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THE CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER

Seventh Year—No. 43. Capitan, New Mexico, February 18, 1922. Subscription Price, $1.50 a Year

NEWS TO DATE IN PARAGRAPHS

CAUGHT FROM THE NETWORK OF WIRES ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD.

DURING THE PAST WEEK

RECORD OF IMPORTANT EVENTS CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

WESTERN

Large areas in northeastern Oregon and southeastern Washington were washed out recently and train service was held up in many places as a result of heavy rains.

The San Francisco court has set March 20 as the date for starting the third trial of Roscoe C. (Fatty) Arbuckle, motion picture star, on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Miss Virginia Rappe, motion picture actress. Both previous trials ended in disagreements.

Riverside, where, it is claimed, polo was first played in California, is having a marked revival of interest in the game, with two clubs active. One organization, the Riverside Polo and Riding Club, is playing weekly games and has arranged for a tournament in which Santa Barbara, Coronado, Denver and other teams will compete.

Alexander Howat and August Dorchy, deposed president and vice president of district fourteen, United Mine Workers, have been released from the county jail at Columbus, Kan. The $2,000 penal bond in which they agree to call no more strikes in the Kansas coal fields was signed and had been approved by District Judge Ross.

One of the interesting features said to have been disclosed in the Hollywood night life as a result of the activity of men working on the Taylor murder mystery is that there are ten rival rackets that have been supplying drugs to narcotic addicts. It is said one of the rings gets the drugs from Canada and the other imports from Mexico. The police have [illegible] in their quest for new business, rumors said, that active warfare has been engaged in for weeks.

Laughter and screams and prayers marked the funeral at Los Angeles of William Desmond Taylor, murdered motion picture director. A crowd of 30,000—almost ten times as many as could be seated in St. Paul's Episcopal procathedral—sought admittance, and when that was denied to the vast majority these left on the outside of the structure jammed the streets and overflowed Pershing square, a small downtown park, upon which the procathedral faces.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway plans the expenditure of $45,150,000 during 1922 for improvements, according to announcement made in San Francisco by President W. B. Storey. During 1921 the company spent $65,000,000. Of the 1922 expenditures $22,000,000 will be for new work, including seventy-five miles of second track in Arizona, from Yampai to Griffith, according to Mr. Storey. Eight million will be spent for new equipment and $1,400,000 for a new branch line from Santanta, Kan.

WASHINGTON

The soldiers' bonus would cost the federal government approximately $2,500,000,000 on the basis of estimates prepared for the House ways and means committee by fiscal officers of the army, navy and marine corps.

Declaration was made recently by Maj. Malcolm Wheeler-Nicholson of the Third United States cavalry that he had sent a letter to President Harding charging that "the army is suffering from a reign of Prussianism," but at the White House and War Department it was said that no such letter had come to the department.

Establishment of a farm risk insurance bureau which would insure growing crops of nonperishable products against loss or damage resulting from adverse weather conditions is proposed in a bill introduced by Representative King, Republican, Illinois. The bureau would have authority to fix "reasonable" premium rates. A revolving fund would be created for payment of claims.

A legislative program contemplating ratifications of the treaties growing out of the arms conference and passage of the tariff, soldier bonus, farm credit and merchant marine bills, with adjournment of Congress about June 1, was said to have been agreed upon at a White House dinner conference recently, in which President Harding and members of the Senate and House steering committees took part.

A blow to senatorial dignity is not soon forgotten. This was shown when, in the midst of heated debate on the Newberry election case, several senators arose and denounced the War Department for placing the senate far back, as they said, in the funeral procession for the unknown soldier last Armistice day.

An appropriation of $140,000 for the Grand Valley reclamation project in Colorado was included in the Interior Department's appropriation bill reported to the House appropriations committee recently.

FOREIGN

Former Premier Orlando has reported to King Victor Emmanuel that he was unable to form a cabinet and declined to continue further efforts.

Fire gutted the Standard Life Insurance building in Montreal, Canada, and threatened to spread to the Montreal Standard and Star building and other surrounding properties. Immense clouds of smoke prevented spectators accurately estimating the spread of the conflagration, which is the worst the downtown district has known in years.

Berlin is in the midst of the blackest period it has known since the Kapp revolution. Despite the mayor's reassuring statement that the food situation is not endangered by the strikes of the railways and in the municipal services, the situation in the poor quarters resembled the panic days of wartime food shortage.

The suspension of Claude Lafontaine, Provost & Co., one of the oldest private banks in France, has been announced in Paris. Most of the institution's business was transacted in the Ardennes and other eastern departments of France. It was capitalized at 25,000,000 francs, of which 10,000,000 francs was paid up. The liabilities were placed at 15,000,000 francs.

Three commercial accords supplementing the Franco-Polish military alliance have been signed by Premier Poincare and Count Zamoyski, Polish minister to Paris. The first provides for a purely commercial accord, the second an agreement regarding private property interests, and the third an agreement regarding the naphtha industries.

The severe winter which the whole of Central Europe is experiencing, has seriously handicapped the navigation of the Danube. The cold wave was so sudden that more than sixty vessels belonging to several nations have been caught in the ice and will be forced to tie up for the whole winter unless an unlooked for thaw comes in the meantime.

GENERAL

Henry Ford formally came into possession of the Lincoln Motor Company of Detroit when Federal Judge Tuttle confirmed sale of the property, effected at public auction. Mr. Ford through his representatives, bid $8,000,000 for the Lincoln holdings, being the only one to offer a bid.

Mrs. Mary Brezina, mother of ten children, was shot four times and killed in her home in Cleveland. Her husband, James Brezina is held by police, charged with murder. "I had an argument with my wife and fired one shot," Brezina told police officers who found him in a highly excited state near his home, where the body of his wife was later found.

Ten thousand persons, about one-half of the population of Uniontown, Pa., are ill with influenza, according to a statement issued by Health Officer W. C. Hall of Uniontown. The situation, he said, is alarming and he declared that, unless exceptionally drastic measures are taken to combat the spread of the disease, the whole city will be stricken with the malady.

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton University, at Princeton, N. J., has sent out letters to parents and guardians of all students pointing out that, far from being an asset to the academic equipment of undergraduates, an automobile was a "positive detriment." "The administration feels that no legislative action with regard to automobiles is advisable at the present time," the letter continued.

Diners at one of the large downtown hotels in Kansas City waited impatiently and loudly demanded service recently while the management started a city-wide search for a crew of missing waiters. The search ended at police headquarters. Thirty-five of them, negroes, had been arrested in a crap game in a nearby house. A call to police headquarters brought waiters racing back through the downtown section on foot.

Commenting on the action of the American Congress in deciding that the allied debts must be paid in twenty-five years, the Paris Temps describes it as "regrettable." The treaty of Versailles, it says, accorded Germany thirty years for the payment of reparations "and the London agreement extended it perhaps to thirty-five. Now Congress has given only twenty-five years for payment by her associates who bore the burdens of war thirty-two months longer than the United States of America."

J. Freeland Johnson of Wichita, Kan., has filed a suit in the Shawnee county District Court against the Union Pacific railroad for $2,005 damages. Johnson charges that the conductor of a passenger train refused to stop the train at his request when his wife, Mrs. Ida Olive Johnson, leaped from the window of the train near Newman, Topeka. He says that he was carried to Perry, five miles further on, and that he spent the entire night hunting for his wife, who was found the next day a mile north of Topeka, where she had drowned in a small creek, nine miles from the point where she jumped from the train.

Mrs. Eva Sadoski and her 4-year old child were taken to Brooklyn police headquarters following the fatal shooting of her husband, Vincent, in the Sadoski home. She said her husband, a member of a wealthy Baltimore family, had shot himself accidentally after flourishing a pistol in her face and threatening her life.

Pope Pius XI expressed "unbounded admiration" for the American people and voiced his deep interest in the work of the Washington conference at his reception of Cardinal O'Connell of Boston.

Southwest News From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

The water supply of Albuquerque has become so pure that the chlorine treatment has been stopped by the city managers.

E. L. Spriggs, county attorney of Graham county, Ariz., has been acquitted of charges of misconduct in office and violation of the prohibition law.

Announcement has been made that Col. H. H. Whitledge, former commander of the United States health service hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M., will again take charge of the big institution.

A modern shoe factory will be put in operation in the Arizona state penitentiary at Florence within a month, it has been announced by Burt Wingar, secretary of the board of directors of state institutions.

Failing to agree after almost twenty hours' deliberation, a jury in the trial of Albert M. McCreary, charged with the murder of J. M. Dunn, was discharged by Superior Judge Jenckes Phoenix. The foreman reported that the jurors stood hopelessly deadlocked, 6 to 6.

Albert G. Simms of Albuquerque, who has been in Washington attending to matters of the New Mexico Loan Agency, stated that he expected to see about $4,000,000 or more applications for loans go through at once. Mr. Simms said that the approving of the applications had been speeded up and that in the past six months he expected to see at least $3,000,000 in loans go to the farmers and livestock men of New Mexico.

The second and third floors of the main building of the Normal University at East Las Vegas, N. M., were entirely destroyed by fire of unknown origin. The stone walls are standing and are unhurt. President Wagner and the board of regents recently increased the insurance of the building $45,000, bringing the total protection to about $123,000. The loss is believed to be almost fully covered. The Normal will continue to operate.

The Bowman Bank and Trust Company of Las Cruces, N. M., capitalized at $100,000, has closed its doors and is in the hands of the state bank examiner. It is the oldest bank in southern New Mexico, having been established in 1884 and incorporated in 1910. Last summer the Bowman bank merged with the Union Bank of Las Cruces, and was to merge with the Bank of Hatch, N. M., and be known as the Mesilla Valley State Bank.

Playing a whirlwind game, the Arizona Wildcats recently defeated the team from the N. M. M. I. by a score of 52 to 8, outplaying the institute team at every stage of the game. The cadets fought a wonderful game, but were outclassed as to weight and size, and for this reason did not seem to play up to the usual standard. The Wildcats are probably one of the fastest teams in the entire Southwest and it is likely that they will carry off the basketball championship for the year.

The largest civil suit ever permitted to be adjudged through a default by the defendant in Pima county Ariz., was concluded when Superior Judge Samuel L. Pattee of Tucson awarded a judgment of $44,571.09 to the plaintiff in the case of J. H. Huntsman against the Dos Cabezos Gold Ridge Mining Corporation. The suit was filed in the Superior Court Dec. 22, 1921, and when, after due notification and information, the Dos Cabezos Company failed to be represented in any manner, Judge Pattee signed a decree for the judgment sought by Huntsman.

A petition has been circulated at Naco asking the board of supervisors to appoint B. Beckman as justice of the peace, Naco precinct, on account of being transferred by the S. P. Railroad Company to Mexico.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Mimbres Valley Canning Association at Deming it was decided to have enough of the farmers sign up for a tomato crop to keep the big canning plant at Hondale in operation for the entire season. It is said that with thirty acres of this crop the factory can turn out over $7,000 worth of the product and together with all the vegetables that are produced in that section is looked forward to as one of the biggest years.

Four persons are dead as a result of a collision between an Arizona Eastern passenger train and an automobile at Websters Crossing, near Globe, Ariz. The dead are C. J. Hatch and Mrs. C. J. Hatch of Ashurst, Ariz., Mrs. E. T. Bryce of Ashurst, Ariz., Andrew Brown of Fort Thomas, Ariz. The party had been attending church services, young Bryce said, and were en route to their homes when the accident occurred. The machine was completely demolished in the collision.

A sixteen-mile stretch of road from Fairbank, in Cochise county, to the Santa Cruz county line, the only unimproved section of road between Bisbee and Nogales, will be built at once with federal aid, according to a dispatch received from A. C. Gardner, road booster of Tombstone.

Tax collections received by the New Mexico state treasurer's office for December and January totaled $129,034, Miss Margaret Strong, deputy state treasurer, has announced. Collections for the same period the year before amounted to $79,184.96.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS

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

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Fruits and Vegetables.

Potato markets slow and dull with slightly weaker tone. Northern sacked round whites down 5c to 20c in Chicago at $1.30 to $1.50 per 100 pounds; down 10c in producing sections at $1.55 to $1.70. Eastern round whites down 10c to 15c f. o. b. western New York points at $1.85 to $1.90; down 5c to 20c in eastern cities at $2.15 to $2.40. Maine Green Mountains 10c lower for northern Maine points at $1.45 to $1.50 per 100 pounds bulk; sacked steady in Boston at $2.15 to $2.25. Western russets at $2 cash to growers at Colorado and Idaho points.

Celery markets irregular; supplies moderate; shipments light. Florida golden self-blanching firm in New York City at $4.50 to $4.75 per 10-inch crate, down 25c to 50c in other markets at $3.75 to $4; ruled 25c lower f. o. b. $2.75 cash track. California stock firm in Chicago at $8 to $8.50, down 50c to $1 in St. Louis and Kansas City at $8 to $9.

Apples in good demand and strong tone prevails in city markets. New York Baldwins A 2½ firm at $7.50 to $8.25. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Spitzenburgs up 50c in New York at $3.75 to $4. Jonathans steady in New York and Chicago at $3.75 to $3.85. Winesaps up 50c in New York at $3.75 to $4, ranging $3.50 to $3 in Pittsburgh.

Hay.

Fluctuations of $1 to $1 per ton in hay prices occurred at various markets during the week. Prices in eastern markets have generally advanced because of heavy snow and light receipts. Central western markets slightly lower. Alfalfa markets stronger. No general improvement in demand. Quoted: No. 1 timothy, Philadelphia $24, Pittsburgh $23, Cincinnati $20, Chicago $22, Minneapolis $16. No. 1 alfalfa, Chicago $20, Minneapolis $21, Kansas City $20.75, Atlanta $31. No. 1 prairie, Chicago $16, Minneapolis $15, Kansas City $10.50.

Feed.

Mill feed markets quiet; prices firm. Cottonseed meal steady. Linseed meal stronger on better domestic inquiry. Gluten feed prices advanced 50c by principal manufacturers. Offerings of yellow hominy feed light and quoted on about same basis as white hominy feed. Alfalfa meal and beet pulp quiet, prices unchanged; stocks good; receipts and movement fair. Quoted: Bran $23.50, middlings $25.50, flour middlings $35.50, Minneapolis, 36 per cent cottonseed meal $34.75 Memphis. White hominy feed $31.50, gluten feed $34.65 Chicago, 36 per cent linseed meal $40 Minneapolis. No. 1 alfalfa meal, $19.75 Kansas City.

Grain.

Wheat prices trended upward during the week influenced by higher foreign markets, unfavorable crop conditions in the Southwest as result of drouth, and fair export business. Prices Chicago cash markets: No. 2 hard winter wheat, $1.26; No. 3 hard winter wheat $1.23; No. 2 mixed corn, 53c; No. 2 yellow corn, 53c; No. 3 white oats, 37c. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa, 40c, No. 1 dark northern wheat in central North Dakota, $1.24½, No. 2 hard winter wheat in central Kansas, $1.08. Chicago May wheat advanced 1½c, closing at $1.33; Chicago May corn up 4c at 55¾c; Minneapolis May wheat up 9¾c at $1.25¾; Kansas City May wheat up 10¾c at $1.20¾; Winnipeg May wheat up 9c at $1.35.

Live Stock and Meats.

Chicago hog prices advanced 45c to 90c per 100 pounds during the week, light weights showing the greatest gains. Beef steers ranged from 10c lower to 10c higher. Butcher cows and heifers and feeder steers firm to 10c higher; veal calves made net decline of 75c. Fat lambs advanced 50c to 75c, feeding lambs 25c to 50c, yearlings generally 50c and fat ewes 25c per 100 pounds. Chicago prices: Hogs, top $10.40 (one sorted lot); bulk of sales, $9.20 to $9.75; medium and good beef steers, $6.75 to $9 butcher cows and heifers, $4.10 at $7.75; feeder steers, $5.15 to $7; light and medium weight veal calves, $7 to $10.50; fat lambs, $13.50 to $14.50, feeding lambs, $11 to $13, yearlings, $10 to $12.25; fat ewes, $6.25 to $8.

Eastern wholesale fresh meat prices generally weak to lower; beef down 50c to $1, lamb and heavy pork loins down $1. Mutton ranged $1 lower on some grades to $3 higher on others. Veal and light pork loins practically steady. Prices good grade meats: Beef: $11.50 to $13, veal $18 to $22, lambs $24 to $26, mutton $12 to $13, light pork loins $16 to $18, heavy loins $11 to $14.

Dairy Products.

Butter markets steady following gradual declines which featured trading early in week. Imports at New York and advice of lower foreign markets affected New York market. Domestic production seems to have been somewhat reduced on account of severe weather. Consumption demand good. Closing prices, 92 score: New York 37c, Boston 36½c, Philadelphia 36½c, Chicago 37c.

Cheese markets showed a little steadier tone. Closing prices at Wisconsin primary markets: Twins 21c, daisies 21½c, double daisies 20½c, longhorns 21½c, square prints 22½c.

Cotton.

Spot cotton prices advanced 26 points during the week, closing at 16.26c per pound. New York March futures up 25 points, closing at 17.10c.

DENVER LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle.

Good steers sold for $6.75 and a fair grade quoted around $6.00. Choice steers are quoted at $7 to $7.25, or possibly a little more. Choice yearling heifers quoted at $8.40. Good quality cows were quoted at $5 to $5.50. With demand continuing good and strong, the feeder and stocker section of the market shows a fully steady tendency. The most desirable choice grades of feeding steers are quoted at $6.50 to $6.75.

Hogs.

Packers paid the top price of $9.40 for two loads of good stock, and packers were close behind with their bids touching $9.30. The bulk of sales ranged from $9 to $9.30. Packers' heavy throwout hogs were selling in general at $7 to $7.25, and stocker pigs ranged from $8.75 to $9.

Sheep.

The top price, which stands as the top of the season, was $13.35, and four loads of lambs averaging from 94 to 98 pounds, sold for $13. Some pen-fed lambs, averaging 77 pounds, sold for $13.50 flat.

METAL MARKETS.

Colorado settlement prices:

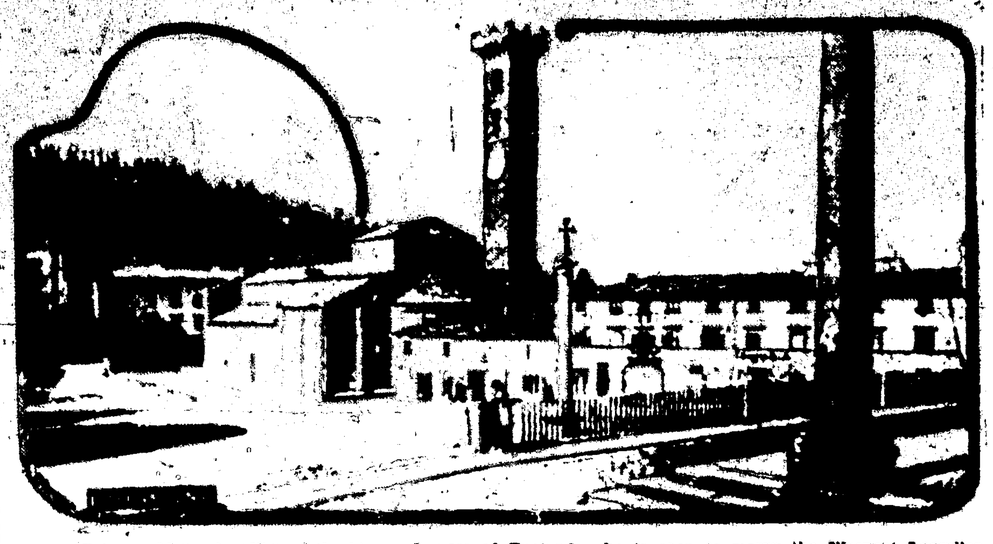
Fair silver (American)	.99¾
Fair silver (foreign)	.65¾
Copper	.13½@.14
Lead	4.57
Zinc	4.70

HAY AND GRAIN PRICES.

Hay.

Timothy, No. 1, ton	$14.00
Timothy, No. 2, ton	12.00
South Park, No. 1, ton	14.50
South Park, No. 2, ton	13.00
Second bottom, No. 1, ton	10.00
Second bottom, No. 2, ton	8.50
Alfalfa, ton	13.00
Straw, ton	8.00

Princess Mary Selects Her Honeymoon Home



The Princess Mary, daughter of the king and queen of England, who is soon to marry the Viscount Lascelles, has already selected her honeymoon home. It is the beautiful Villa Medici, at Fiesole, near Florence, Italy. The villa is the property of Lady Sybil Scott, cousin of Viscount Lascelles. A general view of the piazza and cathedral at Fiesole is shown here.

Oil Evaporation Causes Big Loss

Represents About 3 Per Cent of Total Gasoline Production of Country.

IS VALUED AT $26,840,000

Report of the United States Bureau of Mines Tells of Many Other Investigations Made During Last Year.

Washington.—Investigations conducted by the United States bureau of mines, in the course of a special effort to aid the mineral industries to reestablish themselves on a safe basis to meet the renewed foreign competition and the changed conditions of supply and demand of the post-war period, point the way to the possible saving of vast sums through the application of improved methods in the production of various mineral materials, according to H. Foster Bain, director, in his annual report, just made to the secretary of the interior.

An investigation of losses of crude oil through evaporation in storage and in transportation, conducted during the year by the bureau, disclosed losses of startling magnitude. It was found that in the few days in which crude oil is stored on the lease before being taken by the pipe line, the aggregate loss per year from evaporation amounts to about 122,000,000 gallons of gasoline in the mid-continent field alone. This has a value, at 22 cents a gallon, of $26,840,000, and represents about 3 per cent of the total gasoline produced in the United States from all fields and all sources. The bureau found that a large percentage of this loss could be prevented by the use of efficient equipment.

The bureau of mines has pointed out the considerable losses which have resulted from the failure of many refineries to recover gasoline from condensed still vapors. The significance of this investigation is shown by the fact that one refinery in the mid-continent field is now recovering from still vapors approximately 400 barrels of gasoline daily which, before the installation of this equipment, was either lost or burned as fuel under the boilers and stills. The value of fractionating towers at petroleum refineries, by means of which some companies have increased the yield of gasoline from crude oil by as much as 5 per cent, or 10½ per cent of the total, is now generally recognized.

Low-Pressure Waste.

Large quantities of gas are now being wasted in the Osage Nation in Oklahoma because of low-pressure conditions, and the bureau of mines is investigating the feasibility of utilizing this waste gas by the use of low-pressure burners for oil-field boilers. The demand of the export market for "sweet" gasoline led to the development of a process for treating gasoline to remove the objectionable sulphur compounds, by which treatment some grades of American gasoline heretofore objectionable were made suitable for export.

Under the arrangement by which supervision of the drilling and production of oil and gas on the public lands is vested in the bureau of mines, the bureau has supervision of about 100 producing oil properties, which are producing at the rate of about 12,000,000 barrels of oil per annum. Even at the present reduced price of oil, the government royalty from this should total perhaps $2,000,000 per annum. A special process, devised at the San Francisco station of the bureau, for cracking heavy oils and tars promises the recovery of large yields of gasoline and other lighter products, hitherto regarded as unrecoverable. Investigations made by the bureau in Colorado and Utah indicate that the oil-shale deposits of the Rocky mountain states contain a potential fuel supply of almost unequaled importance.

The experimental helium plant at Petrolia, Texas, conducted under the authority of the army and navy helium board, was in operation during the year at various times, and helium was produced for short periods. A study of the practicability of storing this rare and noninflammable gas in mine workings was made at the bureau's experimental coal mine at Bruceton, Pa. At the cryogenic or low-temperature laboratory in Washington, D. C., liquid air in quantity is now being produced. The primary object of this laboratory is to investigate gases and liquids at low temperatures, with special reference to the separation of helium from natural gas. Field investigations of possible supplies of helium in natural gas were completed during the year, every known gas field in the United States having been tested. Results were markedly successful, as they have shown that this country contains the largest supply of helium-bearing natural gas in the world.

Scrap Losses Investigated.

An investigation of scrap losses in aluminum alloy foundry practice showed that the annual losses in the United States amount to $1,200,000 and that universal adoption of methods recommended by the bureau of mines would probably result in a saving of about $600,000 per annum. Melting losses in this industry, which are largely preventable, aggregate about $3,000,000 yearly. A new method was devised to simplify the collection of radium emanation from radium salts. Experiments are now in progress to perfect the process and to develop apparatus that can be recommended for public use in laboratories and hospitals.

The bureau investigated the properties and possibilities of molybdenum, of which the United States possesses the largest known deposits, although the country is relatively poor in high-grade deposits of some other important alloying elements used in alloy structural steels, such as automobile steels. The bureau conducted studies directed toward devising means for utilizing extensive deposits of low-grade iron ores that cannot be smelted profitably by present methods. These studies included investigations of the low-grade iron ores of the Birmingham (Ala.) district, the manganiferous iron ores of the Lake Superior district, and the iron and steel situation in the Pacific Coast states.

The cost of production of zinc, with the standard retort process, is now so high that it endangers the position of zinc as a cheap metal. Plans have been formulated for an investigation of proposed methods for the electrothermic metallurgy of zinc, with a view to increasing the recovery of metal and lowering production costs. The results of an investigation regarding the losses of mines in the tailings of zinc metals in the Wisconsin district indicate that the use of concentrating tables of a certain type will greatly increase recovery. It is estimated that this practice would have added about $1,000,000 annually to the value of zinc output in this district, had it been in operation in 1917. Important results in the utilization of the low-grade and complex ores of copper, lead, silver and zinc, which constitute a great problem in the mineral development of Utah, Colorado and other Rocky mountain states, are promised by the utilization of the chloride-volatilization process. The sulphur dioxide leaching of porphyry copper ores of Arizona holds the promise of important developments for the mineral industry of the Southwest.

Recovery of Coal From Refuse.

An about one-quarter of the bituminous coal produced in the United States is used in industrial power plants, the waste of unburned coal and coke in the ashes from boiler plants has been investigated by the bureau. It has been possible to recover the greater part of the unburned fuel by washing the ashes on a concentrating table. As the result of a study of coal washing problems in the state of Washington, one mine has built a table washing plant to treat a pile of refuse amounting to more than one million tons, estimated to contain 200,000 tons of recoverable coal of coking quality.

The bureau conducted studies regarding the use of liquid oxygen as an explosive. In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture an investigation was made of the use of cellulose from corn cobs in the manufacture of dynamite. Investigations were conducted to determine the best and safest conditions for the industrial use of 18,000,000 pounds of picric acid, held as a surplus by the War department. During the year the bureau called attention to the danger in using certain low-grade foreign detonators, which had been coming into the country in large numbers.

A universal gas mask has been developed by the bureau for protecting the wearer against all poisonous gas not exceeding 2 or 3 per cent concentration in air where a safety lamp will burn. A fireman's gas mask for the use of train crews in railroad tunnels was devised. Investigations made in connection with the problem of ventilation of vehicular tunnels showed that from 20 to 80 per cent of the heat of the gasoline used as a fuel for automobile engines is lost in the form of unburned gases in the exhaust, due to improper carburetor setting.

Investigations at the ceramic experiment station at Columbus, Ohio, indicate that some American clays will yield products closely approaching the English china clay. At the same station it has been demonstrated that better graphite crucibles can be made with the use of domestic bonding clay than have hitherto been made with imported clays.

Classifying Export Coals.

During the year the bureau, in co-operation with three of the largest seaboard coal exchanges, developed scientific systems of classifying export coals into pools by systematic sampling and analysis to supersede the arbitrary classifications used in war time. Further progress was made in the investigation for preparing and utilizing lignite, which constitutes the greater part of the nation's fuel resources.

The bureau completed work on preparation and analysis of special alloy steels for the navy. A comprehensive report on recent developments in electric brass melting was finished.

Methods for preparing caustic magnesia were investigated, which determined that high-grade magnesia can be made from some varieties of magnesite hitherto believed to be unsuitable for this purpose. The bureau investigated dolomite as a substitute for the more costly magnesite in preparing refractories, and demonstrated that there can be obtained from Ohio dolomite a product superior in magnesia content to imported Canadian magnesite.

More experimental work on mining explosives, with reference to increased safety and efficiency, was performed. Plans were initiated for an international conference on the standardization of mine rescue apparatus. Methods for reducing losses of anthracite in mining operations were studied. Timbering methods for metal mines were instituted.

In the course of the year the bureau trained 12,523 miners in rescue and first-aid methods, the largest number so trained in any fiscal year since the beginning of the training work.

Left a Large Family.

Birch Run, Mich.—Mrs. Anna Letterman, eighty-six years of age, who died here the other day, is survived by 113 direct descendants—8 children, 42 grandchildren, 61 great-grandchildren and 2 great-great-grandchildren. She had lived in Birch Run township more than fifty years.

Geese Are Attracted by City and Captured

Lemoore, Cal.—Attracted by the street lights shining through the dense fog, thousands of wild geese took refuge on the city streets, their cries keeping residents awake the greater part of the night. Street cleaners ran home for guns and killed a number of the birds. People living in the downtown district said hundreds of the birds were sitting on the pavements while the air was alive with them. Late merrymakers added hunting to their sport.

1—Judge Theodore Brentano of Chicago, appointed minister to Hungary. 2—Army tanks manned by National Guardsmen patrolling Newport, Ky., to suppress rioting in connection with strike of steel mill workers. 3—Army officers at Bolling Field, Washington, playing volley ball in the snow, dressed in bathing suits.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Arms Conference Ends and Its First Results Appear in an Order by Denby.

STOPS WORK ON BIG SHIPS

Pope Pius XI Is Crowned in St. Peter's Basilica—Secretary Weeks Shows Flaws in Ford's Muscle Shoals Offer—Devising Revenue for Soldiers' Bonus.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

ACHIEVEMENTS of the conference on armaments signalize a new era of understanding in which preparedness for war will yield to moral preparedness for peace, said President Harding to the delegates at their last session on Monday.

"Your achievement is supreme," he continued, "because no seed of conflict has been sown; no reaction in regret or resentment ever can justify resort to arms. You have written the first deliberate and effective expression of great powers, in the conscientiousness of peace, of war's utter futility, and challenged the sanity of competitive preparation for each other's destruction."

Although the President made no reference directly to the hope he had previously expressed that an association of nations would come from the conference, he predicted a continuance of international discussion to carry forward the work.

Before Mr. Harding made his address the five treaties agreed upon by the conference were formally signed, and when the President concluded Secretary of State Hughes declared the conference adjourned sine die.

Now it is up to the United States senate to put the stamp of approval on the work accomplished by the conference. President Harding indicated that he would transmit to it without delay the treaties, and the steering committee of the senate, which met with him Tuesday evening, promised that they should have the right of way until the tariff bill is reported. The debate probably will be prolonged, but there seems little reason to doubt that the treaties will be ratified.

The first tangible results of the conference appeared Wednesday, when Secretary of the Navy Denby, under direction of the President, ordered the suspension of work on eight battleships and six battle cruisers now under construction, pending final action on the naval treaty. When the treaty has been ratified the contracts for the ships will be canceled. The building operations stopped by Secretary Denby's order have been costing the government about $5,000,000 a month. Of the eight battleships, one will be completed later—either the West Virginia or the Washington. The Colorado, which is almost completed and is not included in the list, also will be finished. Two of the battle cruisers are to be completed as airplane carriers.

Of the foreign countries represented in the conference the only one where there seems to be any organized opposition to the treaties is Japan. Baron Takamoto is leading the opposition in the house of peers and criticized severely the agreements reached. Premier Takahashi and his ministers met the attack ably. The premier said that the government did not claim the conference was an unqualified success, viewed from an individual standpoint, but that it did believe, with the other powers, that the agreements reached were the first step toward a real and lasting peace and would lead to a future understanding for the total abolition of defense equipments.

Japan, like the United States, has stopped construction work on its new capital ships.

ACHILLE RATTI, who was cardinal archbishop of Milan, was crowned pope under the name of Pius XI on February 12. His ascension to the papal throne in St. Peter's basilica and assumption of the triple crown was accompanied by all the stately ceremony that has grown up about the crowning of a pope through the centuries of the Catholic church's history.

Since the new pope is an acknowledged liberal and one of the group that supported the policies of Benedict XV looking toward a reconciliation between the church and the Italian government, it may be that resumption of relations will come during his reign. This, though not especially desired by other European governments, is strongly favored by many prominent Italian Catholics. They believe the church would greatly benefit because the pope would be free to visit other countries. Americans in Rome hope that Pius XI may even come to this country, the first pope ever to visit the new world.

Cardinal O'Connell was decidedly vexed because the choice of a pope was made by the sacred college before he and the other American cardinals could reach Rome, and there is talk of changing the papal constitution so that this cannot happen in the future. The incident may also be responsible for the report that two more American cardinals are to be created soon. The archbishops mentioned in this connection are Mundelein of Chicago and Hayes of New York.

HENRY FORD'S offer for the taking over of the government's nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals was referred to the agricultural committee of the senate. Acceptance of the offer was urged by Senator Underwood of Alabama, Democratic leader, and it was predicted the committee would recommend it. But in the house military affairs committee the Ford proposition was having hard sledding. Secretary of War Weeks was called there as a witness and his testimony must have been rather saddening to the automobile magnate. It was thus summarized by a Washington correspondent:

That Ford will pay $5,000,000 for that portion of the Muscle Shoals project which has already cost the government $100,000,000.

That the government, to complete the project, must spend $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 additional, which Ford will repay under exceedingly liberal terms.

That the government can realize between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 salvage on the project which Ford wants to buy for $5,000,000.

That the government can realize more for the Warrior river plant and neighboring property than Ford is willing to pay for the entire Muscle Shoals undertaking.

In reply to a direct question as to what he would do with the offer if he were a member of congress, the secretary said he would vote to accept it if he thought certainly it would produce cheaper fertilizer for the farmers, but that he was greatly in doubt as to this, and he believed Ford and his engineers also were uncertain of it. He added that he would soon submit to congress two other offers for Muscle Shoals.

TENTATIVE estimates of the cost of the proposed soldiers' bonus place it at $350,000,000 a year, and the Republican members of the house ways and means committee spent a lot of time last week discussing how this was to be obtained. President Harding made it clear to the leaders that the bill must include a provision for the raising of the necessary revenue, and that it must not be too oppressive on the public; he agreed with Secretary Mellon that a bonus based on foreign bonds is out of the question. Likewise, the plan of raising money by any form of general sales tax is going into the discard, for a majority of the Republicans evidently are opposed to it. Consequently the majority members of the committee have agreed that various miscellaneous taxes shall be imposed, but have not yet decided just what these shall be. Chairman Fordney favors an increased tax on tobacco and cigarettes, a tax on real estate transactions and a light tax on stock and bond transfers. Other members urged taxes on gasoline and bank checks, a federal automobile license tax based on horsepower, and an increase in first and second class postage rates.

IN ORDER to relieve the congestion in the federal courts, the senate judiciary committee has decided to recommend an increase of 13 in the number of United States judges. These new judgeships, according to the plan, will go one each to the following districts: Massachusetts, eastern New York, southern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, northern Texas, eastern Michigan, northern Ohio, middle Tennessee, northern Illinois, Minnesota, northern California, northern Georgia and Arizona.

ALTHOUGH the United States has not accepted, and is not likely to accept the invitation to take part in the economic and financial conference in Genoa next month, preparations for the opening of the meeting are being made by the Italian government. All the city's hotels and others along the Italian Riviera as far as Rapallo are being requisitioned, rapid transportation and communication arranged and the ancient palace put in order for the sittings of the conference. Baron Avezzano, formerly ambassador to the United States, is general secretary in charge of local arrangements, and Premier Bonomi, though he has resigned, is devoting most of his time to the affair, pending the appointment of his successor.

If America avoids this conference it will be because, among other reasons, the soviet Russian government, not yet recognized, is to be represented; because certain European powers show no disposition to help matters by reducing their military establishments; because none, except England, is trying to balance its budget, and because few of them recognize the relation of the general recovery of Europe to the recovery of Germany.

"WAR" broke out in Ireland again last week, this time between the Irish themselves and along the Ulster border. Presumably because they had not learned that three political prisoners sentenced to death at Derry had been reprieved, raiders who were identified with the army of the Irish republic invaded Ulster and carried off scores of prisoners, doing also a lot of shooting. A few of the captured men were released at once, but the others were held, supposedly as hostages. Naturally, the northern counties at once blazed with indignation and thousands of armed men swarmed to the border and formed a line of steel there.

Of course the provisional government of the Irish Free State was not responsible for the kidnapings, nor could it prevent them. It was believed by some that the attacks were planned largely to embarrass Michael Collins and his colleagues.

Owen O'Duffy, chief of staff of the Irish republican army, issued this statement:

"That there should be spontaneous and determined action in Ulster is not surprising. The patience of our people there has been sorely tried lately by continued raids, arrests and tortures inflicted upon them by agents of the northern government.

"The majority of those in prison in Belfast and Derry are suffering because they carried out my orders while I was liaison officer, to protect the lives and property of Catholic civilians from the ravages of Orange mobs when those who are intrusted with law and order refuse to give protection."

Ulster and the Free State are still disputing over the settlement of the boundaries of Ulster, and there is some talk by British officials of calling on General Smuts to mediate.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MELLON announced last week that the government will pay off the Victory 3¾ per cent bonds on or before June 15 next, and after that date they will cease to bear interest. These bonds, of which there are about $400,000,000 outstanding, were issued May 20, 1919, and mature May 20, 1923, but the government reserved the right to call them for redemption this year. At any time before June 15 the bonds will be redeemed by the federal reserve banks at par and accrued interest. If they are held until June 15 they should have attached the coupons payable December 15, 1922, and May 20, 1923, in order to obtain full value.

PLANNING TO RETAIN POWER

Opponents of President Irigoyen of Argentina Bring Serious Accusations Against Him.

Buenos Aires.—Charges that President Irigoyen is planning to keep himself in power by postponing the national election, which otherwise would be held on April 2, are made by leaders of the opposition parties. There is a constitutional prohibition against a president succeeding himself in office, but President Irigoyen's opponents allege that he intends to evade it by delaying the election by some manufactured excuse.

They see proof of their charges in the fact that the radical party, which now controls the government, has failed to announce a date for its convention to nominate a presidential candidate. They openly say that the radical party plans to continue the delay and that no candidate will be nominated.

Dr. Francisco J. Beazley, chairman of the convention of the Concentracion Nacional, an opposition party, charged, at the convention of that party, that President Irigoyen and his supporters intended to do everything in their power to retain control of the government.

"There has even been talk," the speaker said, "of a general revolutionary strike promoted secretly by the executive power and stimulated and prolonged by its tolerance so as to afford a pretext for the postponement of the elections in April."

Children Are Being Educated by the Newspapers, Movies, Billboards

By ROGER W. BABSON, American Statistician.

The truth is that the schools are not educating our children at all today. Our children, our boys, are really being educated by the newspapers, the movies and the billboards. Now I am not blaming the newspapers or the movie people or the billboards. They are tending to their business, while we fathers are asleep at the switch.

So we have got to educate our young men for business. Ninety-five per cent of the young men going out of the schools of Chicago go into industry or commerce, and yet 95 per cent of the instruction in the schools of Chicago is devoted to laying the foundation for the five per cent that go into professional and other lines of activity. Yes, this great clog in our distribution system, this condition in the world today which is ruining business men, which is putting farmers into bankruptcy, which is spreading havoc throughout our land, is due to the fact that our young people, our boys, especially, who are coming out of the school without the least idea of production, without the least idea of the fundamentals of production or distribution or the basis of business success.

What would you do about it, you ask. Well, I have four suggestions to make. The first suggestion is to put religion back into the schools. I tell you that this idea that we can get on by kicking down the ladder by which our fathers and grandfathers climbed up won't work forever. Our ancestors did not come over to America with the idea of turning religion out of industry and education; no, they came here for the sole purpose of putting religion in.

The second thing we have got to do in training our young men for business is to develop principles and ground them in principles and in facts.

The third thing I should do in educating young for their life's work would be to teach them some of the basic laws of industry.

The fourth thing I should do in training our young men for industry would be to encourage the people of Chicago who are now engaged in part-time work. I would encourage the correspondence schools in Chicago. I would encourage the night schools of Chicago. I want to train young men while they are at work.

The Citizen Soldier and the Regular United States Army Officer

By W. E. LARNED, Major Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

It would be a matter of the keenest personal regret to those of us who are still in the service to feel that as West Pointers or non-West Pointers we represent an objectionable caste to the citizen soldiers of all ranks with whom we served during the trying days of the war and have reaped only their detestation. Many of us cherish feelings of the highest friendship, esteem, and appreciation of service for these men and had hoped that this feeling was mutual.

Congress has transformed the first military policy this country has ever had into law. This policy recognizes one army of the United States made up of component units, and the greatest of these is the organized reserve, composed of the citizen soldier. We in the service are bending every effort to obliterate the old vicious jealousies that existed between the regular army and its citizen companions and to strive to form one army, the army of the United States.

"Question Is Not Whether Gold Can Be Made From Base Metals, But—"

By WILLIAM A. BALLENTINE, Metallurgist.

There is nothing impossible in Thomas A. Edison's prediction that gold will yet be artificially made at a fraction of its present price. Gold has already been artificially made. Sir William Ramsey, a number of years ago, converted radium into gold. He made but a few grams of the yellow metal, but what he made was identical in every respect with gold as we know it in nature. But the gold that Sir William made cost about 20 times as much as the gold that comes from the ground.

The question before us is not whether gold can be made from base metals, but whether it can be made for less than the cost of the gold that comes out of the ground. I agree with Mr. Edison that the discovery might be made any day. I would add, however, that it may never be made.

Nothing, however, is more certain than that enormous discoveries in metallurgy are just ahead of us. The requirements of modern industrial life leave no doubt of this. Metallurgy has not kept pace with the development of other sciences because known forms of metals were sufficient for our needs. New forms of metals are now in demand, and in searching for them no one can tell what moment some one may stumble upon the way to make synthetic gold and make it cheaply.

Girls Should Not Marry Until After Five Years of Business Life

By PROF. R. L. POWERS, University of California.

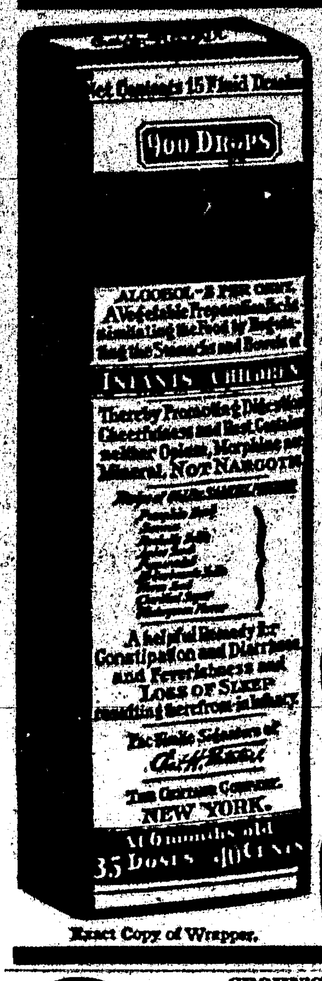
The time has gone by when men choose the baby-doll type of woman with nothing to offer but a pretty face. Women with brains that are cultivated by business finesse and acumen are appreciated by most of the men.

Girls should not get married until they have had five years' experience in business life. A business adventure should be only a stepping stone to the altar. Marriage and home are the cardinal things in a woman's life. Business is secondary. They should retire from business at the time some worthy man comes along and asks them the all-important question. Women realize that their destiny is in the home, and a true woman is always ready to quit her office job for a life partnership that permits her to shine in her natural sphere.

Twenty-four years is the ideal age for a girl to marry. A girl should get a good business education, have five years of business life and then she is prepared to accept the responsibilities that come with wifehood.

Prof. Thomas Galloway, American Social Hygiene Association—Good taste has become a desire with most civilized people. If a boy were trained to believe that good taste and decency depended upon coming into marriage with a clean record instead of feeling that he had been very much of a rounder, more young men would have a finer sex attitude.

Dr. Victor C. Alderson, President of the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colo.—Within from three to five years it will be necessary to use shale oil to supplement the supply of drilled oil. So to prepare for that we must begin at once to develop the shale industry.



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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. 60 cents and $1.20 per bottle at drug stores.

SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY — GOSHEN, INDIANA

Trouble Brewing.

The Editor—What's wrong with our report? I wrote it myself and said that you, being considered the fittest member, were elected president of your club.

Mrs. Ponderous—The paper says "the fattest member."

No Astigmatism There.

"Helen thinks the oculist is just about perfect."

"Her eye-deal man, I suppose."

Courage is responsible for fewer attempts at performing dangerous feats than lack of common sense.

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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
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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

Same in the 2nd.

Taylor—Women do not talk any more than men.

Smith—Quite correct, only men do all the talking before marriage, and women after marriage.

Nearly all the money saved is saved for the purpose of spending it later on.

The man who takes unto himself a better half should be prepared for better or for worse.

Uncle Eben.

"De availability of a friend in need," said Uncle Eben, "is liable to depend on whether you or him is doin' de needin'."

Easily Figured.

Nip—What's the difference between a dance and a dawdle?

Tuck—About four bucks.

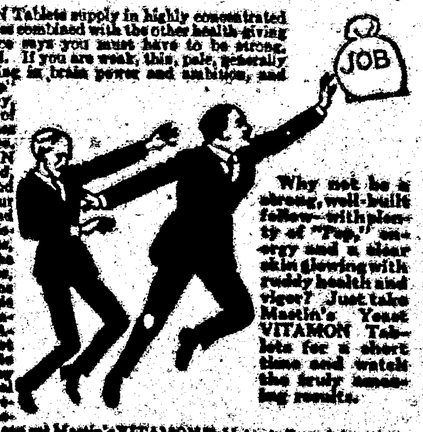
The man who is employed by his wife's father doesn't worry about losing his job.

Take Yeast Vitamon Tablets To Get Job-Winning "Pep"

Easy and Economical—Results Quick.

This, run-down folks who find that business is bad and employment is scarce should try taking two of Mastin's tiny yeast VITAMON Tablets with their meals for a short time and watch how their physical and financial conditions improve.

Mastin's VITAMON Tablets supply in highly concentrated form true yeast-vitamines combined with the other health-giving vitamines which Science says you must have to be strong, well and fully developed. If you are weak, thin, pale, generally run-down, or feel lacking in brain power and ambition, and want that firm flesh "pep" which gets the money, you surely need some of these precious vitamines in your system at once. Mastin's VITAMON mixes with your food, helps it to digest and supplies just what your body needs to feed and nourish the shrunken tissues, the worn-out nerves, the thin blood and the starved brain. Pimples, boils and skin eruptions seem to vanish like magic under this healthful influence. Mastin's VITAMON Tablets will not cause gas and they help to correct constipation. They are easy and economical to take. Be sure to remember the name—Mastin's VI-TA-MON. You can get Mastin's VITAMON Tablets at all good druggists.



Why not be a strong, well-built fellow—with plenty of "Pep," energy and a clear skin glowing with ruddy health and vigor? Just take Mastin's Yeast VITAMON Tablets for a short time and watch the truly amazing results.

MASTIN'S VITAMON

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

Liechtenstein, Tiny and Contented

©Underwood & Underwood.

Farm Lands of Liechtenstein.

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

It is a contented people indeed, who, when their monarch would abdicate and make them free, insist that he still remain their ruler. Such an attempted abdication and the refusal to accept it occurred recently in Liechtenstein, one of Europe's tiniest independent states.

Liechtenstein is tucked away in the eastern Alps south of Lake Constance along the upper Rhine, where that stream runs in a deep valley between Switzerland and Austria. Before the World war, Austria was something more than a neighbor. The little domain had a customs and postal agreement with the larger state and in a very limited sense therefore functioned as a part of it. But it had its own hereditary ruler, Prince Johan II, its own little duly elected parliament of 15 members, and its own high courts and lesser governmental machinery.

There was another tie with Austria, though in a way it was only accidental. Prince Johan owned extensive estates in Austria and by virtue of their ownership sat in the Austrian upper house. But Johan also owned large estates in Germany. In fact the aggregate acreage of his estates in various countries amounted to fifty times the area of land of which he was monarch with its 42 square miles, its greatest length of 15 miles and its greatest width of 6.

Cynics or even mere economists may find in Johan's extensive land holdings a reason for his high place in the affections of his people. Without seriously feeling the drain on his large income he has virtually "run" Liechtenstein from his private purse so that only the most nominal taxation is known in the little land.

Three-quarters of a century ago the inhabitants petitioned for an entertainment fund and the prince granted a subsidy, perhaps with a smile. It was used thereafter to decorate and illuminate Vaduz, the Paris of Liechtenstein, when he visited there.

Overlooked by Bismarck.

In the Austro-Prussian war back in the eighteen-sixties Liechtenstein cast her lot with her ally, Austria. Her entire population bravely said good-by to her soldier boys, and the entire standing army of four score men marched off to battle. But they arrived after the war was over.

When it came to making peace terms Bismarck nodded, for once, and little Liechtenstein was completely forgotten. It was just as well, or she might not have retained her freedom. But, apparently, she is determined not to be ignored again.

Her army marched home again, stacked their muskets and hung their leather helmets, the bugler's trumpet and the captain's sword in the ancient castle of Vaduz, where they remain today. The citizenry informed the prince they wanted no more of war. He abolished military service, and since then "disarmament" has been complete in Liechtenstein, though, technically, the country has been at war with Prussia since 1866.

Not only are there virtually no taxes in Liechtenstein, but the country has no public debt. A small levy is made for keeping up the dikes lest the Rhine overflows her fields in springtime. Customs and the ready generosity of her monarch keep her treasury filled.

This quaint, but electric-lighted nation, with its roadside shrines and modern typewriters, is somewhat smaller than the District of Columbia. It is elongated, as if by pressure of its neighbor nations, Austria and Switzerland, suggesting Mark Twain's complaint about another land where, he said, "people had to sleep with their knees pulled up because they couldn't stretch out without a passport."

Travelers Pass It By.

Two fiefs of the Roman empire, Schellenberg and Vaduz, make up the latter day Liechtenstein. Both came into possession of the Liechtenstein family while their previous overlords were financially embarrassed. Many travelers passed through the little state, within a sight of the Vaduz castle mounted on its white cliff pedestal, for the route to Davos lies that way. But hardly any of the travelers stopped. When Robert Shackleton visited there not many years ago he was welcomed as the first American to set foot in the country.

Yet Liechtenstein, small as it is, is larger than the oft visited Monaco or the much written about Marino. Its peasants are simple, sturdy, shrewd folk, intensely proud of their "bright stone of the Alps." There are good schools, even to kindergartens, and the abundant water power makes electricity available to the humblest residents of Vaduz or the smaller towns.

Cattle raising and agriculture are two industries. The stalwart men are not to be misjudged by the fact that nearly all of them wear earrings, a custom which probably found its way up from Italy.

The people of Liechtenstein speak German, but it is a German bereft of much of its harshness and containing many romance words. Only a very few of the ten thousand inhabitants are more than moderately well-to-do. There are scarcely any servants. Most of the members of parliament saw their own wood and do their own "chores." Hardly ever is an indigent person seen, and crime is reduced to a minimum.

Farms in the Rhine Valley.

Most of the villages of Liechtenstein, well built and scrupulously clean, are to be found in the Rhine valley. On the valley floor are farms and gardens and meadows, while up the hillsides extend vineyards and orchards and pasture lands. Farther back rise the Liechtenstein Alps from whose slopes and peaks one may survey nearly the whole of the little principality and look far off into Switzerland to the west.

In the matter of governmental machinery little Liechtenstein is completely fitted out with a nearly up-to-the-minute model. Of the fifteen members of parliament the prince names three and the remainder are elected. In the election every man over twenty-four years of age votes and proportional representation is practiced. A governor sits as the prince's representative and about him is grouped his little cabinet whose members bear such high sounding names as secretary of state, chancellor of the exchequer, chief justice, state engineer, and—eminently fitting in mountainous Liechtenstein—director of forests. And as a last word in modern government, their council chamber is fitted up with a long-distance telephone so that their monarch can sit in Vienna, or Munich, or Berlin, or Paris, and still have a princely finger in the political pie.

Have Odd King Somewhere.

Some queer citizens of London have been brought to light by a London periodical. After living for 60 years in one room in Upper Berkeley street, Edward Mott has had to move out. He had never been in a train, tram or motor vehicle. But there is another man even stranger. He has spent the last seven years in bed in a hotel. He rises to have a wash now and then. Nobody knows who he is. He pays his bills regularly, and takes his food in his room. And there is not a thing wrong with him. There is another recluse who lives at the Savoy. He does not stay in bed, but he has not left his room for two years, and spends his time reading and painting. No one knows why. And over in Brixton there is a house in which an old man lives whom the neighbors have never seen. He orders his food by telephone and even the postman must leave his letters on the step.

Venerable Scottish Relic.

The sculptured relic known as the Hilton Cadboll stone has been placed in the Scottish National Museum of Antiquities. About a thousand years old, the stone's sculpture is a remarkable testimony to the artistic taste and craftsmanship of the early natives of Scotland. The stone stood for many years near the ruins of a chapel close to the village of Hilton of Cadboll, on the north side of the Moray firth; and it was more recently removed to Invergordon castle. One of the reasons for the proprietor of Invergordon placing it in the care of the authorities was the fact that the sculpture was weathering rapidly in its exposed position.

Munchausen, Famous Liar

Baron von Munchausen—the Germans spell it Münchhausen—was a Hanoverian nobleman, a soldier and adventurer and a teller of tales so marvelous that even the most credulous ignoramus would refuse to believe them. Certain German critics aver that there never was such a person as the mendacious baron. The true author, they maintain, was one Rudolph Erich Haspe, a librarian, who after committing a robbery at Cassel ran away to London in 1775, where he wrote "The Adventures of Baron Munchhausen," pretending that he had collected and arranged the original manuscript. It was a time when wild and vivid flights of the imagination were mistaken for genius, and there was no effort made to give fiction the semblance of truth, so the adventures were read with avidity, and the word Munchausen became the synonym for palpable falsehood.

Charlie Gets His Thrill

By FRANK H. WILLIAMS

© 1922, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Charlie Fisher had always said that nothing exciting would ever happen to him. He'd always declared that his life would be just like his experience in the war—one of the first to be drafted, and all during the service kept at a desk job in America until long after the boys who saw actual fighting were mustered out and back home again.

"That's the way my life is going to be," Charlie told some of his pals one evening after a poker game in which Charlie, as nearly always, had come out practically even. "My life is going to be humdrum and monotonous. There won't be anything wonderful or exciting in it. No matter what thing I tackle that looks like action, it always goes to sleep when I come along. It's tough, I tell you, fellows, it's tough."

"Huh!" ejaculated one of the others, "when your luck does change it sure will change for fair. You'll get all the excitement you want by and by. You watch."

"Nix, not me!" exclaimed Charlie, and he went from the room out into the night to find his small car and go home to his quiet couch.

But Charlie's car was missing.

And, right there Charlie's luck changed.

At first Charlie thought he must be dreaming. His car was one of the prehistoric models which should be placed in museums, and it didn't seem possible that any human being would care to steal it.

At first Charlie thought he might have forgotten where he'd parked it. But after thinking it over carefully he knew exactly where he'd left the machine, and he knew conclusively, after rubbing his eyes a couple of times and walking around the block, that his machine was really gone.

Now, while no one likes to have a machine stolen, the fact of the matter was that Charlie's loss was not so very great, owing to the ancient nature of his equipage. So, after making one or more futile efforts to find the car, Charlie shrugged his shoulders and started to walk home whistling.

Two blocks on the way toward home Charlie stopped short and rubbed his eyes. There, parked along the curbing a half block in front of him, was his unmistakable old bus. Of course Charlie felt rejoiced and hurried up to the machine.

The bus looked much as he'd left it. The side curtains were still on and there was just about as much mud on it as ever. But something was different about it as Charlie felt a thrill upon coming close to it. Just what was the difference, anyhow?

Charlie couldn't for the life of him tell where the difference was, but the difference was there, just the same. But what was the use of puzzling over it?

So he opened the front door, pushed aside the curtain and started to enter.

But he stopped short.

Seated at the wheel of the car and smiling at him was a beautiful girl!

Charlie gasped even as he took in the girl's great beauty and winsomeness. And as he looked she spoke, in a voice that thrilled Charlie immensely.

"I've been hoping that you'd come," said the girl. "Please get in—there's something I want you to do for me."

"Scarcely believing that he wasn't dreaming Charlie nevertheless got in as directed and closed the door behind him and placed the curtains in position."

"Shall I drive?" queried Charlie.

"No, I'll drive," replied the girl. "It will be easier to drive you to the place I want to take you to than it will be to explain to you how to get there."

"Perhaps it would be easier and quicker for me to drive, after all," demurred Charlie. "This car is apt to cut up at times and then it takes a person who knows her thoroughly to make her go."

"I'll take a chance," said the girl.

Having said this, she started the car with the starter which had been added by Charlie a year before to the car's ancient equipment. After warming up the car for a moment or so the girl sent the machine at a rapid pace through the dark, deserted streets and out on a boulevard which led into the city.

"I'd like to explain everything to you right away," said the girl, "but I don't dare to. I think you're the man to help me, though. I've heard a lot about you, and I know you're brave. By the way," she broke off sharply, "is any one following us?"

Charles glanced around quickly. Some distance back on the boulevard he saw a large closed car without lights coming after them.

"I don't know whether that bird is following us or not, but there's a car behind us without lights."

"They're following us," exclaimed the girl, with a note of terror in her voice as she put on more speed. "Oh, dear, I thought I was going to be so brave, and I'm frightened—horribly frightened."

Charlie felt a sudden wild desire to fold this beautiful girl in his arms and comfort her as best he could. Never before had he felt this way about a girl. What was coming over him, anyhow?

"You're not afraid of a fight, are you?" queried the girl.

"I should say not!" cried Charlie, feeling strong enough at this moment to whip a regiment if in doing so he would win this charming girl's approbation.

"There'll be a fight," said the girl positively.

For a moment there was silence. Then Charlie spoke up.

"This is all very interesting and exciting," Charlie said. "But you haven't told me your name or where I can see you after this thing is over."

The girl gave him a swift, sidelong glance.

"I'm afraid you'll never want to see me again after this is over," she said rather pathetically.

"Yes I will," declared Charlie emphatically.

"No matter what happens?"

"Yes."

For a moment the girl looked at him as though appraising him. This inspection seemed to be satisfactory, for she smiled at the end of it.

"My name is Grace," she said. "And if you've got a paper and pencil I'll give you my phone number."

Charlie felt a real thrill as he took down the telephone number. Was the girl telling him the truth? Would he ever see her again? He devoutly hoped that he would.

For some little time they raced out into the country. Abruptly the girl turned into a side road and a moment later stopped before a deserted looking house.

"This is the place," said the girl.

"What next?" smiled Charlie.

"I—I don't know," said the girl. "Oh, I wish I was out of it. I——"

She turned to Charlie with a queer look in her eyes. What was she thinking of? What was behind this queer adventure?

Charlie had slight time to speculate on these questions. Almost on the instant the car was surrounded by ten or a dozen silent, black-masked men. A burly individual, who seemed to be the leader, beckoned to Charlie to step out. Charlie looked at the girl. Her face was averted. For a moment he hesitated and fear caught at his heart. Then the burly leader caught at him and pulled him from the car.

Once Charlie was out of the car he was immediately blindfolded, bound and gagged. Then he was pushed forward.

Some one struck him in the face. Charlie lurched forward, angry and puzzled. Some one hit him in the back. Now thoroughly aroused Charlie began fighting roughly. No one fought back. Silence still prevailed. Then some one tripped him. Charlie fell, saw a million stars and went into unconsciousness.

When Charlie finally came to himself he found his bonds were less tight than he had expected. He managed to get them off and remove the blindfold and gag. He was lying on the ground in front of the deserted house. No one was visible.

Slowly and painfully Charlie got to his feet and started walking toward town. Through his mind just one question seethed and tortured him. Had the girl told him the truth, or would he never see her again?

Some days later a bunch of Charlie's friends gave him a dinner on the occasion of his birthday. The toastmaster was Ed Cunningham, a burly individual.

"Here's to Charlie," said Ed, when it came time for the toasts. "He wanted excitement and we gave it to him. Charlie, your luck hasn't turned yet. The gang that gagged you and roped you and blindfolded you was this bunch. There isn't any excitement in life for you yet. The mysterious girl was only my sister Grace."

Charlie rose slowly to his feet while the crowd laughed and cheered. Charlie's face was flushed, his eyes sparkling.

"I'm not kicking at what you fellows did," he said. "I simply want to say my luck has changed. I've never been so excited in my life as I have been recently. I've never been so thrilled as I am today."

This statement seemed to surprise the crowd. For a moment there was silence.

"How's that, Charlie?" queried Cunningham. "Tell us about it."

"It's simply this," Charlie responded. "I've fallen in love and today the girl promised to marry me!"

"Who's the girl?" cried the crowd.

"It's Grace—Ed Cunningham's sister," said Charlie and smiled.

AMERICAN FUNNY MEN CLEAN

Best Known of the Country's Humorists Have Never Had to Resort to Vulgarity.

American humor differs from the fun of other countries in a variety of ways without losing anything in the comparison. There have been many men of letters in this country who have achieved fame and fortune as "funny men," and it is pleasant to remember that practically all of them have won their laurels through a humor that aims to entertain and instruct, without leaving anything in the form of a scar.

In humor's hall of fame as Americans know it are such names as Mark Twain, Bill Nye, James Whitcomb Riley, Artemus Ward, Eli Perkins, Robert Burdette and a long list of others, few of whom ever found it necessary to throw any verbal brickbats or resort to vulgarity to gain the followings which they enjoyed. Recent years have developed successors to the delightful jokers of other days, but the standard, and in a measure the form of expression, is loyally retained.

American humor frequently gains its point through inference rather than rounded expression.

"Henry VIII."

"Henry VIII" is supposed to have been drawn mainly from Cavendish's "Life of Wolsey" and from the chronicles of Chettle and others. It was accepted that the play—the last of the Shakespearean works—was not written by him in its exact final form, but was somewhat modified by Burbage and his company in preparing it for the stage. This, if done, probably was with Shakespeare's consent.

Good Partners.

"What does your husband do when he's at home?" "He thinks of new ways to make money." "And what do you do?" "Oh, I think of new ways to spend it."—Barcelona Hojas Selectas.

COAST TO COAST AUTO ROAD PLAN

Lee Highway Will Be All-Year Paved Route, Washington, D. C., to San Diego.

ROUTE THROUGH CHATTANOOGA

Road Is of Primary Importance to Each State and Its Completion Will Be Big Factor in Further Development.

Despite the fact that this is the motor age, that the automobile has been universally adopted as the highway vehicle, and that federal, state and county agencies have for several years accelerated road building, actual touring experience shows that there has not been developed a single transcontinental road, making an automobile trip from coast to coast a possibility at all times. In order to make such a trip possible throughout the year a program is now taking shape under the auspices of the Lee Highway association assisted by the American Automobile association.

Most Feasible Route.

As a result of this co-operation, the federal government, through the United States bureau of public roads, and the states of Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, through their state road departments, are now engaged in the selection of the most direct feasible route from Washington, D. C., to San Diego, Cal. Subsequently effort is to be concentrated for the speedy completion of all unfinished sections, and for the systematic maintenance and the widening and strengthening of the pavement as required by the volume and character of the traffic the pavement will be required to carry.

Already the route has been selected from Washington in a southwest diagonal down the valleys of Virginia and Tennessee through Roanoke, Bristol and Knoxville to Chattanooga. The next step is to fix the route from Chattanooga to San Diego.

Statement by Johnson.

In a statement relating to the Lee highway, Director General Johnson says: "From practically every county seat in the series of counties between the national capital and San Diego the city pavement extends a considerable distance in either direction, and in many sections the pavement is continuous for a hundred miles or more. This series of pavement is now to be connected. The road is of primary importance to each state, and its completion will be a main factor in the further development of the state. It is a road of great local importance to a series of towns and cities stretching across the continent, and the connecting of these various sections of pavement will be a prime factor in the further development of the nation, since it will facilitate interstate travel and promote the free commingling of the people of the East and the West. It will probably be shorter than any other Southern transcontinental highway and can therefore be completed more quickly. Within the next three years, and possibly sooner, there is every reason to anticipate a modern motorway between the capital city of the nation and southern California."

The Lee Highway association is one of the youngest of such organizations, having begun its work only 20 months ago. C. H. Huston, assistant secretary of commerce, is president of the organization.

TO COVER UP PEDAL SLOTS

Prevent Drafts in Winter by Tacking Piece of Heavy Material Over Holes in Floor.

To close up the pedal slots in floor boards to prevent drafts in cold weather, tack a piece of canvas or sheet rubber on the under side of the board over the slot. Cut a slit in the material just large enough for the pedal levers to pass through, making sure that their motion is not impeded.

LOST AUTOMOBILE IS UNEARTHED

San Diego, Cal., experienced a flood six years ago that did great damage. Among other things, cars and wagons were carried off by the surging tides. A flivver was among the victims. It was recently unearthed and an enterprising dealer bought the ruins. The gas tank still contained some 1910 high-test gasoline and one of the tires still contained the original air pumped into it at the time of the flood. A little repairing, new spark plugs and a substitution of new wheels for the rotted ones, and the bus is now running as well as it ever did.

AUTOMOBILE GOSSIP

Tire chains are practically always used in wet weather, and care is necessary to keep them from getting rusty.

* * *

Silent chains that are now so much used for crankshaft and electrical unit drive should be treated exactly as if they were sets of bearings.

Chicago has 84 fully organized motor freight companies running to all points on regular schedules.

* * *

When washing a car extreme care should be taken that no water reaches any part of the electrical system.

* * *

Headlight reflectors become easily scratched. To polish them, clean thoroughly with a stream of water without rubbing, and then polish with rouge, as is used by jewelers, applying rotary motion.

IMPORTANT FUNCTION OF CAR TIRE TREADS

Not Decorations Like Embroidery on Woman's Dress.

Tractive Wave Is Partly Overcome and Car Held to the Road Without Slipping and Side-Sway on Moist Surfaces.

Some car owners think tire treads are decorations like embroidery on women's dresses, or distinctive patterns by which the manufacturer can leave advertisements on soft roads. But if such trifling considerations were suggested to the scientists who create the modern tire, they would be scandalized.

As a tire revolves there forms a bulge just ahead of where it is in contact with the road. This bulge is called a "tractive wave." Although the bulge always stays in the same relation to the road, the revolving of the wheel has the apparent effect of making it travel around the tire.

In plain tread tires the full force of this wave continues to roll around the tire. But where a tread with a ribbed or cogged backbone is used the wave is divided to a certain extent and thrown off at the sides. Some tire treads are smooth, some corrugated and some indented, but the purpose of them all is to overcome this wave. The decorative effect is only incidental.

Another important function of the tire tread is to resist slipping and side-sway. If a tire is to give full satisfaction it must be designed to hold the car to the road. An excellent tread combines holes to provide a vacuum grip on slippery surface with a V-shape or angle design to prevent side-sway.

KEEPING SPARK PLUGS CLEAN

Grease and Mineral Dirt Accumulate on Exterior and Interior of the Porcelain.

Many car owners do not realize the importance of keeping the spark plugs clean. The points of the plug seldom need cleaning, but grease and mineral dirt do accumulate on the exterior and interior of the porcelain, so that the current passes that way instead of jumping the gap as intended. The plugs should be kept clean or ignition troubles will result.

ACCELERATOR IS SENSITIVE

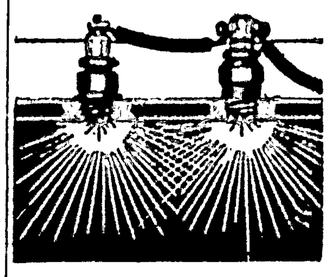
Novice in Driving Over Rough Roads Will Find Simple Foot Rest Is Advantageous.

The accelerator on some cars is very sensitive and the novice finds difficulty in proper control of the foot-throttle driving over rough roads. A simple foot rest installed to fit the ball of the foot will prove advantageous.

SUPPLEMENTARY AUTO PLUGS

Purpose of Secondary Devices Is to Make Ignition More Certain and Help Combustion.

Secondary, or supplementary, spark plugs now on the market are designed to be inserted in the cylinder heads of an automobile engine alongside the regular plugs, the purpose being to



Supplementary Spark Plugs.

make ignition more certain and combustion more complete by providing two points in each cylinder at which sparking takes place simultaneously. The extra plug is connected directly with the regular plug and is so insulated that the current passes through it without being grounded.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A SWEET LITTLE BABY BOY

Makes a Bright Spot in Every Home. A Comfort in Years to Come.

Park Rapids, Minnesota.—"I have taken your medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—when I was a girl for pains and before and after my marriage. I now have a sweet little baby boy and will send you his picture if you wish to publish it. My sisters also take your medicine and find it a great help, and I recommend it to those who suffer before their babies are born."—Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Box 155, Park Rapids, Minn.

To marry and arrive at middle age without children is a great disappointment to many women. Think of the joy and comfort other women have in their children as they grow older.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped to bring great happiness to many families by restoring women to health. Often the childless home is due to a run down condition of the wife, which may be helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It brought health and happiness into the home of Mrs. Johnson. Why not to yours?

SQUEEZED TO DEATH

When the body begins to stiffen and movement becomes painful it is usually an indication that the kidneys are out of order. Keep these organs healthy by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Famous since 1696. Take regularly and keep in good health. In three sizes, all druggists. Guaranteed as represented. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

An Example.

"You might think there is little or no novelty about farming," remarked the Old Codger. "But I used to know a fellr by the name of Sooysmith who put considerable originality into tilling the soil. For one thing, he had a row of corn 63.7 miles long. Instead of plowing in the usual manner he started in the middle of the field and circled round and round till he finally came out at one side. And, at that, he done tollably well until one time he broke a blood vessel trying to yell so loud at a neighboring hill that the echo would last for half a day after he quit shouting."—Kansas City Star.

Helping Him Along.

Wife—"John, the bill collector is at the door." Hub—"Tell him to take that pile on my desk."

Back Bad Since the Grip?

Has a cold or grip sapped your strength? Do you suffer constant backache, feel nervous and depressed? Then look to your kidneys! Many cases of kidney trouble are the result of infectious disease. The kidneys have broken down under the strain of filtering disease-created poisons from the blood. That's why a cold or grip often leaves backache, headaches, dizzy spells and irregular kidney action. Help your weakened kidneys with *Doan's Kidney Pills*. *Doan's* have helped thousands and should help you. *Ask your neighbor!*

A Colorado Case

T. N. Wood, gardener, 416 W. Douglas Ave., S. Canon City, Colo., says: "Kidney trouble came on when I was working in a field and I couldn't go because of the weakness in my back. When I worked in the sun I became weak and nervous. Sharp catches darted across the small of my shoulders. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me quick relief."

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

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

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

Cuticura Talcum is Fragrant and Very Healthful

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

HOMENTA

A syrup taken internally instantly clears your head and makes breathing easy. For

CATARRH COLDS COUGHS

75¢ at stores or 60¢ stamps by mail. Address New York Drug Concern, New York

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Removes Dandruff. Stops Hair Falling. Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 60c and $1.00 at Druggists.

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

Make $100 a Week

Retail Rawleigh's Good Health Spices, Flavors, Cocoa, Household Medicines, Toilet Preparations, Etc. 140 useful, everyday necessities sold on time, lowest wholesale prices. On market 30 years; used by millions. Favorably known all over America. Largest company in the world. Easy to build permanent, big-paying business; no experience, practically no capital needed. Pleasant, healthful, outdoor work; $3000-$5000 or more a year. Free advertising and sales helps. Ask for particulars; give age, occupation, references.

THE W. T. RAWLEIGH COMPANY
481 Liberty St. Freeport, Ill.

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

Hemstitching & Picoting Attachment. Works on any sewing machine, easily adjusted. Price $2.50 delivered, with full instructions. Gem Novelty Co., Box 1631, Corpus Christi, Texas.

George W. Lombert a well known and respected citizen and farmer of White Mountain Country, is down today from his home near Alto on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Boone are the proud possessors of a brand new Ford Coupe.

Harry Cumrey is reported under the weather.

El Cumrey was here this week from Nogal.

Tom Hardcastle the Baca Canyon saw mill man was recent business visitor here.

Mr. Jack Ferguson a new man in the country from Texas was in town this week. He has recently filed on land near the Capitans.

Mr. Stover the San Patricio merchant was in Capitan recently on business matters.

T. J. Simer has moved his family into town so he can be near his work as warehouse foreman for the Titsworth Co.

Hart Hale was in town this week. While here he paid this office a call and paid us another years subscription.

W. M. Hazelwood was in from across the Mountain last Monday, and while here he called and paid for his paper another year.

Died.

Thursday morning about 8:30 occurred the death of Miss Della Spillers daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Spillers at their home in Capitan. Pneumonia was the cause of this young girls death, she being only 15 years. She was held in very high esteem by all who knew her, and out of respect for her and her people the school turned out and teachers and students attended her funeral in a body, as well as a large concourse of citizens of Capitan and surrounding country were in attendance showing the greatest of respect for the deceased and the family, which are among the highly respected families of Lincoln county were held.

We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this dark hour of so much sorrow, and it is our fervent desire that the High and Supreme Power who governs the destinies of the Universe and of Mankind will remove the pange of sadness from the hearts of this family.

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
010754

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico.
February 1, 1922

Notice is hereby given that William N. Jackson, of Arabela, N. M., who, on May 29, 1917, made Add'l Hd ent Feb 19, 1920, No. 010754, for NE¼, A¼SE¼ Sec. 11, NE¼ Sec. 13, SE¼SW¼ Section 13, Township 7 South, Range 18 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 the 15th day of March 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John Purcella, Louis G. Lopez, G. Purcella, George W. Sidwell, J. Wiley Sidwell all of Arabela, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb. 11—Mar 15 Register.

Notice for Publication.
015888

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico,
February 4th 1922

Notice is hereby given that Alexander Merrifield of Tularosa, New Mexico, who, on May 3rd 1920, made Second Homestead entry, No. 015888, for W½ NW¼ of Section 7, Township 9 S., Range 14 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Commutation Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before A. P. Menger, U. S. Commissioner, at Alamogordo, N. M., on March 16, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Tom C. Rose, Tom Barnes, Robert Hurt these of Capitan, N. M., George Lambert of Alto, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 11—Mar 16 Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
042828 043697

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 ent 2 19 09 & add'l Grazing entry, No. 042828 043697, for NE¼, NE¼ SE¼ Section 21, SW¼NW¼, NW¼ SW¼, Section 22, Township 9 S Range 10 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, Lon H. Bassett of Roswell, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 4.—Mar 7 Register.

Notice for Publication.
042692

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
February 4, 1922

Notice is hereby given that Carmelita T. Sabedra, formerly Trujeques, of Arabela, N. M., who, on Feb. 26, 1920, made Additional Grazing Homestead No. 042692, for NW¼, Section 14, Township 10 South, Range 17, East, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant, at Capitan, N. M. on March 15th 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Romaldo Moya, Procopio Gustamanto both of Arabella, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 11—Mar 15 Register.

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 Speciality

Witt Sears
Proprietor

Notice For Publication.
041692

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office,
February 6th, 1922

Notice is hereby given that Jose Angel Duran, of Glencoe, New Mexico, who, on Feby 13, 1910, made Homestead Entry, No. 041692, for All of Section 9, Township 11 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, New Mexico, on Mar 18, 1922

Claimant names as witnesses:
Juan Montes, Jesus M. Montes, Camilo Chaves of Glencoe, New Mexico, Manfor Chaves of San Patricio, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 11—Mar 18 Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
043100

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

Notice is hereby given that Ephraim W. Lucero, of Roswell, N. M., who on Nov. 20, 1920, made Stock-raising Homestead, No. 043100, for SE¼NE¼, S½ Section 15, NE¼, N½NW¼, SE¼ NW¼, Section 22, Township 9 South, Range 10 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.

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.

The Proper Medicines

when you are sick. This is absolutely necessary, if you get results. But the proper medicines when not properly kept become Inert, and in some instances dangerous poisons, thats why its necessary for you to buy your medicines from a DRUG STORE who employs a Registered Pharmacist. One who has passed the State Examinations and holds license to compound and sell Drugs.

In our Drug Store you will find every kind of medicine that will be of benefit to you or your family may (Fresh and up to the standard)

Buy all your drugs where you are protected, don't experiment, your medicine bill will be less if you trade here.

THE SUNSHINE PHARMACY
The Drug & Jewelry Store,
Capitan, New Mexico.

A Good Motto when you want to buy is, try the DRUG STORE FIRST.

CAPITAN MERCANTILE CO.

General Merchandise

Groceries, Hardware, Ford Parts.

Fresh Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
It pleases us
to please
you

Capitan Mercantile Co.

American Nat'l Bank of Roswell, N. Mex.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $100,000.00
JOHN W. JONES, Chairman of Board of Directors
T. E. SANDERS, President; O. L. WHITE, Cashier.

Notice for Publication.
041692

Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
February 6th 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Massiah C. West, of Capitan, N. M., who on Oct. 17, 1916, made Additional Homestead Entry Act Feby 9, 1909, No. 041692, for N½S½, Section 28, Township 11 S. Range 14 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M., on March 18, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Morris H. Howard, Jeff J. Alderson, Riley Alderson, Roland H. Howell of Capitan, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 11—Mar 18 Register.

Pocket combs, Montezuma salts, Albums, fine box stationery, etc.
The Popular.

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

Mower For Sale.

A good second hand McCormick Mower for sale. Price $50.00 cash or will sell on time with approved security.
Sam Riggan.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
042692

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell New Mexico,
February 1st 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Carmelita T. Sabedra, formerly Carmelita T. Trujeques, of Arabela, New Mexico, who on Feb. 26, 1920, made Add'l H. E., No. 042692 for NW¼, Section 14, Township 10 S., Range 17 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, New Mexico, on Mar 15, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Romaldo Gustamanto, Juan Mirelez, Romaldo Moya, Ramon Gurrez all of Arabela, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 11—Mar 15. Register.

For Sale

One two horse hack
One set of single buggy harness
One set of buggy shafts
Also a few healthy horses to close out at a bargain.
Fisher Lumber Co.

DR. D. D. SWEARINGIN eye, ear, nose and throat will be in Capitan at Dr. Price's office March 6th.

CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER.

Published Weekly By
NEIL B. & SAM J. BIGGER
Publishers and Owners.

NEIL B. BIGGER, Editor

Entered as second class mail matter July 11th 1913 at the Postoffice at Capitan, N. M., under the Act of March 3rd

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
010597
Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico,
January 20th, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Roy Leo Dyer, of Arabela, 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 Soldiers 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:
Ben P. Speck, of Lincoln, N. M., Loren White of Roswell, N. M., Russell C. Bird, Ross L. Renshaw both of Arabela, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.
Jan 26—Mar. 3rd.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATON.
016765
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. 016765, for SW¼, Section 33, Township 12 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 Gilliland, Jacob Jackson, Peter Hale, Numan Gill all of Glencoe, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.
Jan 26—Mar 3rd.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
011246
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 3rd Homestead act 2-19-09, No. 011246, 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:
Teleofor Sanchez, Santiago Jiménez 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.
011294
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
January 24th, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that George Kimbrell, of Picacho, N. M., who on Feb. 21, 1920, made additional homestead entry Grazing No. 011294 for Lot 2, SE¼NW¼, Lots 3 & 4, E½SW¼, SW¼SE¼, Sec. 31, Tp. 11 S., R. 19 E. Lots 3 & 4, SE¼NW¼, Lot 1, & 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:
Pont 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 fashions of wearing apparel been so much appreciated as now. See the ads and other Christmas presents.

From A Reader's Viewpoint.

We're all strong for good schools—sure we are—but when it comes to paying 80 per cent of our entire taxes collected by the several counties to maintain them—don't you think it is high time we were spinning around three or four times, and take stock of our selves? And begin to see if we can't cut down the salaries of the teachers to reasonable wage and eliminate a few surplus studies?

So long as a pupil learns how to read, spell and write correctly and masters arithmatic and has a general knowledge of geography and history, they will not by any means be ignorant or illiterate—why take Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay Benjamin Franklin or any of those old time great men in their time, they did not have any of this superfluous stuff and its a rare thing that any one now days lives to attain greatness to the extent that they go down in the history of our country—immortal in minds of their country men. Of course once in a while a man like Teddy Roosevelt will, also Thomas Edison will go down to posterity as the wizard of electricity and a famous inventor and all that. But really great men are scarce and mighty scattering in this age, and if great men and near great men and men of mediocre ability got along in Lincoln, Jackson, Clay and Franklin and Daniel Webster's time long ago, without so much needless instruction in studies that would not have done them any good, why can't we?

I am not fighting education—not in the least—it is a crime against society, it is even a crime against humanity to deny the child a practical education—when we as our first duty as citizens give them as their natural heritage that privilege and opportunity and they do have thoroughly attained a practical education, it is something that cannot be deprived of, its in their mind for life—there for keeps but let us cut out this nonessential time killing dope and get down to practical lines and save money in our tax bills.

Yes cut down the salaries which are entirely too much and pay the teachers just for the actual time they teach and no more and eliminate every expense that is unnecessary that will be a saving and that will not cripple our public school system.

One of Your Readers.

Under the present tax system in New Mexico we are fined for living here and trying to establish homes and endeavoring to be progressive. That's a fact and can't be denied. If new blood, new life and new capital were wanted we would have a lower tax rate.

Affairs of state and county are so administered by politicians that a large part of the wealthy are shown special favoritism by having their taxes lowered and not being compelled to render all their property for taxation.

It is easy to locate the small tax payer—every body knows about what he or she have got.

Just as long as you wail and cuss such conditions and not try to do anything towards getting together and making strenuous efforts to combat this evil, you will be held in taxation bondage.

Taxes are increasing year by year and they will continue to go higher every year, unless you have at least some "sphunk" about you and assert your God given right and resist by lawful and peaceful means efforts to make you pay them.

Remember one thing—and its as true as the Gospel—you can't be DIVIDED and INACTIVE to accomplish anything—but you have got to ORGANIZE! In UNION there's STRENGTH—In DIVISION there's WEAKNESS—NOTHING.

Well did you read Ex-Governor Lagerman's article in The Mountaineer last week? How and where all this tax money was spent?

Of all the things that are disgusting and very disagreeable to people is, when you meet an

We think the Legislature when it meets again should eliminate all the useless offices, trim the appropriations, establish a budget system—and then raise the salaries of Legislators to enough that competent, honest men who have the welfare of the people in mind would offer or could be induced to offer their services to fill such positions. If this was done your best men could be elected and the welfare of the Commonwealth greatly improved. It stands to reason that when a body of our ablest and representative men assemble in the Halls of our State Legislature—they will council in a wise and beneficient way and we will have as an aftermath—wiser and better laws and at least the repeal of some bad laws. Right thinking, able and intelligent men will take cognisence of the high tax situation too.

Henry Ford paid by his own personal check a cool eight million dollars in cold hard cash for the Lincoln Motor Car Company's plant. Just think? Eight million dollars loaned out at even 2 per cent, would bring twenty thousand dollars to the million or one hundred and sixty thousand dollars interest for 12 months on eight million dollars. Say a person owned their own home, they could buy a Hudson Super-Six, keep it up by taking good care of it and buy gas and lubricating and live very nicely on five thousand dollars a year—and say it was a million they had out at this rate of interest they would have fifteen thousand dollars left to "salt down" and loan out and each fifteen thousand accumulated every year would bring three hundred dollars per annum at 2 per cent which would just about or very near it, buy a Ford. But if would be just as easy to loan it out at 8 per cent which would be eighty thousand dollars a year on the million—a fortune itself? Gee! Don't you wish you were rich?

Hon. Joseph G. Cannon better known as "Uncle Joe" who has served with distinction in Congress from Illinois for the past 40 years will not be a candidate for re-election. This picturesque and widely known character with his sunny disposition he mixed along together with his slouch hat and black cigar from the Halls of Congress. Uncle Joe was not only a broad gauged statesman but a faithful public servant to his constituents, very amiable and always had a good story to tell to his friends. The country will miss this grand man who served so ably as Speaker of the House and representative. He is 86 years old.

Isidoro Armijo Editor of the Taos News and prominent Republican politician of up state has been appointed Receiver of Public Monies for the U. S. Land Office at Santa Fe.

John Stewart the well town and prosperous farmer of the Alto country was in town Friday evening. While in conversation with Mr. Stewart he expressed himself forcibly on the high taxation outrage, and heartily endorses our stand on this vital question.

Such Men As—

L. W. White your Editor who knows the conditions and needs of the state and trys to do his part in the development of it, in for a united effort for lower taxes. Also Harry and Ed Comley, W. H. Fisher, Jim Goodall, O. E. Bates, Tim Barnes and J. A. Phillips and Newt Kemp, each and every one top, top and solid citizens, endorse our stand on the high tax matter and stand ready to do their part in combating this evil.

Thirteen million dollars to run the State in 1920. Holy Moses that staggers a fellow—and think of it in a state with the population of New Mexico—only three hundred and sixty five thousand (365,000).

T. F. KELLEY
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
Phone 96

A Well Known Man In Town Thursday.

Ex-Sheriff Rumaldo A. Duran was here Thursday afternoon attending to business matters. It has been rumored around of late that he would ask for the nomination for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, and when asked by us if he would and he said; "I don't know yet Sam, I don't know what I will do, it is too soon yet, for me to think of politics, chances are I may and I may not. It's hard to tell, I'm very uncertain."

We however redd between the lines, that "Barkis was willin." Well anyway Sheriff Duran made an excellent officer, we have heard quite a number of people make the same remark not only in and around Capitan, but in other parts of the county. It is a well known fact he ran the office with less expense to the tax payers than any man who has held it for many years. Duran was a man who stood for the enforcement of law and order, yet he was not an officious sheriff always hunting up little insignificent things, he seems to have been endowed by nature with a wonderful faculty to discern what was in reality his official duties and done them in a nice pleasant gentlemanly way, according every one who happended to be in his custody kind treatment irrespective of their nationality and static in life.

He is a man of fine address and strong character and stands well with both elements of our population. A staunch and unswerving party man the Republicans of Lincoln county can make no wiser or better selection among strong men to head the ticket and lead it to victory this Fall than Rumaldo Duran.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico.
Feby 16, 1922

Notice is hereby given that Lizzie K. Johnson, surviving wife of Arthur S. Johnson, deceased, of Capitan, New Mexico, who on August 6, 1920, made Additional Stock Raising homestead entry, N ... for S½NW¼, SW¼, W½SE¼, Section 6 Township 9 S, Range 14 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M., on March 20, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Edward F. Haskins, Frank Haskins, John C. Mendell, Mark Weaver all of Jicarilla, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feby 18—Mar 23. Register

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior
035788 041514
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 '6 & May 13 20 made Homestead act 2-19-09 No. 035788 041514, for E½SE¼, NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼, NW¼SE¼ Section 6, W½SW¼, Section 10, Township 11 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:
Faustino Salcido, Charles P. Fritz, Anastacio Montoya, Pablo Sanchez all of Hondo, N. M.

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN
Two Hereford yearlin bulls branded

on left ribs
bar across nose
$10 reward
for information leading to recovery of one or both.
J. V. TULLY
Glencoe, N. M.

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

Notice is hereby given that Teleofor Sanchez, of Picacho, N. M., who, on Sept. 4, 1917, made 2nd Hd act 2-19-09, No. 041248, for NE¼NE¼, S½NE¼, N½SE¼, SE¼SE¼, Sec. 31, T. 11 S, W½NW¼ 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 Jiménez, Picacho, N. M., Pablo Sanchez, Charles P. Fritz both of Hondo, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 4—March 7. Register.

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

Notice is hereby given that Joel Arthur Sublette, of Alto, N. M., who, made Homestead act June 11, 1906, No. 045875, for NW¼NW¼ Section 20, Township 10, R. 13, 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 Columbus, Elico F. Marr all of Alto, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 4—March 7. Register

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
017657
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico
Jan. 17th, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Cleotilde Purcella, formerly Cleotilde Nejares, of Arabela, N. M., who on February 14, 1919, made Additional Grazing H. E. No. 017657, for W½NE¼, W½SE¼ SE¼SE¼, SE¼SW¼, SE¼SW¼, S½NW¼ Section 29, 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, at his office, at Roswell, N. M., on the 7th day of March 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
John E. Fears, Charles Safford, these of Tinnie, N. M., Pablo Nejares, Superintendent Archuleta these of Arabela, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Jan 27—Mar 7. Register.

Notice for Publication.
041966
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
January 26, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Miguel Luna, of Lincoln, N. M., who on Feb. 25th, 1919, made Homestead, No. 041966, for Lots 2, 3, NE¼SW¼, SE¼NW¼, Section 31, Township 8, Range 16 E, N. M. 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, Refugio Luna, Abel Montano all of Lincoln, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Jan 28—Mar 7. Register.

STATE LAND SELECTIONS
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 land:
Lot No. ... Serial No. 01[illegible]
S½ Section 1, W½E½, E½W½, Section 9 T. 17 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 Blue Grass Seed

Ford Leads Others Follow

ANOTHER CUT IN PRICE.

FORD CARS are now $7.00 to $25.00 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	$348.00
Runabout, standard	550.00	319.00
Chassis, standard	525.00	285.00
Sedan, Starter, Demountable wheels	975.00	645.00
Coupe, " "	850.00	580.00
Truck, Pneumatic tires	640.00	430.00
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.

A DOLLAR THAT GOES IN THE DOLLAR

Our Customers Can Bank By Mail

Mail us the necessary papers accompanied by brief explanation. We will send you 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

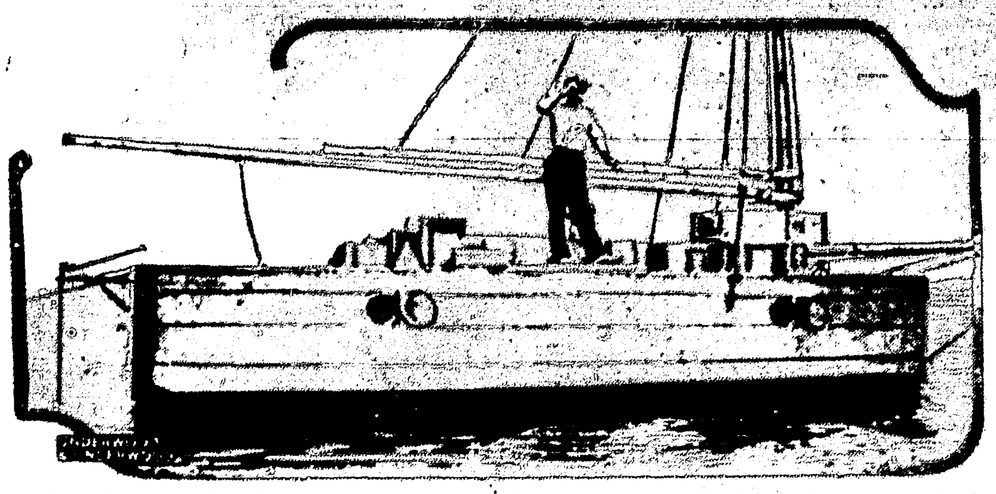
THE EXCHANGE BANK
Established 1892
CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

Interest at 4 per cent etc. paid on Time and Saving Deposits Accounts Solicited

INQUIRIES PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

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, small line groceries, drinks etc.
"The Place to Eat"

Wooden Sailing Submarine for Pearl Hunters



This submarine built entirely of wood and equipped with sails is the unusual craft which has been launched by William Roland at Los Angeles harbor. Roland intends to take the craft to the South Sea islands to engage in pearl fishing. The submarine has a trap door on the bottom, and after it has submerged, the pilot can step out on the sea bottom, gather his pearls and get in again. The boat is 23 feet long.

Mexico Would Abolish Pulque

Government Tackles Big Task in Depriving Poorer Classes of Their Beverage.

TRIED MANY TIMES BEFORE

Conquistadores Found the Aztecs Drinking Pulque, and It Has Been Favorite Tipple of People Ever Since.

Washington, D. C.—"If the Mexican government has undertaken to abolish pulque drinking, as dispatches say, it has assumed a task beside which the enforcement of our own eighteenth amendment would seem a minor detail of administration," according to a bulletin to the Washington (D. C.) headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"Edicts against pulque are nothing new in the Mexican's life. As early as 1692, at least, a Spanish viceroy thought it would be a good thing to stop pulque drinking, and precipitated a riot which ended in the burning of public buildings, and as recently as 1917 an anti-pulque section was incorporated in the new Mexican constitution. But the Mexican has blithefully ignored such prohibitions, as did the Aztec before him, and as did the Toltec before the Aztec.

"Drunk only by the poorer classes, pulque can lay one claim, that of age, to be an aristocrat of new world beverages. The conquistadores found the Aztecs drinking pulque, and the Aztecs told the legendary tale of how a certain Toltec saw a mouse gnawing at the heart of a growing maguey. Peering closer he discovered a fluid oozing forth. The observant Toltec sent his daughter to convey a sample of the fluid to his king. The monarch liked both the beverage and the girl. To them was born a child named Mocnetzin, meaning 'Child of the Maguey.' From that time forth, so runs the story, the Toltecs began to decline in power and their vitality sapped by the wine of the maguey, they fell easy prey to the Aztec conquerors in the Valley of Anahuac.

"Pulque has long entered into Mexican history, and is closely related to social and labor conditions there, because the geography of certain districts of the states of Hidalgo, Tlaxcala, Mexico, and of the federal district itself, is extremely favorable to growing certain varieties of cactus. There are 33 kinds of cactus which thrive in the Mexican plateau, all of which are grouped under the generic name of 'maguey.' The Greek 'Agave' (noble) also is applied to this group, a characterization which is defensible even if the maguey is comparable to a Gargantuan artichoke.

Shipped by Trainload.

"The visitor to Apam, a town of southern Hidalgo, might mistake the long lines of cars constantly moving away from the sidings as milk trains. Instead, they are pulque cargoes, many of them bound for Mexico City, where the gluey, whitish fluid will find its way into the exaggerated 'schooners,' set out on the long counters of the pulquerias.

"The most picturesque thing about pulque is the method of its gathering. If undisturbed a maguey plant would develop a stalk from three to five times as tall as a man, and thousands of yellow flowers would bloom on this stalk. When the flowers are about to sprout this stalk is cut off, the heart of the plant is hollowed out, and into the receptacle thus formed flows the sap of the plant. This sap the natives call aguamiel, honey-water.

A Difference in Viewpoint.

"Along comes the harvester, recognizes a plant which is ready for him by the fact that the heart has been stuck on one of the sharp spines of the cactus, and proceeds to empty the 'honey-water' into a pig-skin bag.

"Fermentation of pulque is hastened by the introduction into the fresh liquid of 'mother-pulque' which has been kept for ten days or two weeks. One's attitude toward the finished product is akin to that toward the olive—only much more so. The disinterested partaker's reaction is almost invariably the same—that pulque tastes like sour milk and smells like fetid eggs.

"This beverage is drunk so generously by the lower classes, least able to restrain their appetites, that it has become an economic problem of great magnitude in Mexico because of the immediate enforced idleness it causes, and because of the degeneracy that results from its long-time use.

"Pulque is not to be confused with mescal and tequila, both distilled liquors derived from the maguey, or with aguardiente, a brandy, distilled either from sugar-cane or from grapes.

"In lesser altitudes than that of the Mexican plateau the maguey matures very slowly, a fact which led to giving the nickname 'century plant' to the variety found in the Southwest of the United States. The abolition of pulque would not affect the high esteem in which the maguey plant is held in Mexico. Not only is its beverage very ancient, but its uses always have been many. A 'miracle of nature' Prescott called it, and small wonder. Its leaves provided papyrus on which many Aztec manuscripts were preserved, the natives pulled out a thorn with its attached fiber, and had a needle ready threaded.

Asks One Turkey an Acre for Farm

White Rock, S. D.—A farmer here has offered to rent his farm of 160 acres on the sole condition that the tenant shall turn over to him one turkey for each acre. Turkeys sold by the land owner during the closing weeks of 1921 brought him from $9 to $10 each. He believes that by this method he would be getting the "long end" of the bargain when his tenant at the end of 1922 paid his rent with 160 turkeys.

Arrowhead Buried in Tree 175 Years

Raymond, Wash.—An arrowhead shot into a huge fir tree near here was recently discovered in a log by a local lumber company. The rings above the arrowhead were counted and they showed 175 years of growth. The arrowhead was of blue flint and well formed. Historians here believe it was made by a member of the Chinook or Chehalis tribes, who occupied this section.

Cute Hole in Ice to Bathe.

West Chester, Pa.—Frank Walsh of Lenape, near here, has taken a plunge into the Brandywine creek every day for two years, and recently has had to carry an ax to cut a hole through the ice. Walsh, who was in poor health a couple of years ago, declares the daily swim has improved his condition remarkably.

Market Reports Sent by Radio

Quotations on Agricultural Products Are Broadcasted by Government Stations.

KEEP FARMER WELL POSTED

Government Aims to Make the American Farmer the Best-Informed Farmer in World—States Also Interested.

Washington.—The wireless is now being used by state and federal agencies to broadcast national and local agricultural market reports throughout virtually the entire country. Reports on the national markets are dispatched daily by the United States Department of Agriculture from wireless stations of the post office department at Cincinnati, Omaha, Washington, North Platte, Neb., Rock Springs, Wyo., Elko, Nev., and Reno, Nev. These reports are received by hundreds of amateur wireless operators. National market reports are also received by state bureaus of markets and agricultural colleges, supplemented with local market reports, and relayed by wireless telegraphy and telephone to farmers, shipping associations, newspapers, banks, and other agricultural interests.

The St. Louis university at St. Louis, Mo., was perhaps the first among educational institutions to broadcast market reports by wireless. Their reports are received by hundreds of farmers, shipping associations, banks, and other agricultural interests, and a telephone company in eastern Illinois which receives the reports telephones the news regularly to its 5,000 subscribers.

Telephone and Telegraph.

At Lincoln, Neb., the University of Nebraska and the Nebraska Wesleyan university are co-operating in broadcasting crop and market reports furnished by the state bureau of markets. Both radio telephone and telegraph are used. In Wisconsin the State department of markets broadcasts national and local market reports from the University of Wisconsin wireless station at Madison. At Minneapolis, crop and market reports are broadcast from the University of Minnesota radio station. The Minnesota college of agriculture has also assigned an extension representative to instruct the farmers in the use of wireless receiving apparatus. The college of agriculture of Cornell university has assigned an expert for similar work, and to assist rural radio clubs that are being organized in New York.

A high-powered transmitting wireless telephone has been installed in the office of the Missouri state market bureau at Jefferson City, Mo., and will disseminate market information. Government reports from the larger market centers of the country will be received by means of a "drop" from the leased wire system of the United States Department of Agriculture, and transmitted by radiophone to all sections of Missouri. Demonstrations intended to interest farmers, dealers and shippers installing the necessary wireless receiving apparatus will be held in various rural communities of the state, and it is anticipated that telephone offices, newspapers, chambers of commerce, county agricultural agents, banks, high schools, and co-operative marketing associations will be among the first to install receiving sets.

A most complete program in the dissemination of market reports by wireless is being planned by the state bureau of markets in Ohio, a specially-constructed radiophone transmitter of the most improved type being installed in the radio station of the University of Ohio for that purpose.

The first national market report to be broadcast by wireless anywhere in the world was sent out by the United States Department of Agriculture from the radio station of the United States bureau of standards only a little over a year ago. The department soon demonstrated the practicability of utilizing the radio for disseminating market information, and rapid progress in expanding the work has been made possible through the co-operation of state and federal agencies.

Gray Squirrels Bred in England

Introduction of American Variety of Rodents in Parks Causes Some Difficulty.

DESTROY NESTS OF WARBLERS

Spread From London and Are Invading Country Over Wide Areas—Drive Out Red Squirrels—Popular in Parks.

London.—American gray squirrels, which have been introduced into England, are causing some difficulties, according to the Times, which remarks in an editorial:

"The introduction of North American gray squirrels into this country has had an unexpected success, which, if we may judge from many letters sent to us, has not gained universal approval. English visitors to Central park, New York, have often been delighted by the bold and confiding habits of these little rodents, which seem never to have acquired the red squirrel's distrust of man. Doubtless there have been several attempts to acclimatize them in this country, but their definite establishment is recent.

Introduced into Park.

"Some dozen years ago the Zoological Society of London obtained a number of individuals from a private collection in Bedfordshire, for the purpose of inducing them to breed at liberty in the gardens in Regent's park. They were first given the relative freedom of a large open-air inclosure, from which, when they had become accustomed to receive tribute from visitors, they were allowed to pass in and out by a rope bridge to a tree. It was anticipated and indeed hoped, that they would spread from the gardens to the park.

"After two or three years, in which they seemed to be disappearing, they suddenly became ubiquitous, forming a charming addition to the sparrows and wood pigeons, hitherto the only creatures attracting popular attention. The gray squirrels are plainly happy and equally plainly give happiness to the London population—two weighty reasons for their presence in the London parks. But it is alleged against them that they destroy the nests of warblers, a telling accusation easier to bring than to justify. In fact, there is room for both; possibly a few nests have been destroyed, but the squirrels frequent the regions of the parks where dispensers of nuts most abound, whereas the shy singing birds covet the more secluded thickets. Careful observers of birds are inclining to the opinion that the avian population is improving in numbers and in variety, and that it might improve still more were some small and suitable sanctuaries to be inclosed.

Spread to Country.

"On the other hand, the gray squirrels, whether by taking advantage of tubes and boxes or by deliberate human connivance, have spread from London and are invading the country over very wide areas. They are said to drive out the red squirrel, to raid gardens, and to add to the anxieties of the pheasant breeder. We hope that fuller inquiry will not sustain these charges. On general grounds we doubt if a creature with so marked a preference for living as a sturdy beggar will settle down to the hardships of a predatory and hunted life. The biological problems following on the introduction of an animal to a new country are interesting, and we admit fully that there has often been no middle way between complete failure and disastrous success."

One of the World's Famous Buildings

The official residence of Premier Lloyd George at No. 10 Downing street, where the Irish peace delegates were in session with the representatives of the British government.

VILLAGE COMPLETELY TORN UP

Upheaval in English Community Like Comic Opera.

Moth Eaten Fire Department of Essex, Eng., Rebels at Efforts Made to Modernize It—Firemen Are All Volunteers.

Harlow, Eng.—This little Essex village has been for weeks the scene of a political upheaval sufficiently comic to serve as the plot for a Gilbert and Sullivan opera. The villain is the chairman of the Parish council, who has been investigating the village "fire department" for the purpose of reorganization, and the hero, Sam Dearda, octogenarian, captain of the fire brigade.

Until recently the village fire fighting apparatus was scattered around in various parts of the parish, a hose and ladder in one place, another somewhere else, while each member of the volunteer brigade kept his helmet on his hall hatrack.

This arrangement is being disturbed by the chairman of the council, who is out for the latest thing in municipal administration and wants "centralization." He decided to round up all the apparatus and put it under one roof in the Central Fire station, the dignified name given a small shed.

But Captain Dearda very strongly objected. Under the old regime he kept a ladder and length of hose in his back garden, thus insuring his prompt attendance at any fire in his end of the village. The Central Fire station is a good half-mile from his house, and with the burden of eighty years on his shoulders he does not feel like running that distance every time there is an alarm.

Judging from the evidence of Coleman, chairman of the council, Harlow must be an exciting place when there is a fire. Not long ago, he says, there was a fire in the vicarage when "the hose was leaking all over the place and there were serious misgivings as to whether it would not burst." Again, at one storehouse where some of the fire brigade's appliances were kept, the council's investigating committee reported:

"They found the hose out of order and before they could open the door where the apparatus was deposited they had to get a crowbar."

During the investigation it developed that Harlow has no real fire engine.

"But there's a good one at Epping, only six miles away," said a member of the Parish council. "If we want them we just ring them up from the police station. We have good water pressure here, so we seldom need to pump. If we want more pressure we telephone the secretary of the local water company, and he telephones the works and they turn on the pumps."

The firemen are all volunteers who are paid a small retaining fee, with extra for fires, at so much for the first hour and a trifle less for each subsequent hour.

GIVES DATA ON ALL MARRIAGES

Proportion of Married Men Has Gone Up, Says Census.

Probably More Indicative of Change in Age Composition of Population Than Growing Propensity to Matrimony.

Washington.—The proportion of married men to the total male population of the country fifteen years of age and over increased from 55.8 per cent to 63.2 per cent in the ten years preceding the 1920 census, according to a compilation of marital statistics made public by the census bureau.

The bureau believed, however, that this was probably more indicative of a change in the age composition of the population—an increase in the percentage of males between fifteen and twenty-five years of age due to increased immigration—than a growing propensity to matrimony.

Of the total male population of 53,000,491 above the fifteen-year classification the census figures showed 21,843,203 married, 1,759,503 widowed and 253,284 divorced, the latter figure, however, including none divorced and remarried. The divorce total showed an increase of 20 per cent in its ratio to the total population during the ten-year period, constituting nineteenths of 1 per cent of the latter against five-tenths in 1910.

Although due to the absence of the wives of many foreign-born residents, the number of married women was shown to be about 500,000 less than the male total, the number of divorced women exceeded men by approximately 40,000, representing closely the difference between the number of men and women remarried after divorce.

By states, Massachusetts led the field in the proportion of single women with a percentage of 34.4, although the District of Columbia exceeded this with 37.3 per cent. The census bureau pointed out, however, that the ratio of men to women in the population "naturally has a very important bearing on the proportions of single men and women." Wyoming led with 70.5 per cent in the proportion of married women, while 62.8 per cent was shown for Mississippi and Arkansas, and the smallest, 45.0 per cent, for Nevada.

BURIES BANK LOOT IN PARK

Paris Detectives Dig Up 350,000 Francs Plunder Hidden by French Legion Member.

Paris.—Detectives have just dug up 350,000 francs, plunder of a clerk of the Bank of France, who hid it in four preserve jars and buried them in different spots in the park of Versailles in this city.

The detectives say Armand Grenet, a former army aviator and knight of the Legion of Honor, admitted that he embezzled 400,000 francs from the bank; kept 40,000 of them and hid the rest in the jam jars.

WILL FLY TO THE NORTH POLE

Explorer Amundsen Counts on Airplanes for Dash.

Will Start From Seattle in May to Study Phenomena—Trip Expected to Last Five Years—Now Equipping Ship.

Seattle. — Final provisioning and equipping of the exploring ship Maud, in which Capt. Roald Amundsen, noted Norwegian explorer and discoverer of the South Pole, will resume his interrupted Arctic expedition next May, is being completed as the sleek little ship lies in the land-locked waters of Lake Union here.

A smashed propeller blade, lost in the ice off the northeastern Siberian coast last year, forced Capt. Amundsen to bring the Maud to Seattle for repairs. When the journey is resumed the vessel will carry four extra blades, so that a similar accident may cause only a temporary halt to the expedition. The Maud will carry provisions for seven years, although the explorer does not expect the trip to occupy more than five years at the most.

The most important of the Maud's equipment, in Capt. Amundsen's opinion, will be the two airplanes, purchased in Norway and shipped here recently and which will be used in the making of extensive geographic and hydrographic surveys for a thousand miles on either side of the vessel's track through the northern seas. The primary purpose of the expedition, which is operating under the auspices of the Norwegian government, is to study the movement of the Arctic ice pack, the effect of ocean currents, magnetic influences and other phenomena of the polar regions.

The airplanes Captain Amundsen expects will be of great value in this work. He said that he would probably use them to reach the North Pole should his plan to drift past the pole with the ice pack prove not feasible. A wireless equipment installed aboard the Maud will be used to broadcast a message when he reaches the top of the world.

Captain Amundsen expects to strike immediately into the outward or northern drift of the ice as it leaves Behring sea next spring and to swing with the northeasterly current early in the summer.

With the explorer will be Capt. Oskar Wisting, sailing master, who stood at his side "on" the South Pole; G. Olonkin, engineer; Dr. H. V. Sverdrup, scientist of the expedition, two Norwegian aviators and a crew of six Siberian natives who joined the Maud in 1920.

Great Killing of Rabbits.

Menon, Ind.—Ten men from the Knights of Pythias lodge killed 320 rabbits the other night, and then a rabbit banquet was held in the lodge hall. The hunters left here in automobiles and covered the territory adjoining this place in six hours. It was the biggest slaughter of rabbits ever recorded here.

Operate to Stop the Pain in an Arm Already Gone

Salem, Ore.—An operation of sympathectomy, believed to be the first in the United States, was performed here on Marius Sahn. Surgeons removed part of the cuff of the brachial artery from the stump of one of his arms, amputated some time ago, to alleviate pain apparently in the removed arm. The arterial cuff, they explained, contains a sympathetic nervous plexus in which the painful sensation had its source.

Aged Man Proud Father.

Mammoth Spring, Ark.—Dr. D. F. Curtis, aged eighty, and whose wife is forty-four years of age, is the father of a twelve-pound baby girl born recently. This is the couple's twelfth child, two of whom are dead.

WRITER IS TO WED SON-IN-LAW

Old Enough to Be His Mother, But It's Logical Thing to Do, New York Woman Says.

New York.—Mrs. Sarah Wright McDonnold, founder and vice president of the Women's Press club of this city, and her son-in-law, George Uthe, planned to go before a city magistrate and be married.

"Of course I know I am old enough to be his mother," she said, "but I have been at the head of the household for a good many years. In a way we were business partners and were interested in the same things. It is the logical thing to do, and there isn't any reason to make any fuss over it.

Mrs. Uthe, daughter of Mrs. McDonnold, died a year ago.

Judge Opposes Fat Alimony.

New York.—Justice Guy, in the Manhattan Supreme court, told prospective alimony seekers that after a separation or divorce they cannot expect to be supported in the luxurious style to which they became accustomed during the marriage.

"It is not the policy of the law," Justice Guy declared, "that a woman who is asking to end the marriage contract shall have all the luxury of marriage. She is not entitled to one-third of her husband's income. She cannot expect all the extras that a loving husband would naturally bestow upon her if the two were living contentedly together."

Raises Big Hog.

Westfield, N. Y.—Local pride in accomplishment looms large in the breast of the majority of the inhabitants of this village, and it is made manifest in varied instances. The latest is that Jay Anderson of East Main road has raised a hog weighing 411 pounds, and undressed 550 pounds. This means a growth of two pounds for every day of its life, the hog being nine months old. The hog was a Jersey red.

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Michigan Game Refuges.

Game refuges and breeding grounds established in 1921 by the Michigan state conservation department total 23,000 acres. They are located in Midland, Gladwin, Emmet and Otsego counties. Particular attention has been given in these areas to the distribution and establishment of the Chinese ring-necked pheasant.

MOTHER! MOVE CHILD'S BOWELS WITH CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP

Hurry, mother! Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow. If constipated, bilious, feverish, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good cleansing of the little bowels is often all that is necessary.

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.

Frenzied Finance.

Roberta—What's the matter? Finances bothering you?

Richard—Yes; I owe Rogers $5, and today I've got it, and he knows I've got it, and he knows I know he knows I've got it.—American Legion Weekly.

An excuse will serve when you haven't a mind to do a thing.

Are You a Mother? Do You Need Help?

THEN THIS LETTER IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO YOU

Omaha, Nebr.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was a splendid tonic and relieved me of all nauseating conditions during expectancy. My baby and I were both strong and hardy in every way. I surely am glad to recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to the expectant mother because I know by actual experience that it is good."—Mrs. John Cooper, 4310 Erskine St.

You should obtain this famous Prescription now at your nearest drug store in tablets or liquid, or send 10c to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., for trial pkg. tablets and write for free medical advice.

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to assist me in exercising option on wonderful oil deal. My backers and friends are joining me in deal to purchase acreage near well in Moxie-Wortham district, which has been drilled six feet in the sand. Casing has been set in cement and will be drilled in as soon as cement sets. Based on my experience for past five years, and oil and gas showings, this will be a tremendously large well.

The Sun company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, has drilled in a well two days ago, just north of us, near the Humphreys-Meador well. This practically proves the Wortham-Moxie district, eliminating the known hazards and risks, making it quite CERTAIN.

The Magnolia company paid $600,000 for 19¼ acres and one well near us. The U. S.-TEX. company paid over $1,000,000 for 40 acres known as the Anderson tract, and got a good 12,000 barrel a day well just last week. Magnolia Petroleum paid $1,100,000 for the Dossebey well and 43 acres which has produced over 2,000,000 barrels of oil in the past three months. I paid my own cash for the option, and need substantial investors to help me complete the payments which must be made quickly.

Refer by permission to A. M. Beeman, cashier of the Security State Bank, and A. M. Thomas, vice president of the Continental National Bank, this city, as to my integrity and ability to do things. Was formerly vice president and treasurer of the Miracle Oil & Refining company, which paid 18 consecutive cash dividends during the dullest months. I know the oil business from top to bottom, with knowledge derived from the hard knocks of actual experience. Have drilled the largest producers in Bakersfield and El Dorado Arkansas fields.

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To Help Fight Influenza.

Washington.—Federal prohibition directors in all states have been instructed by Commissioner Haynes to co-operate to the fullest extent with physicians and druggists wherever influenza is raging or there is other public catastrophe. "All applications for permits from physicians and druggists in localities affected," Mr. Haynes said, "should be acted upon as promptly as possible and such work should be given preference over all other work."

Release Woman After Hunger Strike.

Omaha, Neb.—Mrs. Loretta Schreiner, on a hunger strike since she was placed in jail at Fremont for failure to permit her twin children, aged 8, to attend school, has been released. Officials at Fremont felt she had been punished sufficiently. Mrs. Schreiner made a statement in which she said she was opposed to public schools because school dances and movies tended to develop sex life.

A Mysterious Death.

Aurora.—Unexpectedly reversing his course of travel along the rails of the Aurora-Denver tramway line, J. W. Jordan, 40 years old, a well-to-do inventor of Barbourville, Ky., walked straight into an outbound car and was mangled beneath the wheels.

Dust Storm Sweeps Kansas.

Topeka, Kan.—A Fifty-six-mile wind which swept across the big central and western Kansas wheat areas and before it blew itself out, the dust storm necessarily damaged the wheat. The extent of the damage cannot yet be estimated, it was said.

Order Arrest of India Rebel Chief.

London.—The Indian government has ordered the immediate arrest of Mahatma K. Kandhi, leader of the nonco-operationists in India. The British Indian police fired on a mob of 10,000 natives during a serious riot of Tiruvannamalai, about eighty-five miles southwest of Madras, in the Tanjore district, killing three persons and wounding eight others, says a dispatch from Madras.

Pays Million for Queen's Pearls.

Paris.—The celebrated pearl necklace which once belonged to Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, and which has been on display here, has been bought by Jefferson Davis Cohn of England for $200,000. Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary pawned the heirloom in Switzerland.

Ship Burns at Sea.

New York.—The former transport Northern Pacific, which last claimed headlines in 1919 when she crashed on a sandbar off Fire Island with 3,000 American soldiers she was bringing back from France, was destroyed by fire forty miles off Cape May, N. J.

Girl Confesses Part in Murder.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Angeline Wecanter, 16, maid in the home of C. A. Faus, who was fatally shot in his home here, has confessed she had planned the robbery of the home in which she was employed and implicated G. L. Brighton. Brighton denied that he had fired the shot that killed Faus. The crime has aroused Salt Lake City more than any crime in years, and rewards aggregating $4,500 have been offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

Will Forbids Visit to Mausoleum.

White Plains, N. Y.—The will of Friederike A. Limburger of Mount Vernon, filed for probate here with Surrogate Slater, orders that "John J. Tierney, husband of my daughter, Josephine, shall not be permitted to even enter the Limburger mausoleum at Woodlawn Cemetery, the Bronx, nor shall his remains rest there. I also leave nothing to my daughter, Josephine Tierney, since she contracted marriage without my consent and has not been a dutiful daughter to me."

Washington Sidelights

New Rule on Senatorial Elections?

WASHINGTON.—One of the aftermaths of the senate decision that Senator Newberry is entitled to his seat is a proposed new rule, to be added to the standing rules of the senate. Senator Pomerene of Ohio offered the rule, which was incorporated in the record of the proceedings without reading and referred to the committee on rules. In offering it Senator Pomerene said:

Mr. Pomerene. Mr. President, I desire to offer a new rule, to be added to the standing rules of the senate, relating to the nomination and election of United States senators.

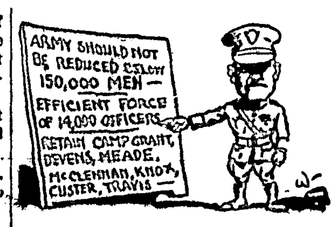
The Supreme court held the corrupt practices act unconstitutional so far as it related to the nomination of senators. The justices of the Supreme court in handing down their opinion said:

"As each House shall be the judge of the elections, qualifications and returns of its own members, and as congress may by law regulate the times, places and manner of holding elections, the National government is not without power to protect itself against corruption, fraud or other malign influences."

The rule which I present modifies the corrupt practices act so as to make it a rule of the senate, and thereby avoid the constitutional question which was decided by the Supreme court. If it should be adopted and enforced, the method of relief against extravagant expenditures will be the same in the senate that it would have been under the act if the act had been held constitutional.

The rule offered is long. It provides for the filing by the candidate of itemized statements of moneys received in aid of his candidacy; of moneys expended by him, and of political promises made, the same being forbidden. No candidate shall expend any sum in the aggregate, in excess of the amount which he may lawfully expend, under the laws of the state in which he resides; provided, that no candidate shall expend any sum, in the aggregate, exceeding $10,000 in any campaign for his nomination and election. Wilful violation by a candidate denies him the right to a seat.

General Pershing's Military Policy



GENERAL PERSHING, chief of staff, appearing before the house military affairs committee with respect to military policy, urged the following:

That the regular army should not under any circumstances be reduced below 150,000 men.

An efficient force of 14,000 officers, and creation of a "plucking board," to weed out misfits in the officer corps.

Retention of nine camps for training centers, one in each corps area, and seven supplementary camps for training and mobilizing national guard and reserve units.

Retention of the following camps as military training centers was recommended by the general: Devens, Mass.; Dix, N. J.; Meade, Md.; McClennan, Ala.; Knox, Ky.; Custer, Mich.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Travis, Tex., and Lewis, Wash.

Under no circumstances, General Pershing said, should the enlisted personnel of the army be reduced below 150,000, and even if congress should reduce appropriations to force a cut to 100,000, he said that this would not justify a corresponding cut in officer strength.

General Pershing proposed creation of a board of five general officers to pluck out the inefficient officer material, bringing the total down to about 12,000. He would then complete the officer quota of 14,000 by appointment of capable second lieutenants and by rigid promotion requirements.

Senator Hitchcock's Bank of Nations

SENATOR HITCHCOCK of Nebraska proposes a Bank of Nations with the United States as majority stockholder, an international trade "dollar" as a substitute for gold, and conduct of world business on a credit, instead of a cash basis. He has introduced a bill in the senate providing for establishing such a bank of nations with $2,400,000,000 capital. The United States would hold $1,500,000,000 of the stock.

He said concerning this proposed bank in the senate that this plan is to apply to the international field the same idea that have been successfully used in the domestic field—that is, to establish a great international bank, with the power to issue currency against a safe reserve of gold. The plan is to make it the business of this bank to finance international trade, to buy and sell exchange, and to lend money to importers and exporters. In a supplemental way the bill would also give power to buy and sell interest-bearing bonds of nations owning the bank.

After the United States secretary of treasury had taken for the treasury of the United States $1,500,000,000 of the stock the bill would offer $200,000,000 of the stock for sale to bankers and exporters and importers interested in international commerce. They might also have checking accounts in the bank. The bill would then offer for sale to other nations of the world $900,000,000 of the capital stock, provided they entered into the necessary treaties to become stockholders. It

Applications Clog Bureau of Patents

IT WOULD appear that the bureau of patents is in a bad way, so far as getting action on applications is concerned. In debate on bureau salaries Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania said in part:

Mr. Kelly. I had a conference last Friday with the commissioner of patents on a very interesting matter. One of the large manufacturers in Pittsburgh, a man who has been in business for years, who himself is an inventor of several nationally used devices of various kinds, came to my office. He showed me that he had perfected a process by which he can use a waste product, which has never been used before, producing many valuable products worth millions of dollars; ample capital was ready for investment as soon as patent protection was afforded to the investors.

I took this manufacturer to the commissioner of patents and explained the situation to him. I showed him how the money was available and how thousands of men could be put to work. The commissioner told us that in the ordinary procedure it would take ten months before this application could be reached and a patent granted. The commissioner saw the value of the process, and upon the filing of an affidavit showing the employment of labor now idle, he made it special, and in two weeks we will get a decision.

I was told that in Rhode Island within the last three months $760,000 had been put into a plant, where some 800 men are employed, because the patent office had made a case special. In California another special case put a large number of men to work.

Blanton on the "Scandals" of Congress

REPRESENTATIVE BLANTON of Texas, whose recent narrow escape from expulsion from the house will be recalled, has bobbed up again with all his old-time vigor. This time he laid bare the ancient "scandals" of the house and senate restaurants; the house barber shop, the mileage and the stationery room. Concerning the latter he said, in part:

Mr. Blanton. In every congress each one of us has credited to his account $375 for stationery. Let me show you some of the things they keep there in the stationery room for congressmen of the United States to buy with government money. Take, for instance, carving knives and forks, with steels like this. (Exhibiting them.) This is a leather-bound poker set, with four decks of cards and full of red and white and blue poker chips. And they furnish you with a dozen extra decks of cards to go with it. (Exhibiting them.) Lady's manicure set; all these pieces, every one of them with pearl handles, that in the stores of Washington would sell for about $40. Over here it sells for about $20.

Now, you know they had so much demand for this little article (exhibiting), a pocket flat whisky flask, covered with ostrich-skin leather, during Christmas time that they sold out. Ladies' bags of this character covered with genuine ostrich feather.

I went to the dean of a delegation. He says, "Tom, this was here 50 years before you and I got here." He says, "If you ever get up on the floor of the house and say anything against it, they will call you a demagogue," and they did.

LIKE THEIR DANGEROUS JOB

Men in Charge of Elephants in Big City Contented and Happy in Occupation.

At midnight in New York one may trail elephants hung with red lanterns under the influence of nothing more potent than ice cream with hot chocolate sauce, writes a correspondent of the Kansas City Star.

The Roaring Forties was in the second lap of its nightly fling. Stage doormen were puffing their final pipes. In a theatrical areaway a gate swung open and out into the street lumbered a big elephant with a lighted red lantern swinging at the end of its trunk.

Trunk to tail, elephant fashion, three others drew up in the rear. After them came a prancing herd of Shetland ponies, tugging at ropes held by bored grooms. The procession moved over a side street and turned northward into Sixth avenue.

Adventures beckoned so I followed. In the Fifties the lead elephant turned into an old garage, walked up a ramp to the second floor and into a stall. The others took their places in stalls for the midnight meal.

The elephant men were having their hour of relaxation while the city slept. Odd folk, these elephant trainers. In all New York there are only ten. They have a club—the Tusk and Trunk. Most of them have braved death stalking game in the African jungles.

It is their job to be constantly near their charges. They never know what notion an elephant may take and should it take a playful turn—well, a crowded city is no place for a playful pachyderm.

The trainers sat about on upturned buckets in their shirtsleeves spinning yarns of adventure and exploding elephant myths. One of their elephants is fond of tobacco, and the mice about the old garage never give them the slightest fright.

The trainers use picturesque epithets. Their faces are weatherbeaten and they have enjoyed few of the finer comforts. Yet they are happy and given to romancing in a delightful fashion. Also they are engagingly frank.

"What would you do," I asked one of the trainers, "if your elephants should suddenly go on a stampede?"

"Run like h—ll for the subway," he replied.

Today in Toydom.

Every season sees some very simple toy spring into a widespread fad, writes a correspondent from London. Those of us not quite so young as we were can recall the rage for a marble game called "Pigs in Clover." Then there was the "Ping-Pong" affair. Less distant was the immense vogue of the Teddy bear, which, by the way, has far from passed from the toyland scene; numerous factories manufacture nothing else. The "Billiken," the first of the indestructible composition dolls, had its hour. Today all the world is up and doing in athletic exercise, and at the moment the toy which is being featured as news in the principal newspapers of several countries is a jumping stick. "Pogo" is a riot in Paris and London. Have you tried it yet? It's a trick stick with a coil spring in it, made in various lengths to suit different heights and with different strength springs to best serve persons of various weights. You "mount" the "Pogo" by hopping upon the foot rests and get very busy hopping up and down like a kangaroo—if you don't, off you go. Accomplished Pogoers can go up six-stair steps at a clip. As a reducer of weight the sport is declared to have horse-back riding backed off the boards.

Historic Documents Safe.

The original manuscripts of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were recently removed from the State department building and placed in the library of congress. The fireproof building and special facilities of the library make it a safer and better place to preserve and exhibit these historic documents. They have been officially in the custody of the State department since it was created by the act of September 15, 1789, though on a few occasions they have been kept elsewhere. Thus, just before the capture of Washington by the British, in 1814, they were hidden in a grist mill near Leesburg Va. In 1841, the Declaration of Independence was placed in the new patent office, which was then a part of the State department, because its new building was supposed to be fireproof, and remained there till 1877, except for nine months, when it was in Independence hall at Philadelphia.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Bethlehem's Main Industry.

Bethlehem, in Palestine, is the center of a mother-of-pearl industry which supplies beads, rosaries, inlaid work, carvings and miscellaneous ornaments to all parts of the world, reports United States Consul Addison E. Southard from Jerusalem. This industry is one of the most important of the few that exist in the Holy land, and is of interest to American commerce for the reason that a major share of the raw material used is imported from the United States and that an appreciable share of the finished product finds a market in the United States and in other countries of North and South America.

"When Greek Meets Greek."

The expression, "When Greek meets Greek," slightly altered, is derived from the line, "When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war." The quotation is from the drama of "Alexander the Great," by Nathaniel Lee (1653-1692), and refers to the stubborn resistance offered by the cities of Greece to Philip and Alexander of Macedon.

A Rare Confession.

"Here's an interesting contribution to the literature of the day."

"What is it?"

"The memoirs of a former pugilistic champion."

"What makes his book extraordinary?"

"He acknowledges he was licked by a better man."

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.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
of Turkish and Domestic tobaccos—blended

Plain Diction.

"Your constituents say you don't use classical English."

"That's the way I want them to feel about it," answered Senator Sorghum. "When we eat together I want them to realize that the object of the meeting is to talk business and not to organize a literary society."

WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription.

Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

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.

UNUSED TO EVENING DINNER

Grownup Recalls Embarrassing Incident Which Occurred in Her Childhood Days.

As a child in our family I was accustomed to having dinner at noon and a light supper in the evening, because there were several of us, and my mother considered it too harmful to have a heavy meal at night.

We had as a friend a woman who lived several blocks away. One day she called to me as I was returning from school and asked my two brothers and me to come to dinner the next day.

The following day the three of us went to her house at noon. She looked a little surprised as we came, but said nothing. After about a half an hour we wondered when we were to have dinner. She asked me why we were back from school so early that noon.

"We came to dinner," I said.

She smiled and said, "My dear, we have dinner this evening."

I called to my two brothers, and fled in embarrassment.—Exchange.

Missouri's Bee Business.

Missouri is the center of the bee and honey industry of this country. Approximately $3,000,000 worth of honey is marketed by the beekeepers of that state annually.

Any man who is constantly in the public eye is apt to get an occasional rub from the public knuckle.

USE THE BEST FAULTLESS STARCH FOR LAUNDRY WORK
FOR SHIRTS COLLARS CUFFS AND FINE LINEN

True Enough.

"Why is the kaiser so vehement in declaring he didn't start the war?" "Nobody likes to take credit for a losing venture."

DYED HER DRAPERIES, SKIRT AND A SWEATER WITH "DIAMOND DYES"

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint faded, shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, sweaters, stockings, hangings, draperies, everything like new. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed, even if you have never dyed before. 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. So easy to use.—Advertisement.

CONCERN WAS FOR MOTHER

Of Course Little Frank Was Not the Least Bit Afraid of the Darkness.

The family has moved from a gas-lighted house to one where there is electricity, and baby Frank, standing on tip toe, can just reach the two push buttons inside the rooms. They are a source of great amusement and he never fails to press them whenever he passes.

A few nights ago his mother came from the upper rooms and announced bedtime. Little Florence ran upstairs immediately. Frank, up to his usual tricks, pushed the button, and off went the light. The overwhelming darkness frightened the little fellow. After a minute he asked: "Mother, are you there?" "Yes, dear," said his amused mother. Another pause. "Mother, are you 'fraid?"

"No, dear, are you?"

"No, I ain't 'fraid, but you better put the light on. I'm 'fraid you will be 'fraid."

And Each a Day's Work.

Young Housekeeper—"And these eggs, are they real country eggs?" Grocer—"Yes'm, genuine hen-made."

When you hear one woman speak of another as being just her age, the chances are she isn't.

Leave It to Her.

Suitor—I will admit I haven't always lived as I should, but I do love your daughter sincerely, and if ever I should make her unhappy, I hope I will be made to suffer for it.

Father—Don't let that worry you; she'll attend to that.

Cuticura for Sore Hands.

Soak hands on retiring in the hot suds of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with tissue paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do if Soap, Ointment and Talcum are used for all toilet purposes.—Advertisement.

TURKEYS ALWAYS TOO FAT

New York Butcher Declared His Customers Were "Stagonized" by the Size of Birds.

The fat butcher was busy arranging Christmas decorations at the back of his counter when a woman asked him what he thought would be the price of Christmas turkeys this year.

"Well, now, you know," he said "that is something I can't tell. It's just according to the demand.

"But say, you should see the people who come in here, strangers, you know, not regular customers, and they say they want a turkey, and I pick one out. They say it is too big, and I say to them: 'Now how heavy a turkey would you like?' They say: 'I don't know, but I'll take that one.'

"I take that down and it weighs within a few ounces of what the first one weighed, and then they just mutter something and go out again.

"I tell you what it is, madam, they are fair stagonized—stagonized they be."

True, the word is a new one, but it seemed to be adequately expressive of agony and amazement over the staggering price of the festive bird.—New York Sun.

Once Woman Smoke.

Pandora opened her box.

"Christmas cigars," she explained briefly.

Love's young dream has been known to develop into insomnia.

To win a race a Jockey doesn't put extra weight on the horse that helps him succeed

No man or woman who wants to succeed in the race of life can afford the handicap of headaches, insomnia, indigestion and debility. Nor can they afford to take anything that may keep up a continual irritation of the nervous system.

Yet this is what many people do who drink excessive amounts of tea or coffee. For tea and coffee contain caffeine, a substance that is sometimes very injurious. Many doctors say that caffeine raises the blood pressure, irritates the kidneys, and over-stimulates the entire nervous system. Also that it is especially bad for growing children, or for any one who has any tendency to nervousness or insomnia.

If you want to avoid a possible cause of headache, insomnia, or nervousness, it might be well to stop taking tea and coffee for awhile, and drink rich, satisfying Postum, instead.

Postum is a delicately-roasted, pure cereal beverage—delicious and wholesome.

Order Postum from your grocer today. Drink this fragrant, healthful beverage for awhile, and see if you will not feel brighter, more active, and more resistant to fatigue—as so many thousands of others have felt.

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.

OUR FEATURE SECTION

Department Devoted to Attractive Magazine Material

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

SOME INFLUENCES

IN THESE days of doing big things which cannot be done properly without putting into them the hardest kind of work, accompanied with undeviating concentration of thought, there is a disposition among certain classes of employees to allow disturbing influences to belittle their efficiency.

Trifling as these retarding breaks may seem to the young man or woman who is inclined to entertain them, if not overcome, they soon become formidable barriers in blocking the way to progress.

The thoughts of last night's rollicking play or gay dances, as they come trooping before you in the morning when you take your place at your desk, may unfit you for the day's work.

Under their influence your mind wanders, eludes control and places you at a positive disadvantage with the man or woman who is able to think clearly and make every stroke count.

Columns of figures refuse to prove themselves; words are misspelled; hands tremble and nerves tingle. In your dismay you wonder what has come over your usual placidity.

At the next desk is a worker twice as much in earnest and not one-quarter so flurried. This timidity of yours is proof of the presence of disturbing influences, which are digging pitfalls about your feet and leading you blindfolded to the brink.

The very flexibility and ease with which this is done, fail to arouse your suspicion until in some way or another you sense that you are standing on a precarious base, in imminent danger of toppling over.

And thousands of others like you, through disturbing influences, are standing helpless at the brink, disconcerted and miserable.

Yesterday you and they were certain of the future.

Today everything is in doubt, simply because of the lack of sufficient will-power to drive frivolous thoughts from the mind and to step down on the solid ground of common sense.

And these same disturbing influences have been fooling with mankind since the foundation of the world!

(Copyright.)

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

AS A general rule, when the nails are short, it is a sign of sharpness and quickness of intellect and the ability to learn easily. These indications must be confirmed, of course, by a study of the line of the head, which must be good; that is, clear and strong.

If the line of Apollo, which runs up into the finger of Apollo, the third finger, is also good, the short nails mean wit, and in some cases irony.

"Short-nailed subjects make the best journalists, by reason of their love of criticism and their readiness to engage in any dispute or contention," says Heron-Allen, a well known writer on palmistry. He holds also that in a good-natured and happy hand, or in a lazy hand, short nails denote a spirit of mockery and of good-humored sarcasm, frivolity, criticism and contradiction.

Of course, it must be understood that by "short nails" are meant those that are short from base to tip, not those that are shortened by the nervous habit of biting them. The latter is an indication of nervousness, melancholy, and worry, especially if the finger tips are spatulated.

(Copyright.)

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

SLOGAN OF FAILURE

"IF I had gone after that contract I would have landed it," said the manager of a business firm to one of his subordinates, who had returned empty handed from a business trip.

"Sure you would," said the subordinate cheerfully, and if I had your brains instead of you, I'd be sitting in your chair and you would be out pulling homers on the road."

The foregoing is typical of a conversation which in some form or other, takes place in every business institution of importance on an average of twenty times a week.

It may be that the bosses are overconfident in their own ability and over severe on the men under them.

But the excuse beginning "If I had your brains" which bosses and employers hear till they weary of it, is the most inexcusable excuse that there is in existence.

The man who admits that he has not the brains to succeed will of a certainty never succeed.

The man who is convinced that he can never do as well as the boss does has stopped trying and when a man stops trying he begins to slide back down the hill.

Of all the futile unprofitable employments that of envying another man's brains is the worst.

An employer who hires a man for a position of trust and responsibility has the right to expect him to do what he is told to do, and to act, when out of the office as the employer would act.

If he fails he fails. Nobody can expect 100 per cent performance. But he at least should not make the excuse that he has failed because he lacked the energy, the intelligence and the resourcefulness to succeed.

The employer who spoke the words we quoted above used to be an employee himself. He made failures, of course, but he never excused them.

When he was "called" for these failures he received not to make them again and sometimes to show the boss that he had as many brains as the average employee. That is how he got where he is, which is at the head of one of the most important concerns in America.

(Copyright.)

SCHOOL DAYS

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK

by Nellie Maxwell

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

FAMILY DESSERTS

TAPIOCA is a dessert that may be used in many combinations and is always a wholesome dessert for children.

Peach Tapioca.

Drain a can of peaches from the liquor or juice, using a pint of the fruit if home canned; sprinkle the peaches with one-third of a cupful of powdered sugar and let stand an hour; soak one cupful of tapioca one hour in cold water to cover, add enough of the peach syrup to make three cupfuls, heat to the boiling point; add tapioca drained from the cold water, two-thirds of a cupful of sugar and one-half of a teaspoonful of salt; cook over hot water until the tapioca is clear. Line a pudding dish with the quartered peaches, turn in the tapioca and bake slowly in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. Serve hot or cold with cream.

Cracker Custard Pudding.

Soak three-fourths of a cupful of cracker crumbs in one quart of scalded milk; cool, add one-third of a cupful of sugar, one-fourth of a cupful of butter, two eggs slightly beaten, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla and the zest of lemon, with salt to taste. Bake slowly one hour in a moderate oven, spread with a meringue, return to the oven and brown delicately; serve with vanilla sauce.

Coffee Jelly With Cream.

Soak two tablespoonfuls of gelatin in one-half cupful of cold water one-half hour, dissolve in one cupful of boiling water, strain and add two cupfuls of clear coffee, one-third of a cupful of sugar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Turn into a ring mould, chill, unmould on a serving dish, fill the center with sweetened whipped cream, flavored with vanilla.

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The Friendly Path

By WALTER I. ROBINSON

NO ONE IS PERFECT

"IF MEN are so wicked with religion, what would they be without it?" Those who are so free with criticism of what religious organizations are trying to do are seldom found helping wholeheartedly in making their work more effective.

It always is much easier to find fault than to offer helpful advice. In religious work, as anything else of consequence there are always certain to be those who devote most of their time to criticizing. In consequence, by fault-finding, without commendation or pointing the way to overcome the things to which exceptions are taken, the natural tendency is to discourage, weaken and frequently destroy much of the good that otherwise would make the world better and its people more happy. Let those who are so free with their criticism of religious activities keep the lesson of the prodigal son in mind that they'll get more joy every day, because they'll see some good even among the bad conditions they claim to deplore.

Those who become disheartened in doing good, because of the constant fault-finding, need a new estimate of the importance of the work in which they are engaged. Instead of being sensitive of criticism, it would be much more to their credit if they accepted fault-finding as something to be expected, then their efforts would likely be more effective in accomplishing the amount of good they set out to do.

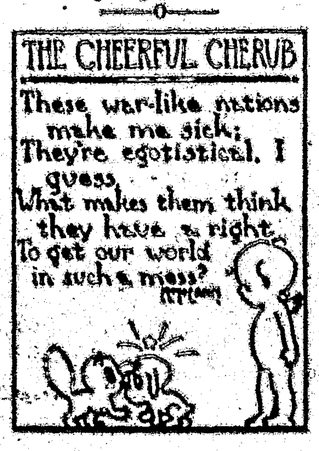
On the whole, the influence of religious work, even though slow and disappointing at times, is responsible for the high moral code under which virtually all the civilized world operates. There may be evasions of the true course which is generally accepted as the pathway everyone should tread. But, nevertheless, as a rule people don't side-step very often without experiencing a pang of regret and without lowering their estimates of themselves.

It is always disappointing when those who teach others stray from the proper course themselves. But, it is well to remember that no one is perfect.

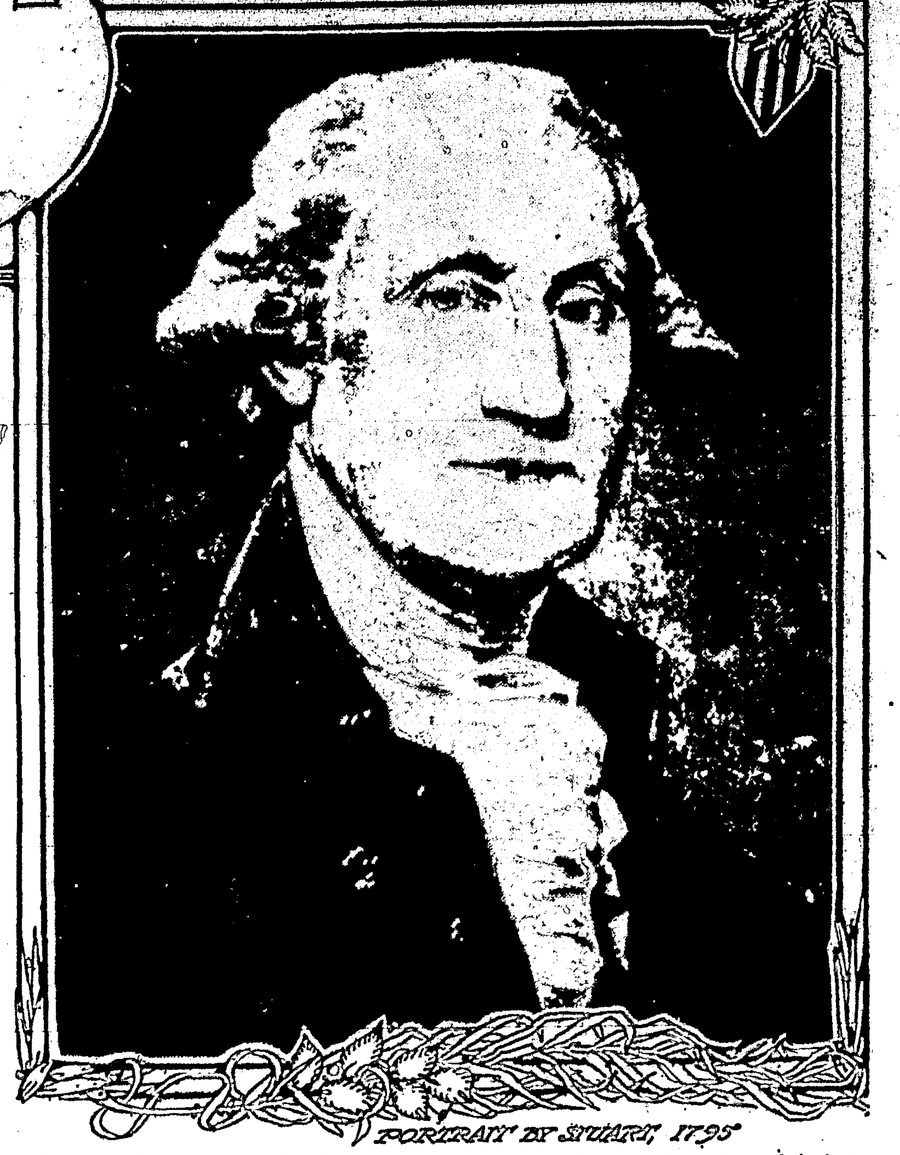
(Copyright.)

South African Locust Plague.

Locusts in immense swarms which covered the permanent way and brought the engine to a standstill held up a train on the Great Reinet line, South Africa, for two hours. Passengers and officials, by sweeping steadily with improvised brooms for two hours, continued partially to clear the line to allow the journey being resumed. The insects were a couple of feet deep in places.



Washington as an Object Lesson



(Extracts from an address by Representative Philip Pitt Campbell of Kansas in the House.)

MR. SPEAKER, governments do not spring up; they are created. They do not endure; they may be perpetuated. Is history a picture gallery containing few originals and many copies? Do the people of former periods set the example for the people of periods that follow? Is there a destiny that shapes our ends? An independent and free people may be original, make and follow their own plans, and determine their own destiny. This hour is full of interest to those who are concerned with questions affecting the welfare of the people and the future of the republic.

So it is not my purpose today to attempt to extend the fame or add to the renown of Washington. His fame is secure even to the earth's remotest bounds; his renown will grow as the centuries unfold the scroll of the ages. While men care for wisdom and honor and patriotism and appreciate the achievements of those who have served mankind, Washington will have a place in the minds and hearts of men in all countries and in all ages. (Applause.) I shall therefore take occasion on this anniversary of his birth to note the government established by the fathers, the achievements made under it by the American people and its benefits to mankind, and at the same time consider the departures that have been made from its fundamental principles and purposes that endanger its perpetuity.

It is safe to say that the creation and adoption of the Constitution of the United States mark the world's greatest achievement in the art of self-government. The fathers under the leadership of Washington undertook the delicate and difficult task of creating a government with such enduring principles as would make it susceptible of being perpetuated. It was provided that each citizen who lived under it should for all time be the political equal of every other citizen and that every man should have the opportunity of obtaining individual reward for individual effort. The government created was of the people, by the people, and for the people. Its purposes and powers are simple, plain, and direct. It offers protection to the citizen in his right to life, liberty, property, and in the pursuit of his happiness. The powers granted are enumerated with such other powers as may naturally be implied from the written instrument.

These powers impose upon the government created the duty of dealing with national and international questions affecting the life, the character, and the honor of the republic and its people in their national and international relations. The right and duty of dealing with such questions as affect the individual citizen are left to the states and the smaller political subdivisions. Under this division of political authority and duty the people of the United States have through a hundred and thirty years enjoyed the freest and best government in all the world. Under the simple guaranties of government that make the individual secure in his natural rights the American citizen has been developed. He is self-reliant, resourceful, courageous, inventive, ambitious, patriotic, and appreciative of his heritage of freedom. There runs through his veins the best blood of every people north of the Mediterranean sea. From the days of the fathers every generation has offered and freely given life and property for the maintenance of the honor, the preservation of the integrity, and the advancement of the glory of the republic. It is ours. We must preserve it. We must not impose duties upon it that it cannot perform. We must not ask the exercise of functions for which it was not created. We must not indulge in the hope of things from it that it cannot give. We must not invite disappointments in the operation of its activities. It is enough that it shall always offer protection to all that man holds dear and shall continue to afford opportunities to the individual citizen to obtain rewards according to his individual ambitions and efforts.

This leads me to call attention to the important duties of this hour that require us to take off bearing and to ascertain how far we have already been beguiled to depart from it and divert and multiply the activities of the government in matters foreign to its original purposes, and to contemplate the effects of such departure on the life of the government and on the opportunity of the individual citizen.

It would be difficult to enumerate all the departments, bureaus, and commissions of the government at Washington that have been created to exercise bureaucratic authority and paternal guardianship over the people in every part of the republic. There is no activity, business, social, or domestic condition that is not the object of their supervision, their solicitude, or their authority. Over 600,000 civilian employees make up the army that oversees and directs the affairs of the people and assumes guardianship over them. Government agents and inspectors, exercising every variety of authority, are fought by every Pullman out of and into Washington. Government reports on every subject from schools to rat traps fill the files of offices that cover acres of floor space in Washington. The mahogany and quarter-sawed oak office furniture already installed has cost many millions of dollars, and more is being purchased.

If a yearling dies of blackleg on a farm in Kansas, the government at Washington sets on the case. If a hog dies of the cholera in a hog lot in Iowa, the government at Washington takes charge. If a weevil bores through a boll of cotton on a plantation in Texas, the government at Washington is stirred to action. Nothing escapes the vigilant eye of the government and its innumerable functionaries. If the price of one article goes up, let the government take charge of the seller; if the price of another goes down, let the government take charge of the buyer. And thus the carnival of government activities goes merrily on. Government control is the remedy for every ill, and government regulation the source of every good.

The people pay all the expenses. In some instances they pay it all through the government at Washington. In the case of other activities they pay half through the government at Washington and the other half through the governments of the states. But the people pay all the expenses of this complicated machinery of government, that has its agents looking over the shoulders of every business man and directing affairs of every citizen.

The fathers embodied with rare wisdom those elements of strength and endurance which were essential if the government was to be perpetuated through the ages. They avoided with the foresight of statesmen the things that lead to disappointment and discontent among the people. The fathers studied the experience of mankind in self-government. They studied the lessons and profited by the teachings of history. They sought and found the causes of failure by other peoples in the experiment of self-government. They did not wander into the realms of fancy. They were creating a government for human beings whose nature has remained the same through all the centuries of time. They knew that the things that in other ages had invited criticism, provoked discontent, and resulted in disappointment and revolution would lead to the same end in future ages. They therefore created a government adapted to the nature of man, a simple government of laws to be enacted and enforced by the chosen representatives of a free people. The purpose of the government was to protect them in their natural rights and to enable them to meet their national and international duties and obligations. Its powers were limited.

The fathers did not contemplate at any time under the Constitution they gave us a government by men. It was not in the scheme of the fathers that at any time the people should be beguiled into using the government at Washington for supervising or directing their purely personal, local, and domestic affairs. They knew that in a government of free people no man is big enough or wise enough or good enough to command another, his political equal, in what he may or may not do. It is fundamental that a free people may not be expected long to endure the annoyances, the vexations, the arbitrary regulations, the restrictions, of the disappointments that are incident to government by men acting as the functionaries of a central authority, directing the affairs of and exercising police powers over the people in the remotest parts of their territorial limits. Even the assurances of government bureaus that the authority exercised over the liberty of the citizen is for his own good will not long beguile the citizen into a surrender of his right to live under a government of laws enacted by his authority and consent that merely protect him from injury by others and protect others from injury by him.

There is no word in the discussion by the fathers of the powers and duties of the government they have handed down to us that leads to the belief that it was contemplated in their plan that the head of any department or the chief of any bureau or the agent of any commission should at any time make restrictions or arbitrary regulations affecting the life, liberty, property, or the pursuit of happiness of the citizen. Such restrictions upon the individual as were contemplated were to be made only by the states, and the lesser political subdivisions having immediate jurisdiction, and then only by the plain terms of statutes enacted by the representatives of the people. The rapidly growing and alarming tendency today is toward a centralization of all authority and power incident to government in Washington.

We have already ignored the admonition of the fathers; we have defied the laws of human nature, which have never changed; we have overlooked the lessons of history. All these have admonished us that only governments of simple laws can properly serve or long endure in a country of free people. We have already been led by the delusion that government bureaus, exercising bureaucratic authority and police power, not authorized by the terms or implied by the provisions of the Constitution, are better for the people than a government of plain statutes. We have been lured by the promise that government agents would lead the citizen by the hand into green pastures, beside still waters, into elysian fields, then on into the millennium. Already the citizen looks about him and finds himself in the midst of a fool's paradise, entirely surrounded by government bureaus. So many of the numerous bureaus of the government are exercising bureaucratic authority and police power that they meet the citizen everywhere he turns—in his fields, in his mills, in his mines, in his shops, in his factories, in his places of business, great and small—everywhere substituting the will and judgment of a government agent for the will and judgment of the individual citizen. No matter in what direction the citizen may turn, lo, the agent of the government is there to forbid or to command. Instead of remaining his protector, the government has become his guardian.

There are many matters that require more than individual attention, matters in which co-operation is not only desirable but necessary. In all such matters the smaller political subdivisions and the states should be resorted to. In that way the portion of the public directly concerned are able to observe and intelligently determine whether those they have employed to do the particular things they require are rendering a service that justifies the continuance of the activity and the expense involved in carrying it on. It is a profound truth that that government is best that governs least.

The government of the United States is of so great national and international importance to our people even unto the remotest township and hamlet of the republic that its place in their affections should not be imperiled, nor should it be made the object of common criticism for failure to do for the citizen what the citizen alone can do for himself. A solemn responsibility and a great duty immediately confront us here. We are the chosen representatives of the American people, sworn to protect and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic. It is time to begin the process of reestablishing a government of laws under the Constitution. It is time to limit the activities and reduce the expenses of government at Washington. (Applause.) The process of eliminating every element of weakness with which the government has been burdened and which now make it the object of criticism should be gradual but persistent, until we can again look upon it as the simple government of laws given us by the fathers for the purpose of guaranteeing life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness of the people, with the hope that our children and their children from generation to generation may have in the centuries as they come and go the same guaranties and the same opportunities that we and our ancestors have enjoyed under the Constitution of the United States. (Applause.)

WAS THE DAUGHTER OF PLANTER

Martha Washington Not Especially Distinguished Among Other Belles of Her Time.

Martha Washington was originally Martha Dandridge, daughter of a Virginia planter. She was not able to spell well, so it might be inferred that she was not well educated. But spelling was not regarded as a necessary requirement at that time. Little Martha learned to sew, to play the spinet and to dance, which were the most important lessons for a girl.

She made her debut into society at the age of fifteen years, an attractive girl with hazel eyes and light brown hair. Martha soon became one of the belles of the quaint little town, but there were other belles in Virginian society, and if Martha had not married George Washington, her name would be known only to antiquarian lore.

Couldn't Stand for That.

Billy did chores for the women of the neighborhood. In his eagerness to get out to play he had grown careless and several of the women had jacked him up a little. One day he did not go to his work and his father, thinking he had forgotten, reminded him of the fact, when he said: "Have quit, dad; couldn't stand it; I was getting henpecked."

Beginning and Commencement.

The Latin commencement is more formal than the Saxon beginning, as the verb commence is more formal than begin. Commencement is for the most part restricted to some form of action, while beginning has no restriction, but may be applied to action, state, material, extent, enumeration, or to whatever else may be conceived of as having first a part, point, degree, etc. The letter A is at the beginning (not the commencement) of every alphabet.