THE CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER

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AN EPITOME OF LATE LIVE NEWS

CONDENSED RECORD OF THE PROGRESS OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FROM ALL SOURCES

SAVINGS, DOINGS, ACHIEVEMENTS, SUFFERINGS, HOPES AND FEARS OF MANKIND.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

WESTERN

Women of Kenosha, Wis., cast a majority of the ballots which changed the aldermanic form of municipal government to the city manager plan by a majority of 772 votes.

D. W. Robb, sheriff-preacher of Polk county, Iowa, has resigned as pastor of the Federated church, "to avoid criticism when I execute Orrie Cross and Eugene Weeks." Cross and Weeks will be hanged in April.

The Pine Lawn Bank, on the outskirts of St. Louis, was robbed of $2,500 by three bandits who escaped in an automobile. Three employes were compelled to lay on the floor, face downward, while the money was scooped into a sack.

Fire of undetermined origin partly destroyed the Turner building, one of the older business structures at Muskogee, Okla., causing damage estimated at $250,000. The Melton hotel occupied a large part of the building. The clothing stock of Max Davidson, which is valued at $150,000, was destroyed.

Two women, giving their names as Fay Foster and Marion Leonsal, were taken from the blind baggage of the Northern Pacific's eastbound North Coast Limited at Forsyth, Mont., and are being held in the Rosebud county jail pending advices from Seattle, where it is said they are wanted in connection with a big jewelry robbery.

WASHINGTON

Miss Garland Johnson of Bridgeport, W. Va., has just been awarded a $4,000 university scholarship for having written the best essay on "Good Roads and Highway Transport." The contest was conducted by the good roads and highway transport education committee of Washington, D. C., and the contest was open to all high school pupils.

The hope of the late Henry Stead, Australian publisher and journalist, that each nation touching on the Pacific ocean establish a "ministry of friendship," was conveyed to Secretary Hughes by Alexander Hume Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union. Mr. Ford said the hope was expressed by Mr. Stead in his "last written message" just prior to his death.

The treasury appropriation bill, the first of the annual appropriation measures, was passed by the Senate, carrying $420,272,000, as compared with $418,503,000 authorized by the House. Included was $9,250,000 for enforcement of prohibition and a new provision authorizing the government to concentrate bonded liquor in a few warehouses, to save expense of guarding. The bill goes to conference.

There is no parallel in the records of the bureau of markets and crop estimates to the fall of $21.22, or 59 per cent in the average value an acre of the ten crops constituting nine-tenths of all crop production, which occurred in the two years from 1919 to 1921, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture. The decline was found by the department to have been from $35.74 in 1919 to $14.52 in 1921.

President Harding will go before Congress within a few days with a plan for the establishment of an American merchant marine, it was stated after a White House conference. Chairman Lasker of the United States shipping board, Lasker confered with the President more than an hour concerning various plans for a shipping policy and submitted the plans agreed upon by the shipping board, after consultation with various shipping interests.

Censorship or control by the federal government over the motion picture industry was urged upon a Senate judiciary sub-committee by Rev. William S. Chase, Brooklyn pastor, who brought into the discussion the name of Postmaster General Hays. The hearing was on a resolution introduced by Senator Myers, Democrat, Montana, proposing an investigation of the motion picture industry based on charges that it has entered politics and has passed within the control of Lasky, Fox, Zukor, Carmmle and Loew, and that the influence is to be exerted to obtain the repeal of censorship laws already enacted and prevent enactment of further legislation to supervise the industry.

Exports of manufactures fell off by $2,000,000,000, shipments out of the country of raw materials dropped by nearly $1,000,000,000, and foodstuffs exports declined by about $500,000,000 during 1921, the Commerce Department announced. Imports showed similar declines in the various groups of commodities.

Railroads and public utilities throughout the country have been advised by government officials to stock up to capacity with coal before April 1, in the face of the bituminous strike, which appears inevitable at this time.

FOREIGN

The government economy committee, headed by Sir Eric Geddes, will recommend a cut of £40,000,000 in army and navy expenditures, according to the Westminster Gazette in London.

The pearl market of Paris, which considers itself the market of the world, has suffered a slump. A necklace of Oriental pearls, valued by the experts at 1,500,000 francs, has just been sold by public auction for only 400,000 francs.

Gen. Bramwell Booth has just announced that the Salvation Army intends almost immediately to put into operation a scheme for the early transfer of 10,000 British women to the dominions. Every one of them will be going to assured employment.

While the War Department of Mexico is struggling for a budget of 125,000,000 pesos and the Department of Public Education for 50,000,000, the Department of the Interior has to defend its budget of only 2,000,000, the most modest that any of the cabinet officers has, as yet, presented to the consideration of Congress.

Elsa Anderson, the only Swedish woman to hold an aviator's certificate, was killed at Askersund. Four thousand spectators were watching her make a flight, and were horrified when Miss Anderson, in attempting a parachute descent from the machine, fell like a plummet to the earth. The parachute failed to open and she plunged 2,000 feet to death.

An ounce of gold purchases 17.22 hours of labor in the United States; 50.16 hours in Britain; 95.50 hours in Japan; 117.31 hours in France and 201.60 hours in Germany, said C. J. Hannon, member of Parliament for the Moseley division of Birmingham, quoting statistics in the course of an address to the members of the National Union of Manufacturers at Birmingham, England.

What appears to be a world record for taxi-riding—a 500-mile jaunt from Montreal to New York—was disclosed in court when Frank Valentine, manager of a local club, appeared as defendant in a suit for $453.75 taxi bills at Montreal. It is alleged that when recently Mildred Gillmour balked at paying a $3,000 fine for violating the Quebec prohibition law, she jumped into a taxi which Valentine had hired and started for New York.

GENERAL

Col. Henry S. Graves, former chief forester of the United States, is to return as dean of the Yale forest school, it has been announced. Dean James William Toumey is to resume his more purely scientific work.

The family of Orlando Harbisch, a teacher, consisting of himself, his wife, Mrs. Mary Harbisch, and an 18-months-old child, were found dead in their home at McKees Rock, Pa. An examination revealed gas escaping from a stove.

Miss Genevieve Reynolds, a member of Robert B. Mantell's Shakespearean Company for thirty years, died of pneumonia after a few hours' illness at Chicago. Lynn Pratt, Lambs Club, New York, and a brother in California have been notified. Miss Reynolds had been on the stage for nearly half a century, according to Mr. Mantell.

Three persons were killed and four injured at Newark, Ohio, when their bob sled was struck by an automobile. They had almost reached the foot of a mile-long hill when they crashed head-on into an automobile coming up the hill. The sled was said to have been on the wrong side of the road. Only one member of the coasting party was uninjured.

Archibald Birse, a Chicago tailor, is $50,000 richer for having taken a few stitches in a pair of torn trousers thirty-four years ago. Ernest De St. Giles, insurance expert and author, left this amount to Birse, who befriended him when De St. Giles came to Chicago thirty-four years ago, penniless. Birse sewed the insurance man's trousers and treated him for the 50 cent charge.

Part of his shinbone transferred to his jaw to correct an imperfection in his chin, Henry F. Melly, Jr., of Brooklyn, recently fell on the ice, cracking a skin from which the fragment had been removed. His death from shock was announced after he had been made ready for a second operation, needed to mend his fractured jaw and his chin.

N. G. Newmark, acting of the American War Dealers' Association of New York, was arrested by federal agents on a complaint charging him with being implicated in a conspiracy to defraud the federal government out of war sales taxes said to approximate $2,000,000. Morris Rosenblum, a former deputy collector of internal revenue, and Herman Schuss were arrested on similar charges.

His skull fractured when he was playfully tipped out of bed by a fraternity brother at Hamilton College, William Duncan Saunders, son of Dr. A. P. Saunders of the faculty of the college, died in a Utica, N. Y., hospital. The young man, a freshman, felt no ill effects at first from falling on his head, but later became unconscious. He was 18 years old, the youngest student in the college.

Of the 40,301 cases tried by the Traffic Court in New York city during 1921, 1,020 chauffeurs were sent to jail on straight sentences, and 1,890 drivers went to jail in default of payment of fines. Since the court was opened in June, 1919, the fines collected have totaled $1,850,180.

A slump of nearly 40,000,000 net tons from the average of six preceding years in great lakes shipping was recorded in 1921, according to the annual report made public by William Livingstone, president of the Lake Carriers' Association.

Southwest News From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Through the efforts of the Roswell, N. M., Kiwanis club a big program has been provided for this year for the local Boy Scouts, part of which is the erection of a large cabin in the Capitan mountains.

The Mesilla Valley National Farm Loan Association was formally organized at a meeting in the temple of agriculture at Las Cruces, N. M., Jan. 19, when these officers and directors were elected for the year.

Banks in the southern part of Arizona are in a satisfactory condition, according to Charles W. Fairfield, state auditor and superintendent of banks, who has made an inspection of the state banking institutions.

A movement has been started in Carlsbad, N. M., to form a new paving district and have all the work done this year while the main street paving is in progress. If the plans are carried out all the principal streets of the city will be paved.

As far as its financial resources are concerned, Silver City, N. M., stands in the front rank with the other cities of the state, according to the recent reports given out by the banks of the city. The combined resources of the three banks of the city are now over $3,000,000 and the combined deposits total up towards $2,000,000.

Contempt proceedings against the Arizona Eastern Railroad Company were instituted by the Corporation Commission at Phoenix on the ground that the railroad refused to permit a representative of the commission to inspect its books. Officials of the company were directed to appear before the commission Feb. 15.

Attorney General W. J. Galbraith of Arizona, in an opinion, outlined the procedure to be followed by members of the Legislature who may contemplate resigning. Any one who may wish to resign should do so in writing to the presiding officer of the House of which he is a member, and the presiding officer should in turn transmit it to the governor, Galbraith said.

Work preparatory to resumption of mining and smelting operations will be commenced at once on the Old Dominion Company's properties at Globe, Ariz., it was announced by W. G. McBride, general manager of the company. In normal times, the company has employed as high as 1,500 workers and has produced about 3,000,000 pounds of copper bullion a month.

Judge Sam G. Bratton of Clovis, N. M., has six murder cases in his district to be tried in the next few months in Curry, Roosevelt, De Baca and Quay counties. The peculiar features of most of the cases is the fact hat nearly all of them have grown out of quarrels between kinspeople and three of them are where the brothers-in-law have been killed.

Robert A. Rogers, former district ranger of the Coronado national forest reserve, is now at the head of the federal horticultural board which is located at Nogales, Ariz. The duties of the board will be the inspection and regulation of importation of horticultural products from Mexico with a view to preventing the influx of diseased plants into the United States.

Organization of the first reserve army of Mexico has been completed, and, according to a Mexican War Department bulletin received at Nogales, Ariz., it includes 133 generals and 725 regimental field officers, all retired from active service, but subject to call in time of need. Provision also has been made for the retirement of other veteran officers and their addition to the reserve force.

At a recent fire drill at the schools of Carrizozo, N. M., all the pupils were out of the buildings in 47 seconds. The drills are held every week and in case of fire it is thought that this would be plenty of time for the children to get out of the buildings.

Without any further examination, Ernest Ruth, Jr., of Raton, N. M., will enter the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., on the credits he received at the Colfax County High School. All the credits to made in the local schools have been accepted and Ruth will enter the school some time in June. Mr. Ruth brings honor not only to himself, but to the county and to the school from which he graduated.

The Stromquist Engineering Company of Albuquerque has been awarded the contract for the heating and plumbing in the new hotel which is now being built by Charles Clay at Jemez Springs. The new hotel is to be Pueblo type, will be called the La Fontanna (the Hope) and will cater to all-the-year around vacationists. If the present plans are carried out the new hostelry will be completed in time for the opening of tourist business next spring.

According to word received from Tucson, Ariz., the trial of Mrs. Hattie Lulie, who is charged by an indictment in the Federal Court at Tucson with receiving stolen money belonging to the government, in connection with the robbery of the Bisbee postoffice, has been set for Thursday, Feb. 9.

The killing of Ambrosio Sandoval by William Coleman, foreman of the Daggs & Co. sheep outfit of Prescott, Ariz., on the Tonto trail, was accidental homicide, according to a verdict returned by the coroner's jury which investigated the shooting.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS

Furnished by U. S. BUREAU OF MARKETS Washington D.C.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Hay.

Eastern hay markets dull with prices tending downward. Colder weather in West stimulating demand, however, and markets in that section were fairly firm. Receipts and country loadings generally light. No. 1 timothy quoted Jan. 25: New York, $28; Philadelphia, $23; Pittsburgh, $22.50; Cincinnati, $19.75; Chicago, $23; Minneapolis, $15.50; Kansas City, $13.75. No. 1 alfalfa: Kansas City, $20; Memphis, $25; Minneapolis, $21. No. 1 prairie: Kansas City, $10; Minneapolis, $16.50; Chicago, $17.

Cotton.

Spot cotton prices declined 46 points during the week, closing at 16.58c per lb. New York March futures declined 59 points, closing at 17.05c.

Grain.

Market had fair undertone during the week and prices advanced; Chicago May wheat up 2½c, closing at $1.15; Chicago May corn up ½c, closing at 58⅝c. Principal market factors were: Drouth and cold weather in Southwest, improved milling demand and strong cash markets, and reports on farm reserve stocks and visible supply. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 3 red winter wheat, $1.23; No. 2 hard winter wheat, $1.13; No. 3 mixed corn, 49c; No. 4 yellow corn, 49c; No. 4 white oats, 30c. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa, 50c; No. 1 dark northern wheat in central North Dakota, $1.11½; No. 2 hard winter wheat in central Kansas, $1. For the week Minneapolis May wheat advanced 2½c, closing at $1.22; Kansas City May wheat, 2c, closing at $1.08⅝, and Winnipeg May wheat, 1½c, closing at $1.20⅝.

Dairy Products.

Butter markets firm following recent declines. Supply barely equal to demand, although following advances of past two days many interest was shown in under grades. Closing prices, 92 score, New York, 39c, Chicago, 36c; Philadelphia, 37c; Boston, 37½c.

Live Stock and Meats.

Compared with a week ago, hogs, sheep, lamb and veal calves at Chicago showed advances, while beef and butcher cattle were weak to lower. Hogs ranged from 10c to 40c higher; fat lamb 25c to 90c higher, and yearlings 25c to $1 higher. Feeding lambs and fat ewes advanced 25c per 100 lbs. Veal calves ranged from $1.25 to $1.50 higher. Beef steers declined 10c to 30c. Butcher cows were practically unchanged. Feeder steers averaged 25c lower for the week. Chicago prices: Hogs, top, $8.90; bulk of sales, $8.25 to $8.60; medium and good beef steers, $6.65 to $9; butcher cows and heifers, $3.65 to $7.60; feeder steers, $5.15 to $6.75; light and medium weight veal calves, $8.00 to $11.25; fat lambs, $13 to $14; feeding lambs, $10.60 to $12.75; yearlings, $8.75 to $12.75; fat ewes, $5.25 to $3.

With the exception of fresh pork loins, eastern wholesale fresh meat prices were practically the same as those of a week ago. Beef and veal were steady, and the same was true of lamb, and except for declines of about $1 reported at one market. Pork loins ranged from 50c higher to $1 lower. Beef, $12 to $14; veal, $10 to $20; lamb, $24 to $27; mutton, $12 to $16; light pork loins, $16.50 to $18; heavy loins, $11.50 to $14.50.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Potato markets inactive. Cold weather hindering handling. Western New York f. o. b. market up 7c, at $2.00 to $2.10 per 100 lbs. sacked round whites. Eastern city markets, $2.25 to $2.40. Other leading producing sections declined 5c to 10c during week. Northern round whites now $1.75 to $1.80 f. o. b. Wisconsin shipping points, $1.65 to $1.70 Minnesota points. Chicago carlot sales weakened to $1.85 to $2 per 100 lbs. sacked. Bulk Maine Green Mountains down 5c f. o. b., at $1.66 to $1.71, sacked stocks steady, Boston, at $2.35 to $2.65.

Apple markets nearly steady. Sales limited because of weather. New York Baldwins, A2½ inch, weakened at shipping points to $6.15 to $7 f. o. b., steady in consuming markets at $7 to $7.50. Extra fancy boxed Winesaps now $8 to $8.25 in Wenatchee district, with few sales.

New York and northern Danish type cabbage weaker. Shipments of southern cabbage increasing. Western New York f. o. b. market down $3 to $2.50 per ton. Jobbing sales in eastern cities down $5, at $37 to $40. Northern Danish weakened in Chicago to $30 to $44. Texas early flat type, $35 f. o. b., with city markets, $50 to $60.

DENVER LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.

Demand here is not very urgent for anything but the better classes of beef cattle, and the mediocre grades offered for sale never meet with the favor that guarantees an active trade.

California buyers have been in the local market for several days now, and it is reported that they will continue in attendance for a little longer. These buyers are reported to have purchased thousands of head of beef cattle in the feed lots of this state, and shipments west already have been started.

Best steers sold at $6.67 and $6.85 and common kinds ranged from $5.25 to $6.50. Extra fancy, well-fitted steers are quoted at $7 to $7.25 and it is believed by most traders that such stock could show enough class to bring $7.50.

The female division experienced similar conditions. A good grade of cows sold at $5.25 to $6.50 and some good heifers changed hands at $5.75 with less desirable kinds at $5.50 and $5.35. Choice to fancy heifers are quoted at $6 to $6.50.

The feeder and stocker division of the market was still more quiet. Best steers were quoted at $6 to $6.25, but nothing was offered that sold in that range of prices. The offering was very meager and of common class.

Hogs.

Small killers paid $8.35 for one load of prime hogs and $8.30 for another good load. Packers top was $8.20 and bulk of sales ranged from $8 to $8.20. Most of the stock offered was of the light killing kind, but the quality was only fair and aside from the top load, nothing was offered that could be considered fancy. Heavy output hogs were quoted at $5.75 to $6 and a few bunches of stockers and feeders changed hands at $6.75.

Sheep.

Several loads of good butcher material sold for $12.85, which was the best price. Good grades ranged down to $12 and a fair trade was noted from $11.70 to $12.

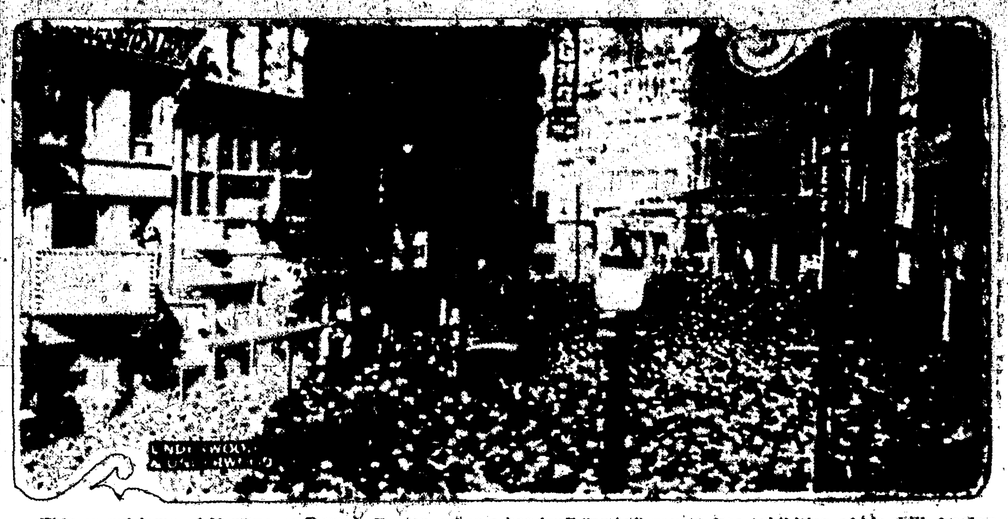
Demand for shed lambs was good and owing to a shortage on the local market and prices in that division have been steadily mounting of late. Choice kinds are quoted at $6.75 to $7. Only a few loads were offered and the stock was of only a fair quality. Sales were reported at $6.25 flat.

METAL MARKETS.

Colorado settlement prices:

Bar silver (American)	69½
Bar silver (foreign)	65½

Boston Folk Thought This Was a Free Show



This crowd jammed Newspaper Row, in Boston, when a handcuff "artist" gave a free exhibition of his skill, freeing himself from a straightjacket as he was lowered headfirst from a roof. The joke was that it wasn't altogether free, for a big collection was taken up for a charity fund.

Most Awesome of Volcanoes

Kilauea in Hawaii Is Perpetual Show Place, Performing Day and Night.

LAVA IS CONSTANTLY BOILING

Crater Covers an Area of 2,700 Acres and Is Eight Miles in Circumference—Paved Highway Leads to It From Hilo, 30 Miles Away.

Hilo, T. H.—On the island of Hawaii—the big island, as it is called, of the Hawaiian group—is located the only tame volcano in the world. It is a perpetual show place, performing day and night and at times putting on a demonstration that is awe-inspiring in its grandeur and manifested power. On both occasions boat excursions are run here from Honolulu and other island towns. It was only last March that Kilauea belched forth a flood of molten lava that flowed in giant streams over the vast floor of the circular crater that surrounds the active pit of Halemaumau. The big crater covers an area of 2,700 acres and is eight miles around. The pit of constantly boiling, steaming and screeching lava and gas is situated almost in the center of the original crater. The active volcanic pit is more than three miles in circumference.

Has No Counterpart.

From a topographical standpoint the volcano of Kilauea has no counterpart. There leads to the very rim of the crater a paved highway, all the way from Hilo, 31 miles. The only visible hint that is given one that a volcano is anywhere around is the white sulphur fumes that may be seen during the day and the glowing red of reflected fire from the live pit at night.

So easy is the grade of the highway that the rise from sea level to an altitude of 4,000 feet in less than thirty miles is scarcely noticed, except by the increased chilliness of the air. Then suddenly at a turn in the ferned road there bursts into view the black, undulating crater of Kilauea, and there comes to one's ears the hissing of the giant cauldron of gas and molten lava in the pit of Halemaumau. The automobile is run through a pass in the outer rim and out upon the hardened lava. The remaining short distance to the performing center is made on foot.

Owing to the accessibility this volcano is visited by hundreds of tourists every year. It is in no way linked together with the work-day life of the people of the surrounding territory and the home visitors that whatever dangers there may be in its occasional lava flows are lost sight of. During the eruption of last March some of the visitors came near being cut off by the streams of lava which flowed over the enormous sink that surrounds the main crater. Even small children ventured close to the lapping columns of molten froth that rolled out of the fiery pit.

Hotel at Crater's Edge.

Upon the very edge of the big crater is built the Volcano House, a modern hotel where the guests may view the performances of the restless monster from the windows of their rooms or from the restful chairs upon the verandas. Many times during the day light tremors of earthquakes may be felt at the hotel, and on all sides of the building white fumes of sulphur constantly pour forth from cracks in the lava formation. For miles around the main crater of Kilauea dips to be seen evidences of vast destruction wrought by the volcano in times past, all going to show that its present long period of comparative passivity may be only a prelude to another disastrous performance.

It is at Kilauea that the most thorough scientific study of volcanoes and earthquakes ever undertaken is in progress. This work is in charge of Prof. Thomas A. Jaggar, Jr. He conducts an observatory and seismological station upon the brink of the volcano, where every phase and movement of the lava pit and the earth tremors are recorded day by day. This research work has already resulted in many valuable discoveries, some of which promise to be of much practical value in the future, it is asserted.

For one thing, the conclusion has been reached that the underground fires of Kilauea may be used for industrial purposes. At the last session of the Hawaiian legislature a bill was introduced appropriating $25,000 to make borings in the floor of the big crater to test the heat supply for power purposes. While this measure failed of final passage because of the rush of other measures that were deemed of more importance, it is regarded as practically assured that the next legislature will make the desired appropriation. It is stated that the use of this heat in a large power plant or piping it to sugar mills and other industries could be easily accomplished.

Power Possibility.

"Volcano power for human use is a possibility," said Professor Jaggar, for heat is power, and chemists generate heat. Earth steam is used directly near Volterra in Italy. Year stored of earth steam exist in Japan, Iceland, California, Italy, New Zealand. There is no steam generated at Kilauea, but there is a furnace of pitching volcanic chemicals, with sulphur, rock salt, alum and epsom salts as by-products, so that boring may discover very interesting temperatures and minerals. It is not proposed by boring to tap a steam jet, nor, merely to discover hot rock, the bore-hole would immediately cool it off. The source of renewable energy in a volcanic boring, is chemical process. Cracks near the pit of Halemaumau in Kilauea volcano have opened from time to time. They got hotter and hotter until they became glowing furnaces, emitting apparently merely hot air. If a boring will start such a furnace, then 20 holes at such a place will run a respectable steel engine."

Rising to a height of 13,000 feet only a few miles from Kilauea is the great volcano of Mauna Loa, which has intermittent eruptions, the last one of great violence beginning in October, 1919, and continuing for five months, the flow coming from a split in the mountain far down upon its flanks. The black rolls of treacle lava flowed for miles through the sandlands, forests and bare rock slopes, finally dripping into the sea, where giant clouds of steam rose day and night. Myriads of sea fish were killed by the boiling water.

Scientific Possibilities.

Speaking of results that may come from the research work which he is conducting, Professor Jaggar said:

"Probably the most far-reaching use which can be made of the results of chemical and exploratory work dealing with the cores from Kilauea will be the application of the knowledge of mining. Ores of copper and the precious metals occur near volcanic rocks. Sulphur is closely associated with them. Copper sulphide has been found repeatedly in the glowing cracks of Hawaiian lava. Sulphides may exist underground in the hot region, and such discovery would be interesting to mining engineers."

Professor Jaggar's volcanic study at Kilauea has already reached the point where it is known that violent eruptions may be foretold almost to the minute, and in ample time to give warning to all persons who may be in danger of the outburst. The same is true as to tidal waves that may be produced by volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.

"Our little laboratory at Kilauea," he said, "was started by an unselfish group of business men of Hawaii. They are planting volunteer stations with earthquake instruments and will reap a crop of new discoveries. A similar group in Massachusetts, with the encouragement and publicity that the Springfield Republican could give, placed a man at Naples for volcanic research, and now they are helped, not by Carnegie's great benefaction. The Carnegie Institute also is extending the work to the earthquakes of California under a man who was formerly seismologist of the Hawaiian observatory."

Invention Allows Moving Plane to Take Up Fuel

Paris.—An invention recently perfected by Godfrey Cabot of Cambridge, Mass., designed to make possible the taking up of fuel by an airplane in motion, aroused great interest at the first congress on aerial navigation held here.

Transatlantic air travel would be greatly facilitated by this method, as stops at "airmen's islands" would not be necessary at intervals in the Atlantic ocean and airplanes would have much additional space available for passengers and mail, which otherwise would be taken up by fuel sufficient for one crossing.

Mr. Cabot thinks that transatlantic air navigation will be a paying proposition within fifteen years, provided airplanes do not carry fuel enough for an entire trip. With a minimum of fuel and a maximum of space for mail and passengers, it could be made a successful enterprise, Mr. Cabot said. He argued that ocean crossings would be quite ordinary occurrences within a few years.

Man Pays Shoemaker's Bill After 42 Years

La Plata, Md.—Wesley Bowlo, a retired shoemaker of this town, was much surprised a few days ago by receiving pay for a pair of shoes he made a customer forty-two years ago. At that time Mr. Bowlo made for each of three brothers, one of whom was the debtor, a pair of calf-skin boots.

This man soon left Charles county without paying his bill, and Mr. Bowlo had not heard of him since.

The debtor made a personal trip to La Plata to pay his bill. He found Mr. Bowlo and made himself known to him. He said this was the only bill he owed and he wished to clear that obligation. He then offered Mr. Bowlo $1.50 for his work and asked if that would square the deal with him. Mr. Bowlo was perfectly willing to close the account for that amount and the matter was settled. The debtor then stated that he has lived in Montgomery county thirty years on one farm.

CHARLES HOPES TO RETURN

Exiled Emperor Calls Hungary His Fatherland and Counts on Loyalty.

Budapest, Hungary.—"I regard Hungary as my fatherland. I am also convinced that I will return to Hungary." Former Emperor Charles is quoted as making this declaration to the correspondent of a Budapest newspaper who interviewed him at Funchal, Madeira, where he is in exile.

"I have the highest esteem for the loyalty of Count Andrassy. Count Apponyi and Count Sigray and whatever happens I do not doubt the loyalty of the Hungarian nation," added Charles.

Count Hunyadi, a faithful follower of the former emperor, has been obliged to leave Funchal, being unable to bear the expenses of living there.

Oil on Indian Lands.

Billings, Mont.—Enter the Montana Indian oil magnets. The Crows, on their reservation near here, already have begun to receive payment for their oil lands or wells, or both. Oil fields on the reservation give great promise, it is said, and several Indian millionaires may soon be created. The Crows long since abandoned Indian habits and customs and to a large extent Indian speech. The only difference wealth will make will be in luxury and display.

OUR FEATURE SECTION

Department Devoted to Attractive Magazine Material

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

DEPENDENT ON OTHERS

TO PEOPLE who harbor the foolish idea that they are not dependent on others, there is sure to come at some period of their existence a rude awakening.

And this is true of everybody, the man or woman with five talents and those with but one talent. It is true of you!

It is immaterial how able you may be, how much money you may have, or how exalted you may be, you will, as you go through life, eventually discover that aside from your ability and wealth, you are largely dependent on others for most of your daily comforts and happiness.

Argue this as you may from the abstract to the real, and turn back again to the beginning, you will find that your dependence on others is one of the most incontestable facts in the world

And it is only when you soberly ask yourself why, that the truth comes with overwhelming force.

* * *

Self-dependence will not endure logical scrutiny.

It cannot stand the simple test of common sense.

From birth till death, men and women of every degree are dependent on one another, forced by a natural law to rely on one another for support and favor.

Everything worth having comes from others.

Love, companionship, power and fame are the priceless gifts bestowed upon you by the kindly hearts and generous hands of those who are traveling beside you through life's sunshine and shadows.

And you, whether aware of it or not, are giving something of which you are possessed to weld a link in this endless chain of dependence, being constantly beaten into new form and character on the anvil of Time.

* * *

Those who should understand each other with a fulness impossible otherwise, should make daily notes of their inability to help or provide themselves without outside assistance.

These notes may pain sharply as they are set down in long rows, but if they are studied in the right spirit, they will soon sweeten the bitterness in the soul and allay the rancor.

Indeed, if this should be done regularly, with good-will towards all mankind, the world will soon become a better place to live in, the needless animosities between man and nations would cease, and all hearts would beat happily in spiritual harmony.

(Copyright.)

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

BASED ON EXPERIENCE

IT IS decision or the lack of it that makes the difference between first class and second class men.

No man is fit to command an army or even a company of infantry unless he has decision

Hesitation in time of war is fatal It is dangerous and destructive in times of peace

No man can always make up his mind quickly and be sure he is right every time

But the man who does this oftenest is the man who gets furthest in the world

All important leaders of action or thought are men of decision.

This is particularly true of executives who have many men under them. To such men hesitation means lost time hundreds of hours of it, and is not to be tolerated

But be very careful, in cultivating decision, to base it on experience

It will be anything but an advantage to be able to make up your mind quickly if you make it up wrong every time

Neither you nor I would be able to decide instantly between two reports of engineers as to the best course to run a railroad

A railroad president or general manager who was worth his salt could decide very shortly

He could do so because years of experience would have taught him how to weigh the question and to decide for the combination that meant the easiest grades and the most traffic.

But we can, or at least ought to, be able to decide our own problems without much waste of time

We ought not to hesitate more than half an hour over the choice of a suit of clothes or more than ten seconds over the choice of a necktie

Yet even to make trivial choices such as these requires a knowledge of ourselves which is not lightly acquired

Learn to decide for decision means efficiency But learn to decide right. Base decision on thought and experience, and it is not very likely to go wrong

(Copyright)

KIDDIES SIX

By Will M. Maupin

FOR ME

I ASK not wealth or golden store,
Nor right to rule my fellow man,
Just this I ask, and nothing more,
To live my life as best I can.

I ask not fame, nor high estate,
Nor argosies upon the sea,
I only ask that loved ones wait
To give sweet welcome unto me

I ask no crown of high finance,
Nor plaudits from the crowing throng.
I only ask a man's fair chance
To save my loved ones from all wrong.

I ask not for the pomp and power
Of those who rule from golden throne.
I only ask that every hour
I can provide well for my own.

(Copyright.)

SCHOOL DAYS

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK by Nellie Maxwell

Come out! Come lightly out to play
Like children and like gods, this day—
Over the hills and far away.
—Fannie S Gifford.

CAKES TO BE EATEN THE DAY THEY ARE BAKED

ALL shortcakes are best served hot from the oven, and so are blueberry gems, those delicious berry-filled cakes which we enjoy in the season Cakes which are not rich enough to keep well should be eaten the same or the following day they are baked.

Feather Cake.

Cream three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three-fourths of a cupful of sugar, a little at a time until the whole is light. Drop in the yolk of an egg and beat until light. Sift one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour, add two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat this into the first mixture, alternating with one-half cupful of milk, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of grated orange rind and three drops of vanilla. Fold in the white of the egg beaten stiff and bake in a sheet. Serve broken in pieces with a fork.

Rose Cake.

Cream one-half cupful of butter, add one and three-fourths cupfuls of sugar, a little at a time until the whole is creamy. Sift two and three-fourths cupfuls of flour three times, then add three tablespoonfuls of baking powder and sift again. Add the flour to the butter, alternating with one cupful of sweet milk and then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of five eggs. Take half the batter and color with a little fruit coloring, flavor with rose and the white with pistachio. Drop spoonfuls of each into an angel food pan. Bake fifty minutes to an hour in a moderate oven. Turn out on a thick cloth and do not slice until perfectly cold.

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YOUR HAND

How to Read Your Characteristics and Tendencies—the Capabilities or Weaknesses That Make for Success or Failure as Shown in Your Palm.

THE FINGER NAILS

WE FIND sometimes in the hand of a woman short nails combined with the following characteristics:

The line of the heart (the upper of the two lines crossing the palm horizontally) is short, and the head line underneath it is straight and inclined to turn up toward the finger of Mercury, the little finger. The mount of Mercury is flat and covered with lines, and the mounts of the moon and of Mars (at the outside of the edge of the palm) are high. The joints of the hand are very plainly visible.

These are the marks of a woman of harsh disposition and quarrelsome nature, and they are made more strong by the shortness of the nails. For a confirmation of this sign of quarrelsomeness, consult the triangle formed by the line of life, the line of the head and the line of health. If there is a decided cross to be perceived in this triangle, we may say with fairly good assurance that the disposition of the possessor is pugnacious and quarrelsome.

(Copyright)

THE ROMANCE OF WORDS

"SANDWICH"

LORD SANDWICH, who held high rank in England during the latter part of the Eighteenth century, not only gave his name to the chain of islands discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, but it is also from him that the slice of meat or cheese or the like between two pieces of bread gets its name.

It was because of the earl of Sandwich's aversion to wasting even a moment of time, that the "sandwich," as we know it, came into being. At his office in the admiralty he made it a rule to pay no attention to any letter that was more than a page in length, saying that anyone can state everything they have to say in a single page, and that, if the petition was longer, he wouldn't have anything to do with it because it was wasteful of the writer's time and of his. The same principle governed his hours of play. He was an inveterate gambler, and it was for him unusual for him to sit for 12 to 14 hours at a stretch, watching the fall of the cards.

At such times it was his custom to summon the waiter and order "whatever food happens to be in the house." Cold meat and bread were usually forthcoming, so the earl would slip a slice of the former between two slices of the latter and devour it with great relish. Soon it became the fashion to serve "sandwiches"—always spelled with a capital—at the various functions of the day, and this time-saving device of an English lord gave rise to a word which is common wherever the language is spoken.

(Copyright)

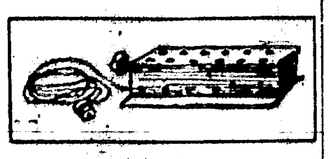
HOT BRICK PLAN GOOD IN WINTER

Electrical Connection in Garage Eliminates Many Starting Troubles in Morning.

KEEP WATER FROM FREEZING

Quick Start Can Be Made by Use of Vaporizer—Mixture of Salt and Glycerin Will Keep Snow and Rain From Sticking.

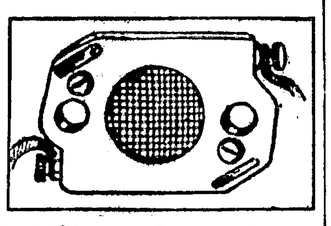
If there is electrical connection to the garage there should be no trouble starting off in the morning. The "hot brick" method electrified may be used



Hot Brick Device.

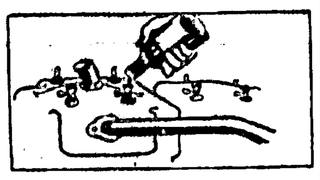
to keep the water system from freezing and the engine warm. Merely place the appliance on the engine and turn on the switch.

Instant starting in cold weather is promised by the use of this electric vaporizer. It is a heat-resisting case,



Electric Vaporizer Facilitates Starting.

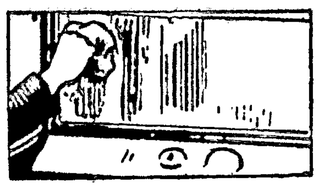
holding four wire screens, and is placed between the carburetor and intake manifold. The battery current heats the wires for about ten seconds, thus preheating the intake air and



Priming an Engine.

sprayed gasoline and facilitating the starting.

To prime the engine for starting, pour a mixture of high test gasoline and ether into each cylinder through the priming cups at the top. Then



Keep Off Rain or Snow.

limber up the engine with the crank and starting will come easily.

Prevent cold drafts coming up through the openings for the clutch and brake pedals, by gluing a piece of sheet rubber or leather to the bottom of the toe board, with merely a slit for the pedal arm.

To prevent rain or snow from sticking to the windshield, mix about two ounces of glycerin with one ounce of water and a dram of salt. Apply this to the glass with a cheesecloth. Wipe in a vertical direction only, so that the mixture will allow the rain to flow down and off the glass.

DO NOT BE IN HURRY IN STORMY WEATHER

Some Drivers Have Real Fear Something May Happen.

Careful Inspection of Car Before Beginning Lengthy Journey and Use of Plenty of Common Sense Are Essential.

Some automobile drivers have a real fear of driving in the winter rains along city pavements and country highways. There is a constant dread in the mind that something adverse may happen at a critical moment; the car may skid, something may go wrong with the steering gear or the automobile may fail to perform up to the proper standard in negotiating a steep grade.

"Fears of winter driving would be greatly lessened," declared E. E. Caister, director of sales for the Standard Steel Automotive corporation, "if the motorist would use plenty of common sense in the matter of actual driving, together with a careful inspection of his automobile before a lengthy journey is undertaken. One of the really great errors that a driver can make in traveling during the winter months is to imagine that he can proceed at the same rate of speed that is possible during the dry months.

"Of course, the pavements, after the oil has been washed off by the early rains, are in no sense a danger, yet it is well to observe proper precaution and play safe. The reason for driving at a slower speed in the winter months than during the summer is that a motorcar cannot be brought to an abrupt stop as easily on a wet pavement as is the case on a dry stretch of roadway. The brakes may be applied but if the car is going at a high rate of speed it is not at all certain that it will not slide just enough to cause a collision at a curve or a railroad crossing."

TIRE LOG WILL HELP OWNER

Use Small Note Book and Keep Accurate Record of Date Put on, Taken Off and Mileage.

Do you keep a tire log? It will help a lot when you go to the adjuster with your tale of woe. Use a small note book and give a separate page to each tire. Rule off five vertical columns. Label them as follows: Date put on, speedometer reading, date taken off, speedometer reading, mileage. Make the partial totals in the last column and add any other information necessary, such as kind of weather, etc.

GOOD TEST FOR VENT PIPES

In Filling, if Clear, Fact Will Be Indicated by Overflow of Water Over End.

In filling the radiator of the car, allow enough water to pass in to bring the level over the end of the vent pipe. If this pipe is clear, as it always should be, the fact will be indicated by the overflowing of the water through it. If it is not clear, the water will overflow through the filter cap and not through the vent pipe, which should be attended to at once.

PROPER CHAINS SAVE TIRES

Without Them Wheels Tend to Spin Around More or Less Rapidly on Slippery Surfaces.

Many motorists seem to believe that tire chains induce wear; not if they are properly used. Without tire chains the drive wheels tend to spin around more or less on slippery surfaces. Sharp pieces of stone, cinders and other similar material in the road cut the rubber and scrape it deeply, a condition that does not arise when the chains are in place.

BLACKBOARD LECTURES GIVEN TO OFFENDING BROOKLYN MOTORISTS

Offending motorists brought before Magistrate Flatt in the traffic court, Brooklyn, are punished in a rather novel manner. They are compelled to listen to a blackboard lecture, delivered by Policeman John M. Finnerty on traffic regulations and the rules of the road as shown in the photograph.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTS

Oil joints should be fitted with wrapping paper gaskets.

* * *

Automobiling is considered the greatest of all outdoor sports.

* * *

A binaural stethoscope has been designed for detecting faults in the running machinery of an automobile.

Never allow caked mud to remain on the car.

* * *

Pennsylvania has close to 613,000 passenger automobiles.

* * *

The municipality of Rotterdam, Holland, has more than 1,750 motor vehicles.

* * *

Prices of automobiles in Germany are quoted without tires. Selling agents say it is done because of the varying rubber costs.

LAND GROWS RICH

Wonderful Development of Canada in Forty Years.

Four Decades Ago Little Considered, Today One of the Greatest Granaries and Dairying Centers.

The recent announcement that the sale of the first section of Canadian Pacific land was sold forty years ago, and when you read that the first carload of wheat was shipped from Winnipeg forty years ago, the changes that have taken place since then are matters of reminiscence, but yet of interest. What forty years ago was an unknown quantity, barren because but little production was attempted, is today one of the greatest granaries in the world. Then there was scarcely any farm live stock in the West. Dairying was not engaged in at all. Today there are, 6,008,317 farm animals on the prairies, of which 831,839 are milch cows; and dairying is only second in importance to grain growing in the West.

Forty years ago the shipment of one carload of grain was a notable exploit.

Today, Canada ranks as the second largest wheat-producing country in the world, with 329,185,000 bushels, 90 per cent of which was grown in the three prairie provinces, of which the province of Saskatchewan produced more than half. The Dominion is today the second largest producer of oats, with 520,710,000 bushels, of which 60 per cent was grown between Winnipeg and the Rocky mountains; and the fifth largest producer of barley with 63,811,000 bushels, of which the prairies yielded 65 per cent.

Forty years ago scarcely any of the rich soil had been brought under cultivation. The farm machinery of the time was crude; there were no competent advisers; government experimental farms were a blessing that came years later.

Yet these hardy pioneers stuck it out, and in forty years numbers of them are enjoying their declining days in the communities they wrested from the wilderness, prosperous, contented, with their children's families gathered about them or seeking their own fortunes still further westward or northward. They have seen civilization step in to the West and the wilderness swept out. Today are thriving cities and towns where bleaching buffalo bones marked the ox trails of forty years ago. Today are mighty freight trains, each with its thousand-ton cargo of wheat or merchandise, roaring down the roads where the old carts creaked. Today are schools within walking distance of every farmhouse, churches within driving distance of every home. Today are telephones and every modern convenience linking communities over vast distances by the common bond of the spoken word.

Forty years ago the Rockies were practically an impenetrable barrier, the Pacific coast being reached from the east by ships sailing round Cape Horn. The province of Manitoba had a population of 62,260, compared with 610,003 in 1921. Winnipeg was then a frontier town with 7,237 people, and Brandon, which was regarded as a far-flung outpost of the West, boasted of a few hundred in population. In 1891 it only had 3,778. Such places as Calgary and Edmonton were mere trading posts in the Northwest territories. Buffalo roamed the prairie in their native state.

Today on these plains are to be seen herds of cattle, bands of horses and droves of sheep, from any of which can easily be selected stock that can carry off premiums, sweepstakes and championships in competition with the best in any other part of the world.—Advertisement.

TAUGHT VIRTUE AND WISDOM

Confucius One of the Really Great Philosophers the Human Race Has Developed.

Confucius in the Latin form of the name of Kung Futze (Kung, the master or philosopher), a great Chinese philosopher, who founded a form of religion which is based on the worship and practice of morality as shown in the lives and teachings of wise men who have gone before. He was born 551 B. C., in the state of Lu, part of the province of Shantung.

Confucius' chief aim being the reformation of the state, he wandered from court to court, seeking to teach princes his maxims of virtue and wisdom; while around him gathered a band of devoted followers. He died 478 B. C. The books he composed, the books he edited, the books supposed to have been written by his grandson, and the books compiled by his followers, with the works of Mencius (born 371 B. C.), form the Chinese classics, on which are based education and competitive examinations, and by which promotion in public life has been regulated for 18 centuries.

Resemblance Noticed.

Mrs. Beame was admiring Mrs. Deare's baby.

"Oh, what a darling!"

"Da-da! Goo-goo! Ho-o! Ha!" replied the baby.

"The dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Beame. "He's trying so hard to talk!"

"Yes; he talks that way all day, but he doesn't say anything," ventured Bobbie, the five-year-old brother of the baby.

"The baby is so much like his father," Mrs. Deare commented—apropos of nothing, of course.

Little Althea's Prayer.

Little Althea's mother, seeing a growing tendency for the love of dress outweighing more important matters, talked with her about it, with the result that the child ended her prayer that night with: "And, dear Lord, help me to grow up Christian and go without clothes."—Judge.

Better to be called an impractical idealist by the present generation than a fool by the next one.

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Marbles From Arizona Onyx.

Prescott.—Two hundred and forty thousand marbles, of all the delicate hues of the finest onyx, soon will be on the market and later on the streets and in the school yards of this country as an American product sold for the first time in competition with German-made "taws" so dear to the heart of the boy. Not only American-made, but quarried and polished in America, are these "Yavapai agates." Several small shipments of the product of the Mayer onyx quarry already have been shipped to the manufacturer.

Ludendorff to South America.

Berlin.—General Ludendorff, chief of staff to former Marshal von Hindenburg and quartermaster of the German army, is going to South America. The former army chief plans an extensive tour, embracing Argentina and Chile.

Pre-War Dollar Worth 72 Cents.

Chicago.—The pre-war dollar now is worth 72 cents when spent for meat and 63 cents when spent for other foodstuffs, according to a statement made public by J. T. Russell, president of the National Association of Meat Councils. Eighteen months ago, Mr. Russell said, the pre-war dollar was worth 52 cents in the retail meat market, and a year ago 62 cents.

Pope's Fortune Small.

Rome.—Vatican officials got a surprise when the strong box containing the personal fortune of the late Pope Benedict XV was opened. It was found to contain only 700,000 lire (normally $135,000), whereas it had been expected that the pontiff possessed at least 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 lire in money.

Bandits Plead Guilty.

Detroit, Mich.—Alex McClean, 44 years old, and James Logan, 22, pleaded guilty in Federal Court here to the robbery of a Canadian mail truck Oct. 7, last, when registered packages with a reported value of $25,000 were taken.

Hot Water Bottles for Liquor.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Use of hot-water bottles for liquor transportation was discovered, local prohibition enforcement agents said, when Frank Lochbaum of Chambersburg lost the check for a suitcase he had left at a railroad check room in Chambersburg and was forced to describe the contents to obtain his property. He was arrested when an officer heard him describing the contents of the case. Five hot-water bottles, filled with liquor, were in the suitcase.

Murderer Gets Respite.

Nashville, Tenn.—Anthony Fields, sentenced to die in the electric chair for murder, was given a thirty-day respite at the state penitentiary by Governor Taylor on his plea directing that he was "not ready to die" and that he wanted the extra time in which to "prepare to meet his Maker." Fields was convicted of knocking a man in the head with a hammer and killing him after he had enticed him into a forest on the pretext of selling him some whisky.

CHARMING HOUSE FOR MODERN FARM

Has Seven Rooms and All Latest Conveniences.

NOT EXPENSIVE TO BUILD

Homes Like This on the Farm Would Stop the Hue and Cry About Boys Staying on Farm—Follows Colonial Type.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Reams have been written and libraries have been published on how to relieve the farmer of his burden, how to make the life of the farmer's wife easier and how to keep the boys and girls on the farm. In many cases the writers have overlooked or ignored one of the most vital factors, the farm home. It is all well and good to have thoroughly modern dairy barns, hog houses and poultry sheds, but that does not help the farm family after the day's work is done. That does not take care of the recreation end of their everyday life, which after all is just as important as the work schedule. For all work and no play will make a dull person, regardless of where he hangs his hat.

The farm home was neglected for a long time because the first thing the farmer had to do was to establish a grub stake. He had to be content with any sort of a shelter until he had his land in condition. That took many years, but the time has arrived when he can sit back and figure on the comforts of a real home for his wife and children.

Here is a very modern colonial house with an exterior that would do justice to any exclusive boulevard or drive in the city, with cement walks around it, and a garage built right in the house. This is convenience such as the modern farmer can enjoy at little more expense than a house of less artistic design and arrangement.

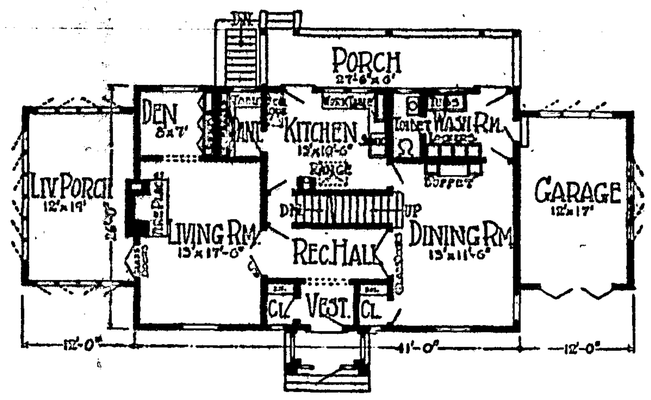
The colonial house is appealing anywhere because of its simplicity and quiet dignity. It has a charm that has survived the centuries, that is adaptable to all modern innovations. Here the latest idea in home construction has been added without spoiling the general design. Namely, the built-in garage, which in this house appears as a side sun porch similar to the real sun parlor on the opposite side of the house. This garage can be reached without stepping outside of the house.

On the first floor are three main living rooms, the living room proper, 13 by 17 feet 6 inches, a great spacious room with open fireplace, dining room, 13 by 11 feet 6 inches, and kitchen, 13 by 10 feet 6 inches. Then there is the living porch connected with the living room by glass doors, the den off the living room, the main reception hall opening into both living and dining rooms, a toilet and washroom in conjunction, for the farm help. This room is quite important in the farm home plan because it does away with the old habit of tracking into the kitchen to wash up after the work in the fields. This washroom has a row of lockers for working and dirty clothes. The garage is 12 by 17 feet.

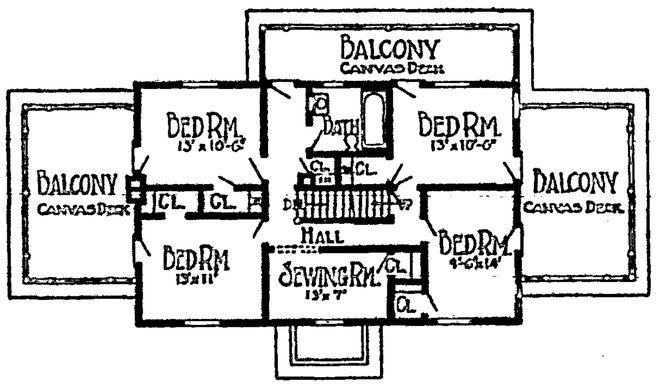
The kitchen, in sharp contrast to the old-style large farm kitchen, is small, but quite compact and complete, having icebox, range, sink and work table and also a small pantry with large cupboard and shelving. The farmer's wife can accomplish more with less effort in a kitchen of this size than she could in a much larger but not so well-arranged room.

On the second floor are four main bedrooms of good size, each having at least two windows and opening out on a large balcony. The arrangement of these rooms on the second floor calls for a maximum of light and ventilation, two essentials in healthful sleeping rooms. There is also a sewing room 13 by 7 feet on this floor and as most of the sewing for the farm family is done at home, this room will be found very useful.

There is a high attic which can be converted into one or two bedrooms if needed. It would be hard to find a more suitable home for the farm than this handsome design. Moreover it is not expensive to build.



First Floor Plan.



Second Floor Plan.

COUNTRY WITHOUT CURRENCY

Eskimos Have No Use Whatever for the Generally Accepted System of Exchange.

One of the few places in the world where there is no currency is the furthermost portion of the globe inhabited by man—the north of Greenland, the home of the Eskimo, writes Temple Manning in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The life of the Eskimo is a never-ending battle for existence, and their only occupation is the actual procuring of food, either by fishing or hunting.

Food—raw meat—is the sole medium of exchange of these Eskimos. If an Eskimo wishes to buy a string of beads for his wife, he pays for it with meat. If one family's supply of meat is low they borrow from another family, and return the exact quantity loaned as soon as the hunter of the needy family has luck and can bring in a nice fat walrus or a big seal. They are most conscientious about being prompt in repayment, and the highest sense of honor is maintained in returning the precise amount of meat that was borrowed.

In this colony there are no rich men as far as worldly possessions go. A man is rated according to his ability as a hunter. His prowess in bringing in food is his chief asset in the life of this land of snow and ice.

When a young Eskimo woman is thinking of taking a husband, she does not consider, as some of our girls might, what kind of an igloo he has—or how many dog-power is his car, but does he bring home—not the bacon—but the bear-meat? She takes a very important part in the general scheme of living. She dresses the skins of the animals brought in by her man by biting out the fat, and then makes the clothes which they wear by sewing the skins together with very fine stitches.

There are only a few hundred of these cheerful children of the north, and they live in peace and harmony. They are self-respecting, moral, brave and honest, and, even though of a low order of civilization, have all the finer qualities of manhood.

Must Watch the Modes of Paris

Real expression of Paris is found in the restaurant frock. And this is the time of year when designers over there are bending the best of their efforts to create dresses of such character. Then, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times, while we in America do not go in for the restaurant frock as such, still we have a distinct predisposition to a dress of this type, and it is from those models for Parisian restaurant life that we take many of the ideas which carry us into more particularized American creations. The dresses, in fact, which are being worn now in Paris are those it behooves us to watch from this side of the Atlantic, if we wish to be anywhere in touch with fashions as they proceed along their varied ways.

But the restaurant dresses that are new just now are the loveliest, it seems, which have ever been made. They are simpler even than the simplest of day-time frocks, but they have that distinction of cut and line and fabric which marks them for leaders in their own generation. Most of the draping has disappeared; uneven hems, except those very much restrained, are taboo, and altogether the best of the fresher dresses of this sort have resolved themselves into quite classic affairs.

Black Crepe Frock With Silver Beads.

Quite interesting are the newest of the dresses from three of the leading Parisian couturiers. They are Jenny, Poiret and Premet, each of whom is entitled to a distinct command for fashion as it exists and shall exist. All the waistlines are as long as is consistent with a picturesque effect. The material is the only real consideration about the gowns, and, while the skirts are long, they are not unduly so, to instigate a riot in the camp of those who hate to see the skirts of dresses drop too far.

Sparkles With Brilliancy.

Jenny's dress is made of black crepe. The French call it "crepe moroccain noir." It is then trimmed with the slightest tracery of beads in silver and gray. It might, upon this description, be called dull, but only by one who did not know the art of a French designer. Those clever ones—and especially Jenny—can make black and gray and silver shine until they glow with color, and that with only the merest bit of a pattern of trimming with which to create a contrast.

The bodice of this frock is typical of so many of the lower waists. It is just a trifle longer than the normal waistline and manages to give that effect of complete indifference to a waistline of any sort. But, as a matter of fact, it is studiously arranged on a foundation or lining dress, which holds it uncompromisingly in place. The bigness of the sleeves is only an excuse for giving actual grace and line to that portion of the frock, and the sleeves are a center of the design of the costume as a whole.

Around New York just recently a great many dresses of this general character have been noted. They were mostly made of a dull and heavy crepe, or of a shiny black satin of one of the standard and reliable weaves. But the sleeves are always very big and floppy, and they manage to give a grace to the costume which is distinctly new and which, it has been noted, is something which adds a totally novel character to the gowns of this season.

Many of these dresses are made without any trimming whatever and most of them are in black. They are the smartest of all, beyond any doubt. But here have been seen frocks made in the most brilliant of colored crepes and satins, which have held their place along with the general throng in a quite remarkable way.

Colors Much More in Vogue.

The later news from Paris says that colors are much more in vogue than they have been in the recent past. But in New York, wherever well-dressed women are gathered together, there is a surprising preponderance of black.

During the last few weeks one has noted some exception to this general rule in the way of all-white frocks seen on many of the younger girls of the theater and dances. But, as a rule, these frocks are made along plain and simple lines, just as their black sisters, and they take the tone of their general effect from their harmony with the personality of the wearer.

Often a white dress on a very accentuated brunette type will create the most vividly colorful effect. And again the all-black costume on a girl whose hair and complexion are a light blonde are the things which make every beholder sit up and take particular notice. Premet's gown is made from a combination of black satin and a vivid blue chiffon, upon which foundation are sewn black jet cabochons in a regularity of pattern which is most charming.

Again the waistline is long, without being too unwieldy in its general proportions, and again the design and construction of the frock are so simple that they seem to defy competition in that particular direction. The black satin is so arranged that it seems to make the foundation gown, but nothing of that sort has really happened. The two materials are so blended that, between them, they make a pattern and a clever combination that seems destined to make the gown which shall be the most successful of the season.

From this gown it will be seen that no particular accent has been put upon the waistline. At that point a simple fold of the material has been the sole claimant to distinction, and it has succeeded in preserving the straight line of the gown with perfect effect.

Draping Is Interesting

The draping of strings of jet jewels is the interesting feature trimming of this gown of Premet's. Against the lighter color they are always posed, and they are allowed to swing in loose, long lines, contributing their effect to the general gathering-together of lines which all tend in up and down and exaggerated directions. Ladies must be tall in the modern clothes, and tall without the slightest interruption to that scheme. Even if they are short to begin with, they are still expected to wear clothes to make them long-looking in spite of themselves. And for the ladies who are really tall to begin with—why there is no end to the heights they will manage to reach with the aid of the modern dress. They must not be afraid of their own exaggerated lines, that is all. They must frankly accept the fact that they are the leaders of style and play into the hands of the dressmakers who wish to use every atom of the height which is theirs by natural birthright.

Poiret is usually noted for doing the outre thing in the way of women's dress. He is the insurgent in the camp. And yet when you whittle it right down to the base of the situation, you find that in some ways he is the most conservative of all. One point upon which he does insist, and to which he sticks with a tenacity that is surprising, is the fact that women must have the bravery always to do the new and the picturesque thing. He will not consent to their sinking into the mass picture in any way. He declares that every woman shall be an individual, individually dressed, and in this respect he has the quality of leading all of the other designers.

The dress of Poiret's—could anything be more simple and better designed to meet the requirements of the average French, as well as the average American woman? It has every requirement of simplicity. There is nothing too startling about its design. And still it has that irreproachable distinction of having been designed by an unquestionable artist.

Printing ink can be taken from any article by means of either, oil, or turpentine or benzine.

HATS WITH SCARFS TO MATCH

Outfit of This Sort Is Important to the Sportswoman; Affords Many Pleasing Changes.

Hats with scarfs to match are important in the sportswoman's wardrobe. If smart and unusual they are the means of effecting numerous pleasing changes of costume quite inexpensively. Lovely tweed hats have been imported. These have upturned brims and conical crowns. Although they come in as many colors as Joseph's famous coat, the red and black tweeds are especially smart.

White duvetyn hats and scarfs are among the late arrivals. In a noteworthy set of this sort the scarf is lined with white crepe de chine and the pointed ends are ornamented with appliqued motifs of black kid. The hat, a round model, has a similar trimming beneath the brim, thus adding to its becomingness by relieving the severity of the dead white felt.

Lavender and white cashmere scarfs with berets to match are effectively trimmed with squares of purple cloth appliqued with purple yarn. Purple fringe finished the ends of the scarf.

Rust brown felt hats are smart with suits in the brown tweed mixtures. An unusual hat of brown felt has the brim slashed at the back and the ends drawn together to form wings.

Placing Rugs.

In a small room the use of a large rug, with the border of woodwork showing all around, makes the room seem smaller. It is better to use a few rugs, placing them at the farthest points, giving the effect of width and size. For the same reason narrow rugs placed crosswise in a narrow room will effect a sense of width.

Knitted Sport Dress.

The knitted sport dress bids fair to take a secure place in the 1922 wardrobe. It is of finest wool in old rose plaided in by fine lines of black and gold.

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

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

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

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

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Nerve.

"That's what I call downright humiliating," said Mrs. B.

"What has happened?" inquired her husband.

"The neighbors who recently moved next door are going to have company, so they want to borrow our drawing room rug. I let them have it. In a little while they came back and said they didn't think it was handsome enough to go with their furniture, and could I lend them the money to buy a new one."

Pain In Your Side?

Then This is of Vital Importance to You

Belton, Texas—"A few years ago I had a bad spell of feminine trouble, was in bed two months. My doctor did all he could for me, but I got only temporary relief and my side hurt me terribly, so I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking four bottles my pains were all gone and I have had no such trouble since. I have just taken two bottles of the 'Prescription' this season for irregularity and find it does all that is claimed for it. It's a fine medicine and all suffering women will find relief if they give it a trial. I have taken Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as a tonic and blood purifier; it also is a good medicine."—Mrs. Ollie B. Roberts, Route 4.

Go to your neighborhood druggist and obtain Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in tablets or liquid; or send 10c for trial pkg. to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cuticura Soap —Is Ideal for— The Complexion

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Sounds Rather Like William.

"Your majesty, there's a creditor without."

"Let him go without."

ADVANCE **Cork Insert Brake Lining for Fords**

Makes Ford Brakes Work Quiet and Smooth

Have your service station install Advance Cork Insert Brake Linings. Write for interesting booklet—tells story of "Cork Insert."

ADVANCE AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES CORP. 1723 Prairie Ave., Chicago

M-E-X-I-A

The Land of Opportunity

Five New Gushers in Two Days—Added Wealth.

There never has been a greater opportunity for investors than that offered by MEXIA, Texas, today—Millions of dollars now being produced by giant oil gushers throughout the United States and Canada. Write today for FREE booklet "A Witch's Words of Wisdom"—it tells about this wonder oil field and other valuable information. Address MEXIA PETROLEUM SYNDICATE Dept. 260, Room B, Security State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and book free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 5-1922.

Taste is a matter of tobacco quality

We state it as our honest belief that the tobaccos used in Chesterfield are of finer quality (and hence of better taste) than in any other cigarette at the price.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

"I like 'em"

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

of Turkish and Domestic tobaccos—blended

"They Satisfy"

Lower Prices

20 now 18c

10 now 9c

(Two 10's—18c)

ONLY MADE MATTERS WORSE

"Dowager Mrs. Smythkins" Might Better Have Not Spoken to That "Butler" of Hers.

When the D. Smythkinses got on in the world a little, Tim, their handy man, was promoted to a decayed dress suit and the title and emoluments of butler. In this capacity he had been taken severly to task by Mrs. D. Smythkins, Sr., for allowing some visitors who inquired for her son's wife to go away without having announced the fact that she was at home.

"If this happens again, Tim, you must say, 'My mistress is out, but the dowager, Mrs. Smythkins, is within. Please step aside,'" she wound up. And Tim promised to obey.

Long words, however, were not his strong point, and when a few days later more visitors called, the word "dowager" refused to remain in his mind.

"My mistress is out, sir," he said "but the—er—ah—the owld badger is within. Prey step inside. Sure ye needn't look surprised. 'Tis what she towld me to say herself."—London Tit-Bits.

Love will open a pocketbook when judgment won't.

Protecting Men Against Themselves.

No person can travel north of Fort Smith, in the Canadian Northwest, without the official approval of the Royal Canadian mounted police. To go north of there, the traveler must explain his reasons for going, prove that he has made arrangements for transportation into the country and out and assure the officials that he has a sufficient food supply to last until his return. If he can prove that he is able to travel in the wilds and not starve and that his business is legitimate, he is allowed to go on.—Dearborn Independent.

Her Escort Decamped.

When I was about fourteen years old, all the older girls were accompanied home after church by some boy friend, so when one of the boys asked, "May I see you home?" I of course said "yes." I walked along, feeling quite grown up. When passing a house where there was an extremely vicious dog, to my horror out came the beast growling—and around on the safe side went my escort. I settled the dog with the toe of my slipper—and saw myself home after that!—Exchange.

Desire for spreading "reform" often arises from mere irritability at the performances of others.

Surely, Surely Not.

She is a precise school teacher with a perfect abhorrence for poor English and a decided fondness for correcting the grammatical errors of others. And he is a young newspaper reporter into whose hands has recently fallen a correspondent's style book from a newspaper which lays particular emphasis on the misuse of the word "secure."

The other evening he called by telephone to invite her to the theater.

"Have you secured the seats?" she inquired.

"Oh, my, no," was the quick reply. "Surely you're not so heavy as all that."

Powerful Naval Gun.

Ordnance engineers in the United States have developed a new 16-inch, 50-caliber gun, said to be more powerful than any naval gun now in existence. The gun is 69 feet long, weighs 340,000 pounds and requires 350 pounds of smokeless powder to propel its 2,400-pound projectile approximately 22 miles.

Ratio of a Prophet.

Jonah considered the conference.

"For myself," he announced, "I am willing to scrap one whaleback."

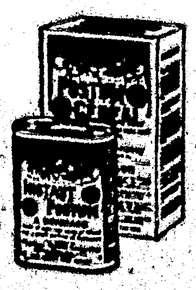
Don't attempt to talk if your mouth is full or your head is empty.

One third of your life is allotted to sleep. Do you get your share?

The most important period in the process of applying nutrition to the repair of the body is while you are asleep. For the most favorable transformation of digested food into nerve and cell tissue, so doctors tell us, sleep is absolutely essential.

Is it any wonder that those who suffer from lack of proper sleep are weak, pale and lacking in energy or ambition?

One of the causes of insomnia is nerve-irritation from tea and coffee drinking. Tea and coffee both contain caffeine, which has a tendency to cause undue stimulation. The irritating effect of caffeine often results in insomnia, depression, and a weakened nervous system.



You can easily overcome these troubles by drinking Postum instead of tea or coffee. Postum is a delicious, satisfying cereal beverage, and it is absolutely free from caffeine, or any other harmful substance.

Ask your grocer for Postum. Drink this delicious, refreshing beverage for ten days. Then see if you do not feel better and more clear headed, and if you do not sleep better at night—as so many other people have proved for themselves.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

Postum *for* Health

"There's a Reason"

Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

Neil H. Bigger my father and Editor of The Mountaineer very much improved in condition. He has been afflicted with varicose veins which caused his leg and foot to swell to enormous proportions. The swelling has been considerable and he is feeling much better. It will be some time before he is able to leave his home.

John W. Norton a well known former citizen of Capitan is in town visiting his two small children in the home of his father-in-law Mr. P. G. Peters and his sister-in-law Miss Mildred Peters. Young many friends down are always glad to see you.

John Bryan was over this week from Carrizozo visiting his family.

W. C. Merchant the well known Carrizozo lawyer and good fellow was here this week visiting his brother C. C. Merchant and family.

Mrs. Basil Wells formerly Mrs. Anna Jordan has been sick the last week with the la-grippe.

Don Skinner was here this week from Upper Hogan Mesa.

Mrs. and Miss Wilbur Coe are over from Glencoe today visiting Will Titsworth family.

Judge Davis we understand is sick at his home north of town.

John W. Stewart the well known White Mountain farmer living near Alto was transacting business here this week.

Joseph Vincent the sheep man is sick at his home in this city.

The Roswell and Capitan basket ball teams will play tonight at Howard Hall.

J. P. Cantou the sheep man was in town this week from the ranch.

J. A. Sublette of Alto was here this week.

Jim Anderson of Fort Stanton and his brother-in-law William Coleman of Alto were in the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Thurman of the North Side were trading in the city this week.

Unreasonable Taxation And We are Given the Horse Laugh.

Thats just what we mean—not only are we displeased in regard to the unjustness of this matter—but we will wager a tooth pick to a penny the major portion of the tax payers of Lincoln county are displeased—they are not only displeased but highly indignant—it is a very righteous wrath, and pray tell me why should'nt they be?

We are speaking of the small tax payer, who are in the great majority—the common scorer of which about 97 per cent of us belong—and we're not ashamed of it neither.

We presume to inquire where in the Sam Hill all of this tax money is going to? where to? who to? And what for? Us poor people—us ordinary sinks—us rubes—us easy picking folk, want to know? Answer us please? We pay a very large per cent of the taxes.

Why are we taxed more some years on the same amount of property rendered the year before? We want to know gentlemen why are we taxed just so much money on a lessor amount of property than was rendered the year before? We want to know why are some people are taxed less this year on the same amount of property than they were the year before, and others were not shown this courtesy? Why is discrimination? Is one man better than another? Our Fore Fathers may last yonder before we seen America, rebelled—and believe me they rebelled right—they were under British Rule and were being taxed to death without representation. Old King George sents a shipment of tea over to this country, they threw it over board in Boston Harbor before they would pay the unreasonable tax on the tea and this was one of the causes of the American Revolution being started. They had the moral and physical courage to resist high taxation—have we?

We want to know why the large tax payer is shielded and not made to pay their just pro rata of taxes on the amount of property they possess?

YOU, who ever you are have no moral right to levy and collect such prohibitive taxes.

Don't you realize this country cannot develop and progress? Don't you know that what few people that are now here—that the majority of them will have to leave if you persist and insist in continuing this deplorable high handed business?

Don't you know that New Mexico abroad has now and has had before a reputation for taxing its people to death?

People shy away from the State on this account. We want people to come here.

There is an old adage "that death and taxes are certain." So the delinquents have to pay sooner or later—if they die, their heirs and successors to their property have it to pay—There's no getting around it.

We do know that there are a lot of useless Office Holders who are feeding at the Public Pie Trough which could easily be dispensed with.

Now I have laid before you in my feeble way the ills of exhorbitant taxation. I will proceed to give you my idea of a cure for this evil. There's two things we have got to do, or just grin and bear it and look complaisant.

One is for us all to meet in a body, in Convention assembled and organize a Tax Payers' Union or Association—contribute money to HIRE and employ an honest Lawyer to file injunction suits restraining the collection of these prohibitive taxes, and take the proposition to the highest and final court of the land—The Supreme Court of the United States if it became necessary.

The matter should be taken up with the various counties so they will be aroused to action and by all of us counties working in conjunction and harmony we could place Able Speakers in the field so the State could be stumped and that newspaper space could be purchased and all kinds of printed propaganda circulated all over this Commonwealth, the people would be aroused to this outrage.

Another thing to insure ourselves against any uneasiness along this line is to petition the Governor to submit an Amendment to the Constitution making a reasonable maximum limit to ALL taxation to be voted on by Electorate—THE PEOPE for their rejection or ratification.

The two dominant political parties—Republican and Democratic should be made to incorporate in their platforms "Lower Taxes."

Now my good people what is your decision? Will you act or play the "Dog in the Manger" and not resent this imposition

Very Respectfully,
Sam Bigger.

The Titsworth Co. Inc.

WE CARRY IN STOCK

Plows
Blackleaf 40
Kansas Blackleg Serum
Barbed Wire
Hog Fence
Dynamite
Blasting Caps
Grain Bags
Dry Batteries

Patent Medinces
Toilet Articles
Toys
Hot water Bottles
Rubber Syringes
Mellins Food
Horlick's Malted Milk
Eagle Brand Milk
Nursing Bottles, Etc

Our Prices Are Reasonable

The Titsworth Co. Inc.

Capitan, New Mexico.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

048209-048607

Department of the Interior
United States Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
January 4th 1922.

Notice is hereby given that William Williams, of Arabela, N. M., who, on Jan. 21st 1918 & Feb. 24, 1919, made Hd. ac 2-19-00 & add'l Grazing entry, No. 048209-048607, for NE¼, N½ SE¼ Section 21, SW¼ NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, Section 22, Township 9-S Range 19-E, Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register & Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Roswell, N. M., on March 7th 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Robert W. Morrison, Urbano M. Ramirez, James E. Ullery, John H. Bass all of Roswell, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 4.—Mar 7. Register.

Select her Valentines today. Sunshine Pharmacy.

Report of Condition of THE FIRST STATE BANK of Capitan, New Mexico.

December 31st, 1921.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$118,256.50
Overdrafts		[illegible]
Bonds owned unpledged		[illegible]
Total U. S. Securities $[illegible]		
Bonds and securities owned unpledged $108 000		
Total Bonds, Stocks, Etc		$108,000
Value of Banking House $[illegible]		
Less encumbrance, if any		63.50
Furniture and Fixtures		4000.00
Net amount due from Banks and Bankers		$5,500.00
Cash Items		1,561 67
Coin and Currency		5,604.08
Other Assets		115.00
TOTAL		148,445.25

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in		$30 000.00
Surplus Fund		6,000.00
Undivided profits	5,638.04	
Reserved for Taxes	1,500 00	
Reserved for	7,138.04	
Less current expenses, Interest and taxes paid		none
Less current expenses, Interest and taxes paid		7,138.04
Individual deposits subject to check	62,046.85	
Cashier's checks	1,700.84	
Certified Checks	[illegible]	
Total Demand Deposits		[illegible]
Certificates of Deposit	[illegible]	
Total Time Deposits		$154,797
Bills Payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		10,000.00
TOTAL		148,445.25

State of New Mexico
County of Lincoln

We, Geo A. Titsworth, President, and L. W. White, Cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly affear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Geo. A. Titsworth, President
L. W. White, Cashier.

Correct Attest:
Will Titsworth
Geo. A. Thawer
J. W. White

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 day of January 1922.
Jenny I. Rose
Notary Public.
My commission expires February 23rd, 1923.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

048100

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, N. M.
January 4th, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Epimenio W. Lucero, of Roswell, N. M., who on Nov. 20, 1920, made Stock-raising Homestead, No. 048100, for SE¼NE¼, S½ Section 15, NE¼, N½NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, Section 22, Township 9 South, Range 19 East N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register & Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Roswell, N. M., on March 7th 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:

R. W. Morrison, of Roswell, N. M.; W. W. Williams, Tom Richardson these of Arabela, N. M.; Urbano Ramirez of Roswell, N. M.

Emmett Patton,
Feb 4—Mar 7. Register.

Cow Boy Boots

Shoe repairing neatly and promptly done.

Barber Shop

Come in and let me give you a good haircut and shave.

GEO. R. HYDE
Capitan, New Mexico.

A. H. HUDSPETH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office: Exchange Bank Bldg
Carrizozo New Mexico

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

Department of the Interior
048209-048607
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico
January 4th 1922

Notice is hereby given that Domingo Sanchez, of Hondo, N. M., who, on Oct. 10-16 & May 15-20 made Homestead act 2-19-09 No. 048209-048607, for E½SE¼, NW¼SE¼, S½NE¼, NW¼SE¼ Section 9, W½SW¼, Section 10, Township 11-S, Range 17 E-N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M., on March 7th 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Faustino Salcido, Charles P. Fritz, Anastacio Montoya, Pablo Sanchez all of Hondo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb. 4—March 7. Register.

C. C. MERCHANT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
U. S. LAND COMMISSIONER
NOTARY PUBLIC
CAPITAN, N. M.

McCullough & Wyatt
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Practice before Federal and State Courts and U. S. Land Office.
Roswell, N. M.

HAROLD HURD
Attorney At Law
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO U. S. LAND OFFICE MATTERS
Roswell, N. Mex.

W. B. PAYNE'S
Variety House & Cafe

Serves the public with clean wholesome food at very reasonable prices.

We also carry Meats, fresh bread, candies, cigars, stationery, and a line groceries, drinks etc.

"The Place to Eat"

SPECIAL BARGAINS

One 6-room house, 8 lots, cistern, well, barn and out houses, all under fence. Price $1700, half cash, balance to suit purchaser.

One 4-room house, plastered, well finished, both in and outside, chicken house, well with pump, also cistern; would cost $2000 to replace. Dwelling and out houses, a bargain at $1300. Half cash, balance on easy terms.

These dwellings are located in Capitan best residence district and should sell at once.

100 acre farm one and a half miles from Alto, improved and under good fence; 40 acres fine potato land, plenty of timber for building purposes, two running springs. This place joins forest and two good potato crops should easily pay for it—$1000 cash, balance to suit purchaser.

If you have property for sale write or see me giving full particulars of land, price and terms.

ROY A. BLACK,
Box 262, Capitan, N. M.

M. W. HODKINS CO.
GLOVES
ALWAYS RELIABLE
SELECT STOCK SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP
Sale by the Capitan Mer Co.

For Sale—
Cotton seed cake and meal.
The Titsworth Co.

For Sale—
Fifty head of range mares, weighing from 750 to 1,000 pounds, from 3 to 7 years old. These mares are good sound animals. Price $40 00 per head.
Roy A. Black.

W. G. BROWN
Assistance Rendered Those Seeking Title Under Public Land Laws. Township Plats
Formerly Chief Clerk United States Land Office
Phone 306
ROSWELL, NEW MEX.

CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER.
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Publishers and Owners.
NEIL B. BIGGER, Editor
Entered as second class mail matter May 11th 1917 at the Postoffice at Capitan, N. M. under the Act of March 3rd

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
040597
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico
January 20th, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Roy Lee Dyer, of Ambela, N. M., who, on Feb. 14, 1919, made Grazing homestead, No. 040597, for all Section 1, Township 8 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, at Capitan, N. M., on the 3rd day of March 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Hon P. Speck, of Lincoln, N. M., Loren White of Roswell, N. M., Russell C. Bird, Ross W. Henshaw both of Ambela, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.
Jan 28—Mar 3rd.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATON.
046765
Department of the Interior.
U. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
January 20. 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred E. Hale, of Glencoe, N. M, who, on Feb. 14 1920, made Homestead act June 11, 1906, No. 046765, for SW¼, Section 33, Township 11 South, Range 15 East, 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, at Capitan, N. M., on the 3rd day of March, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
James Sellars, James Jackson, Peter Haley, Noman Gill all of Glencoe, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.
Jan 28—Mar 3rd.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
041246
Department of the Interior
United States Land Office
Santa Fe, New Mexico.
January 24th, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Pablo Sanchez, of Hondo, N. M., who, on Sept. 4, 1917, made 2nd Homestead act. 2-19-09, No. 041246, for S½NW¼, W½SW¼ Sec. 4, SE¼NE¼, E½SE¼ Section 5, Township 12 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, at Capitan, N. M., on the 7th day of March, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Telesfor Sanchez, Santiago Jiminez both of Picacho, N. M., Pablo Miranda, of Roswell, N. M., Charles P. Fritz of Hondo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Jan 28—Mar 7, Register.

Notice for Publication.
041294
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
January 24th, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that: George Kimbrell jr. of Picacho, N. M., who on Feb. 21, 1920, made additional homestead entry Grazing No. 041294, for Lot 2, SE¼NW¼, Lots 3 & 4, E½SW¼, SW¼SE¼, Sec. 31, Tp. 11 S., R. 19 E. Lots 3 & 4, SE¼NW¼, Lot 6, & NE¼SW¼, Sec. 6 Tp 12 S, Range 19 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M., on the 7th day of March 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Boni Kimbrell, John Kimbrell jr., Frank Sanchez, Steve Garcia, all of Picacho, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Jan 28—Mar 7. Register.

It is not how cheap you can buy Drugs and Toilet articles, But are they Fresh and up to the Standard. You are always safe when you buy at the Sunshine Pharmacy.

Never before have articles of wearing apparel been so much appreciated as now. See the ties and other Christmas presents.
The Popular Store of Capitan.

Let's Do Something

You it means all the heading to this article implies—and more to.

Well here's the idea suppose we wake up and pinch ourselves to ascertain whether we are still slumbering or not—and organize as a "Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce," for the advancement of Lincoln county, so we can bring in "new blood" to help stimulate the life of our respective communities throughout the county.

We need as a starter to devise ways and means—"and execute our plans"—and pull together and throw tourist travel through Lincoln, Capitan and on to Carrizozo and on out to Socorro.

We should organize in a body and secure State and Federal Aid in placing the road from Carrizozo to Socorro in first class condition. The money is available to do so—in other words let's get busy and secure our share of the two million dollar bond issue money, that was voted at the special election last September, and our share of Federal aid money.

It is indeed time now to act, as in a few months Tourists will begin to travel overland to California in their cars—it is very likely that some of these people seeing the magnificence of our beautiful scenic country and its wonderful climate will locate in our midst.

Well, it is like a live up to date merchant who really wants to sell his goods and wares, he advertises his merchandise—the same with our country—we must advertise it and its many advantages and no better way to do this is, than to be on a Great Highway so people abroad can come to us and find out for themselves what we have, its unusual farming and stockraising possibilities, and our great natural resources—so capital will know what we have got, both on top and under old Mother Earth, in these parts of the diggings.

We must go forward or we will retrograde and become a stagnated vicinity.

Let us proclaim to the outside World that we are up and doing—that we are not small hamlets located in the mountains, and villages on the prairies for all time to come. We should connect up with the World and let them know we propose to be communities among communities.

Then again our land and property values will enhance many fold.

Another thing where there is factions in the several communities we should unite in a common cause, thereby showing our broad mindedness and lend our co-operation in every way possible in the movement to organize this Chamber of Commerce—each member contribute a few dollars membership fee which would go for advertising abroad and to have descriptive pamplets printed so in every letter we send abroad we could enclose one.

Considering the great magnitude of these United States there are thousands and even millions who do not even know there is such a place as Lincoln county.

Come on boys and let us hear from you. We will print short articles pertaining to this subject. Come—don't be backward—let us boost and get some where.

Notice.

I take this mans to thank my friends for their patronage for the past year, and I will continue to serve you with the same care and courtesy during 1922. Come to us for any kind of auto repairing gas, oil, tires, tubes. Genuiene Ford parts, if we have not got them on hand, we will what you want.

Always ready for business,
Witt Sears.
City Garage.

Just received a large variety of school tablets, different kinds and shapes. Buy 'em by the dozen and save money.
W. B. Payne's.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
041248
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico
January 4th, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Telefor Sanchez, of Picacho, N. M., who, on Sept. 4, 1917, made 2nd Hd act. 2-19-09, No. 041248, for NE¼NE¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼, Sec. 31, T. 11 S W¼NW¼ Section 5 T. 12 S, Range 19 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3 year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M., on March 7th 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Pablo Miranda, Roswell, N. M., Santiago Jimines, Picacho, N. M., Pablo Sanchez, Charles P. Fritz both of Hondo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 4—March 7. Register.

Notice for Publication.
045875
Depantment of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico
January 4th, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Joel Arthur Swilkite, of Alto, N. M., who, made Homestead act June 11, 1906, No. 045875, for NW¼NW¼ Section 30, Township 10, R. 18, and Metes & Bounds H. E. Survey No. 328, Sections 24 & 25, Township 10 S, Range 12 E, N. M. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3-year proof to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M., on March 7th 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Richard Bramlett, William H. Marr, William Coleman, Elico F. Marr all of Alto, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 4—March 7. Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
047657
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico
Jan. 17th, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Clestilde Porcella, formerly Clestilde Nejares, of Arabela, N. M. who on February 14, 1919, made Additional Grazing H. E. No. 037637, for W½NE¼, W½SE¼ SE¼SE¼, SE¼SW¼, NE¼SW¼, SE¼NW¼ Section 20, Township 10 S., Range 18 E. N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, in his office, at Roswell, N. M., on the 7th day of March 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John W. Fears, Charles Sanford, these of Tinnie, N. M. Pas Nejares, Sotero Archuleta these of Arabela, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Jan 27—Mar 7. Register.

Notice for Publication.
044993
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
January 20, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Miguel Luna, of Lincoln, N. M., who on Feb. 25th. 1919, made Homestead, No. 044993, for Lots 2, 3, NE¼SW¼, SE¼NW¼, Section 31, Township 8, Range 16 E, 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, at Capitan, N. M., on the 7th day of March 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Eugene Dow, Francisco Salazar, Ramon Luna, Abel Montoya all of Lincoln, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Jan 23—Mar 7. Register.

STATE LAND SELECTIONS.
049993
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico.
January 16th 1922

Notice is hereby given that the State of Mexico, by virtue of Acts of Congress, has selected, through this office, the following lands:
List No. 8781.
Serial No. 049993.
S½ Section 4; W½E½, E½W½, Section 9 T. 17 E S. R. 20 E N. M. Mer. 640 acres.

Protests or contests against any or all of such selections may be filed in this office at any time before approval.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.

For Sale—
Kansas City Blacklog Scram.

THE EXCHANGE BANK
Established 1892
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO
Interest at 4 per cent etc. paid on Time and Saving Deposits Accounts Solicited
INQUIRIES PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

CITY GARAGE
Equipped to turn out efficient work by
EXPERT MECHANIC
At Reasonable Prices
Oils, Gas and Genuine Ford Accessories. Authorized Ford Agents
SERVICE CAR AVAILABLE
Acetylene Welding A Specialty
Witt Sears
Proprietor

Our Customers Can Bank By Mail
Mail us the necessary papers accompanied by a note explanation. We will send your drafts, place checks to your credit on account, receive payments on notes and answer all requests for information and counsel.
Any business except cashing of checks which you transact here in person can be handled through the mails.
First State Bank

To our Friends and Customers one all, we extend our Thanks and hope for You and Yours a happy and prosperous year in 1922.
We realize that your good will and Patronage is what has made our success possible.
We want your business in the coming year, our stock is large and complete, we are fully prepared to take care of your every need in the line of Drugs, Medicines, in fact any thing that is to be found in an uptodate Drug Store.
Our service is right yet it costs you no more to be sure that you are getting the right articles.
Buy it at the Drug Store.
THE SUNSHINE PHARMACY
The Drug & Jewelry Store.
Capitan, New Mexico.

American Nat'l Bank of Roswell, N. Mex.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $100,000.00
JOHN W. RHEA, Chairman of Board of Directors
H. P. SAUNDERS, President; O. W. WHITE, Cashier.

Ford
Ford Leads
Others Follow
ANOTHER CUT IN PRICE.
FORD CARS are now $7.00 to $225.00 cheaper at Factory than ever before in the history of The Ford Motor Company.
Effective January 16th, following are new prices F. O. B. Detroit, and the highest war prices, August 1920.

	August, 1920.	January 16, 1922.
Touring, standard	$575.00	$319.00
Runabout, standard	550.00	319.00
Chassis, standard	525.00	295.00
Sedan, Starter, Demountable wheels	[illegible]	645.00
Coupe, " " "	850.00	660.00
Truck, Pneumatic tires	640.00	480.00
Tractor, No change		625.00

Starter, open models, $70.00 Extra.
Demountable wheels, open models, $25.00 extra
We also wish to announce to Ford Owners that effective as of January 16th, we have revised our schedule of Labor Charges for repairs on Ford Cars. Labor charges now the same schedule as 1914. Shop fully equipped with Ford Special Machinery—High class work
All car models in stock
Western Garage, Inc.
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

CAPITAN MERCANTILE CO.
General Merchandise
Groceries, Hardware, Ford Parts
FRESH
Fruits and Vegetables
It pleases us to please you
Capitan Mercantile Co.

BETTER LET US DEMONSTRATE
the new Model 1921 Buick
The new four cylinder Buick will be on the market August 1st, at a very reduced price. Same lines as the 1922 mondel Sixes equipped with cord tires
This car will sell somewhere around one thousand to eleven hundred dollars f. o. b. Capitan.
We have also on hand several second hand cars of different models. Prices right and good terms.
ALBERT E. ROHDE
Agent at Liberty Garage
Capitan, N. M.

THE POPULAR STORE
"The Popular Store," is open now for business. We have in stock hats, caps, shoes, coats, shirts, overalls, underwear, etc., principally men's wear. Also handle reclaimed army goods. We are adding to this stock all the time.
Our prices are very reasonable.
TERMS CASH.

MECCA UNVEILED

Pilgrims Encamped Outside Mecca.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Though the World war changed the temporal map of Arabia, raising the narrow strip of the Hejaz, formerly a Turkish province, into a kingdom, it did not alter the place in the world of Mecca, chief of the Hejaz cities. That mystic city under Arab control still is the center of all Mohammedan thought and action as it was under the Turks.

The importance of Mecca is not due to its resident population of perhaps 100,000 but to the more than 200,000 pilgrims who visit it each year from every nation of Islam. Statistics are hopelessly contradictory and confusing regarding the number of annual visitors. According to Turkish official estimates, in 1907 there were no less than 280,000 pilgrims. It is a marvel how so many thousands can find food, shelter, and most of all, drink, in such a desert city.

The religious capital of Islam, and now the temporal capital of the new kingdom of the Hejaz affords an index to the growth and strength of Mohammedanism in various parts of the world for one can rightly gauge the strength of religious fervor in this great non-Christian faith by the number of those who go on pilgrimage.

From Java Bengal, West Africa, Cape Colony and Russia, as well as from the most inaccessible provinces of China, they come every year and return to their native land if they escape the hardships of travel to tell of the greatness and glory of their faith, however much they may have been disappointed in the actual condition of the city and its sacred buildings.

When we consider Mecca, Mohammed's words of prophecy in the second chapter of his book seem to have been literally fulfilled. "So we have made you the center of the nations that you should bear witness to men." The old pagan pantheon has become the religious sanctuary and the goal of universal pilgrimage for one seventh of the human race.

From Sierra Leone to Canton, and from Tobolsk to Cape Town, the faithful spread their prayer carpets, build their houses (in fulfillment of an important tradition, even their outhouses!), and bury their dead oriented toward Mecca. If the old world could be viewed from another planet, its details disclosed, the observer would see concentric circles of living worshipers covering an ever-widening area, and one would also see vast areas of Moslem cemeteries with every grave dug with its main axis toward the sacred city.

Its Mysteries Laid Bare.

Mecca is no longer a veiled city. A score of intrepid travelers have unveiled it. From Burtons, Wild and Joseph Pitts to Burton, Burckhardt, Hurgronje and Courtellement, they took their lives in their hands, herded with strange companions, underwent untold hardships, and by luck or pluck come scatheless out of this lion's den of Islam. According to Doughty, scarcely a pilgrimage takes place without some persons being put to death as intruding Christians. An educated and pious Moslem in Cairo admitted recently that when he went on pilgrimage and took pictures of the city his life was endangered more than once by the fanaticism of the inhabitants. However, there are many who believe that the establishment of the new kingdom will mean the removal of restrictions against non-Moslems.

The mixture of races brought about in Hejaz province for so many centuries by the pilgrimages has not been conducive to morals or good government. No one who has read the account of social life at Mecca, as given by Hurgronje and other travelers, including Moslem pilgrims themselves, can doubt the need for social reform in that city. Mecca is the microcosm of Islam in its religious life and aspirations. According to Hurgronje: "It is Islam, the official religion, which brings together and amalgamates all the heterogeneous constituents of Meccan life. On the other hand, this society itself welds into a shooting whole the prejudices and superstitions of all countries." In other words, Mecca is the sink-hole of Islam. All witnesses agree as to the flagrant immorality which pervades the streets, and even the mosque, of the sacred city, the prevalence of the slave trade, the fleecing of pilgrims, and the corruption of the late Turkish government.

The post office at Mecca under Turkish regime, was certainly unique. Sacks of letters were thrown out into the narrow street leading to the post office, and there sorted by the pilgrims themselves, who opened them and took their letters and those of their friends also. A similar system prevailed at Medina, Yenbo and Jiddah. King Husein of Hejaz, however, has taken steps to join the International Postal Union, and has had stamps printed in Egypt bearing the inscription "Hejaz Post."

Foreigners Handle Its Commerce.

The commerce of Mecca is entirely in the hands of foreigners, mostly Indians, who sell rosaries, carpets and silk stuffs. One of the main occupations of the silversmiths is the manufacture of rings, which are supposed to be constructed from silver that was once part of the sacred temple doors and are reputed to be an effective remedy for certain ills. Most of the natives, however, earn their living as guides to the pilgrims and grow wealthy during the season.

Sacred Mosque and Ka'aba.

The sacred mosque Mesjid el Haram with the Ka'aba as its center, is located in the middle of the city. Mecca lies in a hot, sandy valley, absolutely without verdure and surrounded by rocky, barren hills, destitute of trees or even shrubs. The valley is about 800 feet wide, and 4,000 feet long, and slopes toward the south. The Ka'aba, or House of God (Beit Allah), is located in the bed of the valley. All the streets slope toward it and it stands, as it were, in the pit of a theater.

The Ka'aba proper stands in an oblong space 250 paces long and 200 broad, surrounded by colonnades, which are used as schools and as a general meeting place for pilgrims. The outer inclosure has 19 gates and six minarets; within the inclosure is the well of Zem Zem, the great pulpit, the staircase used to enter the Ka'aba door, which is high above the ground, and two small mosques called El Kubattain. The remainder of the space is occupied by pavements and gravel, where prayers are said by the four orthodox sects, each having its own allotted space.

In the southeast corner of the Ka'aba, about five feet from the ground, is the famous Black Stone, the oldest treasure of Mecca. The stone is a fragment resembling black volcanic rock, sprinkled with reddish crystals.

Arriving within a short distance of Mecca, orthodox pilgrims, male and female, put off their ordinary clothing and assume the ihram, which consists of two pieces of white cloth, one tied around the loins and the other thrown over the back. Sandals may be worn, but not shoes, and the head must be uncovered. After certain ablutions the pilgrim enters the mosque, kisses the Black Stone, and runs around the Ka'aba seven times. After special prayers he proceeds to the place of Abraham, then drinks from the holy well, and once more kisses the Black Stone. After this follows the race between the two hills, Safa and Mirwa.

Little books of ritual prayers to be used by the pilgrims are sold to everyone, and there is great punctiliousness in observing every detail correctly. On the seventh day of the pilgrimage there is a sermon from the grand pulpit. On the eighth day the pilgrim goes to Mina, three miles distant from Mecca, and spends the night. The next morning he leaves for Arafat, another hill a short distance from Mecca, and the following day is the great day of sacrifice, simultaneously observed throughout the whole Moslem world. Early in the morning the pilgrims go to Mina, where they are three pillars, called the Great Devil, the Middle Pillar, and the First One. Here each pilgrim flings seven pebbles to show his hatred of Satan and his love of God. He then performs the sacrifice of a sheep, goat or camel, according to his means, the victim being placed toward the Ka'aba and the knife plunged into the animal's throat with the cry "Allahu Akbar." This ceremony concludes the pilgrimage proper and the pilgrim then begins his journey back home.

Teeth Tell Age of Sheep

The approximate age of sheep can be told by the teeth. All the baby teeth are present soon after the birth of a lamb. The two permanent front teeth appear when the lamb is twelve to fourteen months old. The next pair, one on each side of the front ones, comes at about twenty-two to twenty-four months. The third pair appears a year later, and at the end of the fourth year the sheep has a full mouth with all permanent teeth present. As the animal grows old the teeth spread and show wear and finally come out.

Dad Nonplussed.

Old Codger—Show me that you deserve my daughter and you may have her.

Mr. Dalland Homeleigh—I have made her love me, sir.

Old Codger—Take her. You have performed a miracle beyond my comprehension.

DIET STANDARDS OF YOUNG CHILD

Campaign Inaugurated at Akron, O., Where 1,011 Children Were Measured.

BALANCED MEALS EXPLAINED

Boys and Girls Who Had Largest Underweight Percentages Selected for Physical Examinations—Health Habits Recorded.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A campaign to improve the diet standards of children of school age was recently conducted in Akron, O. As a preliminary step 1,011 children were weighed and measured under the direction of school authorities. Of these children 58 per cent were underweight, nearly a fourth of these being more than 10 per cent underweight. On the suggestion of the home demonstration agent of the United States Department of Agriculture and State Agricultural college the children were given one-half pint of milk in the middle of the morning and the other underweight children were merely taught how to improve their weight themselves. At the close of the second month it was found that 67 per cent of all the children underweight had made some gain.

Plan Balanced Meals.

At this time the agent met with the mothers of these children to demonstrate the results of improved diet and to explain how to plan balanced meals. In this demonstration 60 boys and girls who had the largest underweight percentages were selected for physical examinations, made by a physician in the presence of parents. Each mother was told what the proper average weight for age and height is. She was given a health card on which to record her child's health habits for a week. The record was to show the number of hours of sleep daily and a complete diet list, which was to be filled out and used according to instructions given by the home demonstration agent. Other health habits, such as deep breathing and teeth brushing, were also to be recorded.

Home Demonstration Agent Consulting With a Farm Mother in Connection With Proper Nutrition of Her Children.

Weekly Conferences Follow.

The demonstration was followed by weekly conferences of the mothers of the underweight children with the doctor, nurse, and home demonstration agent, at which the health record for the week was examined, the weekly weights taken, and additional instruction and advice given the parents. As a result almost every mother reported intelligent interest on the part of the children in the food work.

"We never sit down to the table but that the question arises as to whether or not we are having the right things to eat," said one mother in speaking of the excellent results achieved through this piece of nutrition work.

COOKING YOUNG COTTONTAILS

Meat May Be Satisfactorily Substituted for Beef in Goulash and Other Mixtures.

Young cottontail or other rabbits may be cooked in any of the ways chicken is prepared, and their meat may be satisfactorily substituted for beef or mutton in goulash and other stewed mixtures of meat and vegetables. The United States Department of Agriculture has thoroughly tested the following recipe for jugged hare: Belgian hair, jack rabbit, or wild rabbit may be used.

Clean the hare, remove the tough skin and membrane covering meat. Cut into pieces of about 2-inch lengths; cut ¼ pound of bacon into dice of about half an inch square. In a plate mix 3 teaspoonfuls salt, 1 teaspoonful black pepper, 4 teaspoonfuls flour, ½ teaspoonful thyme, 1 bay leaf broken or crushed, 3 teaspoonfuls finely chopped onions, 1 teaspoonful grated nutmeg, and a pinch of ground cloves. Roll the diced bacon and one-fourth of the meat of the hare in this mixture. In a saucepan melt 2 tablespoonfuls of butter, or lard and butter mixed; when hot add the bacon and all the meat, brown nicely, add a little hot water or soup stock and simmer for ½ hour.

Dust Them.

A soft piece of old silk should be kept at hand for use in dusting your hat. Quills and ostrich should be gently dusted after each wearing.

Yeast.

A cake of yeast will keep fresh quite a long while if buried in salt.

Mop Stick.

Cut the old mop stick off at a convenient place, bind a number of old black stockings on, and use it to clean rear stairs.

Well-Made Lemon Pie Is Economical and Good

What dessert could be more tempting than a perfectly browned lemon pie? The following recipe, tested in the experimental kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture, can be relied upon:

2 tablespoonfuls cornstarch.	Speck of salt (about 1-16 teaspoonful).
¼ cupful sugar.	Grated rind of half a lemon.
1 cupful boiling water.	2 egg whites and 2 tablespoonfuls sugar for meringue.
4 tablespoonfuls lemon juice.	
1 tablespoonful butter.	
2 egg yolks.	

Mix the cornstarch and sugar in a saucepan and stir in the hot water. Cook, stirring constantly, until it thickens, and boil five minutes. Add butter, well-beaten yolks, salt, lemon juice, grated rind. Cook about one minute longer. Pour into crust previously baked. Cover with a meringue made of the egg whites beaten stiff, then with two tablespoonfuls of sugar; and brown in oven.

MAKE BED PROPERLY IS MOST ESSENTIAL

Club Girls Encouraged to Care for Their Own Rooms.

Comfort Depends Largely on Tucking in Under Sheet So That It Remains Smooth and Straight—Make Mitered Corners.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Not every woman knows how to make a bed properly, although her linen closet may be enviably well filled with all the necessary sheets, pillowcases, and coverings. The home demonstration agents of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural colleges are encouraging clubs of girls to furnish and care for their own rooms, and these are the directions they give for correct bed making:

First, straighten the mattress pad so that it lies smooth and without wrinkles. Over this spread the under sheet, right side up, with the wide hem at the head and the center of the sheet to the center of the bed. The comfort of a bed depends in a large measure on tucking in the under sheet so securely that it remains smooth and straight. Making mitered corners is one of the best ways of doing this, and any person who has had nurses' training can quickly show you how to make them. Next, put on the upper sheet, right side down, and allowing for a generous turnover at the head tuck it in at the foot, using mitered corners. Then, put on the blankets so that their top edge comes about 6 inches below the head of the bed; turn the upper sheet back and tuck in all edges. Last of all, put on the spread, draw it smooth and straight, and arrange the pillows.

HOW TO CLEAN FURS AT HOME

Wash in Gasoline or in Suds Made With Castile Soap—Hang Out Doors to Dry.

Furs may be cleaned by washing in gasoline or in suds made with castile soap and a little borax, followed by several rinsings in clear water, is a helpful suggestion from the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture. It is best to hang them out of doors to dry. When dry or nearly so, they require to be stretched and rubbed on the flesh side to make them pliable again.

Fur garments may be brightened by sponging them with gasoline and then rubbing corn meal into the fur while it is still damp to take up the particles of dirt that have been loosened. Gasoline should never be used, of course, where its fumes can come in contact with fire.

Another way of cleaning fur superficially is by means of naphthalene crystals thoroughly rubbed into it. The pulverized crystals and the dirt which has been dislodged may be removed by whipping, brushing with a whisk broom, or by a vacuum cleaner.

OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

To keep oil pumps, sew a piece of chamois to the lining inside the heel.

* * *

Ammonia will remove iodine stains.

* * *

Before putting on the top crust of your apple pie, add a few cut dates.

* * *

Hardwood floors occasionally should be wiped with a cloth and clear water.

* * *

You'll get the best results if you whip cream slowly for the first two minutes and then beat very rapidly.

* * *

Garbage pails should be emptied daily and then rinsed in cold water. Once a week scald with hot soda water and scrub well, then dry.

* * *

A little white sugar dissolved in hot water makes a good stiffening for delicate laces.

* * *

A touch of oil or vaseline at the hinged points of umbrella rods will prevent the rusting and breaking of the small wires that hold the ribs together.

* * *

Before putting aprons and dresses into the wash, brush pockets with whisk broom. They will be easier to wash and come out cleaner.

* * *

Rag rugs made of cotton wash well. These are inexpensive and are often just the thing for the kitchen, as well as other parts of the house.

As Plain as an Old Shoe

By MARTHA MACWILLIAMS

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"This is the very longest day!" Clare all but moaned.

"With the very shortest night to make up for it," sensible Jane retorted. Clare pouted: "I know that, Miss Smarty—but you know I am not talking about real time; I'm just so tired waiting for tomorrow, and the train, and the Springs afterward. How can you sit there stock still? You've never been anywhere, either."

"Sure enough I haven't—but fidgeting won't get me there a minute earlier—and it may get me there cross and tired and red-eyed from lack of sleep——," Jane began.

Oh, do hush, old Commonsence!" Clare flung back, pouting. "You have no business to be always so right. I almost hate you."

"Hate me all you like—if it does you any good," Jane returned tranquilly. "Asleep it can't hurt me—and I'm going sound asleep in just about two minutes."

Clare wanted to pinch her equable cousin. Herself a bit of human quicksilver, she really resented Jane's even temper and lack of nerves. It was well she lacked nerves—otherwise Grandma Bingham's open favoritism would have made her unhappy. Clare could do no wrong in Grandma's partial eyes. Jane, indeed, often got scoldings, the backwash of irritation over Clare's small transgression—which could not be visited upon its rightful object.

Orphans, a bare week apart in age, they had come to womanhood neither friends nor enemies. Clare was far and away the better looking, Jane the more intelligent, capable and obedient—also something richer.

There was the rub—the home would be hers when grandma no longer needed it, also fine silver, china, rugs and so on, that had been her mother's when she was brought there a bride. Naturally grandma pinched herself, and would have pinched the household for Clare's benefit had not Jane's guardian put his foot down on such scanting. A curmudgeonly old bachelor lawyer, grandma rated him, because forsooth he did not melt at the blandishments of her pet. Yet he had not been illiberal—masters he had engaged for Jane gave free service to Clare. When grandma brought the girls to town, for Christmas and Easter shopping, Mr. Joyce behaved handsomely to everybody, buying theater tickets, paying for dinners and other incidentals quite as though he really liked it.

More, this journey was at his instance, and more than half at Jane's cost. As well pay for grandma as any other chaperon, said Joyce, adding that Clare need not spend extravagantly—she would not require an extra room, and there would be space enough for her in his big limousine. Clare was enchanted, especially after grandma bought her two new evening gowns handsomer than anything Jane owned.

"I ought to come home engaged to a millionaire," she said over her shoulder, looking at herself in the big blurred pierglass. "If I do—be sure you will never see me here after the wedding. I hate this frowsy, musty place, stuck full of campfers, and portraits like sideboards. Granny is the only thing I'd take away with me if I could."

Jane laughed provokingly. Spring-water somehow does not understand quicksilver. Some ways she was generous as sunshine, in others too just to be over merciful. Free of envy or jealousy, she could not in the least understand Clare, who ran on resentfully: "You don't care for things as I do because you know you can have them if you choose—as I can't."

"Never mind, Clarissy," Jane said smiling. "You don't have to give housework to any of the horrors here. I'll give you a brand-new wedding present. What shall it be—a diamond ring or pearl earrings?"

"If only you'd give them both now without waiting," Clare breathed fervently. "They'd help to. You know money loves money."

"I thought marriage was a matter of men loving women and getting love back again," Jane said almost sharply. "But if you mean what you say you shall have your gew-gaws."

The morrow came at last. A little later the limousine went. In result Beechwood Springs had a mild sensation, made manifest in the flesh of the Leslie cousins. Odd was, it was whispered, quite, quite rich; one mighty easy to look at, said youth masculine. Also to dance and flirt with, but never beyond decorum—there was always a black satin dragon with high lights on gold spectacles and point lace looming in the background. Somehow insidiously rumor crept about that the beauty was likewise the heiress. Then Jane, who had been a hopeful prospect, found herself rather out of things, except with plain elderly folks who liked her clear, precise speech, her pretty deference to age.

She danced, of course, moderately, walked a bit, took motor rides, but always in the family vehicle, whose handsome solidity was equal to a commercial rating. She was kindly regardful of grandmam, though everyone saw how the land lay there. Indeed there was not a dissenting voice when old Major Anstey said fervently, watching her: "A real girl, nice as they make them, and the only one in all this crowd."

The major was somebody—after just what fashion nobody knew. Light broke when a youngster with all the earmarks of great riches fell upon the old gentleman, hugged him, thumped his back and cried: "Old fox! Smoked out at last! Tell me what devilitry you're brewing here in the wilds."

"None at all," said the major with twinkling eyes. "Fact is, Ned, my boy, I'm up to my eyes in a plan to—join the Salvation Army."

After which the pair locked hands and laughed loud and long.

Inside a week Beechwood Springs revolved about E. Forsythe Anstey.

He had brought two cars, a chauffeur, and drove himself like an angel—or a demon, according to the reporter. He was grossly but affectionately impertinent to the major, who, it came to be understood, was less a man of mystery than of millions. When the fact seeped out Jane ceased from playing around with him—found other partners for bridge and other guests for seats in the limousine. Clare might have tried to make up for her cousin's defection if she had not been so hot on the trail of E. Forsythe. "He is exactly what I'm looking for," she confided to Jane. "And I know he thinks I'm great fun—told me so outright. If only I had some new clothes—everybody here knows all I have"—pausing with half defiant appeal in her eyes.

Jane nodded softly. "One frock at least," she promised.

Clare looked down, saying shamedly: "I hate begging. Be sure, though, I'll pay you when—I can."

"There is no debt," Jane answered. "But, Clare, please stop throwing yourself so openly at his head. Remember the name is mine same as yours."

"That's the way you spoil everything," Clare shot back through angry tears, running away. But she clutched Jane's check eagerly an hour later, and drove away smiling in a fool's paradise to select that which she felt sure would clinch her victory."

As she went out of sight Major Anstey said bowing over grandma's hand: "Madam, may I speak to you of—a private matter? Outside? I had rather not be overheard."

Fluttered, yet beaming, grandma went outside. She beamed still more when she understood that the private matter was the asking of her granddaughter's hand in marriage for his nephew, Edward Forsythe. A good boy in spite of the froth on top, said the major—a wife of the right sort would be not merely his making, but his salvation. Hadn't courage to speak for himself unless the ice was broken a bit; said he had never been the least afraid of a girl until he saw Miss Jane——"

There grandma fainted opportunely. Jane came rushing to help her, so the major had a chance to explain. What she said in answer is immaterial in view of the fact that she has been for several years past Mrs. Edward Forsythe Anstey, yet is still as plain as an old shoe.

To Die in Harness.

"And with his harness on his back,
Plunged headlong in the tide."
—Macaulay.

Nowadays, when we say a person "dies in harness," we mean that he kept up with his life work right until the end. This is an old English phrase, meaning to die in action, and probably grew out of the fact that harness is really an obsolete synonym for armor.

When Shakespeare had Macbeth say, "At least, we'll die with harness on our back," he meant that the warriors would be killed in battle, or die clad in their coats of mail.

A more recent example of the use of "harness" in the sense of armor may be found in Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" as quoted above.—Rochester Post.

Treating a Cold.

"I have a cold," said the girl.

"Yes?"

"How much is this cold cure?"

"One dollar."

"Will it help me?"

"You never can tell what will help a cold."

"That is true. So I guess I'll have a box of candy instead."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The True Poem.

Some people imagine that any fine thought is poetry, but there was never a greater mistake. A fine thought to become poetry, must be seasoned in the upper warm garrets of the mind for long and long, then it must be brought down and slowly carved into words, polished with love. Else it is no true poem.—David Grayson.

INDIANS ARE HELPED BY BUREAU

Department of the Interior Has Given Them Valuable Pointers Concerning Their Pottery.

One of the most ancient arts and industries of America, the manufacture of clay utensils by American Indians, has received the aid of ceramic experts of bureau of standards of the Department of Commerce.

Both in Arizona and New Mexico the Indian still makes his clay pots and other wares as he did years ago, but they find different use. Travelers and sightseers purchase them as souvenirs. They have to stand rougher usage in being transported to civilization's front parlors than they did when they hung over camp fires.

When burned in the primitive way, by burying in a smoldering heap of refuse, Indian ceramic ware is fragile. Through the Indian office of the Department of the Interior the Indians appealed to the bureau of standards to help them produce better ware. Ceramic engineers of the bureau of standards made burning tests of some of the clay used in the Indian ware and recommended that it be burned at a slightly higher temperature. The pottery is decorated by using a manganese ore and methods were worked out by the bureau so that the higher burning temperature will not destroy the decoration. The Indians were also told how to use cobalt stains for their work, and they were given plans for simple but modern kilns for burning their pottery.

Philosophy a Gratifying Indulgence.

The second great discovery of the Greek thinkers was metaphysics. Nowadays metaphysics is revered by some as our noblest effort to reach the highest truth, and scorned by others as the silliest of wild goose chases. I am inclined to rate it, like smoking, as a highly gratifying indulgence to those who like it, and as indulgences go, relatively innocent.—Prof. J. H. Robinson in "Mind in the Making."

MONTHS OF SUFFERING

How a Baltimore Girl Recovered Her Health

Baltimore, Maryland.—"For several months I suffered with severe backache and general weakness. I could not sleep comfortably at night for pains in my back. I found your book at home one day, and after reading it began at once to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have had very good results and some of my girl friends are taking it now. You may use this letter to help other girls, as the letters in your book helped me."—ROSE WAIDYEN, 3018 Roseland Place, Baltimore, Md.

That is the thought so often expressed in letters recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. These women know what they have suffered, they describe their symptoms and state how they were finally made well. Just plain statements, but they want other women to be helped.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine made from medicinal roots and herbs, and without drugs, to relieve the sickness women so often have, which is indicated by backache, weak feelings, nervousness, and by ambition to get anything done or to go anywhere. It has helped many women. Why not try it?

A COLD TODAY—DON'T DELAY

CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

Cures Colds in 24 Hours
La Grippe in 3 Days

W. H. HILL CO., DETROIT.

SAFE SURE DEPENDABLE

Surest evidence of Americanization is a taste for pie.

MOTHER! CLEAN CHILD'S BOWELS WITH CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, give a teaspoonful to cleanse the liver and bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.—Advertisement.

Regard righteousness as gain.

Help Your Kidneys

Is a cold or grip keeping you miserable? Are you tortured with dull, persistent backache and sharp, cutting pains? Likely your kidneys need help. Colds and grip fill the blood with poisons. Your overworked kidneys have become weakened filtering these poisons off. That's why you feel weak and depressed and suffer from headaches, dizzy spells and urinary disorders. Don't wait for serious kidney disease. Help your kidneys with *Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's* have helped thousands and should help you. *Ask your neighbor!*

A Wyoming Case

Mrs. D. D. O'Neil, 13 Hodgeman Ave., Laramie, Wyo., says: "I had weak kidneys and dull backaches and pains through my kidneys. Headaches were frequent and I felt dull and languid. The action of my kidneys was irregular. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they soon rid me of kidney complaint."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

MAN'S BEST AGE

A man is as old as his organs; he can be as vigorous and healthy at 70 as at 35 if he aids his organs in performing their functions. Keep your vital organs healthy with

GOLD MEDAL HARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles since 1696; corrects disorders; stimulates vital organs. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

TO KILL RATS

and MICE

Always use the genuine

STEARNS' ELECTRIC RAT & ROACH PASTE

It forces these pests to run from the building for water and fresh air.

Ready for Use—Better Than Traps

Directions in 15 languages in every box.

Sold at 35c. "Money back if it fails."

U. S. Government buys it.

Curiosity leads us into temptation as often as covetousness.

Murine Night and Morning Keep Your Eyes Clear—Clear—Healthy

Write for Free Eye Care Book, Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, Ill.

Genuine

BAYER

Bayer Tablets Aspirin

ASPIRIN

WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians over 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions.

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

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

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

is indispensable in treating

Influenza, Distemper, Coughs and Colds

so prevalent among horses and mules at this season of the year. For nearly thirty years "SPOHN'S" has been given to prevent these diseases, as well as to relieve and cure them. An occasional dose "conditions" your horse and keeps disease away. As a remedy for cases actually suffering, "SPOHN'S" is quick and certain. 50 cents and $1.20 per bottle at drug stores.

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY GOSHEN, INDIANA

To Work Ancient Gold Mine.

Goldfields that have not been worked since the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries are to be exploited by the Austrian government. The deposits lie in the Ziller and Lavant valley on the Tyrol-Salzburg frontiers, and prospecting has given a yield of slightly more than an ounce of gold to the ton.

Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION 25 & 75¢

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS

25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff-Stops Hair Falling

Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

HINDERCORNS Removes Corns, Callouses, etc. Stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 15c. by mail or at Druggists. Hinder Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

The Movie Finger.

Belshazzar smiled as his jaded eye drank in the brilliant scene before him. He was about to call the director and compliment him publicly, when his glance fell upon the handwriting on the wall.

"Just as I expected," he muttered. "Another good picture ruined by a rotten subtitle."—Life.

DYED HER BABY'S COAT, A SKIRT AND CURTAINS WITH "DIAMOND DYES"

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her old, worn, faded things new. Even if she has never dyed before, she can put a new, rich color into shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything. Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade or run.—advertisement.

Don't imagine that you have great will power because you have never had occasion to test it.

Sam says: Workers never kick and kickers never work.

Yeast Vitamon Tablets Bring Real Beauty

Banishes Skin Eruptions. Puts On Firm Flesh, Strengthens The Nerves and Increases Energy.

LUSTROUS HAIR
BRIGHT EYES
HEALTHY GLOW OF PERFECT DIGESTION
FIRM FLESH UNDER SKIN
NO FLABBINESS
NO HOLLOWS

Concentrated Tablets Easy and Economical to Take. Results Quick.

If you want to quickly clear your skin and complexion, put some firm, healthy flesh on your bones, increase your nerve force and power, and look and feel 100 per cent better, simply try taking two of Mastin's tiny yeast VITAMON Tablets with each meal and watch results. Mastin's VITAMON contains highly concentrated yeast vitamines, as well as the other two still more important vitamines (Fat Soluble A and Water Soluble C). Pimples, boils and skin eruptions seem to vanish like magic under its purifying influence, the complexion becomes fresh and beautiful, the cheeks rosy instead of pale, the lips red instead of colorless, the eyes bright instead of dull. The whole system is toned and invigorated, and those who are underweight begin to get some firm, "stay-there" flesh. So rapid and amazing are the results that success is absolutely guaranteed. Be sure to remember the name—

Of what use are beautiful features if you have an ugly skin, flabby flesh, hollow cheeks or a scrawny neck? Mastin's VITAMON is positively guaranteed to give you new health, beauty and a well-rounded face and figure.

Mastin's VI-TA-MON—the original and genuine yeast-vitamine tablet. There is nothing else like it, so do not accept imitations or substitutes. You can get Mastin's VITAMON Tablets at all good druggists.

MASTIN'S VITAMON TABLETS THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE YEAST VITAMINE TABLET

Are Positively Guaranteed to Put On Firm Flesh, Clear the Skin and Increase Energy When Taken With Every Meal or Money Back

if it isn't MASTIN'S it isn't VITAMON

Degrees.

Crawford—Doesn't he realize that he'll get into trouble about his neighbors?

Crabshaw—I suppose so, but he figures that he would get into more if he told the truth about them.

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

Few men care for solitude until they have had their crowds.

Conversation lags when you have to be careful.

Drawing a Conclusion.

"The world must have been very foggy in the old days."

"Why so?"

"You constantly read about the mists of antiquity."

A Lady of Distinction

Is recognized by the delicate fascinating influence of the perfume she uses. A bath with Cuticura Soap and hot water to thoroughly cleanse the pores followed by a dusting with Cuticura Talcum powder usually means a clear, sweet, healthy skin.—Advertisement.

Clever Fellow.

"I got off something fine this morning."

"What was that?"

"The Mauretania."—Life.

USE THE BEST FAULTLESS STARCH FOR HOME LAUNDRY WORK

FOR SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS AND FINE LINEN

There Is No Nation That Cannot Teach Us Something About Farming

By FRANK O. LOWDEN, Former Governor of Illinois.

The farmer believes in the value of what he produces and knows that it is indispensable to the world if civilization is to go on. When he sees that the total value of an unusually large crop is less in the markets of the world than the value of a small crop, he knows that something is wrong in our methods of distribution. He does not need to be familiar with higher mathematics to feel sure that 12,000,000 bales of cotton ought to be worth more than 6,000,000 bales; for each of the 12,000,000 bales will be genuinely serviceable sooner or later in clothing the world.

We know that no commodity will be long produced below the cost of production, and therefore it ought never be necessary to market any farm commodity below such cost; for if that commodity can be stored and held, the world will have to pay the cost some day.

These problems have been met and solved, in a large measure, in Holland and Denmark and among the fruit growers of California, by the organization of farmer's co-operative societies. These societies do not attempt arbitrarily to fix prices. They do study the probable demand and attempt to adjust production to meet that demand.

Instead of throwing the entire season's crop upon the market within a few short weeks, they provide for orderly marketing of their products. The tendency of this is to stabilize the market. And stabilizing the market of any product is in the end best for the consumer and the producer.

It is never a good thing for anyone when any useful commodity is sold for less than the cost, for under the inexorable laws of economics curtailed production will follow until prices abnormally high are the result. Any commodity that is produced profitably year after year will in a long series of years be produced more cheaply than where there are violent fluctuations.

While in every other industry we are abreast of the most advanced nations—in commerce, in manufacture, in banking and merchandising—there is not a nation in the world that cannot teach America something about farming.

The American Woman of the Old Stock Shows a Superior Head in Size

By DR. ALES HRDLICKA, U. S. National Museum.

The main characteristics of the old Americans are, first of all, a tall stature. They are, if we disregard a few small groups, the tallest of whites, averaging five feet eight inches in the men and five feet four inches in the women. This superiority is in part a distinctly American acquisition.

They are mostly relatively "spare" in early adult life, with rather a tendency to overweight later on. In this connection there appears one serious feature—many of the younger women are behind their due standard. Their chest, their muscles, are relatively not as well developed as are those of the men. The men, in the average, are in every way a fine lot.

But the American woman shows a superior head in size. The size of her head is somewhat above what it usually is in relation to the average head of the male, and it is also perceptibly above that indicated by her stature. As the size of head means a corresponding size of brain, we have here a highly favorable condition.

Dismembering of European Empire That Was Founded on Exploitation

By A. DEMANGEON, in "America"

Formerly the unity of the earth was realized upon a European plan. New plans are roughly in the making. Certain parts of the earth will unite upon an American plan; others upon a Japanese plan. There will be no longer unity, but a plurality of influences. It is the dismembering of the European empire, of that empire that was founded upon exploitation.

After the great discoveries the world became Europeanized; under the influence of younger peoples and continents progressing, it tends to become regionalized. A new classification of the earth, with Europe no longer leading alone, is in the making. It is a shift of equilibrium.

Is Europe's reign at an end? Must it be said that she "will become what she is in reality—a little cape of the continent of Asia?" For that it would be necessary for her to deteriorate to the point where she counted only in proportion to her area. But space is not the measure of a people's greatness. This greatness is based also on the number of men, on their state of civilization, on their mental progress, on their ability to dominate nature; it is a matter more of quality than of quantity.

A Serious Condition; Knowledge Has Outstripped the Moral Sense

By W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, in Yale Review.

A very serious condition of the last century has been that knowledge has outstripped the moral sense. The greatly increased powers over nature have not been used with corresponding growths of control and sense of responsibility. The gains of mechanics and of chemistry, of movement in air and in water, have been most actively developed for destruction. In general, the cinema has been exploited rather to degrade our ideas than to confer any real benefit. The right use of our opportunities has been dwarfed by their wrong use.

The questions which arise from the fact that knowledge is growing faster than the moral sense, and of how to use knowledge, are almost insoluble. Yet they threaten all civilization.

The idea of a union of scientific workers dictating how their discoveries are to be used, or agreeing to conceal dangerous knowledge, is quite futile. Whatever can be used for destruction will be so used by the least scrupulous power and that will set the standard to the other powers by sheer necessity.

Francesco Nitti, Wartime Premier of Italy—France, Italy, Germany and Belgium comprise altogether about 100 million inhabitants, spread over a surface less than double that of Texas. In this comparatively tiny spot of the world, rendered so illustrious by its history, men are divided among themselves by profound hatred and bitter rancour; production and exchanges are stopped by almost insurmountable barriers, and as a result of the war the bonds of economic solidarity have snapped.

Arthur Griffith (in 1905)—The policy of Sinn Fein is to bring Ireland out of the corner and make her assert her existence in the world. I have spoken of an essential; but the basis of the policy is national self-reliance.

New Way to Teach Every Day Mathematics

What is said to be a new method of instructing children in mathematics has been introduced at the Armstrong school in Chicago. At this school they have a grocery store where the children are taught not only to buy and sell, but how to figure the cost of their sales and purchases.

Whale Tows Men Out to Sea

They Harpoon the Monster But He Refuses to Play the Game as They Figured.

SLAPS CAPTAIN OUT OF BOAT

Valiant Southampton Veterans Have Exciting Time When They Go to Assistance of Brothers Who Had Caught Whale.

Southampton.—For the second time in two weeks fishermen took to their boats and went out after a whale. They had him hooked, too, and if the darn thing hadn't up with its tail and knocked Cap'n Silas Edwards out of the boat just as he was about to spear it, there might even now be a dead whale on the beach.

The whale was sighted by Captain Frank H. White, the sea-bitten old mariner who tends the life saving station here. When he first saw the whale it was about two miles off shore and moving out to sea with the Cooper brothers from Water Mill.

As a matter of fact the Cooper brothers had caught the whale. The only trouble was that, having caught it, they didn't know what to do with it.

It was some time earlier in the day that the Cooper brothers had seen the whale and started out in their little motor boat to capture it. They had with them a lance bomb gun, an instrument highly recommended for whale hunting. This gun is supposed to save wear and tear on the animal by exploding a charge inside it and thereupon rendering it more or less hors de combat.

Starts for Somewhere.

So the Cooper brothers went after the whale and had the good fortune to be in excellent firing position at a moment when it saw fit to come to the surface to blow the water out of its nose.

"There she blows!" yelled the Cooper brothers, who had taken a correspondence course in whale hunting, and bang! off went the lance bomb gun. The lance struck the whale squarely in the tonneau and the fishermen waited expectantly for the dull explosion which would indicate to them that their quarry was about to roll over and ask to be taken home.

No such explosion happened. The fishermen waited and waited. All in a wink the whale started for somewhere. And the Cooper brothers, having lodged their harpoon securely in the whale, found themselves accompanying it.

They tried reversing the engine in the hope that by so doing they might convey to the whale their lack of interest in any extensive sea voyage. The motion was entirely lost on their captive, who kept right on.

The Cooper brothers then tried to increase the speed of the boat so that they might overtake the whale and explain the situation, which, in a word, was this:

The line connecting the boat with the whale was taut, and the fishermen could not free themselves. As fast as their boat went the whale went faster. There was nothing to do but admire the scenery as it passed them.

They had gone about a mile and a half, and were still going, when Captain White saw what was up and piped all his trusty whale hunters to their posts. In response to the call came Captain Silas Edwards, Ed White, Frank Burnett, William Bennet and Erastus Howland.

They launched a boat and headed for the whale and its regretful captors. By the time they reached the scene the whale had its mind on something other than additional whale hunters, so they were able to get up close to it. They even circled around once, looking for a soft spot for the lance they intended to toss into it.

Then steadying himself in the bow of the boat, Cap'n Edwards rose to the best of his sixty-five years of ability and stood posed with a long lance in his hand ready to end everything.

Just at this moment, however, the whale came out of its reverie and smacked the bow of the boat a gentle tap with its tail. Cap'n Edwards being in the bow of the boat he was next seen struggling in the water and yelling for some one to take him out.

The Cooper brothers made use of the momentary respite to loosen their harpoon line. And the whale went on its way. The whalers then devoted their attention to rescuing Cap'n Edwards, and to expressing in broad terms their desire for vengeance.

ASKS FORMER KING TO PAY DEBT

Woman Claims William of Wied Owes Her 5,000,000 Francs.

Mrs. Roberta Menges Corwin Hill Tearle, Formerly of Brooklyn, Asks the State Department to Help Her Collect—Has No I. O. U.

New York.—Lending money to kings—a "privilege" which doesn't fall to the lot of everyone—is an experience which Mrs. Roberta Menges Corwin Hill Tearle, formerly of Brooklyn but lately of Paris, declares is exciting but not altogether profitable.

She arrived recently from Paris bent upon visiting the State department to see what the Washington officials could do to aid her in collecting 5,000,000 francs which she claims to have advanced Prince William of Wied, who occupied the throne of Albania for seven months before the outbreak of the war forced him to flee.

Mrs. Menges, who was known as "the Pearl of Sheepshead Bay" before she eloped in 1902 with Young Halsey Corwin, a Brooklyn millionaire, is accompanied by her sister, Miss Ruth Menges, and her cousin, Capt. J. R. K. Jackson, upon whom she relies to substantiate her claim against Prince William.

Captain Jackson explained that Mrs. Menges was introduced to the king of Albania at Monte Carlo in 1913 by King Constantine of Greece, whom she was entertaining at her villa there. She had met King Constantine through Prince de Lynan, formerly a member of the Austrian embassy at Washington, to whom she had been introduced by her husband, Maj. Arthur Hill of England.

"Prince William renewed his acquaintance with Mrs. Menges at the Hotel Continental in Paris," said Captain Jackson, "and borrowed 600,000 francs from her then."

"Don't think me too easy," broke in Mrs. Menges. "You see, he watched me win 60,000 francs gambling at Monte Carlo, and living in a big villa there, and all that sort of thing, and he thought I had millions to burn.

"He promised to pay it all in a year," Captain Jackson added. "He also promised to make Mrs. Menges the unofficial ambassador of Albania at Paris, and said he would help her enlist the aid of continental police in finding jewels she lost in America."

"Have you a receipt from Prince William?" Mrs. Menges was asked.

"You can't ask a king for an I. O. U.; you know that," she replied.

TRAPPERS FIND BIG GOLD VEIN

Reticent About Discoveries Made in Kootenay District.

Bring in Fine Specimens of Ore Showing Visible Coarse Gold Obtained From Carbonate Float—May Be Lost Vein.

Nelson, Can.—Two trappers arriving from a district adjacent to Kootenay lake—they will not be more specific—have brought in a fine sample of ore showing visible coarse gold obtained from a carbonate float. They state the snow fell too early for them to locate the vein from which the float came, but consider it could easily be traced, as there is very little overburden in the locality. The advent of these trappers with a bully specimen beyond suspicion of any "doctoring," has fired old-timers with enthusiasm. Some of them predict a minor stampede when the snow melts.

As in the olden times, the clew to the find is carefully guarded, but it is known to be within fifty miles of Nelson, and near the lake—which narrows the field of speculation, guessers are busy.

Old-time prospectors believe it must be the vein discovered by two prospectors many years ago round Kootenay way, whose very names other than sobriquets are forgotten but it is recalled that they took $12,000 out of their claim in two months, and "did it in" riotously. One of them was killed in a gamblers' quarrel at Kootenay. The other stole an Indian's squaw in the Crow's Nest and fell by right of vengeance to the red man's rifle. Tom Proctor, after whom the town of Proctor is named, was to have been his partner, but himself died before a deal was struck. So the whole transaction was blotted out, and even the source of the gold faded into the land of legends.

Many prospectors have searched for the lost vein, and the idea is growing in Nelson that the two trappers have found it.

This history ringing as an echo of an almost forgotten past has stirred Kootenay prospectors more than anything which has happened in the last two years. The report, however, is unimpeachable, and is indorsed by prominent members of the British Columbia Prospectors' Protective association to whom the trappers are known and who are familiar with the ancient tragedy.

Men Students to Raise Child.

Orono, Me.—The home economics department of the University of Maine has temporarily adopted Frances Pauline, four months old. The 10 young men students of North hall in caring for the infant will use the latest scientific methods. Little Frances is in perfect health and sleeps and takes nourishment on a well-defined schedule.

Germany is rapidly recovering her ocean-freight carrying trade.

ABANDON CLAY-PIPE FURNACE

English Company Declares Small Demand Among Smokers Is Reason for Closing Plant.

London.—Because of the small demand for clay pipes nowadays T. George & Co. of St. Jude's, Bristol, who have made such pipes for decades, decided to close down. The last batch of clay pipes was baked in their kiln recently.

Fifty years ago clay pipe making was the staple industry in the St. Jude's district, but the 14 firms then engaged in it are no more.

Three generations of the George family saw the kiln lighted for the last time. Up to twenty years ago the firm had a big South African trade, the pipes being used by European traders to barter with natives for their ivory, gold and other treasures.

Corn for Old Debts.

Deresford, S. D.—A plan has been instituted by a local store of accepting corn at a price above the market quotation in payment for past due accounts at the store and has proven quite popular. Many have taken advantage of the proposition. Customers are allowed five per cent above the market price for corn and many farmers consider this a good way to liquidate their debts.

A process has been developed for manufacturing artificial silk from the carcasses of cattle and horses.

Crow Poison Rejuvenates Old Dog; Puppy Again

Paris.—A farmer in Noyon who wished to destroy his old dog gave it some crow poison. The farmer waited sadly for the death of his old companion, but to his surprise the dog jumped about and barked furiously. The poison, for some extraordinary reason, had completely rejuvenated the animal, and it is now full of fun and vigor.

HENS SURPASS MINE OF GOLD

South Dakota Birds Produce $20,000,000 Yearly—Homestake $6,000,000.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Although South Dakota is classed as one of the gold-producing states of the Union—owing to the fact that the famous Homestake mine in the Black hills is one of the great gold producers of the world—it will be a surprise to many to know that the hens of South Dakota each year produce many times the value of the Black hills gold product.

The production of the Homestake mine is estimated at $6,000,000 a year. The hens on the farms of South Dakota, figures show, produce $20,000,000 a year. For every dollar of South Dakota gold the South Dakota hens lay down $3. The record made by the hens of the state is believed to make a record for states with no greater population than South Dakota. South Dakota has no great poultry farms. There are now about 9,000,000 chickens in South Dakota.

TAILORED FROCKS OF WOOL; COLORFUL BREAKFAST COATS

INTEREST has not been centered so much during the past few seasons on the graceful longline dresses that have won the devotion of women as on their decoration. Fabrics have been still less important, but the coming of spring will change all this, so the fashion prophets say—it is to be a colorful season and its rosy dawn is painting the horizon with many hues.

There is no reason to think that the silhouette will be changed, but even in such durable and usually sedate goods as English or Scotch tweeds, colors are novel; we find delft blue, sea green and violet among them to be used in suits and tailored dresses. There are some new wool weaves that look like velvet, and several novelty rough effects, and designers think especially well of black and white checks. With all this furore for color the black gown still holds its own.

Two smart all-day frocks, as shown in the picture above, reveal much attention to line and little to decoration. The long flaring sleeve, in the gown at the left, might introduce a vivid color in the chiffon facing if it by trying pancakes in a crisp and pretty house frock or a gay bungalow apron, or have nothing to do but wear a luxurious, but less useful negligee. The manufacturers of all these garments undertake to make them as pretty as possible.

For morning wear, between the house dress at one extreme and the city negligee at the other, stand those popular and colorful breakfast coats which blossom at the beginning of the day and make its first meal inspiring.

SMART ALL-DAY FROCKS

They are made of satin or taffeta and usually such trimming as they have is fashioned of the same materials in pleatings or ruffles and the like. Small fruits or flowers made of silk provide pretty finishing touches for them.

One of these breakfast coats of taffeta is shown in the illustration below. It has a skirt portion in three tiers set together with cord covered with the silk and joined to the body of the coat in the same way. It is a simple composition with square pockets, elbow sleeves and small sailor collar, all using covered cord as a finish. These bright colored or changeable silks and one choose black or other dark color. It is predicted that navy blue will be less in demand than it has been. This frock has the fashionable plaited panel that is introduced in so many ways and often falls free from the waist down. A very handsome girdle of silk cord and black is worn with it.

Another straight-line dress is a better model for slender figures, with its skirt gathered to a loose bodice and set on with piping. Plaits are introduced at each side in the skirt.

It is easy to start the day clad in a cheerful dress whether we begin

BREAKFAST COAT OF TAFFETA

ations are pretty with or without furbelows and frills because of their color and sheen.

The silk breakfast coat has novelty rivals in other materials and the new morning frocks and apron dresses of plain sateen with decorative features of a tongue-patterned cotton, look as if they might at least keep pace with them.

Julia Bottomley

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To Measure Buttonhole Spaces.

A good system for measuring buttonholes or hooks and eyes—in making buttonholes, or sewing on hooks and eyes, cut a strip of paper the length of the space where the fastenings are to go. Then keep folding the paper evenly together, creasing firmly each time, until you have folded it to the required space between the buttons and loops. Then with the scissors cut a small hole pattern through each end of the folded paper. Straighten out the paper, pin smoothly to the garment and mark through each hole with colored crayon or pencil.

Angora Gloves.

Gloves of angora and brushed wool are particularly attractive. Some of them are made with wide, flaring gauntlet cuffs that pull well up over the coat sleeve. These gloves, in gray and tan and brown, are lined with color, sometimes black or white. The bigger ones are cheaper than they were last yr.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

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"They are such dear, familiar feet that go
Along the path with care—feet fast or slow
And trying to keep pace; if they mistake,
Or tread upon some flower that we would take
Upon our breast, or bruise some reed,
Or crush some hope until it bleed,
We must be mute,
Not turning quickly to impute
Grave fault; for they and we
Have such a little way to go—can be
Together such a little while along the way.
We will be patient while we may."

SEASONABLE GOOD THINGS.

A tasty dessert, which may be prepared any time during the year, is the following:

Tapioca Pudding.—Cook fifteen minutes one tablespoonful of tapioca and a pint of milk. Dissolve a tablespoonful of gelatin in one-half cupful of cold water. Add one-half cupful of sugar, the yolk of an egg and add to the first mixture. Pour over stewed dried peaches or apricots and one-half of a sliced banana. When cool stir in one-half cupful of whipped cream.

Grapenut Pudding.—Take one package of lemon jello, dissolved as usual; add one cupful of steamed raisins, one-half cupful of sugar, one cupful of grapenuts, six walnut meats cut fine. Mix all together and mold. Serve with whipped cream.

Rhubarb Pudding.—Take three cupfuls of rhubarb, cut in small pieces; mix with one cupful of sugar. Melt one-third of a cupful of butter and mix with three cupfuls of bread crumbs. Make alternate layers of bread crumbs and fruit—three of bread and two of fruit. Bake one hour. Serve with hard sauce. Take one cupful of powdered sugar, one-third of a cupful of creamed butter and, when well blended, add a teaspoonful of flavoring, using one-third lemon and two-thirds vanilla. Fold in the beaten white of an egg.

Frozen Fruit Salad.—Cut in small bits the fruit from a can each of pineapple, white cherries, pears and peaches. Mix the prepared fruit with the juice from the cans; add two oranges, one-quarter of a grapefruit, cut in bits, two cupfuls of mayonnaise and one pint of whipped cream. Turn into the freezer and freeze, turning the crank slowly. Then pack in brick molds. Serve in slices on lettuce. This will serve 35 persons.

Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God, who loveth all his works,
Has left His Hope with all.
—Whittier.

GOOD THINGS

A good pudding and inexpensive is:

Steamed Molasses Pudding.—Beat one egg, add one-fourth of a cupful of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of melted fat, one-fourth of a cupful of sugar, one and one-fourth of a cupful of flour, two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in one-half cupful of hot water. Steam in small molds one hour. Serve with an egg sauce.

Apple Fritters.—Mix and sift together one and one-third cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and then add one beaten egg to two-thirds of a cupful of milk and combine the mixtures. Cut two medium sized apples into eighths, slice the eighths and stir into the batter. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat and fry until brown. Roll in powdered sugar.

Swiss Cheese Savory.—Dip toast slices of bread in melted butter, sprinkle with salt and pepper, paprika and a little lemon juice. Put one-half pound of Swiss cheese through the meat chopper, add one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of canned or fresh pimento, two tablespoonfuls of butter creamed, four tablespoonfuls of milk or cream, with salt and pepper to taste. Force through a star tube onto the bread, sprinkle with cheese, heat hot and serve.

Southern Italy Salad Dressing.—Mince fine one green pepper, one stalk of celery, place in a bowl and cover with a French dressing prepared as follows: One-half teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of paprika, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a minced slice from a clove of garlic, two tablespoonfuls of garlic vinegar, five tablespoonfuls of salad oil. Put into a bottle and shake vigorously for five minutes. Now prepare a cooked dressing as follows: Take one cupful of milk, six tablespoonfuls of flour, stir and mix well and put over the fire to cook; add five tablespoonfuls of garlic vinegar and cook for three minutes, then set aside while preparing the following: Beat one egg and one-half cupful of salad oil, one teaspoonful of mustard, one-half teaspoonful of paprika, one teaspoonful of salt and one clove of garlic cut in very fine bits. Mix well together, add to the prepared milk. Beat very hard and bring the mixture to the boiling point. Cook for two minutes, then cool and chill. Use this on chopped or shredded cabbage.

Nellie Maxwell

Both Animal and Bird.

One of the strangest animals known is the platypus, a creature inhabiting the river banks of Australia and Tasmania. It resembles both an animal and a bird in that its body and tail are like those of a beaver, while its web feet and bill remind one of a duck. It has teeth for chewing its food, but it has no external ear, although its hearing is acute. It lays eggs like a turtle, but nurses its young. A specimen of the animal has been placed on exhibition in the National museum, Washington.

"Our Lawless Age!"

JAMES M. BECK

MISS JEANNETTE RANKIN

MRS. O.H.P. BELMONT

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

ARE we, in this Year 1922, A. D., entering into a "Lawless Age?" A good many men and women of position and experience seem to think we have already entered in and are well on our way.

James M. Beck, solicitor general of the United States, may be taken as fairly representing the views of those who are alarmed over conditions. In an address before the American Bar association he said that contempt for law and the present revolt against the spirit of authority make this age eminently "one of sham and counterfeit." He rejected the easy theory that these symptoms of a grave malady are merely a reaction of the World war. "Far from causing the moral sickness of the age, says the solicitor general, the World war was in itself, perhaps, but one of its many symptoms. Some of the contributory causes of the world's disorder are reluctance to obey laws regarded as unreasonable or vexatious, the law's delays and laxity in administration which have bred a spirit of contempt, and the rampant individualism which began in the Eighteenth century, with its excessive emphasis on the rights of man and small stress on man's duties. In proof of his contention, Mr. Beck instances the records of the criminal courts and police dockets; violations of the sumptuary laws, which in the case of the prohibition statute have resulted in fines aggregating an estimate of more than $300,000,000; and "an increase in nine years of nearly 400 per cent in the comparatively narrow sphere of the federal criminal jurisdiction."

"In the greater sphere of social life we find the same revolt against the institutions which have the sanction of the past," says Mr. Beck. "Laws which mark the decent restraints of print, speech and dress have in recent decades been increasingly disregarded. The very foundations of the great and primitive institutions of mankind—like the family, the church and the state—have been shaken. Nature itself is defied. Thus, the fundamental difference of sex is disregarded by social and political movements which ignore the permanent differentiation of social function ordained by God himself."

Five plagues are afflicting humanity, said the pope last year in a public utterance before the College of Cardinals. The first, Mr. Beck recalls, is the unprecedented challenge to authority; second, hatred between man and man; third, abnormal aversion to work; fourth, the excessive thirst for pleasure; fifth, a gross materialism which denies the reality of the spiritual in human life. All these charges, says the lawyer, are proved in recent experience.

It is, however to a wide-spread change in social conditions rather than to any change of man's essential nature that the solicitor general attributes the malady of our time. It seems to him that "the morale of our industrial civilization has been shattered. Work for work's sake, as the most glorious privilege of human faculties, has gone, both as an ideal and as a potent spirit. The conception of work as a degrading servitude to be done with reluctance and grudging inefficiency, seems to be the ideal of millions of men of all classes and in all countries."

The great enigma, then, which this situation propounds to us, and which, "like the riddle of the Sphinx, we will solve or be destroyed," is this: "Has the increase in the potential of human power, through thermodynamics, been accomplished by a corresponding increase in the potential of human character?" Then Mr. Beck goes on to say:

"A mass morality has been substituted for individual morality, and group morality generally intensifies the vices more than the virtues of man. What was true of Germany was true—although in lesser degree—of all civilized nations. In all of them, the individual had been submerged in group formations, and the effect upon the character of man has not been beneficial.

"There are many palliatives for the evils which I have mentioned. To rekindle in men the love of work for work's sake and the spirit of discipline, which the lost sense of human solidarity once inspired, would do much to solve the problem, for work is the greatest moral force in the world. If we of this generation can only recognize that the evil exists, then the situation is not past remedy.

"I have faith in the inextinguishable spark of the Divine which is in the human soul and which our complex mechanical civilization has not extinguished. Of this the World war was in itself a proof. All the horrible resources of mechanics and chemistry were utilized to coerce the human soul, and it proved ineffectual."

As everyone knows, law-abiding citizens in a number of big American cities have been driven [illegible] law-enforcement committees [illegible] could seem to corroborate Mr. Beck. [illegible] latest city to feel the necessity of such an organization. The indictment against the city administration is mildly expressed by Mrs. Mabel Stearns Noble, executive secretary of the Woman's Co-operative league, who puts it thus:

"Drunkenness, immorality and gambling are our three major vices. They go hand in hand. They are allowed to run rampant in the city of Denver." So men and women of Denver have organized the Co-operative Law Enforcement association.

LADY ASTOR

In Illinois an Illinois Vigilance association has been organized "to bring back dancing and substitute it for the 'one-spot wiggle' that reigns today."

In Chicago Joseph L. Moss, chief probation officer of the Juvenile court says:

"Girls are worse than boys. It used to be axiomatic that the average girl is better than the average boy, but that's now a tradition. In 1920 we had 1,012 boy cases in this court, as against 1,[illegible] this year. During the same period we had 538 girl cases, as compared to 634 in 1921. Fifty-two per cent of the 634 girls before the court this year were there because of sex delinquency. None of the 1,[illegible] boys were arraigned on that charge. Thirty-three per cent of the delinquent girls were incorrigible, as against only 17 per cent of the boys."

Reading between the lines there is found here an indictment of woman almost if not quite as strong as that of man.

Some of the visiting foreigners express themselves rather plainly about American women. For example, Princess Antoine Bibesco, wife of the Rumanian attache at Washington and daughter of Margot Asquith, whose racy book about personages in England caused a storm of criticism, and herself the author of a still more audacious book, says:

"American men are charming, but it's just because they are so charming that the women aren't so nice. They are utterly spoiled and good for nothing."

Prof. Albert Einstein, whose theory of "Relativity" made him famous, made some observations about us of America. He said:

"Women dominate the social life of America. The men interest themselves in nothing except work. They think of nothing except work—and to an extent I have never seen before. As for the rest of the men, they are nothing but the little playdogs of the women, who spend their money in a reckless manner and vell themselves in a mist of extravagance. They do everything for the women that is in vogue or the whim of the passing moment."

So, in view of these indictments, various activities of women take on an added interest and are being widely discussed. Of course the women who are doing things and are discussing things stand by their sex. Lady Astor, the first woman to be elected to the British parliament, has this to say, in part:

"Is there such a person as the New Woman? Or are women much the same as ever, in spite of apparent changes in their position?

"The war has given a tremendous push to the reaction from Victorian social ideals which had already begun, and the quickened pace has been disconcerting. The early and mid-Victorian girl was brought up in as complete ignorance as possible of the fundamental facts of life and of sex. Marriage, while the dark side of the picture, the social evil, was kept closely hid from her.

"During the last twenty or thirty years girls have escaped from these narrow walls.

"When women first began to realize the existence of some of the worst social evils, made worse by them embittered against men, in a way which was comprehensible, but, nevertheless, unreasonable and anti-social. The moral problem is no doubt one of the causes which have put women against marriage. It is a short-sighted view, for you cannot mend things by looking on, any more than you can stop a dog fight by waving an umbrella on the pavement. But the great majority of younger women are realizing today that, if a change is to be made, if we are to get nearer a single moral standard, it is for women to bring this about.

"Women have, on the whole, been, or tried to be, what men expected them to be. If women expected more of men they, too, would do the same."

Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, sister of Theodore Roosevelt, believes the girls of today are superior to their sisters of yesterday. Notwithstanding their bobbed hair and their abbreviated skirts and even their cigarette smoking, they are more capable, more interesting and think oftener and clearer than the types of their mothers' generation.

"The girl of today is a splendid creature," she asserts. "Her cigarette smoking and bobbed hair are just outward signs of that flapper stage through which she is passing.

"Girls today are developing remarkable executive ability and leadership. This naturally makes them more independent. They are doing things their mothers never would have dreamed of undertaking. They are succeeding in every field of business and industry they enter.

"But more than that—they are becoming better wives and mothers. The franchise has widened their point of view. With their greater understanding, men are discovering them better comrades, and children are finding them able to understand even their pettiest problems.

"Woman's place is still within the home. The very highest type of woman today is that one who can add civic responsibilities to her domestic duties without slighting the latter in any way. Women, by living more systematic and orderly lives, are doing what twenty years ago they would have regarded as impossible."

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has been elected president of the National Woman's party, following her gift of $140,000 with which to complete the purchase of the entire block composing the "old capitol" at Washington. She announces that a new "Petticoat party" will be in the field, with women voters organized in every state to "carry on" against the old political parties. There is to be a woman's platform and a woman candidate for president. The first issue, however, is a proposed amendment to the Constitution to abolish all legal discriminations against women. The slogan of the "Petticoat party" is practically this: "Man has got things into a pretty mess. The women must clean up the mess."

Mrs. Belmont has money and social position. The National Woman's party is the militant wing of the women suffragists. Its members have the courage of their convictions, as was shown by the White House picketing, the jail terms and the hunger strikes still fresh in the public memory.

Miss Jeannette Rankin, Miss Anne Morgan, Princess Catacuzene, Charlotte Perkins Gilman and others are back of a plan to give to mankind a "New World's History." It will give the "truth of history" and set woman straight in the eyes of the world, like this: Woman was created before man; the rib story is man-made. Cleopatra was not a vamp, but a political and military genius. Joan of Arc never heard Voices"; she was a military maid who joyed in the clash of battle. Henry of Navarre and Napoleon did not hold a candle to their mothers.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murray Shepherd will edit the "New World's History." And she says:

"The greatest tragedy of the race was when men wrested control from women. Since the power of selection was taken from women man's era of aggressiveness and war came upon the earth. We think, I think that man's ambition has made the world progress in many ways, but if we weigh the murders, woes, vices and other oppression against this benefit, none of us can help being agreed that woman's era was the better. This bi-sexual state in which we now are will soon grow into a Golden Age with all sex warring over with. Neither will rule the other but both will contribute to the development of humanity."

WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR COCHINEAL

Among its other virtues, the cactus gives us the cochineal—the insect used for coloring. Leeuwenhoek, in 1703, discovered that it was the female of the insect (Coccus Cacti), which never moved from a certain spot on the cactus, the male being the active member of the family, but colorless, and therefore useless. These insects are harvested three times during the dry season, being swept from the cacti into wide-mouthed bags with stiff brushes and killed in boiling water or hot ovens, after which they are dried in the sun and put up in small packages for the market. In this thoroughly dried condition 70,000 insects are required to make a pound.

Bismarck a Good Liver.

The London Daily Mail, in referring to "Men I Have Painted," by the American artist, J. McClure Hamilton, singles out this anecdote, told of Bismarck. "He talked of drinking, of cocktails and of wines, and told me that his doctor had said that a man might drink between the ages of twenty and seventy, 50,000 bottles of champagne without offending the laws of health or the strict rules of temperance. I may have exceeded that number, perhaps, in my nothing of a few other liquors, such as beer and brandy." Bismarck gave his name to a well-known drink—champagne and stout mixed, says the Daily Mail's "diner out," who goes on to point out that 50,000 bottles of champagne work out, roughly, at three bottles a day.

"Given the Sack."

In olden days mechanics used to carry their tools in a sack, so that when they were discharged they were first given the sack and told to go elsewhere. Hence has sprung the English phrase "to sack," meaning to discharge, or, as we would put it, "to fire."