THE CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER

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Science Aiming Blow at Death

Famous English Surgeon Predicts Perpetual Life and Brain Grafting.

NEW DISCOVERIES BY CARREL

Whole Kidney Successfully Grafted From One Animal Into Another of Same Species—Arteries Transplanted.

London.—"Not only may the brains of the illustrious be grafted on the living, but we may also be on the eve of the secret of perpetual life."

This astounding possibility, arising out of a story told in the Daily Express of Prof. Alexis Carrel's discovery, is revealed by Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, the famous surgeon, who worked with Professor Carrel before the war.

"Any tissue kept on a microscopic slide, at a suitable temperature, fed with the right material, and drained at frequent intervals, will grow and live forever," said Sir William.

"If this is applied not only to one or two tissues, but to all the tissues of a living body, then it follows that such a man would live forever.

Food Too Digestible.

"We pay for civilization by eating digestible food. We should in reality eat indigestible food as the savage does. The Hindu lives on corn ground between stones and the cake he makes is most imperfectly roasted. Therefore, he avoids all disease of the intestine, such as cancer, which is spreading in the civilized world with the most alarming rapidity.

"Professor Carrel has made astounding discoveries. He successfully grafted a whole kidney from one animal into another of the same species. He did the same with a leg and other members, transplanting arteries and veins at the same time. I have seen a black dog with a white leg that had been grafted on. The blood vessels joined up during the operation and worked successfully. Professor Carrel tried grafting a kidney on the organism of a living man, but it became calcareous. These experiments, however, are invaluable because they lead the way.

Overrun the Slides.

"The tissues Professor Carrel is experimenting with are mounted on slides and have to be kept at the same temperature as that of the human body. They are washed every day with saline water to dispose of by-products and they will never die as long as the treatment is continued. They grow just like a fungus, and in time overrun the slide. There is no such thing as death as long as there is perfect drainage.

"Professor Carrel has not yet been able to unite tissues and keep them growing. Until this can be done these fragments will have no thought, although they may possess feeling.

"This work gives doctors and scientists a great insight on what is going on in the human body. Small tissues of the brain, the liver, or the heart may all be treated in this way. If the fragments are fed with thyroid juice they will digest the food and, provided all by-products are washed away, their life is absolutely without limit."

WOMAN CAPTURES A WILDCAT

Beast Scratches Her Somewhat, but She Is Going to Raise It for a Pet.

Lead, S. D.—Mrs. Myra K. Peters, manager of the Sylvan Lake hotel at Sylvan lake, was the heroine of an exciting incident recently.

During her stay at the lake this winter, Mrs. Peters made friends with a small wildcat, and it became so friendly that it would eat out of her hand and even sit in her lap while eating.

The wildcat would come every morning for its morning meal, and Mrs. Peters became quite attached to it. While she was feeding it in her lap one morning she threw a robe over it and put it in a safe place to keep it. While doing so she was considerably scratched trying to hold it, but she now has the animal in captivity, and is going to tame and raise it for a pet.

TO MAKE IRISH STATUE

Friends of the Irish Free State in America plan to present to the Irish people a bronze statue commemorating the ratification of the peace treaty, to be erected on College Green, Dublin. Bobbie McLeary, here shown at work in her New York studio, has been selected to design the statue.

Man Paid Dog Fee, but Refused Wife's Poll Tax

Lon Staples, of Winsted, Conn., rebelled at paying his wife's poll tax, saying that because she was his wife had no bearing on the case, and that anyhow he could not afford it. Before leaving the town hall, however, he paid his dog license fee.

To Circle Earth in 24 Hours

French Airplane Manufacturer Startles Science Society With His Predictions.

SEES REVOLUTION IN FLYING

Expert Says in This Generation All Passengers Will Go by Air, With Ships and Trains for Freight.

Paris.—The announcement before the French Association for the Advancement of Sciences that in the near future airplanes would travel at a speed of over 650 miles an hour startled the conservative Frenchmen so much that they charged M. Breguet, famous French airplane manufacturer, was more imaginative than Jules Verne.

Circle Earth in Twenty-Four Hours.

In his speech Breguet said that when certain improvements that he is working on are brought to perfection airplanes will travel at a height of over six miles, where air resistance is slight, make straight flights of thousands of miles without stopping, and furnish voyagers more comforts than any modern trans-Atlantic liner.

This great speed, which, he claims, will even be tripled some day, would be greater than the peripheric speed of the earth and would enable one to fly completely around the world in less than 24 hours. The improvements which will revolutionize flying in this manner are in the weight of the motor in proportion to its horsepower; the turbo-compressor, which he has just invented with M. Rateau, to enable motors to maintain their sea-level horsepower at great altitudes; perfections in construction metals, which will greatly reduce the weight of the planes, and the fineness of the planes. During the war the fineness of the wings was around 20 to 30 per cent; now it is about 10 per cent, while the ideal, that of the eagle, the hawk and other planing birds, is a trifle under 4 per cent.

Would Develop Speed.

M. Breguet called upon airplane manufacturers to devote themselves to the development of planes which can travel at least 2,000 miles without stopping, such as from Ireland to Newfoundland, or Bahar to Pernambuco; a minimum speed of over 200 miles an hour; every modern comfort, including Pullman accommodations so that passengers could sleep during long trips at night, and to have wireless installations to keep in constant touch with the earth and be directed by radiogonometry.

Log Yields 10,000 Feet.

Hoquiam, Wash.—An enormous spruce log, ten feet in diameter, believed the largest ever cut in this section, recently was sawed into 10,000 board feet of lumber here.

When first put on the saw the big log broke the mill machinery and was not cut until repairs were made.

Some time ago a larger log was brought here, but no mill would tackle it and it was placed in a Hoquiam park for exhibition purposes.

Washington City Club's New Home

This magnificent building of the City club of Washington, D. C., was opened recently. It is located in the heart of the business district and is the meeting place of numerous smaller clubs that have no home of their own.

GERMAN DEAD ARE TO STAY

Soldiers Buried in Foreign Soil May Not Be Moved.

Cost of Taking the Bodies Home From Belgium and France Is Considered Prohibitive—Graves Are Being Cared For.

Berlin.—German soldiers who died and were buried on Belgian and French battlefields probably will remain on foreign soil, on account of the cost entailed in bringing them home. This is indicated in statements by the official bureau intrusted with the work of helping relatives to identify the dead and arrange for the transportation of their bodies to Germany.

Although negotiations with France and Belgium for the removal of the bodies were concluded weeks ago, not one German soldier has been exhumed for the journey home, despite the fact that thousands of inquiries have been made by relatives.

Told that they must bear the cost of exhuming and transportation, which from France amounts to 00,000 marks, they turn away, for that sum is now a large fortune to the average German. Consequently, sentiment is growing to allow the German soldier dead to rest on the field where they were buried or in the French or Belgian cemeteries to which they have been transferred.

The information that the French are carefully tending these burial places and, where possible, marking the individual graves with crosses and names, also has tended to allay the feeling that these dead should not remain in a strange land.

Under the stipulations agreed upon, none of the three governments assumes responsibility for mistakes, and the relative must give a guarantee of identity before permission is granted for removal, which in the majority of cases is very difficult.

Even those relatives who can not or do not desire to bring the dead soldier back to the Fatherland are seeking to establish the identity of the fallen, and the bureaus opened in Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wuerttemburg to help them, are swamped with inquiries.

Unearth Vases of Metal Age in Spain

Madrid.—A description of the recent discovery of archeological treasures near Granada is given by Simon Martin Delval. He asserts Archeologist Cabie, the official inspector of the expedition, found a priceless collection of instruments and vases, running back to the commencement of the metal age. In addition to jewelry of various kinds, Mr. Cabie discovered an artificial mound containing vestiges of peculiar rites, which it is thought will open a new line of archeological research.

Southwest News From All Over New Mexico and Arizona

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Final plans have been made for the Clovis baseball team to become affiliated with the West Texas League.

Plans are under way for the erection of a new armory building for the unit of the New Mexico National Guard of Mountainair, N. M.

The Bisbee High School Girls' basketball team, by defeating Mesa at Tucson by a score of 33 to 20, won the state championship for this year.

As a result of the opening of the copper mines in the southern part of New Mexico there are now nearly 400 men employed in the big smelter at El Paso.

Lon C. Harmon, heading what was known as the Taxpayers' ticket, was elected mayor of Phoenix at a primary ballot that drew the heaviest vote in the city's history.

A large number of Texas cattlemen are going to Las Vegas to attend the annual convention of the New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, March 20 and 21.

Mohave county in Arizona is taking steps to build a good road from Chloride to the Boulder cañon damsite, in the Grand Cañon. This road will run by way of White Hills.

A number of mining men recently visited Carrizozo to make plans for the operation of the iron mines near Capitan in the Capitan mountains. Considerable development work is planned.

For the first time in months a night shift, composed of a foreman, three shift bosses and about fifty men, is again working at the Junction shaft of the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company's Bisbee property.

G. W. P. Hunt, former governor of Arizona, and Marcus A. Smith, former United States senator from Arizona, recently addressed the State Legislature in joint session. Governor Campbell and other state officials were present. The House gallery was filled to capacity.

Reorganization of the school system at the state penitentiary at Florence, Ariz., is being worked out under the direction of Governor Thomas E. Campbell with the view of giving those behind the bars a better opportunity to become good citizens on their release from prison.

The Bank of Phoenix has closed. The institution formerly was the Central Bank, which suspended business on March 21, 1921, and was reorganized three months later as the Bank of Phoenix. A recent statement listed the capitalization at $100,000 and deposits aggregating $1,537,495.

J. P. Parker, ranchman living east of Farwell, Texas, died from a bullet wound in the stomach said to have been inflicted by H. B. Guy, president of the Farwell State Bank, and of the Farmers' State Bank, Texico, N. M., and mayor of the latter city. The shooting is said to have taken place outside the bank as a result of a financial difference. Guy was arrested and released on bond. He claims self-defense.

What is considered the largest amount figuring in the liability column of any individual voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed in years was recorded in the United States district clerk's office at Santa Fé, when William Wiley Jernigan, stockman of Lulu, Otero county, N. M., sent in his petition to be adjudged a bankrupt. Mr. Jernigan states that he owes the sum of $744,829 and his assets are $308,460. His main creditor is the El Paso Cattle Loan Company, for $345,000.

Senator Charles E. Burton of Yavapai county, Arizona, has introduced in the Senate two bills proposing to increase the governor's salary from $6,000 a year to $12,000, and to raise the pay of legislators from $7 a day to $12.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce who have been making an inspection of the wheatcrop of the valley and the East Grand Plains district, report that the crop is in splendid condition and there is every indication that the next year's crop will be a bumper. The acreage is about the same as that of last year but the yield will be much better.

Interest in the Vaughn, N. M., oil field is growing in leaps and bounds, inquiries are coming in from all parts of the United States, and some from Canada. That this field will now be thoroughly prospected and developed is no longer a guess, nor is the field to be rated as a "wildcat" on the showing of oil in several wells drilled for water have proven that oil is there and is a guide in spotting wells to be drilled for oil which almost assures production in commercial quantities.

A trail of bad checks all the way across the continent was left by Charles C. Champ, arrested recently at Winslow, Ariz., according to Pinkerton detectives. They declared Champ is wanted for swindling two banks of Denver out of $500. It is also alleged he defrauded banks in Los Angeles, Dallas, Chicago, Wheeling, W. Va., and Albuquerque, N. M.

Summer school will be held at the State University in Albuquerque this summer for the first time since 1918. The session will open about the middle of June and will last six weeks.

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

Early resumption of copper mining, which has been suspended or reduced in scope for many months, was forecast in an address by William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific Company, to a meeting of Pacific Traffic Association members at San Francisco recently.

Diplomatic negotiations were opened recently to have Alwin Thaler, associate English professor at the University of California, return to the freshmen class at Berkeley, whence he abruptly walked out because certain girl students would not stop powdering their noses.

Overstudy and an excessive interest in radio construction and operation were advanced at San Francisco by Frederick J. Pack of Salt Lake City as possible reasons for an attack of amnesia suffered by his son, Eugene G. Pack, a missionary of the Mormon church, assigned to Eugene, Oregon.

Josephine Beaky, who was shot and struck by an ax in the hands of her former husband, Steve Kisley, died recently in a local hospital at Butte, Mont. Kisley is believed to be dying from the effects of cutting his own throat and stabbing himself. Victor Leszyk, who was cut with a razor by Kisley, has a chance for recovery.

Noah Yeager, charged with unlawful possession of intoxicating liquor, is a free man following his acquittal at Sunnyside, Wash., by what is believed to have been the state's first "all woman" jury to sit in judgment in a liquor case. Mrs. R. C. McCredie, former president of the Washington Federation of Women's Clubs, headed the jury.

That the "pay-as-you-leave" plan adopted at Bend, Ore., by two motion picture theaters is resulting in bigger houses and at least as large revenue as formerly, was the declaration of J. B. Sparks, manager of the theaters. Many still pay at the old rate, a few pay less and practically none walked out without dropping some change in the box left at the door. It is optional with each patron how much he shall pay, or whether he pays at all.

The most important series of freight rate reductions since last October will be put into effect as soon as concurrence is obtained from lines east of Chicago and the transcontinental carriers, it was announced by the Southern Pacific Company at San Francisco recently. The rate cuts will range as high as 50 per cent and apply on both east and west freight traffic, and on both import and export commodities as well as domestic.

WASHINGTON

An appropriation of $34,978,033 to meet expenses of the Agriculture Department during the coming year is recommended in a bill reported by the House appropriations committee. The total is $3,710,026 less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and $1,554,835 less than budget estimates.

Nominations sent to the Senate recently included Charles W. Sederburg of Holyoke, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Sterling, Colo.

Not only does President Harding plan to hold himself entirely aloof from any of the Republican primary fights that are threatening party harmony in several directions, but he also plans to take very little part personally in the coming fall election campaign, according to word circulating among Republican leaders.

President Harding at the end of his first year in the White House, told members of the National Press Club he felt he had been on the job for twenty years. The President threw off the mantle of dignity and said: "If anything is wrong with the White House job, it is the inability of the President to be a human being."

The $200,000 free seed item, carried for years in the agricultural bill, has been lopped off by the appropriations committee. Members of the committee said it would be extremely doubtful if senators and representatives would be able in future to contribute their bit to the gardens and flower beds of their constituents as they have in the past.

A national anti-blue law conference will be held at St. Louis June 23, 24 and 25, the Anti-Blue Law League for America, Inc., has announced. It is expected at this conference, it was said, to "settle the question of whether or not the people of the United States want blue laws and interference with their rights at to the observance of Sunday."

Untold petroleum riches await development in South America, if the predictions of United States geologist David White, one of the world's best known oil experts are realized.

FOREIGN

Sir Donald MacMaster, member of the House of Commons from Surrey, died in London recently.

Georges Carpentier will be confined to his room for several days in Paris as a result of an operation for an infected condition of the throat.

An official decree issued recently in Paris confers the Medal of Honor of the Municipal Police on fifteen members of the New York City police force.

A strike of ship officers at Vera Cruz has been declared against vessels owned by the Mexican Steamship Company, which is controlled by the Mexican government.

Max S. Green, chairman of the Irish prison board, was shot and killed in Dublin, a message announces. He was a son-in-law of the late John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader.

A number of American shoe companies and tanneries are establishing a common sales agency in Hamburg for dealing with Germany, Czecho Slovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Austria.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, former secretary of state for foreign affairs, underwent an operation recently in London, for ulcer. Although the operation was declared successful, the patient is considered to be in quite a serious condition.

The Daily Herald, London, has defended the veracity of its recent report that George Harvey will be recalled as American ambassador to the court of St. James. "Wait and see what happens," the newspaper advised its critics.

A party of American treasure seekers has reached San Jose, Costa Rica, and applied to the government for permission to search for gold that is supposed to have been buried on Cocos island. This island, 545 miles southwest of Panama, is the locale of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island."

America is the world's greatest creditor, Germany the world's greatest debtor. Germany owes almost twice as much as the whole world owes America. The bureau of statistics of the German government has issued an interesting survey of the world's indebtedness. Standing at the head of the list is Germany's reparation debts, amounting to 182,000,000,000 gold marks, or $31,000,000,000.

GENERAL

The Bettendorf Steel Car Company, Davenport, Iowa, through its president, J. W. Bettendorf, announced a $1,500,000 contract with the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads.

Three hundred tramps arrived in New Orleans on a single freight train from Texas points. Some were entertained at police stations and others visited points of interest about town.

The New Jersey state boxing commission does not look with favor on a match between Jack Dempsey, world's heavyweight boxing champion, and Harry Wills, stellar negro heavyweight.

The list of stock brokerage house casualties in New York touched the fifty mark recently when involuntary bankruptcy petitions were filed in Federal Court against Etting & Wall and I. B. Mullins & Co.

An examination of candidates at Springfield, Ill., filing for state offices has presented another puzzle for the politicians. There are six women candidates for the General Assembly and many for lesser county offices.

Louis Weitzel, pioneer barber, who shaved Presidents Lincoln, McKinley and Grant, is dead at the age of 75 years. He was in the business for sixty years, fifty-four years being spent in Fond Du Lac, Wis.

The 1921 income taxes will bring the government $2,500,000,000, which is about $750,000,000 below the total last year, treasury statisticians estimated. The first quarterly payments will reach no more than $400,000,000, which is $100,000,000 below the quarterly average of last year, it is believed.

"Fairview," near Lincoln, Neb., famous as the birthplace of the grapejuice cocktail and the former home of William Jennings Bryan, is to become a Methodist hospital.

Chicago's largest taxicab company, in a statement recently, announced that business for 1921 had been so good that wage increases totaling $250,000 for cab drivers, effective immediately, had been authorized.

A suit filed by Dr. Samuel N. McClean, formerly of Detroit, against R. M. Calfee, M. A. Bradley and the estate of J. G. W. Cowles for $20,000,000, claimed to be due the plaintiff as his share in war profits from the sale of Lewis machine guns to the United States government, was called for hearing in Federal Court at Cleveland, Ohio, recently.

Mrs. Enrico Caruso, widow of the famous opera tenor, spiritedly denies cabled ispatches from Rome to the effect that her husband's throat had been removed shortly after death and left to the Naples museum for scientific examination. The announcement that Rome papers had reproduced pictorially the throat of the tenor she greeted with a single word—"imposition."

William Jennings Bryan declared recently that no evolutionist could make a monkey out of him. Speaking in the Academy of Music at Philadelphia under the auspices of the Philadelphia Forum, he flayed evolutionists in general and believers in the Darwinian theory in particular.

The Chicago building war has been renewed. The heads of nine unions announced that they will deal with contractors only as individuals and will boycott all those who have agreed to employ men on the terms laid down in Judge Landis' wage award.

LATEST MARKET QUOTATIONS

Furnished by

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

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Fruits and Vegetables.

Apple markets generally steady. New York slightly weaker for barreled stock. New York Baldwins A 2½ firm in leading cities at $7.50 to $8 per barrel; up 25c, f.o.b. western New York points at $7.50. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps firm in city wholesale markets at $3 to $3.75. Medium to large sized auction in New York City at $3.50 to $4.

Potato markets slow and slightly weaker. Northern sacked round whites down 30c in Chicago at $1.65 to $1.75 per 100 lbs.; down 10c to 15c in other markets at $2 to $2.05; down 10c in producing sections at $1.50 to $1.60. Eastern round whites weak in eastern markets at $2 to $2.15; bulk stock up 10c to 15c in New York City at $2.10 to $2.20. New York sacked round whites down 4c, f.o.b., at $1.81. Maine Green Mountains firm, f.o.b. shipping points, at $1.36 to $1.41 per 100 lbs. bulk; firm in New York at $2.20. Sacked stock steady in Boston at $1.90 to $2. Western rurals, 80c to 90c wagon loads cash to growers.

Cabbage markets steady to strong. Supplies of old stock limited; of new stock liberal. New York Danish type $5 in eastern cities at $40 to $50 per ton bulk; $55 in Pittsburg. Texas early flat firm in middle-western cities at $40 to $45; up $2 to $5 in Pittsburg at $50 to $53; steady, f.o.b., at $10. Florida Wakefields slow and weak in leading markets at $1 to $1.25 per 1½ bushel hamper.

Grain.

Chicago May wheat down 1⅞c, closing at $1.42; Chicago May corn down 3c at 64c. Closing prices in Chicago cash market: No. 2 red winter wheat, $1.39; No. 2 hard winter wheat, $1.37; No. 2 mixed corn, 50c; No. 2 yellow corn, 50c; No. 3 white oats, 38c. Average farm prices: No. 2 mixed corn in central Iowa, about 60c; No. 1 dark northern wheat in central North Dakota, $1.33½; No. 2 hard winter wheat in central Kansas, $1.30. For the week Minneapolis May wheat up 1⅛c, closing at $1.44¼; Kansas City May wheat down 1c at $1.39⅝; Winnipeg May wheat up ⅛c at $1.40⅝.

Livestock and Meats.

Chicago hog prices advanced 10c to 20c; light weights advancing most. Beef steers gained 10c to 25c; butchers cows and heifers, 35c to 75c; feeder steers, 10c; veal calves down 75c. Fat lambs and yearlings advanced 50c to 75c; ewes, 25c. Feeding lambs unchanged. Chicago prices: Hogs, top, $11.40; bulk of sales, $10.85 to $11.25; medium and good beef steers, $7.50 to $9.35; butcher cows and heifers, $4.40 to $8.50; feeder steers, $5.65 to $7.65; light and medium weight veal calves, $7 to $10.75; fat lambs, $13.50 to $16, feeding lambs, $11.50 to $13.50; yearlings, $11 to $14.50; fat ewes, $6 to $9.50.

With the exception of mutton eastern wholesale fresh meat prices were not materially changed. Mutton ranged from $1 to $3 higher. Beef and light pork loins advanced 50c to $1 at some markets, steady at others. Veal and lamb practically unchanged. Prices good grade meats: Beef, $13.50 to $14; veal, $10 to $20; lamb, $26 to $30; mutton, $17 to $22; light pork loins, $10.50 to $22; heavy loins, $15 to $18.

Hay.

Market firm because of light receipts. Bad roads curtailing movement. Timothy prices up about $1 per ton. Cold weather in northwest causing urgent demand in that territory. Alfalfa higher but prairie market practically unchanged. Quoted: No. 1 timothy, New York, $33.50; Philadelphia, $24; Pittsburg, $23; Cincinnati, $1; Chicago, $23; Minneapolis, $19; Atlanta, $26.50. No. 1 alfalfa, Kansas City, $23; Memphis, $20. Atlanta, $30. No. 1 prairie, Kansas City, $11.50; Chicago, $16; Minneapolis, $16.50.

Feed.

Demand quiet, particularly in East. Wheat feed offerings by mills light, but at slightly lower prices. Heavy wheat feeds in good request in southwest. Hominy feed in excellent supply; prices easier; demand light. Production gluten feed continues good; demand slowing up. Linseed meal scarce, export and domestic demand light. Cottonseed meal and cake supplies good at mills and in hands of dealers; prices easier. Receipts and movement most feeds good. Quoted Bran $25.25, middlings, $26.75; flour middlings, $29.50; 36 per cent cottonseed meal, $39.75, Memphis; white hominy feed, $32.50, St. Louis; linseed meal, $53, Minneapolis; No. 1 alfalfa meal, $18.50, Kansas City.

Dairy Products.

Butter markets steady and fairly well in line with each other, although at times during the week there has been an unsettled undertone. Closing prices 92 score: New York, 37½c; Chicago, 36c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Boston, 38c.

Cheese markets steady, trading continues active despite advances on Wisconsin cheese board. Held cheese firm. Prices at Wisconsin primary markets: Twins, 20c; Daisies, 20½c; Double Dailies, 20½c. Young Americas, 20½c. Longhorns, 21c.

DENVER LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.

Top in the fat steer section was $8, freight paid, which was paid for four loads of good heavy steers from Longmont. Four more loads sold at $7.75, freight paid to the river. Other sales were made from $6.75 to $7.25 on fair to good kinds.

Plain heifers sold for $6 and the best fat cows included in the offering were selling from $5 to $6.25.

Hogs.

Top was $11.10. Consequently, with no heavy hogs at hand the range of prices was not as low as is usually the case. Bulk was called from $10.60 to $11. Packers paid as high as $11 for stock, and they were giving $9.85 for their heavy throwout hogs.

Sheep.

A healthy tone prevailed in the early exchanges. Some medium grade stuff sold from $14 to $14.35 and lambs weighing close to 100 pounds were sent across the scales for $13.75.

Three loads of attractive ewes established a new high mark when they crossed the scales to a new owner for $8.75. The feeder section of the market was quiet.

METAL MARKETS.

(Colorado settlement prices.)

Bar silver (American)...$	.90⅝
Bar silver (foreign).....	.64¼
Copper .....13½ ○	.14
Zinc	4.67
Lead	4.70
Tungsten, per unit..... 8.50 ○	4.00

HAY AND GRAIN PRICES.

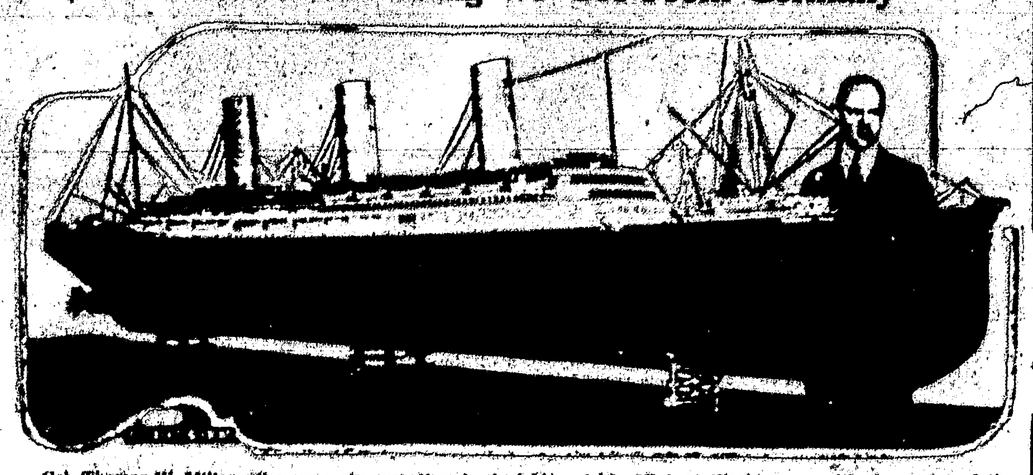
Hay.

Timothy, No. 1, ton.....	$18.00
Timothy, No. 2, ton.....	14.00
South Park, No. 1, ton.....	15.00
South Park, No. 2, ton.....	14.00
Second bottom, No. 1, ton.....	11.00
Second bottom, No. 2, ton.....	8.00
Alfalfa, ton	18.00
Straw, ton	7.00

Grain.

Corn, No. 3 yellow, per cwt.....	$1.10
Wheat, No. 2, per bushel.....	1.14
Oats, per cwt.....	1.31
Barley, per cwt.....	1.15

Model of One Thing We Got From Germany



Col. Thomas W. Miller, alien property custodian, in the lobby of his office at Washington, with the model of the naval transport Leviathan, formerly the Hamburg-American liner Vaterland. The huge ship is being put in condition now for use by the government.

Ruler of Tibet Is Hard Worker

Britons, Find Chief Toils More Than English and American Business Man.

PUTS IN 20 HOURS EVERY DAY

Ponders Religious and State Affairs in Veritable Wonderland of Flowers, Birds and Wild Animals—Climate Is Cold.

London.—The Dalai Lama of Tibet, the religious and secular head of that secluded country, has to work harder than the average British or American business man. He gets up at four o'clock in the morning and labors until midnight, notwithstanding the fact that he is unquestionably the "big boss."

Sir Charles Bell, a British political officer in India, who has just returned after a year's residence in the romantic "forbidden city" of Lhasa, the Tibetan capital, says the Dalai Lama is a wonderful personality. Sir Charles is one of the few Europeans who have mastered the Tibetan language and this helped him to become friendly with the head of all Tibet.

"He paid me the honor of inviting me into the forbidden inclosure of his country palace," said Sir Charles.

Climate Is Cold.

"This was a little wonderland of flowers, birds and wild animals—a hidden retreat where he gives deep thought both to his religious and state affairs. Hundreds of canaries were singing here, and there were also stags, pheasants and a great tiger from Bengal."

"The climate was intensely cold when Sir Charles arrived, and for days the temperature indoors never rose above freezing point. In the place of window glass Tibetans used a sort of wax cloth. It lets the wind in, but they are a hardy race and do not appear to feel the discomfort of the cold.

"Mutton, yak beef and pork are the staple diet," Sir Charles went on. "Tibetans do not like either chicken or eggs. They do not sleep on beds, but on the floor, on which are placed large downy cushions. You lie on top of these and fold them over you. They are very comfortable and warm.

"There is an official date for winter to begin and end and the fur hat and other warm garments ordained for officials are invariably worn without regard to weather conditions between those dates. However comfortable the official may be with the fur hat April 25 or without it after that date, he would never dream of departing from the sartorial convention in public for five minutes. The etiquette of the people is very elaborate and strict.

"There are, practically speaking, no police, no firemen, and no wheeled traffic in Lhasa. If a man suffers from toothache, he goes with a few friends onto the flat roof of his house. His friends bring a big stone, around which they fasten a string. The string is then tied to the bad tooth, and the stone dropped over the rooftop. Two or three friends hold onto the patient to prevent him from going over, too."

BEAR IS STOCK'S WORST FOE

Noted Hunter in Montana Declares Bruin Will Kill Animals Just for Fun.

Ovando, Mont.—J. K. Stadler, a professional hunter employed by the government, brands the stock-killing bear as the worst enemy of live stock in isolated places. Mountain lions, of which he has killed three-score, are branded by Stadler as cowardly animals, only one of all he has killed showing any disposition to fight.

The veteran hunter, who has killed more than 200 bears during 25 years' hunting, says the stock killer is rather more among bears, but when one begins the game he kills in a spirit of wanton mischief, not for food.

He will trail the stock for miles—stick to the trail for weeks, if necessary—to get the chance to kill. Getting one beef or sheep, he will persist until he gets all in sight, unless killed before this happens.

JOKE WAS ON THE ARCHITECT

Inside Story of Statue on Home of Vanderbilt.

Son of Builder Says Figure of Tired Mason on Fifth Avenue Mansion Was Joke on and Tribute to His Father.

New York.—New Yorkers who thronged Fifth avenue last fall to get a glimpse of the Broadway dandy, the deposed Bacchante, the bride's dollar mark and other curious sculptures and carvings that adorn stately St. Thomas' church, missed one of the avenue's oldest architectural jests.

For more than three decades, it became known today, the figure of a tired mason has rested and sunned himself on the roof of the old W. K. Vanderbilt mansion at Fifty-first street, within a stone's throw of St. Thomas', gazing down at the fashionable equipages and richly clad crowds that flowed through the famous thoroughfare.

The few architecturally inclined persons who knew of the existence of the Vanderbilt mason believed that the figure was erected as a tribute to a mason who was killed during the construction of the house, but Richard Hunt, architect, who with his late father, Richard Hunt, Sr., built the house, said the figure was at once a joke on and a tribute to the senior Hunt.

"The Vanderbilt home," said Mr. Hunt, "was built during the transition period, when it was customary to adorn the roof with a sculptured figure of some sort. The masons and sculptors were continually after my father to tell them what kind of figure he planned to use, but he kept putting them off, saying there was plenty of time to decide after the house was finished.

"Finally, when walking through the nearly completed building my father observed a screen in the large hallway, and directed the workmen to remove it. Behind the screen was a sculptor—K'peon, quite well known at that time—putting the finishing touches on a study of a mason at rest, with his square paper cap on his head and a mallet in his hand. He had used as his model my father, who frequently put on a mason's cap and took an active part in the work.

"Mr. Vanderbilt liked the figure—and that's how it happened that the mason was put up."

The only other figure of an artisan gracing a wealthy home in New York, so far as could be learned, is a heroic statue of a steel puddler, which stands on the lawn before the Charles M. Schwab mansion on Riverside drive. Mr. Schwab was a steel puddler himself before he was "discovered" by the late Andrew Carnegie.

Man Paid Dog Fee, but Refused Wife's Poll Tax

Leo Staples, of Winsted, Conn., rebelled at paying his wife's poll tax, saying that because she was his wife had no bearing on the case, and that anyhow he could not afford it. Before leaving the town hall, however, he paid his dog license fee.

MANY GIRLS ARE MARRIED YOUNG

14,834 Wed at Age of 15 in 1920, Says Census Bureau.

Special Analysis of Marital Statistics Reveals Some Interesting Facts—Figures Show Gain in Marriage of Boys.

Washington.—Sixteen hundred boys and 14,834 girls, fifteen years of age, in the United States were listed as married in 1920, the census bureau announced in a statement presenting a special analysis of marital statistics. Eighty-two boys and 439 girls of the same age were recorded as widowed or divorced.

The analysis revealed a distinct increase during the recent years or since the 1910 census in the percentage of married persons for each year of age from fifteen to thirty-four, especially among the younger members of this group. The age group from thirty-five to forty-four, inclusive, also showed an increase in the ratio of married persons in the decade, although less pronounced, especially among the women, while the proportion for persons forty-five years of age and older showed a decrease.

In 1920, the figures show, 8,522 boys of sixteen years, or 3-10 of 1 per cent of the total of that age, compared with 1-10 of 1 per cent of the total of that age in 1910, were married, while those seventeen years of age married numbered 7,639, or 8-10 of 1 per cent of the total of that age, compared with half that proportion ten years previously.

The number of married at eighteen years of age increased from 18,021, or 1.4 per cent of the total male population at that age, in 1910, to 24,044, or 2.7 per cent of the corresponding total in 1920; the number married at nineteen years of age increased from 10,660, or 0.8 per cent, to 19,000, or 0.5 per cent; the number twenty years of age increased from 12.5 per cent, and the number twenty-one years of age increased from 152,233, or 10.2 per cent, to 193,653, or 21 per cent.

The number of married girls sixteen years of age increased from 34,820, or 3.7 per cent of the total female population of that age in 1910, to 41,623, or 4.2 per cent of the corresponding total in 1920; the number married at seventeen years of age increased from 70,653, or 8.7 per cent, to 80,030, or 9.9 per cent; the number eighteen years of age increased from 160,450, or 17 per cent, to 182,043, or 19.2 per cent, and the number nineteen years of age increased from 224,070, or 23.7 per cent, to 234,507, or 23.0 per cent.

The statistics showed the number of single persons more than fifty years of age was 1,460,514, including 804,403 men and 656,109 women.

Fish Deep in Oil Well.

Bakersfield, Cal.—A wildcat oil well on the Hitchcock ranch south of Portersville, at 1,200 feet, has began to produce—not oil, but fish, according to word received here. They were tiny specimens, apparently from a subterranean stream.

RUSS PRINCESS IS STOWAWAY

Native American Who Wed in Europe Flees When Reds Kill Her Husband.

New Orleans, La.—Princess Tscherniatcheff, a native American and identified with Russian royalty under the Romanoff regime, is in New Orleans, having arrived as a stowaway and stowaway on the steamship Texandrier, which docked here from Antwerp.

The princess is being detained at the Algiers immigration station while government authorities are investigating. An examination will be held to determine whether she shall be allowed to remain in this country without proper passports.

In 1909 she is said to have married Prince Ivan Tscherniatcheff. Her husband, it was said, recently was put to death by Bolsheviki.

The princess is said to have walked most of the way across Russia and Europe to Antwerp, where she boarded the Texandrier.

Shoot the "Bones" For Prison Terms

Ability to make the "bones behave" and luck determined the sentences of five colored men brought before Judge Edward Stewart, in Newbern, N. C. When the five pleaded guilty to a charge of crap shooting, Judge Stewart announced that they might shoot to see what the sentence would be, the term to depend upon the fall of the dice. The results ranged between 6 and 10 months.

Silent Farmer.

Fort Deposit, Md.—The best kept farm in the upper Patapsco section is owned and farmed by Samuel Linton, who has been blind from youth. He goes to his barn, harnesses his team and does his ploughing.

His corn hills are as accurately placed as is humanly possible. The furrows are as straight as a chalk line.

6,000,000 CHINESE STARVING

Unprecedented Floods Wipe Out Large Share of Rice Crop in Three Provinces.

Shanghai, China.—More than 6,000,000 people are facing starvation in the provinces of Kiangsu, in which Shanghai is located, and in Chekiang and Anhwei, according to estimates. Unprecedented floods, which wiped out 60 per cent of the rice crop in these districts, are blamed for the shortage of food.

The prospective famine of 1921 follows that of 1920. The China international famine relief commission says that "several millions more were collected in 1921 in government famine contracts than were expended by the government on famine relief."

There are seven distinct languages spoken in the British Isles. In addition to English there are Welsh in Wales, Erse in Ireland, Manx in the Isle of Man, Gaelic in Scotland, French in the Channel Islands and Cornish in Cornwall.

On the Trail of Glennon

By JANE OSBORN

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"What do you think of Mr. Brown?" Dorothy True asked with an effort to appear casual in her interest. Dorothy was the younger of the two pretty True girls—the brown-haired, blue-eyed sister who went in for athletics and wore boyish clothes.

"I don't know as I had thought yet," answered Alicia True, two years older than Dorothy, the sister with light hair and languid brown eyes, with a taste for domesticity. "Why do you ask?"

"For no reason especially," flod Dorothy. "Of course I know you don't go in for analyzing characters the way I do, but he's been coming to see you so often and—"

"I'm not at all sure he comes just to see me," smiled Alicia. "You can have him if you want."

"Thanks awfully," snapped Dorothy. "You needn't treat me like a child. Don't I notice how you and he are always exchanging glances. I guess I've eyes in my head. But what do you think of him—?"

"Oh, I think he is tallish and broad shouldered, with a taste for gray tweed and green neckties and—"

"Piffle," ejaculated Dorothy, and then, "What's the use!"

With the younger sister, with a second effort to appear casual, took a folded afternoon paper that she had been sitting on from its hiding place, rose, walked to the fireplace and neatly deposited it above the blazing logs.

Alicia was too intent on the needlework in her hands to wonder why Dorothy had burned the paper or to comment on her curiosity concerning Mr. Brown, the young man whom they had recently met at a dance in town, and who had been coming out from the city to the True home with considerable frequency ever since

In the afternoon paper that was now blazing up the chimney was a scare heading that had attracted Dorothy's attention, to an account of a culprit whose real name was Glennon, but who went by a half-dozen or so aliases. Hence her curiosity concerning Mr. John Brown. Culprits seeking aliases, reasoned Dorothy, would always select some name like John Brown or Henry Smith—colorless names that would suggest no family relationships in particular. The paper had described Glennon as a professional heart-breaker. He was now wanted by the police for having made away with $500 that he had "borrowed" from a young woman in the city whose heart he had won as a means of gaining confidence. A dozen other young women in different parts of the country were ready to make similar charges. In some cases he had disappeared with valuable jewelry.

"The young man is fairly tall, well built and of singularly fascinating appearance and manner—or at least this is the opinion of the young women who will appear against him." That is what the paper said. Dorothy had nodded her head affirmatively. John Brown was certainly entirely fascinating, conceded Dorothy.

The night after Dorothy's discovery she lay awake for many hours making plans that were deep and full of concern for Alicia. It would be a mistake to tell Alicia, because she would never keep the secret, John would know that he was suspected and escape. The important thing was not only to protect Alicia from falling deeply in love with the culprit—if this were possible—but to get sufficient evidence against him to make it possible to arrest him before he suspected that he had been discovered.

This could be done, Dorothy decided, by getting him to transfer his attentions from Alicia to herself. If Alicia felt that it was Dorothy instead of herself for whom he cared she was not the sort of sister who would interfere. So Dorothy decided to make it appear that Glennon, alias for the time John Brown, was really her admirer.

She would encourage him, see him as much as possible and watch him for suspicious actions. This was not especially like Dorothy. She was pretty enough, and she knew it in a vague way, but she had never been a "boy girl" and she was ignorant of the first principles of coquetry. Still she would play the role.

How proud Alicia and her parents would be of her when she caught the villain in the act and thus saved her sister from being another of his victims and revenged the others whom he had wronged. No wonder Dorothy lay awake that night hours after the rest of the True family were lost in slumber.

Mr. Brown called the next evening. It appeared that Alicia or Mrs. True had asked him to dinner. Unfortunately for her plans, thought Dorothy, she had not been told of Mr. Brown's expected presence or she would have changed into her most becoming home evening frock. As it was, she came in from the country club after he had arrived and had to appear at dinner still in her boyish sport clothes. She determined, however, to let her charm and sprightliness of manner make up for the lack of winsome clothes.

Dorothy realized that she was in a measure succeeding even before dinner was over. She realized that Mr. Brown was watching her, that often he laughed with a mingling of amusement and admiration when she talked. Once she noticed that Alicia's eyes and his met and there seemed to be an exchange of message between them. For a moment after this Dorothy felt a suspicion of what one more schooled in the game of love would have recognized as jealousy. Of course Dorothy felt fascinated by the stranger, but this would not deter her from playing her heroic role like a true heroine.

When the evening in the True drawing room was half spent Dorothy was a little surprised when the fascinating Mr. Brown made his way to her side and said, sotto voce, "Suppose you come out for a little run in the country. I brought my car tonight—there's a fine moon. Do you think your mother would let us?"

It was easily arranged with Mrs. True, and Dorothy went to her room for her cape. "Alicia," Dorothy heard the alleged Mr. Brown say as she was going upstairs, "I want to ask a favor of you." Dorothy lingered on the stairs and heard the whispered conversation in the hall below. "I'm sorry, but could you let me have a five-spot till tomorrow? I left my wallet in the office and I may run out of gasoline. Don't let Dorothy know I'm such a piker." Then came Alicia's voice laughing: "I haven't a five-dollar bill, but here's a ten."

Assuredly the plot was thickening. Dorothy seized her cape in her room and paused just long enough before her dressing table to make sure that she didn't look a fright, and to take an old revolver from its hiding place in her dressing table drawer. To be sure it was unloaded, and it was of ancient make. She had found it in the attic and remembered it as one her great-grandfather had carried through the Civil war. Still it would answer the purpose.

The motor trip started auspiciously for Dorothy's plan. In fact, the plot thickened rather more rapidly than she had anticipated. Two blocks away from the True house the alleged Mr. Brown took a hand from the wheel, groped for one of Dorothy's and found it. "If I could hope that you could ever care for me," he began. No wonder, thought Dorothy, as she yielded her hand, that he had been a successful heartbreaker.

"Dorothy, dear," the villain continued, "I have felt sure until tonight that you hadn't given me a thought. But tonight you have seemed just a little kinder. Dorothy, dear——" The car stopped under the shade of an old elm, and Dorothy felt two strong arms about her. She turned her face away, but she felt a kiss—Dorothy's first of the sort—on her cheek.

So the villain played his game. For a moment the heroine forgot her role, and in a husky voice said something about not disliking him at all.

Then a car showed its searchlights ahead and Mr. Brown sat erect. "I think we'd better go to the garage, if you don't object," he said. "I'm almost out of gas."

The increasing glare of the lights from the oncoming car brought back Dorothy's composure. "To the garage!" she mocked, feeling for her funny old revolver in her cape pocket, and then flourishing it, "To the police-station, you mean. I hope you have enough gas for that. Try any tricks and I'll fire."

The lights of the oncoming car must have shown Mr. Brown the dilapidated condition of Dorothy's firearm. At any rate he seemed not in the least afraid for he backed his car to the shade of the elm tree again, waited till the car was behind them and then crushing Dorothy and her poor old revolver in his arms, demanded an explanation. He had never even heard of Glennon.

Then they went to the garage and then back to the True house. Twenty minutes before, when they had just left the house Mr. True had commented to Mrs. True: "Seems as if our little Dorothy is rather shining up to this Mr. Brown. Never saw her take an interest in any of the boys before. But he's the right sort——"

"Yes, and I know Dorothy is interested in him," smiled Alicia. "Poor child, she thinks he is quite fascinating. Love surely is blind."

So no one was very much surprised when Dorothy and John Brown returned, asking the family's blessings on their plighted troth.

Before Printing.

Before the art of printing all education was of necessity mainly oral; the scholar had to hang on the lips of his masters for whatever knowledge he expected to acquire in the college, academy or parish school; his only hope besides this was the rare privilege of looking at a manuscript in some collegiate or monastic library.—Smarties.

CULTIVATE ARTICHOKE IN WEST

The Bud of the Mediterranean Thistle Is a Table Delicacy in California.

In the backyards of San Francisco and the Half Moon Bay region a giant thistle is being cultivated for its food value—a giant thistle of Mediterranean origin with spines which are both relentless and cruel, but a large purple flower most gloriously scented which holds an irresistible lure for the bees; a giant thistle which so loves its adopted home that it refuses to be grown elsewhere in spite of the many attempts to do so.

This same thistle with its wonderful, big buds and great Corinthian leaves with their prickly spines is known to the consumer as the artichoke; and such a delicacy do we regard the bud of this same flower that it sells for a higher price than the famous Oregon apples or California raisins and Florida oranges. Indeed, in our cities not only do we find it displayed in the fancy grocery, but not unusual is it to find the push-cart peddler devoting a part of his limited space to the same delicacy, and both the rich man and the poor man buy it—often paying as high as a quarter apiece.—Scientific American.

Infection and Contagion.

Infection is the spread of disease through the air, through water or some other distant means. In pathology, infection means the communication of disease as by entrance of pathogenic germs into an organism in any manner; distinguished from contagion, in which direct or indirect contact with a diseased individual is implied. Contagion means the communication of disease from person to person by contact with the body of a diseased person.

Needles.

Don't throw away the worn phonograph needles. They can be used in place of small headed nails, to keep pictures in place in their frames.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

TWELVE YEARS OF SCOUTING

In a recent issue of the Survey, Chief Scout Executive West writes of his twelve years' experience as a leader of boys. Among other things, he mentioned the fact that what seems most remarkable in scouting is the responsiveness of the boys themselves, their power and willingness to assume responsibility and to live up to the obligations of the scout oath and law.

"When we said that a first-class scout must know what to do in case of fire," he writes, "probably none of us remotely imagined that during one year 5,778 scouts would qualify in firemanship; that in fifty or more cities scout troops would be regularly authorized aides to the local fire departments; that in one state alone—Pennsylvania—scouts would be cited for having in less than a year saved from destruction by fire over a million dollars' worth of valuable timber. Nor could we in any way have visualized the large number of striking individual instances where scouts or groups of scouts have risen voluntarily to meet the emergency of the hour in fighting fire, rescuing persons from burning buildings, rendering first aid to persons overcome by fumes of smoke, besides their signal services in helping prevent fire by conducting city clean-ups, distributing fire-prevention literature and reporting fire hazards and violations of fire laws.

"I want particularly to stress that word co-operative; for, contrary to the ideas of those who do not fully comprehend scouting and its motives, the movement is dedicated to co-operation with all other forces working for public betterment. It has no wish to supercede the work of church, or school, or home, or of any social service agency. It merely places its splendid boy program, its organized and trained power for service, its large and enthusiastic active membership, at the disposal of the community and the nation, to help wherever help is needed or desired.

"We have learned in our twelve years of experience with boys that there is no 'boy problem,' that terrible bugaboo which has frightened the world so long. Our boys, given half a chance, will, in nine cases out of ten, rise to whatever we expect of them; nay, go beyond what we expect of them, if only we men will in turn do our duty—provide for them the opportunity for clean, happy, useful, healthy life, which is their birthright as young Americans."

THE TEN-YEAR MEN IN SCOUTING

National council officers who have served the movement consecutively at least for ten years are President Colin H. Livingstone of Washington, Chief Justice Taft, honorary vice president; Daniel Carter Beard, author, artist, outdoor man and boy worker, who is a vice president of the organization as well as its scout commissioner and chairman of the national court of honor; Vice Presidents Mortimer L. Schiff of New York, Benjamin Dulaney of Bristol, Tenn., and Milton A. Metfing of Detroit and San Diego; George D. Pratt of Brooklyn, treasurer; John Sherman Hoyt, Jeremiah W. Jenks and Frank Presbrey of the executive board, and James W. West, chief scout executive, in whose capable hands the boy scout movement has prospered in 12 years beyond the dreams of anyone who was present at the birth of the organization.

HE EARNED HIS DOLLAR

Scout Sebastian Lubomirsky, of Troop 91, Washington, D. C., is the son of the Polish minister to the United States, and a good enough prince. He is an earnest worker in scouting and passed all his second-class tests with ease except one; the requirement which demands that the candidate must "earn and deposit $1 in a public bank." Earning money was totally out of range of the little prince's experience, but he was game. He earned his dollar by selling papers on the street. Sebastian will soon return to Poland, where he means to go on scouting.

PRAISE FOR SCOUT MOVEMENT

Under its "Live Topics of the Day" heading a Hoboken (N. J.) newspaper printed the following on the boy scout birthday:

"It is hard to believe that the boy scout movement is only twelve years old today. Few organizations can boast of a better record of honorable achievement in so short a time."

SCOUTS FAVOR PEDESTRIANS

Boy scouts of San Francisco are frequently called upon to help do traffic duty and on these occasions it is said that they tend to favor the struggling pedestrian rather than the cocky motorist, especially when there is a drifting rain in progress. These humane young cops hold up automobiles and street cars to give the wayfaring man a chance to keep at least moderately dry. But woe to the "jay-walker" who tries to dart across the street at the wrong moment or angle.

SCOUT RESCUES WOMAN

In the presence of a crowd of hundreds of cheering human beings, sixteen-year-old Scout Richard Hawks, of West Medford, risked his life by entering a burning house and carrying out the unconscious form of Mrs. Margaret Kelly, owner of the building.

SCOUTS' BIRD HOUSE CONTEST

Sacramento (Cal.) local council is planning its second annual bird house contest.

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in New York City alone from kidney trouble last year. Don't allow yourself to become a victim by neglecting pains and aches. Guard against this trouble by taking

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WHY THE NAME "MOONSHINE"

In Earlier Years the Illicit Liquor Was Supposed to Be Made Only at Night.

America calls the liquor illicitly distilled, especially in the Alleghany mountains, "moonshine." The apparent reason is that it is believed to be distilled at night and secretly transported without payment of a tax or the authority of official permit. The fact is, of course, that the secret stills work as hard in day as at night.

England used the word in similar manner, though not in the same sense. Over there moonshine is liquor that has been smuggled into the country without payment of a tax. The smuggling is usually done by small boats from the continent, that land at lonely shores at night, and the cargo is unloaded by the light of the moon. It was this that gave the liquor its generic name.

American moonshine is raw, unaged and often uncolored spirits. British moonshine may be the finest brandy from France, the choicest rum from Jamaica. In the British Isles, especially Ireland, the popular name for home-distilled spirits is "mountain dew," because it is in the hills that it is made, far from the prying eyes of the excise man.

Prehistoric Ruins.

The fascinating interest of the ancient ruins in Rhodesia, South Africa, drew the attention of the archeologists of the British association during its recent meetings at Cape Town. Among these ruins the most conspicuous is the great Zimbabwe temple, which lies about 200 miles inland from the Indian ocean. The oldest of the ruined buildings are believed to date back at least to the days of King Solomon. It is thought that they were constructed by Semitic colonists, whose chief object was gold mining, and who have left indications of their worship of Baal and Ashtaroth, as described in the Bible. Experts believe that precious metals to the value of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 must have been extracted from the gold reefs of Rhodesia in ancient times.

Sunday at the Zoo.

It was Sunday at the zoo. "What's the trouble with the fellows?" inquired the orang-outang. "Most of them look as if they'd seen a ghost."

"It's the economy stunt," explained the monkey. "They've decided to transfer the keeper of the elephants to the insect house, and they don't know how to break the news to him."

Outside Influence.

Bub—"What do you think of short skirts?" Dub—"Well, it doesn't depend upon the skirts."

A bright girl doesn't think herself an angel just because some man tells her she is.

Mrs. Willie McNeely

Houston, Texas.—"I consider Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription a wonderful tonic for women. It has been of especial benefit to me during motherhood, and I recommend it very highly to other young mothers."—Mrs. Willie McNeely, 1213 Chestnut Street.

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COLORADO A DAIRY STATE.

Opportunities Unrivaled by Any State in the Union, Declares Farm Expert.

Denver.—"Colorado's opportunities as a dairy state are unrivaled by any state in the Union," Earle G. Reed, agricultural expert of the Colorado & Southern railroad, said recently on the return of the dairy demonstration tour through Colorado and the Southwest, being conducted by the railroad in cooperation with the Colorado Agricultural College and the Colorado Dairy Council.

"Wisconsin, at the present time, is the greatest dairying state in the country," Mr. Reed said. "A short time ago they were selling their alfalfa at $24 a ton. Colorado alfalfa sold for $5 a ton. Other feeds corresponded in price. Together with her climate, Colorado has the advantage of being able to raise the greatest yield of feed an acre at like cost. The future of the industry is more than promising."

The tour was continued when a special demonstration car was taken to Berthoud and other northern Colorado towns. The lap took in eight cities, extending south to Texline, Texas. The demonstrations will be completed on March 17.

Scores of Ex-Soldiers Arrive.

The arrival of scores of ex-soldiers who were successful in drawing land units under the North Platte irrigation project last year indicates that few of the tracts are to be open to jumpers when the hour arrives on March 15. Practically all of the tracts, it is believed, will be occupied. Close watch is being kept on the lands by others anxious to enter upon them, but luck is not expected to favor them.

New Yorkers Fleeced.

New York.—J. P. Morgan, Bishop William T. Manning and scores of other prominent persons in New York and New Jersey were among the victims of John Inman, also known as the Rev. John M. Danco, fake collector for the Near East relief, who is held for the grand jury in Newark, N. J., in $2,000 bail, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Large Funeral for Comedian.

New York.—Five thousand persons were unable to gain admittance to St. Phillips Episcopal church in Harlem to attend funeral services for Bert Williams, negro comedian, who died recently. More than 2,000 persons headed by a squad of police followed the hearse from his home to the church. Masonic services were held. He was a member of a lodge in Scotland.

Prize Fighting Legal in Havana.

Havana.—Prize fighting as a public spectacle in Havana has been again made legal. Mayor Lino DeVillegas, who banned prize fighting several months ago, annulled his decree recently.

War on Gunmen.

Springfield, Ill.—Declarations of war on Chicago gunmen by various law enforcement agencies were laid before the constitutional convention at Springfield. Aid of the convention in the fight to break the bond system of notorious criminals and their professional bondsmen was asked of the convention. The method proposed was a constitutional provision tightening the bill of rights by giving courts power to deny bail to known criminals.

License Soft Drink Saloons.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The city council passed an ordinance licensing soft drink saloons. Proponents of the ordinance declared that there are nearly 6,000 soft drink places in the city and that many of them are selling drinks that are far from soft.

Suffrage Bill Before House.

London.—By a vote of 208 to 80 the House of Commons permitted Lord Robert Cecil to introduce a bill designed to extend suffrage to women on the same terms as men.

RECIPE FOR MIXING AND HANDLING DOUGH GIVEN BY FOOD SPECIALISTS

A Pie Like Mother Used to Make.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every housekeeper, in the secret places in her soul, longs to have some one praise her pie. She can have pie that can be praised if she follows carefully the recipe for mixing and handling the dough that is used by food specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture.

Plain Pastry for Double-Crust Pie.

1½ cupfuls flour
2 1-3 tablespoonfuls water
1-3 cupful fat (a little more than 5 level tablespoonfuls)
2-3 teaspoonful salt

Place the flour, salt and lard into a bowl and cut with a biscuit cutter until it looks mealy. Take out one-fourth cupful of the finely divided flour-and-fat mixture to be used later on the upper and under crusts. Add the water gradually to the remaining flour-and-fat mixture, cutting with the biscuit cutter until the water is evenly mixed in.

Divide the dough into two approximately equal parts, one for the upper and the other for the under crust. Shape each into a flattened ball and roll until about five inches in diameter.

Take one of these flat cakes of dough; place about one-eighth cupful of the finely divided flour-and-fat mixture which was reserved, onto the half of the dough nearest the worker, and fold the other half over this, pressing the edges together. Roll slightly and fold the right side over two-thirds of the way toward the opposite edge; then fold the left side similarly toward the right edge, thus making an oblong piece of three thicknesses. Fold this oblong piece of dough through the center to form a square.

Shape the dough with the hands so as to round the corners, thus making a round cake. Roll lightly until the dough is large enough to cover the pan. Cover the pan with the dough, taking pains to see that no air is inclosed between the pan and dough. Put the pie filling in place.

Roll the upper crust in the same manner as that described for the lower. Cut perforations in the upper crust to allow for the escape of steam. Moisten the rim of the under crust with water, place the top crust in position, and press the two edges together with the thumb. Trim the edges with a knife and press the edges together again, using the tines of a fork.

Bake 25 to 30 minutes in a moderate hot oven, i. e., at about 450 degrees F.

Special Points to Be Observed.

No more water should be added than the recipe calls for. The proportions given have been tested innumerable times, and the addition of extra water will only result in a cracker-like pastry. Extra flour will not offset extra water because the proportions of the entire recipe will then be altered. If handled and measured correctly this recipe is always satisfactory.

The old idea that only ice water should be used for all kinds of pastry is more or less of a superstition. On the contrary, if the fat is very cold, as it will be if it is kept in a cold room or out-of-doors in freezing weather, hot water is better than cold for mixing the dough. In very warm weather, however, it is well to use cold water if the fat seems very soft.

In putting the pie crust on the pan it should be cut enough larger than the pan to allow for shrinkage. It should be well pressed into the pan and around the bottom with the fingers so that no air can be enclosed beneath it. A single pie crust or shell, baked as undercrust for a lemon or chocolate or custard pie, should be pricked with a fork in many places to allow any air that is below the crust to escape; otherwise it will puff up in the middle. The upper edge of this undercrust should be rolled under the edge of the pan. This gives a good appearance to the finished pie.

In making custard pies, or those containing juicy fruits like cherries or blackberries, a soggy undercrust can be avoided if, before the filling is put in, the crust is baked for about ten minutes or until the color starts to change. It must not be baked until brown before filling, for fear that the pie would be dark and unpalatable. The fruit or custard should be heated and added to the partially baked crust while the latter is still in the oven; the baking is then finished as usual.

When making a number of pies it is worth while to glaze them by brushing the upper crust with a mixture of three tablespoonfuls of milk to one well-beaten egg. For a single pie it would hardly pay to use the egg unless what remained of the mixture could be utilized for pudding, French toast, or some other cooking. Brush the glaze on with a fork wrapped in a bit of clean muslin.

Custard Pie.

1½ cupfuls milk
3 eggs
¼ cupful sugar
½ teaspoonful salt
¼ teaspoonful vanilla
Nutmeg

Mending Iron.

An ordinary dress snap will often mend a kettle in a pinch. Put the ball of the snap through the hole. Snap the other part on the other side, and then rivet with a few very light strokes of the hammer.

Sure Death for Flies.

Mix in a saucer one tablespoonful each of cream, ground black pepper and brown sugar. Darken the room except for one window and in this place the saucer.

Prebake the crust for ten minutes or until the color starts to change. Put the milk and sugar in the double boiler and bring to the scalding point. Add the well-beaten eggs, salt and flavoring. Pour this into the previously baked crust. Place in a moderately hot oven (450 degrees F.), and allow the oven heat to reduce to 350 degrees F. Bake until the custard is set.

A good spiced cornstarch pie can be made with vinegar flavoring.

Vinegar Pie.

2 eggs
2 tablespoonfuls cornstarch
1½ cupfuls brown sugar
2 tablespoonfuls butter
2 tablespoonfuls vinegar
1½ cupfuls water
½ teaspoonful cinnamon
½ teaspoonful mace
½ teaspoonful nutmeg
½ teaspoonful salt

Mix the cornstarch with enough of the water to make a paste. Mix the remaining water, sugar, vinegar and salt in a saucepan. When the mixture reaches the boiling point stir in the cornstarch and allow it to cook for several minutes in order to completely cook the cornstarch. Add the beaten egg yolks, butter and spice. Place in a baked shell. Spread the top with a meringue made of the two egg whites well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Place the pie in an oven registering 250 degrees Fahrenheit and bake for 15 minutes. Increase the heat slightly at the end of this period and bake to a delicate brown.

SILKS AND LACES IMPROVED

As a Rule Color Obtained by Tinting Is Not as Permanent as That From Dyeing.

Sometimes, especially with light-colored silks and georgette crepe, it is convenient to give delicate tints by some simple method. "Bluing" and "pinking" are most often resorted to. The United States Department of Agriculture find that, as a rule, the color obtained by tinting is not so permanent as that from dyeing. There are soap dyes on the market which may be used for this purpose, or a tinting water may be made by soaking colored crepe or blotting paper, or by mixing a few drops of colored ink in clear water.

A glass of tinted water held to the light will show about the same color that it will give to the material. A piece of red crepe wrapping paper will easily impart enough color to a basin of water to restore a faded pink crepe de chine waist to its original shade. Violet or green ink or ordinary bluing will act similarly. A small amount of regular dye can also be used without boiling to tint silks. The color of deep cream or ecru lace may be restored by tinting with tea. Coffee is sometimes used, but it is less desirable as it leaves an odor and does not give so clear a tint. A cheap grade of black tea is good for tinting, or left-over tea may be used.

SALT AND WATER IN COOKING

Considerable Variation in Amount of Moisture Absorbed by Cereals—Table Will Help.

Cereals vary considerably in the amount of water absorbed as they are cooking, specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture state. This fact accounts for the thin oatmeal or the too thick grits which sometimes appear from the hands of an inexperienced cook. A cupful of hominy grits should be cooked in twice as much water as a cupful of Scotch oatmeal, and it requires twice as much salt as any other cereal. The table below gives the proportions of salt and water to use in cooking one cupful of cereal of the various kinds:

Cereal	Salt. Teaspoonfuls.	Water. Cupfuls.
Corn meal	1	5½
Hominy grits	2	4
Oatmeal (Scotch)	1	3
Oatmeal (rolled oats)	1	2½-3
Cracked wheat	1	4

Household Questions

Young carrots are nice mixed with string beans or peas.

* * *

An old sheet will often make a nice pair of pillow cases.

* * *

Individual soufflés of ham are nice for the porch supper.

* * *

Oily water can be cleared by adding a few spoonfuls of cornmeal.

* * *

Buns will be nicely glazed if you brush them lightly with evaporated milk.

* * *

Never allow vegetables to remain in water after they are cooked. Drain as soon as they are tender.

* * *

Unravel what remains of the children's old stockings, wind on a spool, and use for darning other stockings.

* * *

When you have veal loaf serve either pickled peaches or spiced crab-apples with it. The combination is fine.

* * *

Stuffed heart should be served with small boiled onions, boiled potatoes and tomato sauce.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

"The buoyancy of health is real enjoyment. Strength, mental vigor, vivacity and good nature spring from good digestion; good digestion is secured only from eating and drinking proper quantities of food and liquid. It is possible to enjoy buoyancy of spirit and good appetite every day."

HINTS THAT HELP

Before housecleaning time it is a good time to prepare. Make at least six outing flannel or canton flannel covers for the broom. Make them at least six inches longer than the broom so that there may be a three or four-inch ruffle at the bottom, making the sweeping more effective when brushing down the walls. Old outing flannel night dresses may be saved to make these bags.

It is a good plan to keep an inventory of every household supply and where it may be found; it is useful for the housewife for reference and in case of emergency and for other people to find things easily.

Much may be done in spring cleaning on rainy days and days not bright enough to air clothing. Linen closets, chiffoniers, dresser drawers may be gone over and inventoried.

If troubled with ants, sprinkle a little tartar emetic mixed with sugar where they come in. Be sure to keep it away from all food or pets as it is poison.

If the flavor of onion is liked in the roast or gravy, place an onion beside the roast and remove when the roast is done. An onion placed in a pot of beans is a great improvement to the seasoning.

Keep a small basket lined with newspaper to put all garbage and peelings, egg shells and table scraps; this will save many steps to the garbage pail and the paper may be wrapped around the garbage and dropped into the can, or burned in the incinerator. A paper sack near at hand may be used in the same way.

A large basket kept in a handy place for carrying vegetables, or articles from the cellar, or linen from one floor to another is a great aid. When going upstairs, if everything going up is taken, and everything brought down as one is coming down, many steps and much fatigue would be saved.

"Come out and play in the winter,
with the snowflakes in your hair,
Come while the gray clouds spill them,
like feathers in the air,
And come when the sun is shining on
the daisies at your feet,
Out in the meadow come and play,
for all the year is sweet."

PINEAPPLE GOOD THINGS

For appealing salads, tasty desserts and tempting fruit dishes and drinks, there is nothing quite so delicious as pineapple.

Fruit Tart.—Bake a rich crust of pastry until a delicate brown. One-half hour before serving, fill the shell with canned pineapple, either crushed or grated. Pour over a thick boiled custard seasoned delicately with vanilla and place it where it will chill. Place a meringue on top and brown lightly or small baked pastry stars with a few marshmallows may be used to decorate the top.

Pineapple Cake.—Take one-half cupful of butter, cream and add two cupfuls of sugar gradually, then the well-beaten yolks of four eggs. Mix and sift two and one-fourth cupfuls of flour with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder; add alternately with one cupful of milk and three-fourths of a teaspoonful of flavoring. When well blended fold in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Bake in three layers in a moderate oven. Fill with

Pineapple Filling.—Take one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of boiling water and cook until it threads. Pour gradually on a well-beaten egg white. Beat until thick and of the right consistency to spread on the cake. Drain the juice from a can of crushed pineapple, spread the pineapple over the cake, then spread with the boiled frosting.

Pineapple Sherbet.—Boil two cupfuls of water with one cupful of sugar, dissolve one tablespoonful of gelatin (softened in a tablespoonful of water) in the hot sirup, heat until cold, then add the well-beaten whites of four eggs and a can of crushed pineapple, with the juice of a lemon. Freeze and serve in sherbet glasses.

Pineapple Puffs.—Cream one-third of a cupful of butter, add one cupful of sugar, two well-beaten eggs, one and seven-eighths of a cupful mixed with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix well and stir in one-half cupful of grated pineapple. Put into buttered muffin tins and bake twenty-five minutes in a moderately hot oven. Serve with the pineapple sirup, using the juice from the can.

Sponge Cake With Pineapple.—Arrange small pieces of sponge cake in a pint bowl, pouring over as much thick pineapple juice as the cake will absorb. Set in a cool place; at serving time, invert on a platter and garnish with pineapple and whipped cream.

Nellie Maxwell

Explaining Color of Races.

Almost every little girl knows that if she is very, very good her hair will curl, but who suspected that, if we stopped salting our food, we should become black and have flat noses? A European savant has it all worked out. Originally all men were black and remained so as long as they were content to live on fruit and roots. But the Americans began to eat meat and became red, the Asiatics began to mix milk and became yellow, and the Caucasians ate too much salt and so turned white.—Youth's Companion.

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.

Perfectly Safe.

First Thief (in hotel bedroom)—Go quiet, Jim. There's a woman asleep in that room.

Second Thief—It doesn't matter if she wakes up.

"It don't? One scream would bring half the folks in the house to the door."

"She won't scream. If she wakes up she'll throw a sheet over her head and keep still."

"Why will she?"

"Her head is all up in curl papers."—Stray Stories.

The Truth.

"You can't reason with a woman."

"No, my boy; women are hard to fool."

Ask Your Dealer

ASK your local dealer to recommend a practical decorator. If you are unable to secure one you can do the work yourself, tinting and stenciling your walls to give beautiful results.

Alabastine

Instead of Kalsomine or Wall Paper

Buy Alabastine from your local dealer, white and a variety of tints, ready to mix with cold water and apply with a suitable brush. Each package has the cross and circle printed in red. By intermixing Alabastine tints you can accurately match draperies and rugs and obtain individual treatment of each room.

Write for special suggestions and latest color combinations

ALABASTINE COMPANY
1647 Grandville Ave. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Taste is a matter of tobacco quality

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

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

"I like 'em"

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
of Turkish and Domestic tobaccos—blended

"They Satisfy"

GAVE HIS NAME TO CALENDAR

Pope Gregory XIII Left Lasting Monument—Other Famous Heads of the Roman Church.

Of all the long list of popes, Gregory XIII has probably left the most lasting monument, for he framed the calendar we use today, and it still bears his name. Gregory completed his calendar in 1582.

In more modern times a pope of outstanding personality was Pius IX, who in 1849 broke the age-old tradition that the pope should never preach a sermon. It happened in this way. A famous preacher of the time, Padre Ventura, whose eloquence attracted great crowds, had arranged to preach at a church in Rome, but at the last moment he was taken ill and the disappointed people were about to disperse when suddenly the bells rang and it was announced that the sovereign pontiff had arrived in the church. The pope entered the pulpit and preached a sermon which the historian of the time has described as a "simple, good, plain sermon, easily intelligible to all." It was the first time a pope had preached for 500 years.

State of Washington.

The state of Washington was formerly a part of Oregon and was created a territory in 1853. It was admitted to the Union as a state February 22, 1889.

Eskimos Slaughter Musk Ox.

The Eskimo hunts the musk ox with dogs from which they do not flee. On sighting a small band he lets one or two dogs loose when the older animals immediately face outward in defensive formation with calves in the center, and prepare to give fight. As soon as the herd is thus "anchored" the Eskimo lets all his dogs loose and then proceeds to kill the musk ox with gun or bow and arrow. The musk ox are very fierce, and if a wounded bull charges the Eskimo, the dogs in turn immediately attack him, which gives the hunter a chance to shoot a second time. In this way the Eskimo is able to dispatch the whole herd.

Nothing New to Her.

Elizabeth's grandparents, although a devoted couple, were prone to excited argument.

Two little girls who were playing with Elizabeth paused in astonishment at some heated discussion between the old couple.

Elizabeth, impatient at the interruption, exclaimed, "Oh, come on! Don't pay any attention. They quarrel like that all the time."

There is something funny about a rabbit's tail—probably because brevity is the soul of wit.

When political grafters fall out honest newspaper men get a lot of copy.

GOT BACK AT "BR'ER SIMCOX"

Fool Question Met Merited Rebuke From Colored Preacher—Surely Right on One Point.

Bishop Candler, of Atlanta, was condemning a certain theological controversy.

"Such idle controversies," he said, "remind me of the colored preacher who began a sermon with the words:

"'Bredderen and sistern, when de first man, Adam, was created, he was made outer wet clay and set up agin do pallin's to dry.'

"A member rose in the back of the church.

"'Pawson,' he said, incredulously, 'does yo sar'ously state dat Adam was made outer wet clay and set up agin do pallin's to dry?'

"'Dem's mah words, Br'er Simcox. Dem's mah words!'

"'Den, pawson, who made do pallin's?'

"'Br'er Simcox, sat down,' said the parson severly. 'Such fool questions as yourn would upset any system of theology.'"

The Mark.

"Heaven save the mark."

"Yes, everybody is after him."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

About the best way to get along with some people is to get along without them.

Did you ever try Grape-Nuts with stewed prunes or peaches?

THERE isn't anything better for breakfast or lunch than a dish of Grape-Nuts, with cream or milk, and stewed prunes or peaches.

This delicious combination gives you the elements of a well-balanced food. For it contains not only the material needed to build tissue and furnish energy, but it also supplies fruit acids, that help keep the system in good order.

Go to your grocer today and order a package of delicious Grape-Nuts. You will find that it will digest more readily than most other cereals, and it will "stay by" you longer—because it's so richly nourishing.

Grape-Nuts for Health
"There's a Reason"

The Fire.

The Restaurant and Meat Market and the building in which it is located was totally destroyed by fire last night somewhere about 11 o'clock. The conflagration set the adjoining building—the City Garage the property of Witt Sears. Several automobiles were saved from the Garage. Messrs. Payne and Sears had some insurance.

Mr. Goodal a nephew of our good friend Jim Goodall was in town yesterday. Mr. Goodall came to Lincoln county about a year ago, and since that time has established his residence on a section of land he has filed on.

Bob Hurt ranchman, school director and politician and a man of fine intelligence made a business trip to Carrizozo one day this week.

John Stewart of the Alto country was here this week.

George C. Clements Ex County Clerk and well known farmer and stockman of the Corona-Cedarvale country was in town Monday and Tuesday visiting his daughter Mrs. Ruben Boone and while in town paid this office a call. Mr. Clements for the past several months has had charge of a ranch property in this county for a Roswell bank.

Miss Catharine Martin of Roswell is the new stenographer in The Titsworth Company's office. She succeeds Miss Mellie Merchant who left recently to accept a position at Fort Lyon, Colorado.

Frank Coe the veteran ranchman and farmer and pioneer of the Ruidoso Valley was in town this week. Mr. Coe divides his time between his home in Roswell and his fine ranch and farm at Glencoe and Capitan visiting his daughter Mrs. Will Titsworth.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATON

045443

Department of the Interior.
U. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico,
March 6, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Seaman C. Hasha, of Jicarilla New Mexico, who, on Aug 2 1920, made Additional Five Raising Homestead Entry, No. 015412 for SE¼, Section 22, and SW¼, Section 23, Township 5 S, Range 13 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 O. C. Merchant, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, New Mexico, on the 20th day of April, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John T. Boydstun, Mack Weaver, Lilf Burnett, Harl E. Boydston, all Jicarilla, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON,
Register

Mar 18—April 15

CORN MEAL FOR SALE.

I have quite a quanity of corn meal for sale, both kinds at my grist mill. Price $2.50 per hundred pounds.

John L. Brown.

Yours For The Asking.

Senators Jones and Burnem have sent us a large supply of garden seed for distribution. Call in and get a supply, you're welcome to your share.

The Man's Address Is

N. F. Chapman, 2714 Dillingham St, El Paso, Texas who advertised to buy a place in last week's issue, We have had numerous inquiries concerning this matter.

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

A big shipment of Goodyear and Federal casings and inner tubes.

City Garage

The Titsworth Co. Inc.

WE CARRY IN STOCK

Onion Setts
Garden Seeds
Plows
Plow Shares
Sweeps
Chicken Netting
Hog Fence.
Cement.
Lime
Dry Batteries
Paints & Oils
Lubricating Oils & Greases

Black Leaf 40
Parke Davis Black Leg Aggression
Window Glass
Window Sashes
Doors
Steel Roofing
Building Paper
Composition Roofing
Grain Bags
Wagon Skeins
Wagon Timber
& Etc.

Our Prices Are Reasonable

The Titsworth Co. Inc.

Capitan, New Mexico.

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.

the new Model 1921 Buick

The new four cylinder Buick will be on the market August 1st, at a very reduced price. Same lines as the 1922 mondel Sixes equipped with cord tires.

This car will sell somewhere around one thousand to eleven hundred dollars f. o. b. Capitan.

We have also on hand several second hand cars of different models. Prices right and good terms.

ALBERT E. ROHDE

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

040754

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 Hd act Feb 19 1909, No. 040754, for NE¼, NW¼SE¼ Sec. 14, N½ NW¼ Sec. 13, SE¼SW¼, Section 12, 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 Porcella, Louis G. Louis G. Porcella, George W. Sidwell J. Wiley Sidwell all of Arabela, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb. 11—Mar 15 Register.

Mower For Sale.

A good second hand McCormick Mower for sale. Price $30.00 cash or will sell on time with approved security.

Sam Hughes.

Notice for Publication.

045588

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

Notice is hereby given that Alexander Maryfieldof Tularosa, New Mexico, who, on May 3rd 1920, made Second Homestead entry, No. 045588, for W½ of 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. F. Mengor, U. S. Commissioner, at Alamogordo, N. M., on March 16, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Tom C. Key, Tim Barnes, Robert Hurt these of Capitan, N. M., George Lambert of Alto, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb. 11—Mar 16 Register.

Pocket comb, Monicure sets. Albums, fine box stationery, etc.
The Popular.

For Sale--

Kansas City Rheiling Scrum.
The Titsworth Co.

For Sale--

Cotton seed cake and meal.
The Titsworth Co.

Notice For Publication.

041662

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, 1919, made Homestead Entry, No. 041662, 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 16, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Juan Montes, Jesus M. Montes, Tranzito Chavez of Glencoe, New Mexico, Manfor Chaves of San Patricio, New Mexico.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb. 11—Mar 18 Register.

Notice for Publication

033333

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

Notice is hereby given that Masshall C. West. of Capitan, N. M., who on Oct 17, 1916, made Additional Homestead Entry Act Feby 6, 1909, No. 033333, for N½S½, Section 28, Township 10 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:

Monroe H. Howard, Jeff J. Alderson, Eliga Alderson, Roland H. Box all of Capitan, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 11—Mar 18. Register.

T. E. KELLEY

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer

Phone 96

CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO

SPRING HATS.

I have a nice line of Ladies' Misses & Childrens' spring hats. Call and see them on opening day on opening day which is on March 11th at 3 p. m.

Mrs. W. E. Payne.

Notice for Publication.

012692

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

Notice is hereby given that Carmelita T. Sabedra, formerly Fresquez, of Arabela, N. M., who, on Feb. 26, 1920, made Additional Grazing Homestead No. 012692, 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:

Rumaldo Moya, Procopio Gustamante both of Arabella, N. M.

EMMETT PATTON,
Feb 11—Mar 15 Register.

Notice for Publication.

012692

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. Fresquez, of Arabela, New Mexico, who on Feb. 26, 1920, made Add'l H. E., No. 012692, for NW¼, Section 14, Township 10 S, Range 17 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention make Three Year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before C. C. Merchant U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, New Mexico, on May 15, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Procopio Gustamante, Juan Mireles, Rumaldo Moya, Ramon Torres 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 heating stoves to close out at a bargain.

Fisher-Lumber Co.

DR. D. D. SWIABINGIN eye, ear, nose and throat will be in Capitan at Dr. Price's office March 5th.

CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER.
Published Weekly By
NEIL H. & SAM J. BIGGER
Makers and Owners.
NEIL H. BIGGER, Editor
Entered as second-class mail matter March 10th 1916 at the Postoffice at Capitan, N. M., under the Act of March 3rd

Notice For Publication.
044468
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico.
March 4, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that John G. Hedgecoxe, of Capitan, N. M., who, on Oct. 17, 1918, made Homestead Entry, No. 044468, for NW¼, Section 28, Township 7 South, Range 16 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 2 day of April 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Charles T. Dale, William M. Hazelwood both of Capitan, N. M., Jasper G. Hedgecoxe, Carl J. Hedgecoxe both of Lake Arthur, N. M.

Emmett Patton,
Mar 11—Apl 11 Register.

Notice For Publication.
048246
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico.
March 4, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Rufus G. Broland, of Roswell, New Mexico, who on March 9, 1918, made Orig H. E. No. 043245 for S½NW¼, Section 17, S½NE¼; E½NW¼, E½SE¼, Sec 18, and who on January 13th, 1921 made additional homestead application No. 048246, for Lot 3; NE¼SW¼; Section 18, NE¼ Section 19 W½NW¼ Section 20, Township 11 S., Range 18 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final 3-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register or Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Roswell, N. M., on the 12th day of April 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Mac Bonfo, Frank Trujillo, John Kimbrell, Sr., W. G. Kelsey, Wesley G. Brown all of Plancho, N. M.

Emmett Patton,
Mar 11—April 8. Register.

Notice For Publication
045265
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico,
March 4, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Sidwell, of Arabela, New Mexico, who, on Feb. 15, 1919, made Add'l H. E. Serial No. 040301 for the NW¼NE¼ S½SW¼ Section 27, T. 7 S. R. 18 E., and on March 30, 1920 made Add'l H. E. Serial, No. 045364, for SE¼, Section 22, Township 7 S., Range 18 E. N. M. P. M. 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, New Mexico on April 11th 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Nicholas Brill, Lewis G. Purcells, John Purcells, Hosa B. Roberts all of Arabela, N. M.

Emmett Patton.
Mar 11—Apr 8 Register.

Notice For Publication.
039766
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico.
March 4th, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Rosendo Chavez, of Arabela, N. M., who, on February 2, 1916, made Addl H-I Entry Act Dec. 20, 1916 No. 039766 for S½SE¼ NE¼SE¼; SE¼NE¼NW¼ Section 17, Township 8 S, Range 19E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register or Receiver, at Roswell, N. M., on April 11th 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
L. Pacheco, Demetrio Gonzales, Ben Salazar, Martin Sedillo all of Arabela, N. M.

Emmett Patton,
Mar 11—April 8 Register.

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

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

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

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

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 licence to compound and sell Drugs.
In this Drug Store you will find every kind of medicine that will need in any ailment that 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.

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"

Just One
Change
Between your door and Los Angeles. And when you take the White Line, you have the most enjoyable part trip first.
THE WHITE LINE
DIRECT CONNECTIONS AT CARRIZOZO FOR
El Paso, Arizona and California

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.

From Old Bolshevik.

The Mountaineer:

I have read with interest your articles and those of others upon the subjects of taxation and schools in this state and I hereby endorse them as that has been said but differ in some points. We all agree in the main. We do not wish to hamper and destroy any thing that lends culture, refinement and progress to society and the human family. Let us not become intoxicated, but exercise economy and reason. My one religious claim is that ignorance is the only sin and knowledge the only salvation.

One great trouble in this Sunshine State is too many political pie eaters and office holders and too small a portion of the property of many of the owners is assessed. In this county this year and presume throughout the state, two seperate assessments are being made, necessitating special deputies, more salary and expense. The time was when the Assessor did the entire work practically alone. He did the field work by buckboard or on the furriest back of a spanish broom tail pony when the counties were much larger than now. Beside doing the field work he compiled with pen and ink three seperate tax rolls. He did not have the advantage of typo and adding machines then as now, nor did he have the auto. Our counties are smaller now, with better roads, more people and more assessable property, and with the improved facilities of today any man who cannot, with one deputy practically do the entire work is unfit for the office of Assessor of any county of the state.

The small property holder, the real home builder is being over taxed, paying more than his pro-rata, while the heavy holders escape. Cut the expenses of county and state assessments 100 per cent of all property regardless of ownership, whether it belongs to widows, orphans or Ex-Soldier. Oppose such things as soldier exemption and bonus bills. The people can not stand it.

Why not abolish a few offices or consolidate some of them? Make Probate Judge—Ex-officio County Supt. We have too many unnecessary offices, eliminate a lot of them and consolidate where possible. We all want good roads but much, too much money is squandered. Too many 10 and 15 dollar day Engineers sitting around high priced hotels who devote a big part of their time joy riding in furnished autos. You cannot justly compare New Mexico with Texas and Arizona nor any other state. Arizona has rich and developed mineral resources and reclaimed broad and fertile valleys. Texas owns her public domain. And most every other state of the Union have cities with populations of more and some 10 times more than the entire population of New Mexico. Therefore the ridiculousness of the idea of this state measuring up to any other state of the Union without overburdening its people with taxes with the ultimate consequence of confiscation of property. We are over burdened now. Let us find a remedy. The only tax payer is the property owner. The fact that I buy of the dealer and producer only does not not make me any part of a tax payor. In your county and state elect competent and honest people to office, most especially those of County Commissioners. Men who will do their duty to the whole people and not to the select few.

I do not indorse a reduction of the standard of our schools, but raise them constructively, by eliminations and addition. Employ the ablest instructors possible with adequate pay. The country boys and girls, the hope of the World, deserve the very best educational advantages and moral invironments. Not but few parents have the inclination and ability to evade their prorata of taxes, and most are willing to dig down into their jeans to give to their children to them the invaluable asset that no thief and robber can steal away. Education means qualification with character. The rural schools not only of this nation are very inefficient. Statistics show our greatest illiteracy exists in the rural districts. This condition is to be deplored and should not exist to the degree that it does at least. Consolidation is our great remedy. More able teachers could be employed and a better school standard maintained, giving the child better opportunities with no greater expense. Had you thought what the requirements are under the law in this state to operate a little country school? It requires a state school supt. a state school and/or a board of county commissioners, a county school supt. a county school board, a local district board and the teacher. And to cap the climax this scholastic year the state board of education forced upon the children of this state a new series of text books at great cost unnecessarily. You hickory shirt fellows get busy pause and think, turn out and vote for men of the right caliber and demand the elimination of so many political pie eaters regardless of politics. Centralize a bit more. Cut out so many high salaried bosses and apply that money where essential to better teachers and better equipped schools. Give the child more real literary training, highest examples of real culture and refinement. Romp them occasionally over the hills and mountains and teach them more of the secrets of God and nature, ornithology, bottanically, Zoologically Geologically, Mineralogically and horticulturally. Our schools are becoming too intoxicated with the sport games of football, basket ball and baseball to the sad neglect of more Literary training. We don't see any more of the old school literary organizations in this neck of the woods. We do not hear any more competitive school debates, oratorical reading and spelling contests. The delusion of the sport games with more of the literary society would be a progressive step for the child and community. The athletic games as practiced today are over exercise and therefore injurious. From a physical culture point of view, and for real and lasting health, the substitution of many other forms of exercise would be more beneficial.

Let us throw our tin-lizzies into reverse and back up to the forks of the road at the old speckled blue hen's nest—fill up on sour butter milk, cornodger and all pound cake like grandma used to make and stick closer to the old road, go to "preachin'" occasionally and when you begin to feel a desire for some merriment for relaxation of body and mind—sing and dance old "Roxy Ann" and "weary wheat", join hands and balance all in lieu of many of those later figures that would vomit that dear, old, noble and useful bird of carion.

Bolshevik.

Notice of Contest.
(043113-043115)
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office
Contest No. 10,147.
Roswell, New Mexico
February 21, 1922.

To Henry G. Stelbourne of Harris, Texas, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Clarence Jones who gives Roswell, New Mexico, as his post office address, did on Jan. 31, 1922, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your orig. and addl. Entry No., Serial No. 043114 043115 for (orig) S½ Sec. 20, and (addl) N½ Section 20, Township 7 South, Range 29 East, N. M. P. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that you never established residence upon said land; that you have abandoned said land for a period in excess of six months preceding the date hereof; that said defects still exist. That such defect was not caused by service in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps or any branch of the United States Service or in the National Guard of any state and the default continues.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken as confessed, and your said entry will be canceled without further right to be heard, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the last publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically responding to these allegations of contest, together with due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail.

You should state in your answer the name of the post-office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

Date 1st publication Mar. 4, 1922
" 2nd publication Mar. 11, 1922
" 3rd publication Mar. 18, 1922
" 4th publication Mar 25, 1922

EMMETT PATTON,
Register.

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 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	310.00
Chassis, standard	525.00	285.00
Sedan, Starter, Demountable wheels	965.00	645.00
Coupe, " " "	850.00	580.00
Truck, Pneumatic tires	710.00	480.00
Tractor, No change		625.00

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

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office,
Roswell, New Mexico.
Feby 19, 1922

Notice is hereby given that Lizzie A. Johnson, surviving wife of Arthur S. Johnson, deceased, of Capitan, New Mexico, who on August 6, 1920, made Additional Stock Raising homestead entry, No. 043[illegible], for S½NW¼ SW¼, W½SE¼, Section 5 Township 6 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 23, 1922.

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

EMMETT PATTON,
Feby 18—Mar 23. Register

Notice for Publication.
034955
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico,
Feb. 21st, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Flabio Gonzales, of Rabenton, New Mexico, who, on Jan. 11, 1917, made Homestead Entry, No. 034955, for N½NE¼ Sec. 12, and SE¼, Section 1, Township 6 S, Range 13 East, 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, New Mexico, on April 8, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Aplonio Sedillos, Aurelio Martinez, Augustin Chavez, Luis Lucero all of Rabenton, N. M.

Emmett Patton,
Mar 4—Apr 8. Register

Notice For Publication.
036003
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico,
Feb. 28, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Solomon Fresquez, of Roswell, N. M., who, on Nov. 16, 1916, made Homestead act Feb. 19, 1909, No. 036003, for SE¼ Sec. 10, SW¼, Section 11, Township 9 South, Range 19 East N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make 3-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register & Receiver U. S. Land Office, at Roswell, N. M., on April 8, 1922

Claimant names as witnesses:
Hijinio Sanchez, Adolfo Maes, Gravial Garcia, Pedro Romero all of Arabela, N. M.

Emmett Patton,
Mar 4—Apl 8. Register.

Notice, For Publication.
042856-044492
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, New Mexico.
Feby. 21, 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Mateo G. Talavera, of Capitan, New Mexico, who, on Feby 6, 1918 and May 15, 1920, made original and additional homestead entries, No. 042856-044492, for S½SW¼, S½SW¼SE¼ Sec. 21, N½NW¼NE¼, N½NW¼ Sec. 28 (orig.) E½SE¼ Sec. 20; N½SW¼SW¼ Sec. 21, and S½NW¼NE¼, Section 28, Township 7 S, Range 15 E, N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, described, before C. C. Merchant U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, New Mexico, on April 8, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Charlas H. Dixon, Robert A. Hurt, Ben Leslie, William H. Sevier all of Capitan, New Mexico.

Emmett Patton,
Mar 4—Apr 8. Register.

Notice For Publication.
033933 050167
Department of the Interior,
U. S. Land Office
Roswell, N. M.
Feb. 8,—Feb. 21. 1922.

Notice is hereby given that Leopoldo Gonzales, of San Patricio, New Mexico, who, on Feb. 4, 1916 and Feb. 21, 1922, made Additional Homestead Entries No. 033933 and 050167, for S½NE¼NW¼SE¼ Sec. 29; SW¼NW¼ (S½SE¼NW¼SE¼ Sec 28; N½NE¼ Section 33, Tp 10 S Range 18 East N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at the United States Land Office, Roswell, New Mexico, on April 10, 1922.

Claimant names as witnesses:
Frank Chavez, Clifford Curry, Transito Chavez, Alfredo Gonzalez, all of San Patricio, New Mexico.

Emmett Patton,
Mar 4—Apr 10. 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 lands:
List No. 8731 Serial No. 040993
S½ Section 4; 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.

COMELY HOUSE OF PRACTICAL TYPE

Has Everything to Make It Cheerful and Healthful.

SIX ROOMS AND SUN PARLOR

Nothing Extra Fancy in This Design, But It Makes a Good Substantial Home of Comfort—Not Expensive to Build.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

It is quite an interesting study to compare the methods of building homes of the present day with those of several centuries back. Today everything

is on a more frank and open basis. Perhaps the more perfected organization for the maintenance of law and order is responsible. At least we know that back in the Middle Ages and even up to the beginning of the last century, a home with too many entrances, too many openings in the way of windows and doors, was far from being considered practical or safe. In the castles the windows were small, the doors were heavy and the gates ponderous. It was a case of protection.

Today we are not so much worried over marauding bands although we are by no means immune from the attacks of individual holdup men. We do not have to worry about bands of Indians or an army of soldiers of fortune from a neighboring town.

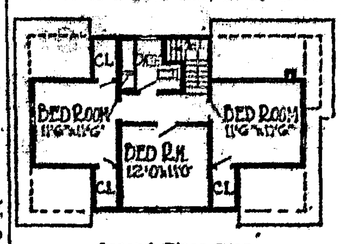
And this state of affairs has profoundly affected our ideas of building homes. Another thing we have learned the value of plenty of fresh air which some of our grandfathers did not appreciate, especially at night. We build our homes with plenty of window space, each bedroom must have ample ventilation and in most cases a sleeping porch is a necessary adjunct to the home. Front porches are large and inviting. The home has become a thing of beauty rather than one of strength. We have come to rely upon invested authority and not to our own fortress.

And because of this the modern home is a real delight and pleasure. Consider the home shown here. Not pretentious by any means, not even striking, but a sturdy and comely design of very practical type. It has what is necessary to make a home healthful, cheerful and comfortable—size and light.

It has the advantages of two kinds of porches—the open and enclosed—the latter being known as the sun parlor. In construction it is frame, stoutly built and set on a brick foundation. The porch rails and posts are also brick.

No vestibule is found upon opening the front door, that space being incorporated in the living room, which is 12 by 23 feet. The day of the old familiar double parlor has passed, at least for a good many years. Now the full-sized living room is prescribed. If convenient, an open fireplace that burns should be placed in this room because it adds so much to the homelike comfort and informality of the place. The stairway to the upper floor is located in the far corner of the living room.

An open casing is the link between living and dining room. The latter room is of a good size, 10 by 13 feet

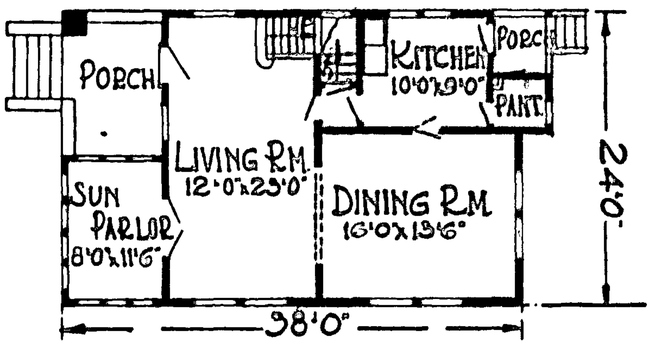


Second Floor Plan.

6 inches, and has windows on two sides, insuring plenty of natural daylight which adds immeasurably to the atmosphere of the dining room. Along side of the dining room is a small kitchen, 10 by 9 feet, with rear porch and pantry in the rear.

Two large roof dormers afford the space for bedrooms in the half story above, reached by a stairway from the living room. The bathroom is located on this floor also. There are three bedrooms in all, two 11 feet 9 inches square, the third 12 by 11 feet. Each bedroom has a triple window and ample closet space for clothes. The steep slope of the gable room allows fairly high ceilings in these upstairs rooms.

This is the type of home that will not only suit the requirements of a vast number of families but will also suit the limitations of their pocketbooks. It is free from expensive and freakish features that cause the bill to mount up rapidly. It is well built and will last a great many years. It is not too large, 30 by 24 feet, and not too small because of the excellent arrangement of the rooms. A large house is very often unsuitable because much space is wasted and the rooms poorly proportioned. Present-day building calls for maximum efficiency from each square foot of building. Inevitably this efficiency results in immeasurable comfort for the housewife who puts in most of her time in the home. The smaller the house the less steps she will have to take during the course of a day and consequently the less energy she will have to use up.



First Floor Plan.

A Record Breaker.

The talking machine companies are strong for the French heels the women are wearing. They're great for the phonograph record business.

A woman walked into one of the gab-box shops the other day and proceeded to order a lot of records.

"Why, I thought you had all of these Mrs. Heely," the young salswoman said.

"Yes, I had 'em," was the mournful reply, "but not now. You see, the maid was cleaning the music room yesterday and I walked through. She had laid several of my favorite records on the floor while dusting out the cabinet and—now—well, when I got through sticking my French heels into those records all I had left was 'Abide With Me'!"

CHILDISH SPORT IN JAPAN

Blowing of Soap Bubbles Is One of the Most Popular Amusements of the Youngsters.

It is by the merest chance that the path of the soap-bubble vendor is crossed in Tokyo. There may not be more than two such vendors in the whole of the city, their territory is widely extended, and their little patrons are on every street.

His stock-in-trade consists of a battered tin can half full of reddish soapy fluid, a small ladle, and a funnel to fill the bottles which he carries in a bag—bottles of all sorts and sizes that served in many a household for a great variety of purposes. A big bundle of bamboo reeds for blowing completes the outfit.

He was kept busy filling the bottles and reaping a harvest of coppers, for no small boy or girl could withstand the allurement of soap-bubble creation.

And, now and then to advertise his visit to the neighborhood more effectively, he dipped a very long and thick reed into his can, and the bubbles swirled and whirled in rainbow flocks.

Soon the bubble-makers were also busy, and the air was full of bubbles blown about by the wind, now blue with tints of the sky, again brilliant green against the trees, or purple, red, or orange, fading away against the gray of the old stone balustrade and steps and the heavy trees of the temple compound.—From the Continental Edition of the London Mail.

Couldn't Stand That.

When I was a youngster we lived on a farm, and as my parents were devout church members the preachers and their families were always welcome to come at any time. I had quite a case on the preacher's youngest son, a lad of ten years. One day they all drove into the yard just as dinner was ready. Well, my brothers and I had to "wait" while the preacher's family ate dinner with the older folks. And I hungrily watched my young love eat six pieces of chicken—and there was none left for us. That cured me.—Exchange.

"I Think American Women Much Less Interesting Than American Men"

By MRS. MARGOT ASQUITH, Visiting British Celebrity.

I think American women much less interesting than American men. In fact, I don't like women, as a rule. I do like men. Perhaps I am a bit prejudiced. But then women are most peculiar, anyway, I think; don't you? I like men ever so much better. I always have. Women are so wavering, so undecided.

Men are so much more considerate; they reason and think so much more quickly and better; they're static and casual and, I think, so much more sportsmanlike than women! I prefer your men to your women because the men are busy, energetic and unpretentious, while the women, those I have seen, are too obviously well dressed.

America and all other nations should cancel their war debts. War debts are followed by hate and there is nothing so unproductive as hate. To nurse the memory of what our children died for in a bad form of patriotism.

Americans take things lying down. You are not free. There are restrictions and prohibitions everywhere. I was roused in my hotel at 2 o'clock the other morning and told my door was not locked. I can attend perfectly to locking my own door.

Wine and beer must be brought back; for it is a poor way of bringing up your young men to make them all commit crime.

In all their terrible hurry Americans have found time to be polite to me. Even the flapper girl reporters who have packed my room and bombarded me with inane questions have been polite. Why you would naturally expect that both the men and women of Europe would be much more well bred than the Americans, wouldn't you? They are a much older country; their culture and their environment should make them so, and it is the most amazing thing of all to me to see the delightful courtesy of the American people. It is extraordinary! It is quite the contrary in England; either a man is innately well bred and has the most charming of manners or else he has none at all.

Intellectual Fearlessness of France on Anything Concerning Mankind

By EDITH WHARTON, in "French Ways and Their Training."

The French have always been a gay and free and Rabelaisian people. They attach a great deal of importance to love-making, but they consider it more simply and less solemnly than we. They are cool, resourceful and merry, crack jokes about the relations between the sexes, and are used to the frank discussion of what some one tactfully called "the operations of Nature." They are puzzled by our queer fear of our own bodies, and accustomed to relate openly and unapologetically the anecdotes that Anglo-Saxons snicker over privately and with apologies.

It is convenient to put the relations between the sexes first on the list of subjects about which the French and Anglo-Saxon races think and behave differently, because it is the difference which strikes the superficial observer first, and which has been most used in the attempt to prove the superior purity of Anglo-Saxon morals.

But French outspokenness would not be interesting if it applied only to sex questions, for savages are outspoken about those, too. The French attitude in that respect is interesting only as typical of the general intellectual fearlessness of France. She is not afraid of anything that concerns mankind, neither of pleasure and mirth nor of exultations and agonies.

Modern Society Smirks at the "Ancient, Outworn Puritanical Traditions"

By DR. ALFRED E. STEARNS, Massachusetts Educator.

Whereas boys of yesterday's generation were reared in homes in which idealism was taught even with a rod, religious beliefs were nurtured, and the inherent purity of woman was a conviction, boys of today are being spiritually demolished by movies, modern literature and modern social life. Modern society smirks at the "ancient, outworn, Puritanical traditions of right and wrong."

It forgets that there is only one result when fundamental moral laws are obeyed, only one result when they are disobeyed, whether the talk is about blue laws, loss of personal privilege or what not. Men of society who draw liquor out of hidden places at a public banquet, are doing more in one hour to make Bolshevists and anarchists out of the waiters and attendants than all street oratory and pamphlets could in a year.

The magazines which the boys read make fun of the home and of marriage. They make mockery and prudery out of the fine and the pure. The movies are blatant and insistent in their appeal. The boys are aware of it. They are trying, some of them, to clean it up. It is grownup society which is not helping.

A Bible Class in Hollywood of Movie Stars With Will Hays as Teacher

By REV. G. C. DOWNEY, Chicago Minister.

Will Hays is an elder in the Presbyterian church. He is also a Sunday school Bible teacher. He is also the new director general of the movies. I suggest that he put his religious beliefs and talents into effect.

I admit that Mr. Hays will have a hard time to abolish the carousals of the movie stars. They have become a habit of life, but as a man who believes this nation has become great by following the teachings of the Pilgrim fathers who brought the Bible to America in 1620, Hays ought to do his best.

We in America spend more money for the things that damn people than we do for the things which will make the nation great. Hollywood typifies the worst elements in modern life.

The Sunday schools of America have 20,000,000 members and are America's most valuable asset, but there is still room for a Bible class of movie stars with Elder Will Hays as teacher and the ten commandments as a text for Bible study.

Wirth S. Dunham, President Horse Association of America—The horse is coming back in the big cities. Chicago is using 3,000 more than last year. Philadelphia shows an increase of 25 per cent, and in New York also the horse has made gains.

Col. John T. Axton, Chief Chaplain, United States Army—The World war gave birth to a new social consciousness in which religion occupied a pre-eminent place.

United States Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes—This treaty alone ends the race in competition of naval armaments.

PRIMITIVE LOT IN BALKAN.

Albanians, Montenegrins, and Serbians Alike in Their Ignorance of the Outside World.

The tugboat which forms the only means of communication between the Albanian city of Scutari, at the southern end of Lake Scutari, and the Montenegrin town of Pavlomitza, at the northern end of the lake, is a 1-funged affair subject to fainting spells and long trances.

It carries a varied assortment of humanity, ranging from Albanians traveling up the lake in full regalia to shoot up undesirable acquaintances or something, up to the veiled ladies with bright red finger nails and Montenegrins in scarlet bolero jackets and blue golf pants who have just been down the lake to murder someone they dislike or something.

An Albanian in native dress resembles a character from the rajah of shumshoo of the prince of malaria, while a Montenegrin togged out in his national garb looks more like a cross between a member of the Chicago White Sox in traveling uniform and Lord Whiffletree on a Scotch whin shooting expedition.

Two Servian soldiers came aboard the boat from one of the mountain garrisons where the Serbs were waiting impatiently to jump over into Albania and grab all the territory they could grab. Their rifles were dirty and rusted in spots; their uniforms were foul with dirt and frayed and torn in numerous places. Between their boot tops and the bottom of their slovenly wound spiral puttles was a 1-inch hiatus which showed clearly that they were wearing no stockings. A two weeks' growth of beard decorated their faces.

At lunch time they pulled loaves of sour gray bread from the pockets of their dilapidated overcoats and gnawed at them wolfishly. I offered one of them a cake of chocolate. He took it, looked it all over with the greatest care, smelled of it suspiciously and then looked helplessly at his companion. His companion broke off half the cake, smelled it carefully in turn and then touched his tongue to it very gingerly. No harm resulted, so he nibbled at a corner. Then he gave his companion the high sign and they both went to eating it—a nibble of chocolate and then a bite of bread. Both men were about twenty-five years old and had never seen a piece of chocolate before.—Kenneth L. Roberts in the Saturday Evening Post.

"All Bound Round."

"Dear, funny old Mammy Lou," said the pretty girl in the squirrel furs as she seated herself in front of the Woman in the bus. "She still clings to the remedies she used years ago down in Alabama."

"Is she ill?" inquired her companion.

"Yes, poor thing. She sent for me to go to see her. Said she had mis'ry pow'ful bad! When I got there she complained of a sore throat, and I really believe she has tonsillitis.

"She looked just too comical. She wasn't wearing a cap as she usually does, but her hair was drawn high on her head, and from the ends of it down close to her scalp it was bound round and round with string, so tightly pulled I thought the skin of her scalp would crack.

"I asked her, 'For goodness sake, mammy, whatever have you done to your head?'

"'Ah reckon it looks queer,' she whispered huskily, 'but ah pulls mah har often mah haid and ties it thisaway so's to hold up mah sof' palato'."—Chicago Journal.

Important Matter Settled.

The discovery of an alligator fossil in the shale rock of Bay de Noc is considered by geologists to prove that this peninsula was not created until fish and other forms of animal life had begun to exist in the waters thereabouts. This must bring a great deal of satisfaction to the people living there. Scientists had asserted recently that the peninsula was formed previous to the fish era, and was therefore quite old. It seems probable now that the place was created, say, only 490,000,000 years ago, instead of 500,000,000 years ago. So the people need no longer apologize for not having a place just as new and up-to-date as any of us.—Detroit News.

Women Leave Cambridge.

As a result of the action of the senate of Cambridge university denying woman students equal privileges and rights with men, some women are leaving for Oxford, where the status of the sexes is equal. According to the decision of the senate, the students of Girton and Newnham colleges may not become members of the university, although they are entitled to titular degrees conferred by diploma. A compromise measure, under which women were to be admitted to a limited membership, including eligibility to professorship with restrictions and a measure of self-government, was defeated by the vote of the university senate.

Hint to a King-to-Be.

One of the oddest New Year's gifts on record was the dark lantern sent by Sir John Harrington to James I—then James VI of Scotland. The top of the lantern was a crown of pure gold, serving also to cover a perfume pan; within it was a shield of silver, embossed to reflect the light, on one side of which were the sun, moon, and planets and on the other a picture of the Crucifixion. Around the lantern was inscribed the broad hint: "Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy kingdom." Sir John timed his gift well, for it was sent on New Year's day, 1603, only three months before the death of Elizabeth.

Arkwright's Spinning Jack.

The Science museum, South Kensington, London, has acquired the only known specimen of the original Arkwright spinning jack, which has been in the Swain family for 130 years. It has 48 spindles, and is worked by hand with a five-foot wooden flywheel. Arkwright, after attempting perpetual motion, completed in 1768 a machine for spinning cotton thread.

Make Every Meat A Perfect Feast

Tanlac Makes Each Bite a New Delight

WHEN your digestive system is working efficiently and smoothly, extracting from your food abundant stores of vital energy and piling up a reserve force of vigor to meet any emergency, every bite is eaten with keen zest and appreciation.

If your meals are not a real event, if you do not approach the table

with the most lively anticipation of its delights, then you are only half-living, because you are only half getting the value of your food.

Lack of appetite, or distress from indulging the appetite, are both due to the same cause—failure of the digestive system to properly do its important work. The undigested food remaining in the alimentary canal may merely cause a distaste for more food when it cannot take care of what it has, or it may undergo chemical and putrification changes that cause acute disease.

Besides, these chemical changes produce poisonous substances that are carried to every cell and organ of the body and that cause all sorts of distressing symptoms.

Tanlac, the famous digestive tonic and body builder, has achieved its wide success because it is able to invigorate the entire digestive tract.

It acts to cause vigorous stomach preparation of the food, both through the muscular churning action of that organ and through ample secretion of digestive fluids. It then promotes energetic action of all the bowel muscles and glands and enables the food to pass through the digestive canal in the normal time. Each of the thousands of little glands whose duty it is to pick up nourishment from the food and send this to all parts of the body are stimulated to their utmost. The whole result is that food is taken care of without distress of any sort in such manner as to derive the utmost benefit from it.

If your appetite is not keen, if your food seems to disagree with you, if you are underweight, nervous, irritable and lack energy, give Tanlac the chance to show you that it can work a miracle

in your condition as it has in so many thousands of other cases.

If you are despondent, gloomy, with little taste for and enjoyment of life, try Tanlac and no doubt you will see the clouds of gloom roll away under the sunshine of health.

You are entitled to be healthy, vigorous, efficient and happy. Give yourself the chance to become so as thousands of others have, by taking Tanlac.

Get Tanlac from your druggist this very day. Why wait for tomorrow when Tanlac—and health—await you today?

When people actually carry out their good intentions the millenium will be in full blast.

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.

You have doubtless observed that sensible people agree with you.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio.

Having cleared your skin keep it clear by making Cuticura your every-day toilet preparations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. No toilet table is complete without them.—Advertisement.

When a young man's best girl expresses a wish it's up to him to pay the charges.

Water Sport.

The Ancient Mariner shot the albatross.

"You should have shot the syndic," we admonished him.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview on the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large. 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.

Sitting Tight.

"Where's the end seat hog these days?" "Up against the register."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Genuine

BAYER

Bayer Tablets Aspirin

ASPIRIN

WARNING! Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.

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

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions.

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

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

USE THE BEST FAULTLESS STARCH FOR ALL PURPOSES

Lloyd LOOM Products
Baby Carriages & Furniture
Ask Your Local Dealer
Write for 32-Page Illustrated Booklet
The Lloyd Manufacturing Company
(Heywood-Wakefield Co.)
Dept. B
Menominee, Michigan (16)

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Co-Operation.

Mrs. Worth had just learned that her negro workwoman, Aunt Dinah, had, at the age of seventy, married for the fourth time.

"Why, Aunt Dinah," she exclaimed, you surely haven't married again!"

"Yassum, honey, I has," was Aunt Dinah's smilingreply. "Jes' as ofen as de Lawd takes 'em so will I."—The Argonaut.

When men are sarcastic about women the women merely look at each other and smile.

NERVOUS AND HALF-SICK WOMEN

These Letters Recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Will Interest You

For Your Own Good Please Read Them

Youngstown, Ohio.—"Last fall I began to feel mean and my back hurt me and I could hardly do my little bit of housework. I was played out when I would just sweep one room and would have to rest. I would have to put a cushion behind me when I would sit down and at night I could not sleep unless I had something under my back. I had awful cramps every month and was just nearly all in. Finally my husband said to me one day, 'Why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine?' and I said, 'I am willing to take anything if I could get well again.' So I took one bottle and a second one and felt better and the neighbors asked me what I was doing and said, 'Surely it must be doing you good all right.' I have just finished my eighth bottle and I cannot express to you how I feel, the way I would like to. If you can use this letter you are welcome to it and if any woman does not believe what I have written to be true, she can write to me and I will describe my condition to her as I have to you."—Mrs. ELMER HEASLEY, 141 S. Jackson St., Youngstown, Ohio.

"I was very nervous and run-down," writes Mrs. L. E. Wiese of 706 Louisa St., New Orleans, La. "I would often sit down and cry, and was always blue and had no ambition. I was this way for over a year and had allowed myself to get into quite a serious condition. One day I saw your advertisement in the daily paper and began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. I have improved ever since taking the third bottle and find it is the best medicine I have ever taken."

Benefited by First Bottle

"I was completely run down and not able to do my housework. I just dragged myself around and did not have energy to get up when once I sat down. I read advertisements of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in our paper 'The Indiana Daily Times,' and learned all about it. I received results from the very first bottle and now I am doing all my own work, even washing and ironing, and I never felt better in my life. I tell all my friends it is due to you."—Mrs. ELIZABETH REINBOLD, 403 N. Pine St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

You should pay heed to the experiences of these women. They know how they felt before taking the Vegetable Compound, and afterwards, too. Their words are true.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women" will be sent you free upon request. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Massachusetts.

One Man's First Pipeful

The following letter tells a good-luck story:

L. C. LAY
Waco, Texas
1115 South 4th Street
November 26, 1920.

Larus & Brother Company
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

When I smoked my first pipeful of Edgeworth some six months ago, I was something like the old maid who was married to the park and kissed for the first time. As the story goes she remarked: "Do it again, for there is something I like about it." And so was my experience with Edgeworth.

I am a commercial artist, and draw "Photoplay Pictures" for my daily newspapers. When drawing pictures I have always smoked constantly. And I have found in Edgeworth a little keener satisfaction, a little more abiding contentment, than I had known before I discovered this remarkable tobacco.

That was some six months ago, and there is still that ever-present s-o-m-e-t-h-i-n-g I kn-ow a-b-o-ut it that wont wear off.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) L. C. Lay

To prepare a tobacco that many pipe-smokers will welcome as a discovery six months after they have lighted up the first pipeful, is something well worth doing.

Perhaps more than once a pipe-smoker chances up next to a smoking tobacco that seems a lot better than the sort he has been smoking.

But a few days or a few weeks or a few months later, it doesn't seem to smoke quite so good.

Now, a good smoking tobacco has got to seem like a discovery not only at the first pull at the pipe, but on through the years.

That means that it has got to suit exactly the needs of many pipe-smokers who would throw it aside if it didn't.

Edgeworth seems to keep on being regarded as a discovery by smokers months and years after they begin smoking it.

It might seem like a discovery to you.

We don't insist that it will. Pipe-smokers differ too widely in their individual tastes.

But we would like to have you put it to the test.

Simply write on a post-card your name and address, then that of the dealer filling your smoking needs, and we will send you samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed, then sliced. Rub one thin, moist slice for a moment between the hands. That's an average pipe-load.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is just that—ready to pour straight into your pipe. It packs rather well. Now see how freely and evenly it burns.

Edgeworth is sold in various sizes, suited to the needs and means of all purchasers. Both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed come in small pocket-size packages, in attractive tin humidors and glass jars, and in economical in-between quantities for smokers desiring more than a small package, yet not quite the humidor size.

For the free samples, address Larus & Brother Co., 41 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

GOITRE CURED
Without operation. Absolutely reliable. Particulars free. DR. LAW & CO., Leader, Wyo.

Manufacturing Flexible Attachment. Works on any sewing machine; easily adjusted. Price $2.10 delivered, with full instructions. Gem Novelty Co., Box 1031, Corpus Christi, Texas.

A COLD TODAY—DON'T DELAY
CASCARA QUININE
Cures Colds in 24 Hours
La Grippe in 3 Days
W. H. HILL CO., DETROIT

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 Removes Corns, Old Corns, etc., stops all pain, ensures comfort to the feet, makes walking easy. 15c. by mail or at druggists. Hinderc Chemical Works, Flushing, N. Y.

THE Cutter LABORATORY
The Name "Cutters" on Serums, Vaccines and Bacterins signifies Made by The Laboratory that Knows How. Twenty-five years of concentration of effort in one line count for something.
The Cutter Laboratory
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PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and book free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

OREGON
Famous Willamette Valley
For information and booklet write
KYLER & BLAKELY, Corvallis, Oregon

When Loafer Becomes a Pest.

"A loafer," said Uncle Eben, "don' do no special harm, 'ceptin' when he tries to be mistook for a worker an' insisses on gettin' in de way."

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the callouses, without soreness or irritation.

Ladies Let Cuticura Keep Your Skin Fresh and Young
Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

HOMENTA
instantly opens your head and makes breathing easy. Fine for CATARRH COLDS COUGHS
75¢ at stores or $1.10 by mail. Address New York Drug Concern, New York

Suit and Dress Modes of Today

Waist Plays Important Part in Completing Milady's Wardrobe—New Type of Suit With the Abbreviated Jacket.

Quite fascinating are the latest showings at the dress shops. Everything, notes a fashion writer in the New York Times, is new and fresh and charged with vibrations of a promised springtime. And, in spite of the usual line, which is always confronting us where fashions are concerned, about there being no change to speak of, still there is every subtle difference to the lines of the silhouette and the character of all-important details.

The immediate concern of every woman is—what will be the first spring dresses and suits? What will the colors be? What materials are most fashionable and most wearable all in one combination? At how many inches from the floor will the skirts stop their downward trend? Will sleeves be much the same or changed in any way? And myriads more of questions along this general line.

The only thing to do, for one who attempts to give adequate answers to these questions, is to watch each new creation and its effect upon the public. So that just now there are a few fine points which have been registered with that force which indicates that they will be prominent. Further than that we cannot go just now.

Unusual Frock of Poiret Twill Trimmed With Bands of Brocaded Ribbon in Bright Colors.

There is a general feeling that the suit has gone out, or that it is not so much in fashionable favor as was the case sometimes in the past. That may or may not be so, but nevertheless there are any number of new and lovely-looking suits upon the market. Most of them (with the exception of the sport suits) are characterized by the fact that, instead of being made with skirt and blouse and coat, they are made with a dress in one piece and a coat to go with it.

Blouse Harmonizes With Skirt.

Sometimes there is a clever amalgamation of these two ideas, and the blouse is made to harmonize so perfectly with the skirt that the two together look, for all the world, like a one-piece frock. This latter combination has one big advantage over the old-fashioned idea of shirtwaist and skirt in that, when the waist wears out, there can be another one. And, since this is the portion of the dress which always shows the first signs of wear, there is more in the idea than might be at first visible.

But there are so many pitfalls in the direction of combining blouse and skirt that if one attempts that character of dressing one must be more than usually clever in constructing or choosing the design and in the manner in which one amalgamates the two. Not any blouse will do with any skirt, but the two of them have to be thought out together and arranged so that, when worn in unison, they will look as though they belonged together.

An interesting blouse shows a peculiar type of waist which does well when combined with a separate skirt and worn with a coat to match. In spite of the fact that the blouse is a unit in itself, it none the less has the quality of being able to blend with a skirt of some other material in a purely artistic manner. This blouse is made of yellow crepe chiffon, with many bunches of fullness about it and an underlying layer of a warmer yellow, to make it take on a richer tone.

Doubles Life of the Costume.

It is designed to be worn with a full brown skirt of kasha cloth and a cape made of that material, and then the cape should be lined with the same colors of chiffon, posed one over the other, in order to carry out successfully the color scheme. The embroidered bands arranged on the blouse carry out those shadings of tones, running from brown to yellow, and, as the stitches are done in silk threads, there is a lustre which is charming against the thin chiffon and which does a great deal toward drawing together the color of the skirt and the colors in the blouse.

For a woman who has to give her spring suit, or any suit for that matter, a great deal of wear, this manner of combining waist and skirt is a veritable boon, for it just about doubles the life of her costume and, when there is so much expense involved, that consideration becomes an important item.

The girdle for this blouse is made of a soft crepe in a shade of brown, midway between the yellow of the blouse and the brown of the skirt. Then it has a long fringe of all of the varicolored threads used in the embroidery on the trimming of the blouse, which also serves to tie the two separate parts of the costume into one single unit.

This type of blouse for the costume suit is far more beautiful and fashionable than the old and accepted variety of white shirtwaist. In fact, the latter seems to have disappeared entirely off the face of the earth, except in its tailored state for sport suits and as a handmade French thing to go with the regulation tailored suit.

A suit is the thing which, in the spring, makes a woman look so well groomed and compact in style and so ready for any outdoor or street occasion. Women are loath to let it go as a type of dressing and, even though its character has been somewhat changed and twisted around, it is still the suit that has meant so much to the general well-dressed appearance of the American woman.

There is a new type of suit, wit' the very much abbreviated jacket, and a little vest that adds a touch of color in a new and original way. It is a relief to see suits getting away from that collar and cuff trimming which, after all, is so obvious. And this little waistcoat creates a freshness of feeling which will be a relief to many women who long to wear this sort of suit and still insist upon having their clothes in the fore ranks of fashion.

Loosest Sort of Homespun Weave

Wool etamine is the material used for this suit. It is the loosest sort of homespun weave, and it also has about it a wiriness of character that makes it take very interesting lines, when developed either in the little spring suit or in a coat dress meant to be worn on the street. It is a fabric which is a little more dressy than the woolen homespun which is going into the sport suits, and yet its weave is so much like that of homespun that it keeps the fabric in the class of popularly accepted materials.

Following the craze for the long waistline that is bloused, many of the spring suits, especially those that are sent from Paris, show that long, bloused, Russian line with a very short, flaring peplum and a high, standing collar. It is an informal sort of suit, but one that is extremely youthful in its appearance and which, for that reason, is bound to exert a strong influence upon spring styles. With it the high, close-fitting Russian turban is the thing, and the whole makes an interesting silhouette.

Black has been so predominant among the winter street fashions, and we have become so accustomed to seeing it used in combination with gray and cream and tan, that it is hard to realize that it will ever go out as a universal fashion. However, there are strong rumors that midnight blue for street wear this spring will take the lead against this established supremacy of black. There will be many to welcome the advent of this old, tried and true color. Most women have the dark blue habit so strongly established in their systems that they cannot face the possibility of wearing any other color. In fact they cannot seem to feel at home in black, smart as it may be. Blue, when it is becoming, carries with it much charm and character, though when it is not exactly the right tone for the personality in question, there can be no other color more insignificant looking and more ineffectual as a fashionable thing.

Peter Pan Blouse Popular.

Peter Pan blouses are generally worn with sport costumes.

RICH EVENING GOWNS OF COLORS

Apparel for Formal Wear Developed in Purple and Gold and Red and Silver.

Magnificent gowns for the evening are developed in purple and gold and red and silver, notes a Paris fashion writer. In a model of this sort gold lace is used for a long, rather snug-fitting bodice and straight skirt. The bodice has a high collar in the back and is cut in a long slender V in the front. There are half-sleeves of gold lace. They extend from the elbows to the wrists, being suspended from the shoulders by jeweled straps.

From beneath the bodice hangs a very full tunic of purple tulle. It is cut circular at the sides, so that a flaring ripple is produced, and as the tunic is much longer at the sides, it falls in cascades which end in two pointed trains. Even more color is introduced through a huge corsage bouquet of sweet peas in dozens of purple and red tones.

Among the wide-skirted evening frocks, of which Callot is making many, is one of white taffeta in combination with silver lace and silver roses. This frock has a necklace of silver roses. A garland of the same flowers trails down the left side of the skirt.

Spring Hosiery is Sheer.

Never before has black silk hosiery had such close rivalry for popularity as the neutral colors will give it this spring. Beige, sand, nude, taupe and grey will be seen nearly as often as black, and the lighter color is typical of spring. The sheer chiffon stocking will continue in such great demand that a fine, even mesh net will also be used to supply milady with gauze silk stockings.

Milady's Kerchiefs.

A white handkerchief, divided into squares by drawn threads, with the entire surface sprinkled at regular intervals by little embroidered flowers in high tones, is the hankie for spring.

Home Town Helps

WELL CALLED "MODEL TOWN"

Industrial Community in Massachusetts Approaches the Ideal as a Place of Residence.

Of the town of North Billerica, Mass., a correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes:

As one walks about town he is pleasantly surprised by the appearance of cottages and gardens. They represent various types and periods of construction and evidence of individuality in taste, but their charm lies mainly in their gardens. Here one discovers the feminine touch in delicate vines, trained over roof, porch, fence and wall, or in a charming porch box filled with color, harmony and grace.

The more ambitious masculine effort is detected in spacious gardens, showing evidence of muscle and determination. Everything, however, reveals the hand of the landscape designer who, by his advice and supervision, has helped to create and maintain the desired effect, being careful not to destroy the individuality that is so important a part in any garden, and thus the yearly competition feeds the very natural element of ambition.

"Do you feel that you secure a material advantage by employing a landscape designer to beautify the grounds about your plant and help your tenants in making and maintaining their gardens?" I asked Frederic S. Clark, president of the Talbot mills.

"It is impossible to state from a dollars and cents standpoint the effect of the landscape work, or of any of the other features which we have introduced outside our purely business relations with our employees," he replied. "I am glad, however, to say that our relations in every way are of a very friendly character. We have had but one strike of any moment, and that was about 25 years ago. Our labor turnover is comparatively small, which is an indication of satisfactory employment conditions."

SHOULD BE WELL LAID OUT

Importance of Proper Planning of Town's Future Is a Matter Too Apt to Be Overlooked.

Speaking at the session of the conference, the Rev. Howard S. Chidley of Winchester pointed out that town planning is an ancient art, applied by the Romans in England and excellently instanced by the planning of the town common at Oxford, England. In its application, he said, European cities and towns are far ahead of the United States and American cities and towns show today of what value planning would have been at their inception. To obtain this development now, Doctor Chidley urged, education of the community to the economic value of the work, and then the enlistment of individual interest in co-operation must be attained.

As the representative of the Commonwealth, Mr. Young declared that, despite eight years of encouragement by law, the need of town and city planning is not widely enough realized. He asserted that the time has come for the state to provide more appropriation for this work and to aid in creating public interest. Pointing to the development of municipal forests abroad, he urged the importance of such reservations to a community with the lapse of a half century.

When a City Is Disfigured.

When any part of the city is disfigured by billboards or when any residence neighborhood is ruined by the unnecessary intrusion of business the whole city suffers. People don't enjoy passing ugly or ill-kept property in going to their homes. It weakens the incentive for a family to own its home if there is danger that the property may be hurt at any time by the erection of a business house next door.

A city cannot permit itself to be disfigured in spots. It cannot acquiesce in a policy of ugly neighborhoods here and there. If it does, it subjects itself to unnecessary handicaps. It retards its growth.

A city is a unit. Damage to one part is damage to the city.—Kansas City Star.

A Railroad Monopolist.

"Pa," said Johnny on the afternoon of Christmas.

"Well, my son?"

"Why didn't you ask Santa Claus to bring you one of those electric trains if you like to play with it so much?"—Boston Transcript.

Rural Community Best.

Civilization, culture and development of rural people are to be found in conjunction with town and small city, and not apart.—Galpin.

Companionship.

"Don't you feel sorry for the poor animal that was skinned for the furs you bought for your wife?"

"Why should I feel sorry for the quadruped? It's true he was skinned for those furs. But so was I."

Among the Tired Business Men.

"You no longer embellish your speeches with humorous anecdotes."

"I had to quit it," replied Senator Sorghum. "Audiences got to calling for funny stories instead of paying attention to my serious arguments."

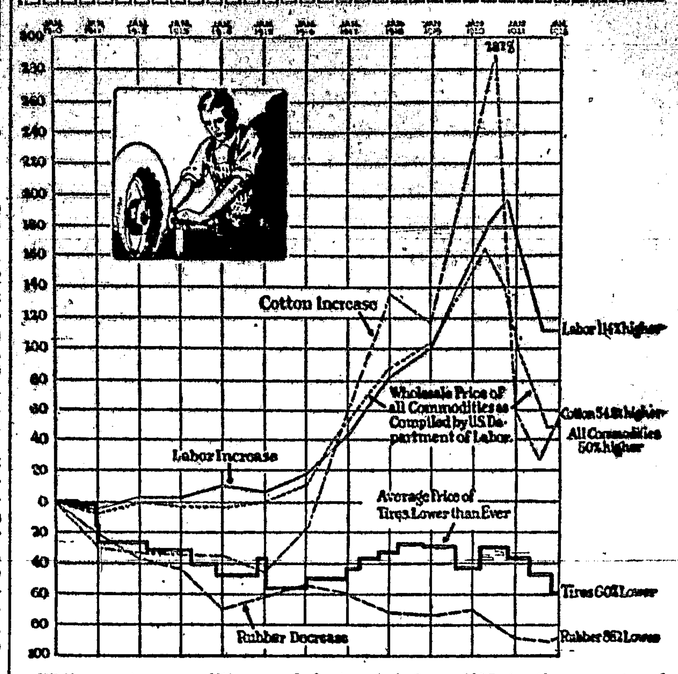
No Oil From the Banana.

The bureau of chemistry says that there is no oil manufactured from the banana itself. There is a preparation known as isoamyl acetate, which is used for gilding, etc. It has the odor of the banana and is often termed banana oil.

True Friendship.

We do not like our friends the worse because they sometimes give us an opportunity to fall at them heartily. Their faults reconcile us to their virtues.—Hazlitt.

PROGRESS OF AUTOMOBILE TIRE INDUSTRY SINCE 1910 IS SHOWN



While most commodities used by man have advanced in cost during the past decade, automobile tires are a notable exception.

Figures just compiled bring out the significant fact that tire prices have a steady downward trend since the year 1910, with only a comparatively small increase during the war and after-war days.

Tires of standard make can now be bought at lower prices than before the war, and indeed lower than at any time since 1910.

And this has been done without sacrifice of quality, for every tire user knows that he is getting twice the average mileage from his tires that he was getting a few years ago.

This unusual result has been accomplished through the tremendously increased demand and use, which permitted quantity production, and in large part by means of the successive improvements in manufacturing processes, which brought quality up and costs down.

Chart Tells Story.

The accompanying chart tells a striking story of the progress since 1910 of an industry whose products approach the billion dollar mark in total annual figures.

Studying the chart in detail, it will be noted that starting with 1910, the general range of commodities in the United States ran about uniform up until 1915, while cotton and rubber, the two chief materials used in the production of tires, had a general downward trend.

Corresponding to this, the price of the finished tires similarly moved downward until in January, 1915, they reached the lowest point they had ever reached, a point not again to be touched until the price reductions that took place this winter.

At this time, 1915, tires were about 58 per cent lower than in 1910.

Crude rubber prices turned upward in the spring of 1915 and the next year saw long staple cotton start on its spectacular career, mounting higher and higher, passing all former levels ever dreamed of and reaching in the summer of 1920 a figure 237 per cent higher than in 1910.

At about the same time labor costs began to rise very sharply all over the country, affecting every industry that employed men. With raw materials and labor costs both increasing, the period from 1915 to the summer of 1920 saw the general range of commodities in the United States climbing on and up until at the peak of 1920, they were over 160 per cent higher than in 1910.

In the rubber industry this increase in the cost of materials and labor was necessarily reflected in the cost of tires. The downward trend in price which had previously marked the industry up to 1916 was replaced by a period of rising prices. From the spring of 1918 until the fall of 1920 tire figures reached a point where they were within 80 per cent of the 1910 level.

End of Increased Costs.

The fall of 1920, however, saw the end of the period of increased costs in nearly every raw material and finished product used by consumers. Long staple cotton came down as sharply as it had risen, though it did not get back to its old low levels, and at the beginning of 1922 is still about 55 per cent higher than in 1910.

In this it ranges just a little higher than the general price average of all commodities in the country, as compiled by the United States Department of Labor.

Labor costs, too, had come down part of the way, but still, in this industry, stand more than 100 per cent over the 1910 level.

Crude rubber, which represents less than 25 per cent of the manufacturing cost of tires, fabric and labor being the big items, has been moving gradually downward since 1916 and though now on the upgrade, is still 80 per cent below 1910. Its price broke sharply, too, in the fall of 1920.

Cost of Tires Fell.

The cost of finished tires came down immediately in the fall of 1920 in line with the lowered cost of materials and labor, despite the fact that there were large accumulations of stock, both raw materials and finished products, to be absorbed. So today we find a situation where tires are 60 per cent lower than in 1910.

In other words, tires have not only gone below the pre-war levels, but are lower now than they have ever been in the history of this industry.

And this result, in an industry, such as the tire industry, which makes up over a billion dollars' worth of finished goods a year, is a story of tremendous economic significance.

MOTORISTS LOSE GALLONS OF GAS

Inefficient Working of Automobile Engine Is Cause of Leakage of Costly Fuel.

FAULTY COMPRESSION BLAMED

Disarranged Motor May Appear to Run Fairly Well, but Trouble Occurs When Car Is Being Run at Moderately Low Speed.

Thousands of gallons of gasoline are wasted every day by motorists because of the inefficient operation of their engines.

An important detail to watch to keep the engine running efficiently is the compression. A motor with faulty compression may appear to run fairly well when driving the car at a reasonable speed or when it is working hard. Lost compression shows up when the car is being driven at a comparatively low speed.

How to Tell It.

Under either of these conditions the engine will run with an irregularity that makes the car jerk or jump instead of running steadily, as it should. This indicates that there is considerable loss of power and that much more gasoline has to be burned than when the engine is developing its full power.

In fact, gasoline mileage may be cut nearly in half through compression loss and still the engine may continue to run fairly well, according to the ideas of an amateur driver.

Try the Crank.

If an engine is not running well and a compression loss is suspected, the simplest way to detect it is to use the crank and turn the engine over by hand, and thus feel the compression on each individual cylinder. You will nearly always find that some pistons will go over compression much easier than others, and this means that somewhere there is a leak in this cylinder.

The number of miles which a car should run without having the valves reground varies greatly, depending on oiling and other engine conditions.

With the average car under normal running conditions, however, it is probably wise to have the valves ground at least once every 5,000 to 10,000 miles, depending on the operating condition of the motor.

Pipe Cement.

Brown shellac mixed with graphite, makes an admirable cement for pipe and connections which are subjected to heat and compression. The two ingredients should be mixed to a paste and smeared over the joint needing treatment.

Cylinder Knocks.

A cylinder knock may be classified under four general heads: Spark too far advanced, overheating, carbon and loose or worn parts.

AUTOMOBILE GOSSIP

Deflating an inner tube is a slow business when this means holding open the valve. Try using a goose quill which has been cut in the form of a pen.

• • •

Mud, wet or dry, should be removed with flowing water from a squeezed sponge, or flowing from a hose with very little pressure, never with a water blast.

• • •

Insurance companies in New York, in the future, will pay rewards only for the arrest and conviction of thieves of automobiles, instead of offering rewards for the return of stolen cars.

• • •

A new branch of the police department has been formed in nearly every large city in the United States for the purpose of combating the business of the thefts of motor vehicles.

• • •

Congressman Clifford Ireland of Illinois has six different models of automobiles in Washington, and his hobby is to use a different car daily on his trip to the capitol.

• • •

Spark plugs that have become fouled can be cleaned by boiling them in a solution of washing soda and water.

OUR FEATURE SECTION

Department Devoted to Attractive Magazine Material

Something to Think About

By F. A. WALKER

THE REAL CONQUERORS

IT IS not the general who takes a city and leaves behind him a name for military sagacity, who is the real conqueror in life, but the unknown private, who fights a single-handed battle with self and finally triumphs.

It is this lowly warrior who has the most to overcome. He goes to battle in silence, conscious of the overwhelming odds arrayed against him.

There are no shrieking shells or roaring cannon to announce his coming—no bugle calls nor throbbing drums.

Often he fights side by side with thousands who utter not a sound.

Once he awakes to some defect of character which threatens his ruin, he girds his armor and faces the foe.

And if by valiant fighting he succeeds in saving himself, he comes forth from the fray a real conqueror.

His name is unpublished in the press, but it is sung among the angels!

He has overcome and to him will be given the reward promised in the Scriptures.

• • •

Passion, pride, selfishness, avarice, disobedience and forgetfulness of the Golden Rule are among the enemies that men fight alone.

They are in every corner of the earth, in our own homes, in our own hearts.

From them come our repinings and tears, our fears and failures.

To overcome these sulking foes ought to be our paramount purpose, for, "what doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

• • •

In the world's news today you may read pathetic stories of men and women who have fallen from high estates through failure to conquer themselves.

Married pairs have broken their troth; bank clerks have pilfered, and all manner of men and women have blighted their lives and the lives of their families, simply because of forgetfulness of duty in a moment of weakness, when they were unable to control an evil spirit.

They lacked the power to conquer self, and in their impotence they deserted the front line of brave fighters, slunk back in dismay to the rear, humiliated and routed, lost in the whirl of Time and remembered no more.

(Copyright.)

WHY?

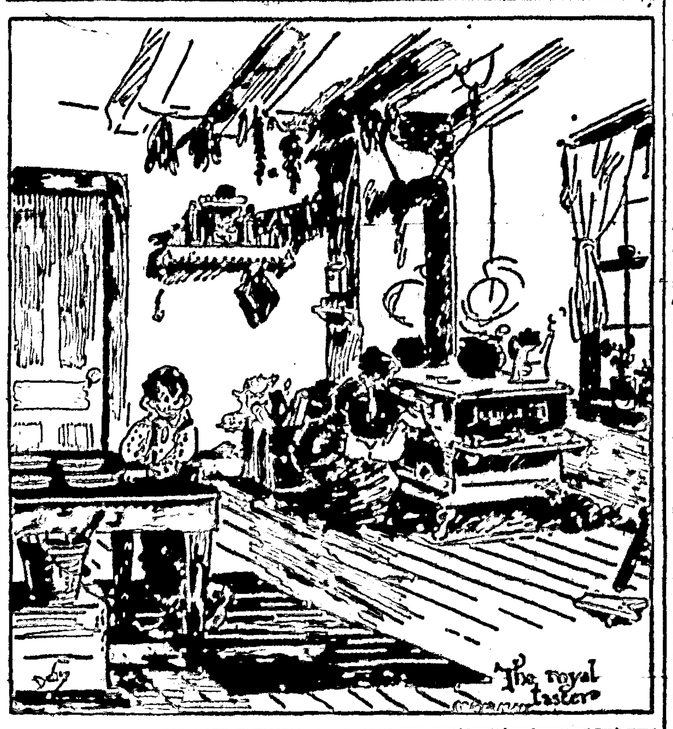
DOES A MAGNET LIFT THINGS

THE exact principle which causes a magnet to take hold of metals and cling to them with a force which overcomes the principle of gravity is, like electricity, one of the unsolved mysteries of nature. We merely know that a piece of iron which has been electrically treated will attract and hold various other metals. The force which it exerts we call "magnetism" and let it go at that—just as we speak of "electricity," "personality" and "radio-activity," all of which are forces which puzzle science and, up to this time, have defied a clear explanation. The most logical explanation would appear to be that an electrically-treated piece of iron gives off a force analogous to that given off by a piece of radium in that it will affect other pieces of metal without materially lessening its own power.

The name magnet is derived from the mineral "magnetite" and this, in turn, is so called because it was first discovered in Magnesia. Magnetite is a natural magnet, of which the loadstone is one of the best-known varieties.

(Copyright.)

SCHOOL DAYS



Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

DO ROUGH WORK FIRST

THERE is nothing delightful about spading the earth to plant a garden. But it has to be done before you can enjoy the garden.

There is nothing pleasant, except to the mathematical mind, about studying geometry or algebra.

But even if you will never use these things in your business life they are necessary to teach you concentration, and the faculty of reasoning. You'll need both concentration and reasoning by and by.

Getting rich across lots is possible, but rare. Getting happiness across lots is impossible. There is no short cut to real success.

You have got to begin by doing vast amounts of hard, uninteresting work before your life shows any results at all.

As you advance, your work will become more interesting—fascinating by and by, if you are really making progress.

Then it will be easy to do. It will be hard for you to tear yourself away from it. But that is a stage that is far in the future.

In the beginning it is all like spading a garden hard, wearisome drudgery, with nothing at the end of the day's work to reward you.

It must be done, just the same, and if you will apply to every day's task the rule that you must apply through life, of doing the rough part first, you will find that it makes for progress, and even ease.

If there is a certain amount of drudgery that must be got through today, tackle it right now, get it done, and you can turn with a clear conscience to something more interesting.

Don't be afraid of tiring yourself by the drudgery. Your brain can stand far more work than you are ever likely to give it without wearing out. And even if it is a little weary at the end of the day, a little relaxation and a good night's sleep will make it as fresh as ever in the morning.

Tackle the rough, dull job and get it out of the way. Leave the afternoon for pleasanter duties, and the afternoon of your life, which is meant for enjoyment, will be left also to more congenial and more satisfying tasks.

(Copyright.)

KIDDIES SIX

By Will M. Maupin

"DOOD MORNIN'."

EACH morning when the sun comes up
To tint the east with red;
When birds sing sweet the day to greet
In branches overhead,
'Tis then I fully realize
I'm rich beyond compare,
For sweet and clear a voice I hear:
"Dood mornin', pop! You dero?"

The cares of day may vest the night
With visions dark and strange;
And through my sleep dark phantoms creep
And dismal doubtings range.
But when the morning sunlight breaks—
Then farewell doubt and care,
For sweet and clear a voice I hear:
"Dood mornin', pop! You dero?"

The day dawns bright and hope revives,
The tasks it brings to me
Seem to be small if but the call
Comes fraught with childish glee.
And light of heart I face the day,
For on its morning air
Comes sweet music my ears to greet:
"Dood mornin', pop! You dero?"

When life is done, its task laid down;
When comes eternity;
I humbly pray the judgment day
Will bring one boon to me.
One boon I ask of Thee, dear Lord—
That in that city fair
My ears shall hear that greeting clear:
"Dood mornin', pop! You dero?"

(Copyright.)

Mother's Cook Book

Four tokens must the bride's cake hold:
A silver shilling and a ring of gold,
A crystal charm, good luck to symbol,
And for the saver's hand a thimble.

GOOD FOOD FOR EVERY DAY

A GOOD chowder for a chilly day is the following:

Onion Chowder.

Cook two cupfuls of finely minced onion in six tablespoonfuls of butter for thirty minutes, or until the onion is soft and yellow, not browned. Add eight potatoes, pared and sliced, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sage, marjoram and other herbs, one quart of water. Cook until the potatoes are tender; add three cupfuls of milk and one cupful of cream. Let come to a boil and serve with pilot crackers.

Old-Fashioned Hard Gingerbread.

Take one cupful each of molasses, sugar and shortening, and one cupful of boiling water. Sift two tablespoonfuls each of ginger and soda with one cupful of flour and add to the mixture. Mix well; add flour to make a stiff dough. Place in a cool place and the next day roll out and cut in squares one-half inch thick and bake.

Round of Beef, Italian Style.

Take a slice of beef from the bottom of the round, about three inches thick. With a sharp, pointed knife make a number of incisions through it and insert in each a slice of bacon, sprinkled with chopped onion and parsley; roll into a tight roll. At least six rolls should be thus inserted. Tie a string around the meat; chop some bacon, with onion and parsley and thyme and sweet marjoram to taste and spread the mixture in the bottom of a stewpan. Brown the meat on both sides and place over the bacon mixture in the saucepan. Pour over one quart of sifted tomato pulp and let stew slowly until the meat is done.

Soft Gingerbread.

Take one cupful each of sugar and molasses, one-half cupful of shortening, one egg, a teaspoonful of salt and three cupfuls of flour. Mix well, then add one cupful of boiling water, in which a teaspoonful of soda has been stirred. Pour into a large dripping pan and bake in a moderate oven.

For a pudding serve the following sauce with the hot gingerbread: Mix one cupful of sugar with one-quarter of a cupful of cornstarch; add one cupful of boiling water and cook until smooth. Flavor with orange rind and juice and, just before taking from the fire, add two tablespoonfuls of butter.

Pineapple Jelly Roll.

Prepare a sponge cake, bake in a large dripping pan. Trim the edges, spread lightly with butter, then cover with pineapple preserves; roll up in a towel and sprinkle the outside of the cake—before cutting—with powdered sugar.

Slices of canned pineapple, drained and cut in small pieces, are fine served in tea instead of lemon.

Nellie Maxwell

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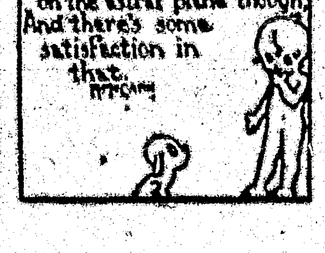
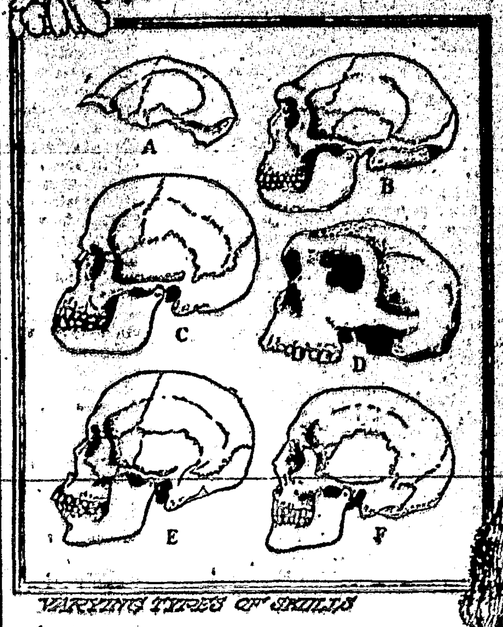
THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

We wander through life
so unsystematized,
We don't know quite what
we are at.
We'll get straightened out
on the astral plane though,
And there's some
satisfaction in
that.



Missing Link Still Missing



VARYING TYPES OF SKULLS

STUDYING RHODESIAN SKULL

HOW OLD?

CIVILIZED man of today is mightily interested in his ancestors—especially in those away back who lived in trees and caves and ate their food raw. Most especially is he interested in that ancestor who was the Missing Link—the connecting link between monkey and man.

Civilized man these days is discovering relics of man pretty far back, but the Missing Link appears still to be missing. That is to say, modern man has not yet succeeded in finding relics of an animal so intermediate between ape and man that he could not be definitely assigned to either.

This search for the Missing Link is going on all over the world, in spite of the fact that there are scientists who boldly avow disbelief in Darwin's theory of the origin of species and in evolution. Some of these scientists believe in spontaneous combustion of life from protoplasm. Some believe that life was introduced upon this earth from another body in space. Just the same, this old earth is being rolled and scraped at the expense of millions to find the Missing Link.

The most recent "find" that is interesting the scientists is a fossilized skull discovered in Northern Rhodesia. The scientists—at least some of them—say that the Darwinian theory that Africa may have been the original home of the human race is greatly strengthened by this skull.

This Rhodesia skull is complete with the exception of the lower jaw. Moreover, a collar bone, a leg bone and a part of a hip bone believed to belong to the skull also have been unearthed, and these may enable anatomists to reconstruct the main parts of the whole Rhodesian skeleton.

The scene of the discovery was the "Bone cave" of the Broken Hill mine already famous for the beauty of its stalactites and stalagmites and for the remarkable fact that the lime of which they were originally composed have been largely replaced by phosphates of zinc and lead.

It was the commercial value of these formations that led to the transformation of this cave into one of the strangest mines ever worked. The floor consisted of a mass of fossilized remains of elephants, lions, leopards, rhinoceri, hippopotami, antelopes, birds, bats and small mammals.

Hundreds of tons of these animal remains had been removed, but no trace of man was discovered until a depth of 60 feet below water level was reached, when the bones described were found surrounded by soft, friable lead conglomerate.

The illustrations show photographs of the Rhodesian skull. In the figure showing varying types of skulls A is that of the so-called Javan ape-man, found in Java in 1894, which lacks a face. B is the skull of the Neanderthal man, so called from the valley in the Rhine province where the first skull of the type was discovered in 1857. C is the skull of the Piltdown man, whose remains were discovered in Sussex, just before the World war. D is the skull of the Rhodesian man. E is the skull of a negro and F the skull of a Kalmuck Tartar, representing existing species of a man.

Joseph McAbe calls the Rhodesian find "the most interesting human bones that have seen the light since science first began to talk about the antiquity of man." He says they are at least half a million years old and bring man nearer to his poor relations, the apes, than he ever was before. And they throw most important new light upon the fascinating story of our evolution. He says, among other things:

We have found the skull and some other bones of the most primitive man known to us.

In this case we need not wait for geologists to quarrel with each other about the age. The skull is one of the most perfectly preserved that we have, and the brainity of the brain that once lodged in that grisly cranium leaps to the eye, as the French say.

Nearest Like Ape.

I take down from the top of my library the whitened skull of a low type of Australian, and compare the two. The Australian is a gentleman, an academician beside this. I run over the photographs of all the primitive human skulls we have, and this old-world African is nearer to the ape than any.

The skull found at Piltdown a few years ago, though 500,000 years old, is too respectable to brook comparison. Only the skull-cap of what is known all over the world as the ape-man of Java comes near it; and the new skull is decidedly inferior.

How did he get to Rhodesia? Here is a large part of the interest of—let us say it frankly—the human race. The nearest skull to this was found in Java; the next nearest in Sussex.

Picture that great triangle in your mind and you get a good idea of the cradle of the human race. Most of us have long held that it was on land which is now below the waves of the Indian Ocean (as we know), a lost bit of Africa which once connected it with India.

The new discovery strongly confirms this, and it will not be pleasant reading for the Americans who have just gone to look for the remains of primitive man in central Asia.

Lemuria, the lost continent to the east of Africa, was probably the region where some accident of time brought man's ancestor down from the nut-laden trees and bade him "work for a living." From that center he would pass easily to Asia and Africa, and he would reach Europe by the route which would bring the Babylonian merchants ages afterward.

R. I. Pocock writes interestingly about the Rhodesian skull in comparison with other prehistoric skulls and in connection with the "Missing Link" in Conquest (London). He says, among other things:

"In an article on man's descent, published in February, 1920, I laid all the stress I could on the importance of man's foot, pointing out that it differs essentially from that of the apes in having the great toe unopposable to the others and bound closely to them so that the foot is functionally perfect as may be for swift bipedal running in the erect position. This modification of the foot is accompanied by long, strong, straight legs, a back hollowed above the loins and a head poised on a vertical neck. In the apes the head is not poised in that way, the back is not hollowed, the legs are short, weak, and bent at the knees, and the foot, instead of being formed for running, is of the climbing type, the great toe being opposable to the others and freely movable.

"But there are other differences present in the skull and teeth. In existing men the brain-case is capacious and highly arched from the brows backwards, the ridges over the brows are absent or comparatively small; the face is small, the jaws protrude but little or not at all, and the chin projects; the palate is short, wide, curved and hollowed above, the teeth are all in contact, and the canines are short, so that the jaw is capable of moving from side to side, like a cow's, during mastication. In the apes, on the other hand, the brain-case is comparatively small and but little arched from the brows backwards, the brow-ridges are massive, the jaws are large and projecting, and the chin recedes; the palate is long, narrow, straight-sided and flatter above; the canine teeth are long, and the jaws are incapable of moving sideways, mastication being effected by upward movement of the lower jaw. There is, however, one point connected with these differences which I wish to impress upon you. Existing races differ from each other considerably in the size and shape of the brain-case, the development of the brow-ridges, the projection of the jaws, the size of the teeth, and the shape of the palate; but, so far as I am aware, they do not differ appreciably, if at all, in the structure of the spine, of the legs and of the feet, the parts subservient to exclusively bipedal progression in the upright attitude.

"Now the so-called 'missing link' should be an animal so partaking of the characters of the ape and man, an intermediate between the two, that he could not be definitely assigned to either. Let us now see if that claim can be made for any of the extinct forms of man hitherto recorded.

"A great many fossil men have been discovered who do not differ in any essential respects from men of the present day. These show that our species is of great antiquity; and there is evidence that he inhabited Europe in mid-Pleistocene times, and overlapped both in time and distribution and no doubt exterminated another species called Neanderthal Man from the locality where his first remains were discovered in 1857. Since that year other skeletons have been unearthed in Gibraltar, Croatia, and elsewhere, and we have a tolerably good idea what these men were like. Professor Huxley, in 1890, wrote of them: 'They were short of stature, but powerfully built, with strong, curiously curved thigh-bones, the lower end of which are so fashioned that they must have walked with a bend at the knees. Their long, depressed skulls had very strong brow-ridges; their lower jaws, of brutal depth and solidity, sloped away from the teeth downwards and backwards.' To this we may add that there is very little doubt that this man walked with a much more shambling, slouching gait than we do. Nevertheless, his brain was far larger than that of any ape.

"Our knowledge of other extinct forms of the human family is much less complete. One which was, and is still, the subject of much controversy is the famous Piltdown man, whose remains were discovered in Sussex just before the recent war. Anthropologists admit the skull to be genuinely human and of a much higher type than that of Neanderthal man on account of the more rounded top of the head. Nevertheless, this man was geologically older than Neanderthal man. The lower jaw is not like a man's but a chimpanzee's, and some of the ablest American osteologists claim it to have belonged to a chimpanzee, and therefore deny its connection with the brain-case. English anthropologists, on the other hand, believe the jaw and the brain-case to have come from the same individual. There the matter must rest until further discoveries settle the question under dispute.

"Difficulties of a somewhat similar nature beset the determination of a third species, known as Pithecanthropus (the ape-man), which was found in Java in 1894. The brain was inferior in size to that of any known man, living or extinct, but surpassed that of any ape. Near this skull-top were discovered a few teeth and a thigh-bone, the latter resembling so closely the thigh of modern man as to leave no reasonable doubt that if the skull-top and thigh-bone were owned by the same individual, this Javan species walked erect as we do; and since that is usually assumed to be the case we see that the human type of leg was perfected before the skull in human evolution.

"From another source we now know this to have been so; and that source is the fragmentary skeleton of Rhodesian man recently discovered buried in a cave of Broken Hill, in Rhodesia. In this man the leg bones were typically human, but the top of the skull is very little vaulted and shows scarcely a trace of forehead, a defect partly due to the immense development of the brow-ridges. The face is very broad across the eyes, and very high from the edge of the orbit down to the lower margin of the jaw bone, which is massive and prominent. Nevertheless, the palate and teeth and other cranial features are human in type.

"An answer can now be given to your question: 'Have researches into the past history of man revealed the existence of a species combining to such an extent the characters of apes and man as to deserve the title "Missing Link"?' The answer is emphatically 'No.' Admittedly, every one of the species above enumerated shows in a varying degree ape-like characters more or less lost in existing man; but so far as the material available warrants an opinion, they all belong unmistakably to the human family. Even the so-called ape-man of Java, which has the most ape-like skull-top of all, must be classified as a man on account of the structure of his legs. The same would apply, in my opinion, to the Rhodesian man, even if his skull and teeth were much more ape-like than they are.

"Although it is probable that none of the extinct men above mentioned stands in the direct line of our descent, being our 'cousins' rather than our ancestors, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the progenitor of existing man must have been a hideous, brutal-looking being judged by our standard of beauty. You can visualize him without my help. You may see traces of him cropping up as reversions in all sorts of people, and perhaps it may interest you to know what are 'high' and 'low' characters in the people you meet and amuse you to detect them in your friends. You may, generally speaking, regard as 'low' characters: a retreating forehead with thickened brow; eyes small and deeply sunk; nose with low bridge, thickened at the end and expanded round the nostrils; cheek-bones high; jaws massive and projecting; chin retreating; lower incisor teeth meeting the upper edge to edge; ear with a flattened upper rim and well-defined 'Darwin's lobe.' On the other hand, a high forehead without brow thickening; large and moderately sunk eyes; a nose with a high bridge and not thickened at the end or expanded round the nostrils; low cheek bones; small vertical jaws; a prominent chin; lower incisor teeth closing behind the upper; ear with a well-curled rim and indistinct 'Darwin's lobe'—these may be taken as 'light' characters indicating suppression of ancestral traits in our physiognomy. If you look at the Greek statues you will see that, without the stimulus of a knowledge of anthropology, the Greek conception of human beauty led to the chiseling of features of a 'high' type, as different as can be from those of primitive man."

FELT SHE HAD BEEN DECEIVED

Youthful Attendant at Dinner of Society of Pioneers Assured of a Distinct Grievance.

The yearly dinner of the Indiana Society of Pioneers, held in a hotel in Indianapolis a few weeks ago, was attended by many friends of the society, one of whom was a little girl. The mother had told the child before they started to the dinner that the occasion was a meeting of the Pioneers—she pronounced the word with emphasis—and that the little miss must be a lady indeed. The child repeated the new word after her mother, and chuckled unaccountably. A few minutes later, while the mother was making ready for their start to the meeting place, the child again muttered, "Pioneers, Pioneers," and chuckled again. "Have they really, mamma?" she said. The mother did not clearly understand, and she was in a hurry. She thought her daughter was uttering some mere childish vagary.

"Of course, dear. And you mustn't laugh," she said.

In due time the Pioneers, their guests and the little lady who had laughed were gathered in the banquet room. The child's face was unwontedly serious. She even wore a disappointed look, as she scanned the countenances of group after group at the snowy tables. At last, in the candor of childish conviction, she seized two fingers of her mamma's left hand and claimed the maternal ear.

"Why, mamma, they haven't, they haven't, either," she declared.

"What darling? Haven't what?"

"The people here—they haven't got pie on their ears—not even just a little dab, not one!"

Each of Germany's blinded soldiers is provided with an official "caretaker" and a specially trained dog.