrizozo, 8,000 acres at $7.02, $6.65 and $3.

Lieut. Col. Fred A. Grant, in charge of national cemeteries, who was in Santa Fe inspecting the national cemetery there, the only one in the southwest, has suggested to the highway commission that a better road from Santa Fe to the cemetery be built.

The Rev. J. B. Greever, pastor of the Roswell Lutheran church, was arrested on a charge of uttering seditious language. He was taken before A. J. Nisbit, United States commissioner, who fixed bond at $5,000, which was furnished by his wife and daughter.

SAMMIES REPEL ATTACK AT TOUL

ENGLISH ADVANCE NEAR SOMME AS SIEGE GUNS ROAR AT OISE RIVER.

PRELUDE TO NEW DRIVE

ARTILLERY BATTLE IN FRENCH SECTOR INDICATES IMPENDING BLOWS AT LENS AND ARRAS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

With the American Army in France, April 9.—A large German patrol attempted a surprise attack on the American outposts in the sector northwest of Toul early Monday morning, but was dispersed without being able to reach any of the American positions. A corporal in a listening post, seeing the Germans approaching, waited until they were but a few yards away and then challenged. The enemy answered with rifle fire; whereupon the American outposts opened with heavy machine gun and automatic fire, scattering the Germans and driving them back to their own lines.

Facing American, French and British troops strongly entrenched and well equipped for battle, the German army has for the moment given up its direct drive against Amiens. After utter repulse in his efforts to smash straight through to his objective, the enemy now is attempting a new maneuver which is intended to broaden the field of action and reduce the menace of a counter offensive that would nullify all the gains made by the Teutons since March 21.

Reports from the battle line in Picardy disclose the first stages of this new German offensive, aimed at either side of the salient in the allied lines. From La Basse canal in the north, to the sectors east of Laon, the great artillery forces of the enemy are thundering, with the bombardment deepening at places to the intensity of drum fire.

The length of this front is approximately 120 miles. North of Lens, east of Arras, along the new front running through Bucquoy to Albert, south of Montdidier and thence eastward past Lassigny and Novon to a point far beyond Chauny, the Germans are hammering the allied lines in an attempt to break the defenses and prepare them for the infantry assault which may be expected at any moment.

On the western "elbow" of the salient in the allied lines the Germans are forced to fight uphill. Their advance across the lower ground along the Somme Ancre, Avre and Luce rivers has carried them up to a parapet of hills which sentinel the road to Amiens. Attacks along this natural bulwark have notted the enemy only insignificant gains at a horrible cost.

At points the German efforts have gained, but these gains have resulted only in the formation of sharp salients which are swept by rifle and machine gun fire and tempests of shell whenever enemy troops are seen forming for an attack.

That an attack of large dimensions is planned for the front of Arras northward to Lens is considered probable by military experts. As long as this front is in its present position, the Germans cannot exert their full strength on the line before Amiens. The cannonade in this region may be the prelude of a massed attack such as bent the British line during the latter days of March.

Brothers Guilty Slaying Homesteader.

Silver City, N. M.—Samuel L. and Joseph S. Hunt, cattlemen of Grant county, were found guilty of second degree murder by a jury here for the killing of Chester Bartell, a home-homesteader, on Sept. 13, 1917. The jury was out thirty-six hours. The two men are brothers and were charged with first degree murder. Another brother, John P. Hunt, accused on a similar charge, previously had been freed on an instructed verdict of acquittal on motion of the district attorney.

Villa Bandits Defeat Carranzistas.

Marfa, Tex.—A Mexican federal command under Colonel Calero reached Mulato, opposite Redford, Tex., and reported that a battle had been fought near San Antonio, fifty miles southeast of Ojinaga, between his forces and those of Jose Chavez, a Villa general. The federals were forced to retire to the border because of a shortage of ammunition. The federal commander reported that Villa's main command was approaching San Antonio and he had information Villa was in personal command.

Huns Ask Peace Terms of Kaiser.

Geneva, Switzerland.—Four of the principal German peace organizations, including the new Fatherland league and the Women's Peace Association, have addressed a petition to Chancellor von Hertling in which they urge him to proclaim in language free from ambiguity Germany's willingness, first, to recognize Belgium's right to independence; second to evacuate occupied French territory; third to transform Alsace-Lorraine into a self-governing state.

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BEES WILL HELP PROVIDE SWEETS

Better Care of Colonies Is Best Way to Quicken Supply of This Crop.

SUGAR NEEDED TO HELP WAR

Present Stock of Honey Could Be Increased 10 to 20 Times Without Appreciable Increase in Cost Per Pound.

More honey is needed to help the sugar supply—and needed in 1918. It is imperative, using the language of officials of the United States department of agriculture in a recent publication, that we increase not only the sugar crop in the United States, but every possible supply of sweets, and honey is one of the supplemental sweets the supply of which can be enlarged without great effort. Not only should those who already keep bees enlarge the number of their colonies, but the industry should also be extended, say federal officials, to localities where beekeeping has not been tried on a commercial scale. It is important that efforts be made to make the honey increase immediate—more honey this year.

Provides Nutritious Food.

It is quite possibly for the American beekeeping industry to be developed so that the honey crop will be ten times what it is at present. Not only would such a development be valuable in an emergency, such as the present crisis, but in normal times, to which all hope the nation may speedily return, the beekeeping industry can provide a concentrated nutritious food, almost universally liked and assuredly an article of diet preferable to the inferior strups and jams so commonly used. The beekeeping industry may be the means of conserving a national resource now largely wasted, changing it into nature's own sweet. The raw material is free on every hand; the investment for equipment is small in comparison with other branches of agriculture; the profits are fully commensurate with the study and labor involved. It would seem profitable to stop such a waste of so desirable a supply of sugar. This waste can be prevented only by the education of beekeepers.

In selecting a place for commercial beekeeping, attention should be paid to the regions best adapted to the industry, and it should also be remembered that not all localities within a main region are equally valuable The chief honey regions of the United States are (1) the white clover region of the Northeast, (2) the southeastern region, west to eastern Texas, with a wide variety of nectar sources; (3) the alfalfa region of the West; (4) the mountain-sage region of southern California, and (5) the semiarid region of Texas and adjacent states. In all of these regions commercial beekeeping is practiced extensively and in all of them, too, there is room for a great expansion of the industry as a commercial enterprise. In addition to these larger regions many more restricted areas offer special inducements to the beekeeper.

Not Always Profitable.

But even where colonies of bees are sufficiently numerous and where nectar is freely secreted, beekeeping is not always considered profitable. This results from the nature of the industry. A colony of bees does not always gather sufficient honey for its own use and also enough so that the beekeeper can take honey for himself. It is only when bees are properly handled that they yield to the beekeeper the fullest return, and to an unusual degree beekeeping is profitable to just the extent to which the beekeeper applies intelligent care.

Success in beekeeping depends upon the beekeeper's skill in two lines of effort—keeping the colonies strong by proper care in winter and keeping the colonies from swarming. The failure to take proper care of bees in winter is a source of the greatest loss now experienced by beekeepers, and this applies to almost all parts of the United States; yet it is a simple matter to protect the bees in the hives—one which will put more dollars in the farmer's pockets and more bees in his hives. The essentials to the greatest success with bees are discussed in numerous texthooks and bulletins published by the state agricultural colleges and the United States department of agriculture.

HONEY'S CHANCE TO HELP INCREASE SUGAR SUPPLY.

The average annual honey crop of the United States is about 250,000,000 pounds and is sufficient to supply each man, woman and child with about 2½ pounds a year, which is equivalent to 3 per cent of the amount of sugar they consume in normal time. Thus there is ample room for expansion of both the production and consumption. The present use of honey in the home usually is as a substitute for jellies, jams and sirup. It is little used in domestic cooking or baking, but this use should be increased. While honey within recent years has sold at prices sufficiently low to justify its use as a substitute for sugar, it is rarely used in commercial food manufacturing except in the making of certain cakes which must be kept moist for a considerable time. Usually, however, the supply of honey is so inadequate that most of the crop can be used as a spread for bread. With the use limited as it is, many people in the United States rarely eat honey, but it is evident that there might be developed a ready sale for honey as a supplement to sugar, if production were increased many times.

Starting With Bees.

The best place to buy bees is near home. There are hundreds of colonies in almost every county which are unproductive and which might better change hands, bee specialists of the United States department of agriculture believe. If the prospective beekeeper does not know where these are, a small advertisement in a local paper will often locate them. If colonies cannot be found near by they can be bought of dealers in bees who advertise in the bee journals.

The best hive for all parts of the country is the 10-frame Langstroth, which is the American standard. If possible buy bees already established in these hives but if only other hives are available the bees can later be transferred to the desired hive.

An advantage in buying bees locally is that the bees are usually delivered by their former owner. If it is necessary for the beginner to go for the bees the hive should be securely closed with wire cloth just before dark when the bees are all in the hive, plenty of ventilation being provided. Usually the hive cover is removed and the top of the hive covered with wire cloth.

Look to 1919 Seed Now.

To be prepared for a possible scarcity of seed next year, growers of root crops of all kinds would do well to take steps to insure at least a partial supply by growing seed themselves, specialists of the United States department of agriculture advise. This can be done only by the use of roots already grown and now in the ground or held in storage. Such crops as carrots, beets, onions, turnips, rutabagas, parsnips and salsify are involved, owing to unfavorable weather conditions so far this year in regions where the chief seed supply of these crops is produced. This fact, together with the uncertainty of the usual European sources, which cannot be relied upon to supply us, threatens a very considerable shortage for next year's planting. Since it takes two years to produce these seeds, this shortage can only be alleviated by the planting for seed of roots already grown. Farmers' Bulletin 884 gives directions for the home production of seed of those crops mentioned and other vegetables.

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH UNCLE SAM

Buying Liberty Bonds Aids Our War, Our Army, Our Boys.

HOW WORKMEN DO THEIR BIT

Investment Brings Good Returns, in Addition to Giving Financial Assistance Every Loyal Citizen Owes His Government.

(By EVA DEAN of the Vigilantes.)

It was just another day in the factory. There was nothing prophetic in the hum of the machines; it was quite the everyday hum. The workmen talked loudly to be heard; they always talked while they worked; they liked the sound of their own voices. It mattered not much what they said—the same joke will do day after day in a factory; an old one is almost as good as a new one to break the mental monotony. When one's habitual activity is with one's fingers one isn't very critical of mental efforts.

Still, were you to ask them, any of the men would have said they preferred an argument to all other kinds of brain exercise. Argument is what they would have called any of the verbal volleys they fired back and forth at one another from their inexpert mental batteries, while their expert fingers moved ceaselessly at their tasks. And nowadays there is always enough to argue about—the war! The only trouble—though no one really seemed to mind that—was that there was no one around to uphold the government in these controversies.

Of the hundred men employed—for it was a small factory—there was but one with an American-born parent, though a considerable number were themselves born in America. The one hundred were all here by choice, however, and hardly one ever really expected to live anywhere else. But they talked as though they might; and one could imagine they expected the United States to immediately offer them inducements to stay when it heard of their intended leaving.

They Discuss Liberty Bonds.

Charles, in the lightest corner—a few years ago he would have been Karl—was always talking about the price of food: "I take a Liberty bond? Indeed I'll not! If the government had kept prices down, and protected the working man, and kept the rich man from making war profits, why, I might. There is going to be trouble in this country some day and the government deserves all that is coming to them. The government ought to do everything it can to keep the good will of the people. Why—beer—" Charles can never talk long without mentioning beer.

Jo—whose early training was in a protectorate—was a born financier. He had actually been talking about a bond on the dollar-a-week plan, but no one in the workrooms seemed to think it a good investment. It would be better to buy sugar or whisky and keep it for a higher price. So Jo had simply talked for the past two weeks; he had not decided. One might get 4½ per cent, or even 5 per cent later! It would be better to wait.

"The government don't feed the boys in camp!" shouted the porter.

"Of course it don't," yelled the thin man by the window. "We don't know what goes on there. No wonder lots of them commit suicide!"

"Well—I'd like to buy a bond," broke in Old Bailey, courageously. Old Bailey was born among the Pennsylvania Dutch. "But, with sixteen dollars a week, and a family, I don't see how I can."

"Nor do I," said the tall young man of whom the men said, "His mother was born here."

All Are Buying Bonds.

The machines hummed on, the voices rising and falling in opposition, when suddenly the eager face of Jo—the news gatherer—was thrust through the door: "There's an Italian banker in the second room talking to the wops about Liberty bonds," he informed. The voices ceased. Everybody wished he could hear.

"He's still talking! All the wops are in there," spread the news to every corner of the building; and then close upon that: "They're buying them; every one of the wops are buying them!"

In a shorter time than it could have taken a man to walk through the building, every one in it knew that the wops—the lowest-paid men of them all—were buying Liberty bonds.

Presently all the workmen who could understand English were assembled in one room. They looked about curiously at one another; never before had they seen themselves en masse. It was a strange assembly, with its dirty aprons, its rough, lined faces and quiet tongues. It must have seemed such to the salesman; his mouth set perceptibly as he looked about at his audience.

The Italian orator had gesticulated grandly; and there had been much of "Italia! Italia!" But this man, after his first look at the faces before him, decided not to talk patriotism. So he simply stated that our government was at war. Very clearly he explained what that meant financially; he acknowledged that living was high and hard, but nevertheless everyone who did not help was a slacker. And, in convincing conclusion: "If we don't give our money, the government is going to take it anyhow. It has to have it. It will make us pay it in taxes; and then we not only will not have any interest, but we'll have nothing to show for the money. In the second room they all helped. How many of you are going to help? How many here want bonds?"

Partnership With Government.

Evidently the factory considered it a "good argument." And then the wops, with their despised salaries, had subscribed; everyone was thinking about that. The hands began to go up, and a line of applicants was quickly formed.

The tall young man (whose mother was an American) had stood, hesitating, until he saw Old Bailey's gray head bend over the signature bench; and then, smiling, he slipped in behind him, muttering, "If he can, I can."

Now the machines were humming again and argument began once more.

The thin man by the window was the first to speak. "Well," he commented, "we've got to do something for the boys!"

"When I get this paid, maybe they'll have a 5 per cent bond," said Jo, the financier.

"America and Italy; we gotta make kill alla de kings—alla no good!" nodded one of the contributors from the second room, with approval.

It was the same everyday hum of the machines, but the factory was different. It was no longer a critical, skeptical spectator of the struggle of civilization, bitterly suspicious of its own government. It and the government were now partners. The war no no longer the government's war; it was our war, our army, our boys, and the factory was doing its bit!

The bond salesman, perhaps, added up the result of his work with some satisfaction; but by far the greater and most important part of it he knows nothing about.

WOMEN TO THE FORE

Wives and Mothers Know Value of Liberty Bonds.

War Behind the Lines Is Being Prosecuted on a Tremendous Scale—Every Woman Can Help Do Something.

(By ALBERT W. ATWOOD, Financial Writer for the Saturday Evening Post.)

The day seems to have passed when woman's education consisted of piano lessons and a little polite French. Now she studies biology, phychology, and all the other ologies. In this great and radical change in the position of woman it will not do to overlook the change in her relation to money matters. It is no longer unwomanly to know something about money. Feminine charm is not diminished by knowing the difference between a bond and a share of stock.

Millions of women earn their living today. Hundreds of thousands have independent means and must decide for themselves in affairs financial. More and more of the wives, mothers, and sisters not only spend the household money, but are consulted by the men when an investment is to be made. It matters not whether the investment consists of a victrola, an automobile, or a bond. It is said men do not take their wives into their confidence when they gamble or take a flyer, but it is also said that deception in these matters does not pay.

So there is every material reason why women should do their part and more in floating the Liberty bonds. Indeed a woman recognizes a gold dollar just as quick as a man, and when it pays good interest in addition she is not going to turn it down. But there is more than a purely business and selfish side to the women of this country. They have surprised even themselves with their executive ability and powers of business organization. The Red Cross and every other variety of relief work has been in its detail largely the result of woman's effort.

Behind the lines women are prosecuting the war on a tremendous scale. There are millions of men as well as women who cannot fight in the trenches, who cannot even drive motortrucks or work in munition factories. There are some people who cannot even successfully raise a vegetable garden, but there is not an adult man or woman outside the poorhouse and the hospital who cannot either buy or help to sell a Liberty bond. It is the least they can do.

Don't Buy Too Big a Bond.

Here is a word of advice for the farmer bond purchaser. Don't bite off more than you can chew. Your government doesn't want you to "strap" yourself or run into financial difficulties trying to pay for a bond. Buy one small enough so you will be able to pay for it in the allotted time without having to borrow money to meet the obligation. Its value will represent your savings for that period of time. If your circumstances won't permit of you purchasing a $1,000 bond, buy only a $500 one. Don't complicate our already complicated financial problem by assuming a debt you can't pay.

He Wants to Win This War. Do You?

A father in a little Illinois town received a cablegram the other day from General Pershing, announcing the death of his two sons over there, "killed in action." He went out and sold his home and bought Liberty Bonds. "I'm the only one left now and I'll rent a room for myself," was his only comment.

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'FORCE TO UTMOST'

Challenge Flung to Germans by President Wilson in Baltimore Address.

OPENS THIRD LOAN DRIVE

Cheap Triumph of Teutons in Russia Shows Aim to Strangle Weaker Nations.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Baltimore, Md.—President Wilson, in an address here April 6, said:

Fellow Citizens: This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free, and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere. The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost, our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our fittest men and, if need be, all that we possess. The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in itself imperative. The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it and are ready to lend to the utmost. Even where it involves a daily pinching and daily sacrifice to lend out of meager earnings

They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction. I have not come therefore to urge the loan. I have come only to give you a clearer, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

The resources for the great war, the resources we have to draw on, the means to fight with, strength, and the secret that lies in our patriotism are more clearly discovered now than ever before. We know now as we did not what this particular struggle means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle. Every man who knows heart can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands and what the supreme duty is he is called to prove in. Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it.

I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately. I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave to speak with the detraction of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with truce lence to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged.

I have sought to earn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen, and to deal on frankness with them as I wished them to deal with me. I have laid bare our own minds, our own purposes without reserve or doubtful phrase, and have asked them to say as plainly what it is that they seek.

We have conceived proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready whenever the final reckoning is made to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German power as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment, if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany, at any time whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and disdaine our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking. They have answered, answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice but dominion and the unhindered execution of their own will.

The avowal has not come from Germany's statesmen. It has come from her military leaders, who are her real rulers. Her statesmen have said that they wished peace, and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were willing to sit down at the conference table with them. Her present chancellor has said in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as he thought prudent—that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement.

At Brest Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms, professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion.

We cannot mistake what they have done in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Rumania. The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest.

They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion.

Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same things at their western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome?

If, when they have felt their check to be final, they should propose favorable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the East?

Their purpose undoubtedly is to make all the Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitious nations of the Baltic peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India, and the peoples of the Far East.

In such a program our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part. They are rejected for the ideals of power; for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it.

That program once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women, and of all who are weak, must, for the time being, be trodden under foot and disregarded and the old age long struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning. Everything that America has lived for and loved and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind!

That program once carried out, Am possible? And yet is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies has meant wherever they have moved?; I do not wish, even in this moment of utter disillusionment to judge harshly or unrightcously. I judge only what the German arms have accomplished with unpitying thoroness thruout every fair region they have touched.

What, then, are we to do?

For myself, I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed, a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike, but the answer when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

I accept the challenge!

I know that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it.

It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in. This now is the meaning of all that we do.

Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response, until the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear.

Germany has once more said that force, and force alone, shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind.

There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust!

Secretary McAdoo at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—One of the greatest patriotic demonstrations witnessed here in many years marked the opening in Philadelphia of the campaign for the third Liberty loan. Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo was the central figure in the celebration and delivered a keynote address before leaving on his tour of the country in the interest of the new bond issue.

Hays Speaks in Tabernacle.

Salt Lake City.—Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican national committee, who is touring the country in behalf of the third Liberty loan campaign, addressed the largest crowd on his Western trip when about 20 church conference visitors heard him speak in the Tabernacle.

Mulligan and Cohen Get Five Years.

Denver.—Frank H. Mulligan, former city detective, and Philip Cohen, Fort Morgan and Sterling fruit merchant, convicted at Brighton of the robbery of Mrs. Irene Nolan at the Model road house Jan. 2, were sentenced at Brighton to serve not less than five years nor more than seven in the penitentiary at Cañon City. Sentence was imposed after Judge Class had listened to arguments by attorneys for the defendants for new trials. Motions were overruled.

Rich and Poor Alike Aid Loan.

Washington.—April 6 was a day of enthusiastic patriotic celebrations backed up by subscriptions to government bonds of the third Liberty loan. Throughout the United States communities observed the anniversary of the nation's entrance into the war, and gave material evidence of their support by pledging millions of dollars to insure successful continuance of the struggle against Germany. Parades and public meetings were held in nearly every city.

STANDARD CARS OF ORDNANCE BUREAU

VARIETY OF THE VEHICLES AND PARTS KEPT TO A MINIMUM BY CONSTANT EFFORT.

MANY BOOKKEEPERS NEEDED

Civil Service Examinations for Such Positions to Be Held Weekly—Raw Cotton From the United States Goes to Spain.

(From Committee on Public Information.)

Washington.—Among the standard motor vehicles being provided by the ordnance bureau are the following:

The ammunition truck, which has a steel body designed to accommodate packing boxes of any type of ammunition mounted on a four-wheel drive truck chassis. The equipment repair truck, making use of the same type of chassis, has bins and drawers for spare parts and material for repairing personnel equipment, rifles and machine guns, leather equipment, etc.

The artillery repair truck has a four-wheel drive chassis and a small machine-shop body with equipment consisting of a lathe, drill press, bench grinder, electric drill, welding outfit, air riveting hammer, milling attachment, blacksmith outfit, and other tools. Electric power is supplied by a gasoline-driven generator.

The 2½-ton artillery tractor weighs about 5,000 pounds and is capable of making 12 miles an hour under favorable road conditions. The five-ton artillery tractor, weighing 9,000 pounds and capable of a speed of six miles an hour, will handle a load of 10,000 pounds. It is intended for use with 4.7-inch gun and 6-inch howitzer material. A load of 18,000 pounds is the maximum for the 10-ton artillery tractor, which will make about 4½ miles an hour on high speed.

The 15-ton artillery tractor and the 120-horsepower artillery tractor will be supplied in limited numbers. They are of the track-laying type similar to those used by the French and British governments and are for heavy loads which are not subdivided for transportation.

Other standard motor equipment consists of the reel and fire-control truck with a four-wheel drive truck chassis and rear wheels replaced by caterpillar tracks; reconnaissance car, a 1-ton truck capable of a speed of from 30 to 40 miles an hour; the light repair truck, weighing about 2,400 pounds; the 1½-ton trailer for anti-aircraft guns; the 3-inch field gun trailer, which is utilized for hauling ammunition as well as the 3-inch gun material.

Tanks and other armored land vehicles are designed, procured, and maintained by the ordnance bureau.

There has been a constant effort to keep the variety of vehicles and parts to a minimum. Only one size of tire is used on all the heavier trucks and trailers, this size also being used on similar vehicles by the quartermaster corps, signal corps and engineers. The same magneto is used on all types of ordnance vehicles. All types of ordnance truck bodies are interchangeable on all truck chassis issued to the artillery.

So urgent is the government's need for bookkeepers that civil service examinations to fill positions of this character will be held throughout the United States each Tuesday until further notice. Women as well as men are eligible.

Two classes of examinations are announced. A grammar school education or its equivalent is required of applicants for each class, with the further stipulation that those who wish to take the bookkeeper-typewriter examination must have had at least six months' experience in bookkeeping, and those who would undertake the clerk-bookkeeper examination, one year's experience in clerical work, six months of which must have been in bookkeeping. The vacancies to be filled from the register obtained from these examinations are in the departmental service at Washington and offer entrance salaries of $1,000 a year.

These examinations are open not only to all citizens of the United States but also to subjects of allied nations who are otherwise qualified for the positions offered.

There is being prepared in the adjutant general's office a new "pay card" which will be kept by the personnel officer and will show the pay status of the man at all times. Should a man be transferred or detached from his company he will carry his card with him. This is expected to eliminate the many causes for delayed payments of men so transferred, and to do away with many of the annoyances that have heretofore existed.

During the first year of war the army paid $60,000,000 for horse-drawn vehicles and harness; more than $50,000,000 for horses, mules and harness. Expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, for fuel and forage are estimated at more than $500,000,000.

A standard system of inspection by which federal food administrators may keep a check on commercial bakers is being worked out by the department of agriculture and the food administration.

The war trade board has granted licenses for raw cotton to Spain in quantity sufficient to load several Spanish vessels. This action provides cotton necessary to fill the normal requirements of the Spanish mills.

Under the agreement with Spain that nation permits free export to the allies of certain commodities in return for which the United States permits, so far as consistent with its conservation policies, the export to Spain of necessary supplies of cotton and other commodities to cover genuine Spanish requirements.

Congress has authorized $2,034,000,000, of which sum $1,135,000,000 has been appropriated, for the United States shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation; on March 1, $353,247,055.37 of this sum had been expended. The Emergency Fleet corporation had requisitioned March 1, 425 steel vessels and contracted for 720 steel vessels, making a total of 1,145 steel ships, of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 8,164,508 tons; it had let contracts for 490 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 1,715,000 dead-weight tons; it had repaired and put in operation 788,000 dead-weight tonnage seized from Germany and Austria. On March 5 the building program of the Emergency Fleet corporation was being carried on in 151 plants.

Among the purchasers of the quartermaster's department are 61,000,000 pounds of prunes and dried beans; 273,000,000 cans of tomatoes, condensed milk, and baked beans; 40,000,000 yards of mosquito bar; 75,000,000 yards of olive drab; 20,000,000 woolen blankets; 50,000,000 pairs of heavy stockings; 11,000,000 wool coats. The ordnance program includes the purchase of 23,000,000 hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23,000,000 projectiles for heavy artillery, 427,246,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,484,000 rifles.

A war emergency course to train selected men for machine-shop occupations, blacksmithing, sheet-metal working, and pipe fitting has been prepared by the federal board for vocational education and will be distributed to the schools throughout the country. It is known as Bulletin No. 8.

The board is acting with the war department in preparing these courses of study and in dealing with the state authorities in charge of the school work.

Recently there has been considerable discussion through the press and at public meetings in Australia concerning the advisability of producing more beef cattle and sowing less acreage to wheat, according to a report to the department of commerce.

Several hundred submarine chasers, built since the war, have been delivered to the navy by 31 private concerns and six navy yards; many of these boats have crossed the Atlantic, some in severe weather.

Through a card catalogue system 109,487 men have been transferred out of army divisions into technical units to function according to individual educational, occupational and military qualifications.

There are now four times as many vessels in naval service as a year ago. The estimated pay of officers and men in the navy for the first year of war was $125,000,000.

The Norwegian government has appropriated $7,000,000 to assist intensive agricultured development. Of this amount, $4,500,000 is to maintain low maximum prices for cattle feed and fertilizer.

New Japanese concerns numbering over 100 are reported as having entered business at Shanghai during 1917. The Japanese population is rapidly increasing, now being about 14,000.

During 12 months the army hospitals increased from 7 to 63 in number and from 5,000 to 58,400 beds; 30,000 more beds are being added.

More than 70,000 acres of land in this country has been planted with castor-bean plants to produce oil for aircraft.

American troops permanently took over a part of the firing line as an American sector in January, 1918.

The navy now has in its possession a stock of supplies sufficient for average requirements for one year.

Our 14-inch guns weigh nearly 95 tons and are over 58 feet long, costing $118,000.

Our 35,000-ton cruiser, capable of 35 knots, will be the fastest in the world.

Production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the army.

Chinese peanuts are usually hand sorted by women after being sifted.

The United States grows more than 6,000,000 bushels of peanuts a year.

The annual pay of the army now exceeds $500,000,000.

The navy ration in 1917 cost $0.438, as against $0.37664 in 1916.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

EVERY month we make enough Lucky Strike Cigarettes to reach, end to end, from New York to China, the long way around. That's

15,000,000 A DAY

Regular men like the Lucky Strike Cigarette—good, solid Kentucky Burley tobacco, fine for a cigarette because—

IT'S TOASTED

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co. INCORPORATED

Gets Big Wolf.

J. W. Fountain, a rancher of the McKenzie Valley, living near Walterville, Ore., recently brought to Eugene the pelt of a huge black wolf trapped by him.

He caught it in two traps, set close to each other, and the animal had both broken and would have escaped soon had Mr. Fountain not arrived when he did. There are several of these animals in that vicinity, and the ranchers have been losing cattle and sheep as a result of their depredations.

This wolf was one of the largest ever seen in this county, measuring over eight feet from tip to tip.

Low Visibility.

"This is an up-to-date hotel, all right."

"In what particular?"

"It has a luxuriously furnished smoking room for ladies."

"Suppose a man's wife were in there and he wanted to see her a minute?"

"I guess he'd have to call her out if he wanted to get a good look at her. The atmosphere inside is rather thick."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Petty quarrels prolong a big war.

What Do You Know About CATTLE?

Do You Want to Know the CATTLE BUSINESS?

Drop us a post card today and get FREE INFORMATION about the New Book, "CATTLE, BREEDS AND ORIGIN" about all breeds of cattle on earth.

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Heal Skin Troubles That Itch and Burn with Cuticura.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Everywhere Soap 25 Ointment 25 50

COUGHING annoys others and hurts you. Relieve throat irritation and tickling, and get rid of coughs, colds and hoarseness by taking at once

PISO'S

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 15—1918.

Scenes of Prosperity

Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at $15 to $30 per acre—get $2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE

and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley, and Flax. Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches; markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

W. V. BENNETT
Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
Canadian Government Agent

Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy

A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

Genuine bears signature Brent Good

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear

NEW VERSION OF THE TAILORED SUIT.

Here is a version of the tailored suit that is distinctly new and in excellent style. It conserves wool to the last inch in the coat in order that the skirt may be indulged in an unaccustomed bit of drapery at the back. In nearly all the new spring suits it is the skirt that has not an inch of cloth to spare, for the regulation skirt is as plain as the experienced tailor knows how to make it. The coat is made interesting with the remainder of the goods from the allowed yardage which must not exceed four and a half yards of 54-inch goods.

Small checks in which blue and black, brown and black, or green and black, are the predominating color combinations, are featured this spring made up with a plain fabric of the color in colored check, and the colors are dark, but vivid. There are quieter checks, like that in the picture, in taupe and gray and an occasional black and white.

The small, fitted jacket in the suit pictured has no peplum at the sides and front, only the side bodies and center of the back are extended into a short peplum. Three narrow tucks are stitched in at the waistline, across the back, where they make themselves very useful. They help fit the coat to the figure, and make the required support for the belt. This fastens at each side of the back with three handsome bone buttons of gray with border of white set in a rim of black. The belt is wide and plain and extends about the figure without wrinkles. The long collar is of white wash satin.

The skirt is smooth across the front with two plaits at each side. The back is cut long enough to allow it to be caught up in two places.

There are a good many of these short coats, in a variety of designs, besides eton jackets, that make it easy to use a short allowance of material. Many suits are lavishly braid-trimmed, with the braid applied in many parallel rows to plain coats and skirts. Some checked suits are bound with braid but checks take the place of decorations and are at their best when simply treated.

The revival of trimmings has transformed the showrooms and windows of millinery establishments into a millinery paradise filled with beautiful flowers and fruits, ribbons and braids and all sorts of alluring fabrics. Much of this splendor of joyous millinery is out of the question for the "flapper" who must wait until more years than seventeen have passed by her before she may have whatever she wills. "It is forbidden" is written on much trimmed millinery for her.

But those who make the needs of the young girl their special care, have provided lovely, simply trimmed hats for her; embodying the charm of little girlhood in them. No one else can wear hats just like them. Three models, made for the girl between twelve and seventeen are pictured in the group above, two of them for all-round wear and one for dress-up times. The hat at the upper left is of Italian milan with the crown in the natural color of the straw and the brim in blue. Several colors in the brim with natural color in the crown make a choice of combinations possible in this hat. It is trimmed with a wide band of moire ribbon fastened at the front with a painted ornament of wood. The ribbon extends from the right front of the shape to the middle of the back, about the left side. It is turned down at the back falling in a single sash end to the waistline.

FILLING THE FLAPPER'S NEEDS AND DESIRES.

At the right a snappy, picturesque shape is of Italian milan all in the natural color of the braid. It rolls up at the left side. A band of blue velvet ribbon is attached to the upturn and brought around the hat to the back. Here it is arranged in a flat bow against the crown with two short streamers falling from it half way to the waistline. An ornament painted in the same bright blue as the ribbon is posed against the crown at the right.

No flapper will be able to look upon the hat pictured at the center of the group without growing enthusiastic. It is a light pink hair braid having a wide brim faced with georgette crepe and three rows of narrow lingerie lace in frills about the brim. It has a long sash of wide pink satin ribbon and the sweetest of small garden roses, full blown, sets in its leaves, against the sash at the front. Almost any flapper will blossom into a vision of loveliness in it.

Julia Bottomley

A mother hands her daughter a lot of advice she ought to have followed herself, but didn't.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. Give it a trial.—Adv.

Had to Register.

A negro lad, one of the dusky kind that come up from the South, appeared at a local draft board recently and inquired for a questionnaire.

"How old are you?" he was asked, and his answer was: "Eighteen."

"It wasn't necessary for you to register for the draft," he was told.

"Not necessary! Man, you don't know that town where Ah registered. Ah was working on the street when two big cops grabbed me and said, 'Niggah, you beat it over there and registah or we'll beat yoh haid.'"

He Did.

He finally managed to get the words from between his teeth.

"Will you marry me, Ethel?" he stammered.

She had just met somebody she liked better, and trying to let him down easy, she began; "I thought you knew better—"

He choked back the lump of bitterness when he realized the position which she was attempting to assume: "Oh, sure I do, but they have all turned me down," he replied.

Cuticura Kills Dandruff.

Anoint spots of dandruff with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man; next morning if a woman. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

What "His Bit" Really Means.

As first used in England, "His Bit" was intended to convey the impression of "his all," but the term "bit" as used in this country rather minimizes the task before us. Men think of one doing "his bit" in a sense of smallness rather than in a sense of consecration of their all. Let's find some new expression—stronger, more emphatic, more all-em bracing, and yet not profane, which conveys the thought that we must do our utmost in this great world war.—Manufacturers' Record.

Ten smiles for a nickel. Always buy Red Cross Bag Blue; have beautiful, clear white clothes. Adv.

Animals Admitted to Heaven.

According to the Mohammedan religion, ten animals were worthy of admission to heaven. They were:

The dog Kratim of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus. These martyrs were walled in a cave and slept 230 years, the dog sleeping with them.

Balaam's ass which reproved the prophet.

Solomon's ant which reproved the sluggard.

Jonah's whale.

The ram of Israel which was offered in sacrifice by Abraham in place of Isaac.

The camel of Saleh.

The cuckoo of Belkis.

The ox of Moses.

Al Borak, the marvelous steed which carried Mohammed to heaven.

The ass on which Jesus rode into Jerusalem.—People's Home Journal.

Not to Be Expected.

"Josephine had a quiet wedding, didn't she?" "Oh, no; she had to be there, you know."

The man who insists on seeing with perfect clearness before he decides never decides.

Building-up for the Spring Attack at the Front is a good deal like putting the body in condition for an invasion of the germs of grip, pneumonia or "Spring fever" here at home.

At this time of the year most people suffer from a condition often called Spring Fever. They feel tired, worn out, before the day is half thru. They may have frequent headaches and sometimes "pimply" or pale skin and white lips. The reason for this is that during the wintertime, shut up within doors, eating too much meat and too little green vegetables, one heaps fuel into the system which is not burned up and the clinkers remain to poison the system—a clogging up of the circulation—with inactive liver and kidneys. Time to put your house in order.

For an invigorating tonic which will clarify the blood, put new life in the body, sparkle to the eyes, and a wholesome skin, nothing does so well as a glyceric herb extract made from Golden Seal root, Blood and Stone root, Oregon grape root and Wild Cherry bark. This can be had in convenient, ready-to-use tablet form at all drug stores, sixty cents, and has been sold for the past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By reason of the nerves feeding on the blood, when the blood is pure the nerves feel the effect, and neuralgia or other nerve pains disappear because such pain is the cry of the starved nerves for food. When suffering from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired feeling, the simple way to overcome these disorders is merely to obtain Dr. Pierce's Anuric from your druggist. In tablets, sixty cents.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Let us learn to be content with what we have, let us get rid of our false estimates, set up all the higher ideals; a quiet home; vines of our own planting; a few books full of inspiration of a genius, a few friends worthy of being loved and able to love us in return. —David Swing.

FOR MEATLESS DAYS.

Beans, nuts and various vegetable combinations which take the place of meat may be used to furnish variety. Such foods as dried peas, beans and lentils, need soaking with long, slow cooking. The addition of soda to soften the cellulose is often a help.

Bean Chops.—Soak a pint of dried beans overnight, parboil and drain, then cook in boiling water to cover until tender. Put through a sieve and to the pulp add two cupfuls of strained tomatoes to which a pinch of soda has been added, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter or olive oil, one cupful of finely chopped walnut meats, a pinch of powdered sage, one teaspoonful each of parsley and onion finely minced, one teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper, a half cupful of bread crumbs, and a well-beaten egg. Turn into a shallow dish and when cold mold into chops. Brush with oil and brown in a quick oven.

Nut Loaf.—Crumble the inside of a loaf of bread, then dry in a slow oven without browning. To three pints of the crumbs, measured before drying, add a teaspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of pepper, a dash of cayenne and two tablespoonfuls each of sage and parsley finely minced, a sprinkling of summer savory, two cupfuls of chopped celery and one sour apple finely minced. Melt a third of a pound of sweet fat and fry in it for five minutes one chopped onion. Pour this over the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. Beat three eggs, add a pint of milk and pour over the mixture. Add one cupful each of chopped filberts, pecans and Brazil nuts. Reserve a tablespoonful of the nuts to serve in the sauce. Shape into a loaf and bake an hour, basting often. For the sauce: Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter, add a chopped onion and half a sour apple with three tablespoonfuls of flour, cook until brown, add a pint of milk, nuts, and a cupful of the liquor from the pan in which the loaf was cooked. Cook until smooth. Pour around the loaf and garnish with slices of orange. The sauce may be served in a separate dish if so desired.

O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
Our thoughts as boundless, and our souls as free
Far as the breeze can bear, the billow foam
Survey our empire and behold our home.

Unquiet meals make ill digestions.

MORE HONEY DISHES.

For those who are interested in producing more honey and thus saving sugar, the Bulletin No. 633 put out by the agricultural department at Washington, will be found most helpful. The following are some of the recipes recommended, slightly changed.

Honey Bran Cookies.—Take a half cupful of honey, the same amount of sugar, a fourth of a teaspoonful of cinnamon, the same of ginger, three cupfuls of bran, a half teaspoonful of soda, half a cupful of milk, half a cupful of fat, and half a cupful of barley flour. Drop on buttered sheet and bake 15 minutes.

Honey Popcorn Balls.—Heat honey to 240 degrees F. with a candy thermometer. This dispells the water and it will be hard when cool. Honey, however, absorbs moisture when left uncovered, so the balls should be kept closely covered or reheated before using.

Honey Carmels.—Take two cupfuls of granulated sugar, a half cupful of cream, a fourth of a cupful of honey, a fourth of a cupful of butter. Beat and stir until the sugar is dissolved, then cook without stirring until a firm ball is made when a little is dropped into cold water. Beat until thick, then pour into buttered pans and cut in squares. Pecans or other nuts may be added.

Honey Orange Marmalade.—To two cupfuls of orange pulp and juice allow one cupful of honey, add one-half cupful of finely shredded peel, then cook until thick.

Sliced oranges and bananas sweetened with strained honey make a delicious dessert or a fruit salad to serve with small cakes as a finish to the meal.

Salad Dressing.—Take four egg yolks, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar or lemon juice, two tablespoonfuls of butter and two tablespoonfuls of honey, a fourth of a teaspoonful of mustard, a teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of paprika with a cupful of cream. Heat the cream. Add the beaten eggs to the other ingredients and cook carefully until thick, then add cream and set away to cool. When serving, add whipped cream.

They are as sick, that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing—Shakespeare.

SWEET AS HONEY.

Honey will be more popular this year than ever, and many of our small farmers will feel called upon to increase their apiary; or, if not keeping bees, buy a few hives to keep the family in sweets for the year. There are government bulletins to be had for the asking on the culture and care of bees, as well as on honey dishes for the housewife. The man or woman, even if financially able to purchase food at any price, is feeling the need to get out and produce something in his own garden—foods, wheat for flour, sugar beets, baby beef, honey or maple sirup. There is a vast field for the patriotic citizen to do his bit in this way. Many women are raising sheep, as wool will be more and more scarce. Two chickens for every member of the family, even on a small city lot is the slogan of the poultry men, whom Uncle Sam is providing for every state.

Bees are not of necessity a farm animal, for these busy workers will be happy in the attic of a city home, there producing 60 to 80 pounds of honey from one hive. The extracted honey is the kind available for use in cookery, while the comb honey is liked for its flavor and table use.

Honey Mousse.—Beat four eggs slightly and pour over them very slowly one cupful of hot honey; cook until the eggs are thick, add a pinch of salt, and when cooked, a pint of cream whipped. Put into mold and pack in ice and salt. Let stand three or four hours to ripen.

Honey Custard.—Beat four eggs, add a quart of milk, one-half cupful of honey, one-eighth teaspoonful of powdered mace, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt; mix well and bake in cups set in hot water. Test the custard with a knife; when firm to the tender, remove at once and place in cold water. Custards that are overcooked are watery and unpalatable.

Honey Ice Cream.—Take a quart of thin cream, three-fourths of a cupful of honey, a few drops of almond extract and a few drops of rose water; freeze as usual.

Salad dressing of fruit is especially nice using honey and fruit juice mixed for the dressing. Oil may be added if desired.

He hath never fed of the dainties that are bred in a book, he hath not eat paper as it were he hath not drunk ink—Shakespeare

TIMELY HINTS.

Now that it is a part of our expression of loyalty to our country in war for us to economize in every way possible to save food, even with money to buy the surplus, it is a good time to cut down on our own eating. The average over weighted individual beyond thirty could easily cut out one third of the food eaten. We have by overindulgence so stoked the furnace that it seems dissatisfied unless the usual amount is eaten.

When the excretory organs are overworked the liver stored with fat and the kidneys and skin stored with waste, the body cannot do its work without the food chewing it until it "swallows itself" as Fletcher says, less food would be eaten, less waste would result and there would be the assimilation of all the food eaten, which is a most important item when we are asked to save food. Any woman who carries one pound excess of weight is robbing our country of its needed food. Know your height, know your weight and act accordingly.

It takes will power to overcome a habit of long standing, but with determination and the desire to do her part in this, our war, the women of America will not be found lacking.

Eat plenty of vegetables, the salts and mineral matter which they contain are most essential to keep the blood in good condition and the body strong and well.

Make a better and bigger vegetable garden this year, have a variety of vegetables for each day and can any surplus while it is still fresh from garden. Dandelion greens are especially fine canned. They should be put into the cans within an hour from the time they have been growing.

Fruits as well as vegetables contain mineral salts and acids necessary to keep the body in good condition. Children should not be restricted as to fruits and vegetables, they need the iron, lime and a dozen other mineral salts found in such foods to build strong bodies. Serve water cress, pepper grass, spinach and dandelion instead of sulphur and molasses or drugs for the "spring fever."

Nellie Maxwell

Winona, Minn., dealers sell muskrat meat at 7 cents a pound.

Spring Colds Are the Worst

They lead to catarrh and pneumonia. They weaken the entire system and leave it unable to resist the sudden changes. They interfere with your digestion and lessen your activity. Neglected they soon become that dread disease known as systemic catarrh. Don't neglect them. It's costly as well as dangerous.

PERUNA Will Safeguard You

Have a box of Peruna Tablets with you for the sudden cold or exposure. Tone your system up with a regular course of the liquid Peruna, fortify it against colds, get your digestion up to normal, take care of yourself, and avoid danger. If you are suffering now begin the treatment at once. Give Nature the help she needs to throw off the catarrhal inflammation, and again become well.

Peruna has been helping people for 44 years. Thousands of homes rely on it for coughs, colds and indigestion. It's a good tonic for the weak, as well.

The Peruna Company
Columbus, Ohio

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.
PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

Wasted Energy.

"What a pity Narcissus, who pined away because he couldn't eat or sleep for admiring his own beauty, didn't live in these times."

"Why, how would that have helped him?"

"You poor boob, he could have kept on admiring himself and got a lot out of it as a movie idol."

Had To Quit Work

Gave Up Hope of Recovery, But Doan's Restored His Health. Has Been Well Since.

J. B. Ragless, carpenter, 210 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., says "My back gave out completely and I had to quit work. I could hardly endure the pain in my back and nights I tossed and turned, unable to sleep. Often in the morning my back was as stiff as a board, so that I couldn't stoop to dress myself. When I did manage to bend over, everything before me turned black. My head seemed to be whirling and sometimes I was so dizzy I had to grasp something to keep from falling. The kidney secretions were irregular in passage, getting me up at night and the passages burned crucly. I lost my appetite, was weak and listless and went down twenty-five pounds in weight. When I had almost given up hope, *Doan's Kidney Pills* cured me. Soon after, I passed an examination for life insurance and I'm glad to say my cure has lasted."

Mr. Ragless

Sworn to before me,
GEO. W. DEMPSTER, *Notary Public.*

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Supply and Demand.

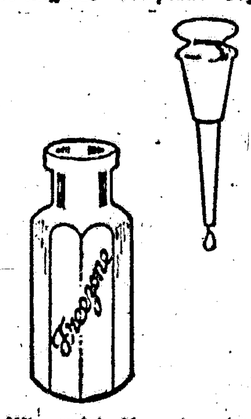
"Are the markets regulated by supply and demand?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Impecunious Smith. "The latest system I've heard was a limited supply of stuff and a large demand for money."

Many a man's belief in his superior wisdom makes a fool of him.

CORNS LIFT OUT! COSTS FEW CENTS

Drops of magic! Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little Freezone on a touchy corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it off with the fingers. No pain! Try it!



Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of discovery of the Cincinnati genius.

General Local News.

J. W. Isler was looking after business here Monday.

Jack Price and Miss Mary Howard attended the Red Cross Benefit Show at Fort Stanton Saturday night.

Messrs, Etchervary and Walker passed th ough Capitan Wednesday on their way to Carrizozo.

A. H. Dorsey, of Cactus Flat was a caller at the Mountaineer office Wednesday.

S. R. Moss was looking after business in Capitan the first of the week.

John L. Bryan, sr., has been spending the week in Capitan.

Henry Silva and Bony Zumora, from up in the Tucsons, were buying supplies in Capitan Tuesday.

W. H. Sellers has sold his store at Desco to W. H. Treylor and he and his family are off on an extended trip to the Rio country

J J Brown, of Fort Stanton, was over Tuesday in Capt. Vanzant's pl ce. We are glad to report that Mr Brown is looking much improved in health and able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs Will Marr, of Alto, were trading in Capitan Tuesday

Rev L. W. Carlton was down from Alto Tuesday

Robert Ferris was over from the north side Tuesday.

Henry Fritz has moved to Aldaz place which he recently purchased

Will Titsworth and Hunt Hobbs are on business at Roswell. Clark Hust, of Carrizozo, was among his Capitan friends Wednesday

Alfred DeBord is working evenings after school and Saturdays for the Capitan Mercantile Company

Buford Talley spent Sunday with his mother and sisters

Tim Barnes was making his weekly visit to Capitan Tuesday.

Deputy Sheriff Ed Harris made a trip to Desco last week and arrested Will McCarty on a warrant charging him with burglarizing Mrs Settles barn and carrying off several hams, some beans, etc

Ed Peters, the genial Irishman, of Parsons, was down this week greeting his Capitan friends

Postmaster Hu bert, of Lincoln, was looking after business here Wednesday and made the Mountaineer a short call

Jake Hulse and family have moved to Capitan and are occupying W R Read's house on the Hill

James M Dow and Earnest Hyts, of Lincoln, were callers at the Mountaineer office Tuesday while in Capitan.

Mr and Mrs John Lackey left today for ElPaso where Mrs. Lackey will undergo an operation for catarrh on the cheek.

Mrs T A Hagie and son Robert were attending to business in Capitan Tuesday.

Attention is called to the notes from Hondo in this paper. Among other interesting news items, there is an account of the auto accident which occurred there last Monday.

M H Lane and family have moved back to their place on Little Creek. Mr. DeBord and family are now occupying the Lane town residence.

Mr F. C. Stover, of San Patricio, pay the Mountaineer a call yesterday and ordered the paper sent to his daughter, Mrs. Maggie Reading, of Bellvue, Aricona.

Dr. J. R. Neal, of Lincoln, was a visitor to Capitan Thursday.

Frank Mc ure' the Baca Canyon Ranger, was here the first of the week.

John Johns, the well driller, was buying supplies here Wednesday.

Jose Gonzales, of Hondo, was a caller at the Mountaineer office Tuesday in company with H. Doyle Murray, of Tinnie. Mr. Gonzales was on his way to Albuquerque where his daughter, Miss Amelia is to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Buys 5000 Sheep.

Mr. Pete Etchervary has recently bought on the east plains 5000 sheep which he has brought to his ranch on the north side of the Capitan Mountain.

To Trade—

I have a gaod team of 6-year old mules to trade for a good team of gentle young mares weight not less than 1050 pounds.

S. H. Nickels.
Lincoln, N. M.

Wanted--

To buy, trade for, or lease a well drill. Write or call at this offine.

Auto service to any part of the country day or night.—Capitan Garage.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
029158—029470
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico
March 23, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Carl Fisher, member of Co. "K," 157 Infantry, of U. S. Army, at Camp Kearney, California, formerly of Capitan, New Mexico, who, on Sept. 12, 1914, and Oct. 29, 1914 made Original and Additional Homestead Entries, 029158 and 029470, for E½SW¼; the SE¼, Section 19: and N½ NE¼, Section 30, Township 9 S, Range 14 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before his Commanding officer of the said Company "K," 157 Infantry, U. S., at Camp Kearny, California, and the witnesses to appear before C. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M., on May 1, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John M. Read, Newt Kemp, Will Titsworth, William H. Fisher, all of Capitan, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Mch 27 April 24 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
029711
Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
March 21, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that George Kimbrell, Jr., of Picacho, N. M, who on Dec 17, 1914, made Homestead Entry. No 029711, for E½SE¼, Section 25, Township 11-S, Range 18 E; SW¼SW¼, Section 31, Township 11 S. Range 19 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Capitan, N. M., on April 29, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Salistino Virgil, Stephen A. Pierce, Willie E. Kimbrell, John Bell, all of Picacho, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Mch. 27 April 24 Register.

Wanted---

Second hand bags wanted.
The Titsworth Co.

Horse for Sale--

A good horse for sale; about 15 hands high, saddle, well, and work; black color. For particulars call at this.

JULIAN LUJAN

Adobe and Stone Building Contractor—Builds flues etc When needing anything in my line see me or leave your orders at the Mountaineer Office.

CAPITAN - : - NEW MEX.

MISS SARA AGUAYO
NOTRARY PUBLIC
At Titsworth Co's Store.

READ
...THIS...

Native Seed Corn
Cane Seed
Onion Setts
Studebaker Wagons
Cotton Waste
Drill Steel
Dry Batteries
Spark Plugs
Dynamite Fuse & Caps
Portland Cement
Lime
Blacksmith-Coal
Steel Roofing
Denatured Alcohal, Etc

The Titsworth
COMPANY

Ruidoso Saw Mill
H. H. LUCAS, Manager
Ruidoso, New Mexico.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
In the District Court, County of Lincoln, October Term, A. D. 1917. No. 2694.

E. C. Monroe, Plaintiff,
vs.
Cora G. Monroe, Defendant.

The defendant, Cora G. Monroe, is hereby notified that a suit in divorce has been commenced against her in the District Court for the County of Lincoln, State of New Mexico, by said E. C. Monroe, that unless she enter or cause to be entered her appearance in said suit on or before the 15th day of May, A. D. 1918, decree Pro Confesso therein will be rendered against you.

Spence & Merchant, Carrizozo, New Mexico, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

O. T. NYE,
Clerk.
By A. H. HARVEY,
Deputy.

Water Hauling.

If you need water see or ring 3 skorts and 1 long.
W. R. Read.

For Sale---

Some cheap hay and straw, also, some farming implements.
W. H. Fisher.
Capitan, N. M.

The Fisher Lumber Co. is stocking up for a spring trade Have the largest stock of material on hand that was ever brought to Capitan at one time They can fusnish nearly any thing needed in the building line. 47tf

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
031414
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
March 6, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that William H. Copeland, of Capitan, New Mexico, who, on April 5, 1915, made Homestead Entry, 031414, for Lots 3 and 4; S½NW¼, Section 2, Township 10 S, Range 13-E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Capitan, N. M, on April 15, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Charles L. Robinson, Robert A. Hunnicatt, William Brown, Reuben Copeland, all of Capitan, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON,
March 13, 1818. Register.

House for Rent--

A good 4-room house to rent; good cistern and out buildings, For particulars apply at this office.

For Sale---

One First Proof Safe in good concondition.
The Titsworth Co.

Hogs for Sale--

One thoroughbred Dareck boar and some sheats. Apply at this office for information.

You Will Appreciate

how fine these Florsheim shoes are when you come in and see them.

Florsheims are far above the average in quality, style and fit—known everywhere for the comfort and long service they give.

Be sure to see them before you buy your next pair.

The Florsheim SHOE

Zeigler Brothers
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

"A Good Habit"

To call at the Sunshine Pharmacy when in town and talk over those needs in the Drug line.

"We are in business for your Health" WE are EXPERTS make us prove it. Our stock is new and complete and it wont cost you any more to get the Best.

—A GOOD BUY WORD

SUNSHINE PHARMACY
"The DRUG STORE"

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
026970—035307
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico,
April 6, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Ysaquio Gonzales, of San Patricio, N, M, who, on Feb. 18. 1913, and Aug. 14, 1916, made Orignal and Additional Homestead Entries Nos. 026070 and 035307, for W½SW¼; SE¼SW¼, Section 27; NE¼SE¼. Section 28; W½W½, Section 34, Township 10-S, Range 16-E. N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Capitan. N. M., on May 13, 1918.

Claimant names as witneeses:

Leopoldo Gonzales, Manuel Corona, Julio Miranda, these of San Patricio, N. M., John Mackey, of Glencoe, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
April 10—May 9 Register.

Seed Potatoes for Sale--

I have a large supply of Snow Flake Irish potato seed for sale at 3 cents a pound.
W. G. Wells.
Parsons, N. M. 49t4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
030160
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
Feb. 21, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that Gregoria Montoya, of Encinoso, N. M., who, on Feb. 5, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 030160, for E½SE¼, Section 14; and E½NE¼, Section 23, Township 7-S, Range 15-E, N. M P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Capitan, N. M., on April 8, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Jesus B. Trujillo, Eugene Garcia, Sam Farmer, Adonio Montoya, all of Encinoso, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Mch 6—April 3 Register.

Good Clean Stock Feed For Sale.

—Twenty tons, some alfalfa, some fodder, and cane feed for sale.

JIM GONZALEZ & SONS,
Hondo, N. M.