

Rubber Is King In Kelantan



Milking a Rubber Tree.

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

RUBBER has been uppermost in American thoughts and conversation in recent months. British control of the rubber orchards of the Malay peninsula has made it possible greatly to raise the price which America, greatest of consumers, must pay. In Great Britain's rubber control system, Kelantan, one of the unfederated Malay states under British suzerainty, is perhaps the most important single factor.

Think of the Malay peninsula as an elongated Florida tacked on southeast Asia. Singapore shall be Key West; then the southern boundary of Kelantan is approximately in the position of Orlando and the northern boundary is 160 miles above, that is, at Jacksonville, Fla. Kelantan is 60 miles deep, which is a trifle more than half the width of Florida. Since Kelantan lies five degrees from the equator, it would be quite willing to trade mountains for a bit of Florida's latitude.

Miami had a 14-inch fall of rain recently, which seems to put it in the running with Kelantan, where over 100 inches fall annually in the plateau district. When the figures are all in Florida's average, will be shown only one-third as great. Kelantan's steep climate swaths its hills in the densest tropical forests. The jungle is matted above ground and matted below. An American surveyor boring for a bridge pier cut through 100 feet of crushed and rotting leaves and branches to find the bottom obstructed by a rotting trunk of a forest monarch that may have fallen more than a century before.

Green is tyrant in Kelantan. A native will cut out a garden plot in the jungle. By dint of industry he can keep the jungle back for two years' crops of tapoca root. Two years' abandonment results in a growth ten feet high, impenetrable without an ax. Acres of Virginia farms abandoned during the Civil war support 80-foot pine trees, but one can still identify the old corn rows. Ten years after the Kelantan garden patch is surrendered only the practiced eye can distinguish the spot from natural jungle.

Not All Jungle. But not all of Kelantan is jungle. The plain of the northeast, one of the largest level regions in the whole peninsula, affords views where there are no trees to be seen for miles; only rice beds glistening like windows of an enormous hothouse and grass pastures for cattle. Even the disordered jungle is giving way to ordered rows of rubber trees. Rubber is now the most valuable export of Kelantan. Two other tree products, coconuts and betel nuts, figure heavily in its trade. Hotel nuts are a chewing gum substitute of the Orient.

Kelantan offers a handy example of the East Indies before and after European intervention. Kelantan has been made safer for the ordinary native citizen and his family and a greater share of the profits of the citizen's toll come to him. The native conception of municipal government can be understood best by imagining a parallel political system set up in an American corn-belt town. As the first place the mayor would regard the community solely as a source of wealth for himself, although he would not live there but instead in Chicago. Neither would he take the responsibility for governing the town or collecting the taxes for himself, since he could farm out that work to an exacting foreigner. In Kelantan the foreigner would be a Chinese.

Anyone in the community who committed a crime would be haled before a court in another city. Since the chief ends of justice, Kelantan style, are to support the judges, half the damages and costs, together with what terrorism, bribery and blackmail could exact, would go to these digni-

ties. Once in jail the citizen's chance of getting out would be small indeed.

Evils Wiped Out. British intervention in Kelantan has wiped away most evils of this medieval system, which was far worse in practice than anything Europe ever knew in the blackest centuries of the dark ages. Even the native ruler, who is still nominal head of the state, reigns in greater luxury, because he actually gets the taxes he levies, although the British adviser has slashed the amount he may levy. Kelantan has railroad service with Bangkok and Singapore now. A branch line came in from the north as far as the capital, Kota Bharu. Another finger line stretched toward it from the south. The fingers have joined and Kelantan's prosperity is assured, for where the railroad goes in Malay peninsula rubber goes.

The rubber grown in Kelantan, as well as that of the orchards of the other Malay states, Java and Ceylon, is of the famous Para type. It is named from the city in Brazil, formerly the world's greatest market for "wild" rubber. It was from the jungles inland from Para that seeds and plants were taken secretly to build up the cultivated rubber industry of the East.

There are other useful rubbers besides Para, and, with one exception, the East does not control these. While Para rubber is an orchard crop, the other commercial rubbers, gutta percha, balata and chicle, have not been tamed to straight rows. As Para rubber was sought twenty years ago, so these others must be wrested from the wild jungle today. Indians do the work in Central and South America and native Malay tribes do it in the Far East.

Find New Usefulness. Singapore, Britain's key port of the East Indies, is the world market for gutta percha, one of the most important other rubbers, just as it is for Para rubber. Big "percha" trees which natives slash for "gutta" (gum) are found in the jungle forests of Indo-China, Siam, Malay States and in adjacent islands, although plantation cultivation is coming in. Gutta percha still commands the commercial field it first invaded, submarine cable insulation. Of recent years it has found a new usefulness closer home. Golf balls combine gutta percha and another rubber; the interior is wound with Para rubber thread; the whole is bound in a gutta percha sheath. Still another rubber is balata, found in the jungles of Brazil. Balata is a heavy, stiff rubber. It is obtained from the hollow tree in the same manner as the world's entire supply of fine "hevea" (or Para) rubber was once harvested in the Amazon valley. The demand for balata to make rubber belting has in part compensated for the blight brought on the Amazon trade by the East Indies' capture of the Para rubber business.

Strangely enough, chicle, the basis of chewing gum, is a sort of rubber, and a close relative of balata. Over ten million pounds of chicle came from Yucatan and British Honduras last year. Indirectly the American people's demand for chewing gum has boosted the cause of archeology, since many of the Maya ruins have been discovered by chicle hunters. The standing reward for discovery of forgotten, jungle-enslaved cities which one scientist offered to chicle gatherers brought many finds.

These are the main commercial rubbers. Each has a different quality. There are many others which give more or less good rubber more or less generously. Latex plants are typical of many plant families in their distribution. Quite differently from the human race, the most ambitious members of the rubber family inhabit the tropics.

5 Children Are Born to Couple in Year

Charlottesville, Ill.—Mrs. Leslie Hobbs of this city has added five members to the Cass county population within a year. She is thirty years old. On January 30, 1925, she gave birth to triplets and less than a year later she again came to the front with a pair of twins. There are four other children in the family.

IS CREMATED TO "MERRY WIDOW" AIR

Shipbuilder's Directions Followed at Rites.

London.—To the ill of gay music, including strains from "The Merry Widow" waltz, the coffin of Alexander M. Carlisle, famous shipbuilder and friend of the former kaiser, was taken from the chapel at the Golden Green crematorium into the furnace chamber for cremation. The ceremony was arranged by Mr. Carlisle himself a few weeks ago, when he knew his death was near. He paid in advance for his own cremation and had the receipt framed. He also settled the fee of the funeral organist.

"I have no fear of death," he said. "I want nobody to grieve. Therefore I have paid for and instructed the organist to play the waltz from 'The Merry Widow.'"

There were no formal religious rites, no hymns and no prayers. About a dozen mourners were in the chapel, including Mr. Carlisle's daughter, the Baroness Von Versen. In the midst of the unusual ceremony she collapsed.

Dying Surgeon Bares "Humbug" at Funeral

Marion, Ohio.—Dr. Benjamin Merrill Ricketts, sixty-eight years old, of Mount Gilead, internationally famous surgeon, made this unusual death-bed request of an old friend, Dr. A. R. Hub: "I'll have no minister, no priest, no humbug. Cremate my body and scatter the ashes over the graves of my mother and father." Doctor Ricketts announced that the unusual request will be carried out. The body was taken to Cincinnati for cremation. The ashes will then be taken to Proctorville, Lawrence county, and strewn over the graves of Doctor Ricketts' mother and father. Doctor Ricketts was known throughout the world as an authority on surgery of the heart, lungs and throat. He was born May 20, 1858, at Proctorville, Lawrence county. He attended Ohio Wesleyan university and took postgraduate medical courses at Miami Medical college, Columbia university and the Skin and Cancer hospital, New York city.

Takes 20 Minutes to Apply Georgia's Seal

Atlanta, Ga.—Twenty minutes are required for an expert to attach the great seal of Georgia to a document. Only a couple of seconds are necessary for the process in other states. The difference is between the seal of 1790, which the state still uses, and the seal of modern invention. Sealing wax is rolled into thin wafers when Georgia's seal is made ready for operation. Oiled paper, cut circular in form, the exact size of the die, with serrated edges, next is laid upon each side of the wax wafer. At the same time ribbons are inserted between the wafer and the paper disks. The wafer then is placed between the plates of the die and stamped tightly, leaving the device imprinted on either side of the soft wax and revealed, like an engraving, on the glazed paper. This is attached by narrow ribbons to the document of state, forming what is known as a wax pendant.

Prayer Fails to Cure His Talking—Fine Does

Hagerstown, Md.—When prayer failed to cure Jesse W. Weaver, Jr., of talking during services in the Church of God at Samples Manor, near here, members of the congregation took heroic measures. Three members of the congregation seized Weaver during services one night and brought him to the police court here. A fine of \$14, which the justice assessed, was paid. Members of the congregation said that Weaver talked continually during services. They prayed for him, begged him to desist, and finally threatened him, they said, but without success.

Pays for View

Tarrytown, N. Y.—John D. Rockefeller has paid \$3,500 to prevent a reservoir obstructing his view from his Pocantico Hills estate. The village has changed the site, with John D. defraying the difference in cost.

Putting Permitted

New Paltz, N. Y.—Any summer visitors to the Catskills who care to pet here may do so. A proposal to turn off the lights on moonlight nights was carried in an election.

Tootie Missing

Nome, Alaska.—Tootie, an Eskimo woman who helped Stefansson and Atanandson, is missing. The last seen of her was when an ice cake was carrying her out in Berlin sea.

SAY MAN HELD LITTLE CHILD ON RED HOT STOVE

Brooklyn Bricklayer Is Arrested on Charge Made by the Mother.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Jeremiah Sheehan, forty-two, a bricklayer, is charged with having held his three-year-old daughter, Nora, on top of a hot stove in their home, 106 Calyer street, Brooklyn, until she screamed with pain.

Severely burned about the legs and back, the girl is in Greenpoint hospital in a serious condition. Meanwhile, Mrs. Sheehan, soon to become a mother for the fourth time, and her other two children are being cared for by the Brooklyn Children's society.

Neighbors told detectives they heard the child's screams a few minutes after the father entered, and rushed in to find Nora crying hysterically.



Held His Daughter on Top of Hot Stove.

with burns covering the lower part of her body. Mrs. Sheehan returned and took all three children to the home of Mrs. Mary O'Rourke, a friend, of 123 Milton street, Brooklyn. Later, the two women went to Magistrate Dooley, who informed the Children's society of their charges. Sheehan, arrested as he returned from work, denied having burned his daughter. He was arraigned in Bridge Plaza court.

Law Forbids Rich Man to Move Wife's Body

Paris.—Sir Basil Zaharoff, reputed to be the richest man in Europe, and popularly credited with being the largest stockholder in the Monte Carlo casino, must bow to the regulation of the Monaco principality in the drafting of which he was greatly instrumental, and cannot remove the body of his wife, who died in February, for final burial at his chateau at Bellcourt, France, until a month hence. The ordinance provides that a body shall not be removed from the principality until six weeks after death. It was promulgated with the object of putting an end to sensational stories about the bodies of gamblers who had committed suicide being smuggled out of Monaco. One of the first to come under its application is the "mystery man of Europe."

Gossip Sends Woman to Death With Son

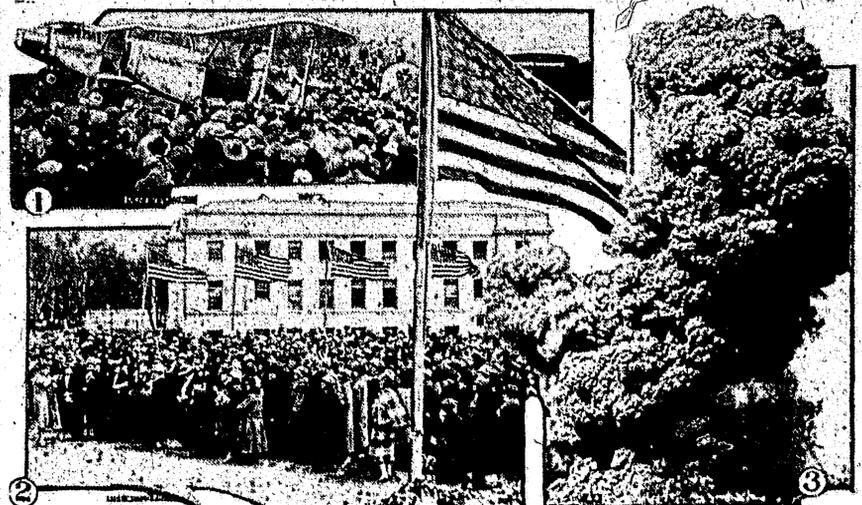
New York.—The waters of the Kill Van Kull, off Ballo's Snug Harbor, Staten Island, tossed up the body of Mrs. Minna Silvert, washing it ashore at Fort Wadsworth. The woman and her four-year-old son, Otto, disappeared eight days ago from her home in New Brighton, Staten Island. The boy's body was found two days later. Because a male friend, fond of little Otto, escorted the two home from a theater one night, the neighborhood scented a scandal. The mother was openly insulted on the street. She couldn't stand the torture; so, clasping her son in her arms, she leaped into the icy waters.

Whips Bear Barehanded, Quiets Carnival Panic

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Patrolman Ray Shorter grabbed an enraged bear around the neck here, threw him to the floor and held him until he was jaded with ropes, thereby quieting a panic at a lodge carnival and preventing the bear from escaping from the hall. The bear clawed and bit Joseph Short, his keeper, during the performance and started for the door. Women screamed and a rush for the exit started. Short was taken to a hospital with a wound in the abdomen. Shorter was clawed but not seriously hurt.

Haven for Bachelors

Boise, Idaho.—Owyhee county affords a haven for bachelors. In four years only two marriage licenses have been recorded in the county, which has a population of 4,000.



1—Scene at the starting of the first air-mail plane from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City. 2—Daughters of the American Revolution in their continental congress in Washington. 3—Tremendous explosion of lava, smoke, dust and rocks when Kilauea volcano in Hawaii erupted, pouring lava down the mountain side to the sea.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Senate Ratifies Settlement of Italy's Debt—Turkey Alarmed by Mussolini.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

SETTLEMENT of Italy's war debt to the United States, as arranged by the joint debt commissions, was finally approved by the senate, despite the efforts of a considerable number of both parties led by Senators Borah and Reed. The vote in favor of the funding of the debt was 54 to 33. Reed of Missouri voted in the affirmative in order that he might make, next day, a quite useless motion to reconsider so that Senator Howell's amendments might be debated.

The Italian agreement provides for the funding of a debt of \$2,012,000,000, including principal and accrued interest, over a period of 62 years. During the first five years Italy is to pay \$5,000,000 annually without interest. After the first five years interest is fixed at one-eighth of 1 per cent for ten years and then increases, for successive ten-year periods, to one-fourth of 1 per cent, one-half of 1 per cent, three-fourths of 1 per cent, 1 per cent, and, for the last seven years, 2 per cent.

When the agreement is fully carried out, for an original debt of \$1,648,000,000 the United States will have received during the period a total of \$2,407,000,000, of which \$759,000,000 is interest.

The calculation that the Italian funding represents a settlement of 28 cents on the dollar is based on the difference between interest paid by Italy for 62 years and the 4% per cent paid by the United States government to Liberty bond holders who furnished the money for the war loans.

Consideration of the debt settlements with Belgium and other minor countries was begun by the senate, with every prospect that the terms agreed upon would be ratified. Dispatches from Paris said Premier Briand had informed the foreign affairs committee of the French senate that Ambassador Berenger and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon had agreed in principle on a plan for funding the French debt. It was understood the political and commercial debts would be merged and that France would pay annuities, beginning at \$25,000,000 and rising to \$100,000,000, until 62 years have elapsed. While the "safeguard clause" is to be abandoned, France's capacity to pay at any time in the future might be revised on the basis of the amount it was possible to collect from Germany.

REPRESENTATIVE GORMAN of Illinois, who said he wanted to have his colleagues in other states from being defeated on the World court issue as was Senator McKinley, offered in the house a resolution repudiating the Burton resolution approving American adhesion to the World court, passed by the house a year ago. The Gorman resolution would have the house of representatives express the hope that the United States will immediately take the necessary steps to keep out and stay out of the World court. The resolution provides further that the house "express its disapproval of the League of Nations and its agency, the World court, and declares that it will not make any appropriation for dues or other expenditures of the United States as an integral part of the discredited World court or of the British seven-votes-four-one League of Nations."

Secretary of State Kellogg, expressing the administration view that no new agreement is necessary to give effect to the conditions and reservations on which the United States is prepared to adhere to the permanent court of international justice, has formally declined to send a delegate to Geneva in September to explain those conditions and reservations to the conference of the forty-eight signatory powers of the court. He pointed out that the senate reservations provide specifically that they must be accepted by an exchange of notes be-

tween the United States and each of the powers and said he saw no difficulty in the way of securing the assent of each signatory in this way. Greece already has accepted the American reservations.

BENITO MUSSOLINI and his Italian empire plans continue to excite and disturb the Old world. The latest story is that Italy and Greece have made a secret treaty directed against Turkey and that if they are able to carry out their plans Italy will get a large slice of southern Asia Minor including the port of Selynt and that Greece will recover Smyrna and Constantinople and the contiguous territory. Jugo-Slavia is to be given a piece of Albania, all of which country she wants. England's neutrality it is hoped can be obtained through support of her claims to Mosul and promises to end the Fascist agitation in India; and the assistance of France is to be the price of help in the pacification of the Druzes in Syria.

That there is something in this story is indicated by the alarm manifested by Turkey. She has been cutting out her classes of recruits for intensive military training, and great military maneuvers are to be held by President Mustapha Kemal Pasha next month in western Asia Minor. Extensive fortification against the Greeks along the Thracian frontier is reported. Naturally, Turkey is eagerly seeking British support. It was said in London that Sir Austen Chamberlain left Ankara know that if it wanted real protection it must join the League of Nations as soon as possible. The Ankara government is divided, some leaders favoring the plan to yield to England in the matter of Mosul, and others urging that the support of Russia be accepted and the British defied. Kemal is said to be of the latter party.

FEDERAL officers, bishops and other clergymen, heads of reform organizations and various other persons followed one another in rapid succession before the senate committee to tell of the benefits wrought by prohibition and to decry the suggestion of weakening the enforcement law. United States District Attorney Edwin A. Olson of Chicago was one of the witnesses, and he at least succeeded in arousing the anger of Chicago's officials. Making vigorous charges of lax enforcement of the criminal laws in Chicago, he said it was safer for a man there to commit daylight robbery with a gun than to violate the Volstead act, and added that that act has not yet had an honest chance in Chicago and that prior to 1923 it had no chance whatever.

"I do not know," he said, "how many still are operating in Chicago, but there are many. It is safe to assume, however, that there is not a still of importance in any police precinct that is not known to the police in that precinct and that it would not be a very big job for 5,000 policemen to pull out by the roots every outlaw still in Chicago in twenty-four hours."

He said the citizens of Chicago have not "intestinal fortitude enough to provide themselves with the kind of local government that will send murderers and robbers where they belong."

In a fine frenzy of rage Mayor Dwyer, accompanied by Chief of Police Collins, started at once for Washington and in the last hours of the hearing they told the senators that Mr. Olson was a prevaricator and, in effect, was "all wet." He asserted the only men in Chicago who tried honestly to enforce the Volstead act were Chief Collins and himself, and that Mr. Olson never did act until they forced him to do so.

Dr. J. M. Doren, chief chemist for General Andrews, presented figures to show that District Attorney Buckner of New York grossly exaggerated the amount of industrial alcohol diverted to illegal uses. Father Curran of Wilkesbarre contradicted the testimony of Father Kasacun concerning conditions in the anthracite region. Charles Steitz denied that organized labor was a unit for modification of the Volstead act. And S. L. Strivings, representative of the National Grange, testified the farmers were for strict enforcement, admitting under cross-examination that they would be opposed to repeal of section 29 which permits farmers to make wine and cider for their own use. These were

only a few of the more important of the many witnesses heard.

New York's legislature passed a bill for a state referendum on whether congress should modify the enforcement act to permit the manufacture, sale and use of beverages not in fact intoxicating, as determined in accordance with the laws of the respective states.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York handed down a decision which seriously affects the rum treaties with Great Britain and Norway and may even render them invalid. The decision held that the treaties under which the government had been boarding vessels within an hour's steaming distance of the coast do not constitute a law extending territorial limits of the United States beyond the three-mile limit. It was rendered in dismissing the libel proceedings brought by the government against the Scagland, a Norwegian vessel, and the Diamantina, which flew the British flag.

PEKING'S negotiations of the French, Spanish and Irish representatives reached a deadlock and the conference was adjourned indefinitely to permit the delegates to get further instructions from their governments. Meanwhile a truce was declared in Morocco, which may, however, be broken at any moment. General Simon, chief of the French delegation, says France is determined to make peace with the Muslims. He declared: "Our firm intention is not to resume war, despite certain misunderstandings and exceptions taken by the British delegation in their communique. We shall resume war only if we are absolutely driven to it."

PEKING'S fate and that of the Chinese government hangs in the balance. When the national army abandoned the capital President Yuan resumed the control but a day or two later, as troops from Marshal Chang's Manchurian army entered the city he fled to Tientsin with his adherents. Marshal Wu Pei-fu has not, at this writing, declared himself and remains with his forces outside Peking. Public bodies are urging that he and Chang get together and form a government, but in Canton it is predicted that the two marshals will clash and that complete chaos in northern China will result. The Canton government sees in this a chance to overthrow militarism and unite the country on the principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

DAUGHTERS of the American Revolution, holding their thirty-fifth continental congress, were addressed by President Coolidge, who called special attention to the increasing disregard for voting, warning that it threatened the doom of the republic. "The perilous aspect of this situation," said the President, "lies in its insidiousness. With the broadening of popular powers, the direct election of practically all public officials, and the direct nomination of most of them, there is no opportunity for an expression of the public will except at the ballot box. We are placing our reliance on the principle of self-government. But if the people fail to vote, a government will be developed which is not their government."

Mrs. Alfred Brossenau of Connecticut was elected president general of the society without opposition.

ODEN T. McCLURG of Chicago, wealthy head of the publishing house that bears his name and one of the country's leading explorers and yachtsmen, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage soon after returning from a trip to Yucatan. During the war he was a lieutenant commander in the navy and chief of staff for Captain Moffett at the Great Lakes station. Another notable death of the week was that of Sir Squire Bancroft, veteran actor-manager who was known as the dean of the English stage.

TRIAL of Col. A. S. Williams of the Marines by court-martial in San Diego on charges of intoxication preferred by Gen. Smedley Butler is believed to have resulted in his conviction, though the verdict has not been made public. The case attracted wide attention because at the time of the alleged offense General Butler had just been the colonel's guest at a party where cocktails were served.

Taking the Profit Out of War

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

Reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly.

The February issue of the Atlantic Monthly carried a paper by Mr. Slaley Huddleston dealing with the general subject of "taking the profit out of war," which Mr. Huddleston called "An American Plan for Peace." The first-quoted phrase was put into the language by the War Industries Board toward the close of the World War through its efforts to eliminate all war profits. Mr. Huddleston's article came to the attention of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board and administrator of the non-profit plan, and (as he writes us), since it seemed to indicate a growing interest in the idea, induced him to invoke practical means to bring about a full comprehension of taking the profit out of war in the various great countries of the world. To this end he responded to a suggestion of Mr. Owen D. Young, of the Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University, that he establish a course of lectures there to expound the War Industries Board plan in detail. Later he will proceed to make similar arrangements at leading universities in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan. Agreeing with Mr. Baruch that the subject calls for public knowledge and discussion, it was natural for the Atlantic to turn to him for the following paper.—THE EDITORS OF THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

War was once described as Prussia's most profitable industry. It needs only a scant examination of history to learn that other countries were open to the same indictment. The methods of the Robber Barons did not pass with the end of feudalism. Annexation by conquest did not cease. But when America entered the World War President Wilson fathered a doctrine that shall always govern us—that never a foot of territory would be added to our boundaries by force.

So, as America has taken the lead toward making impossible national profit through war, it too may be America's privilege to point the way toward making impossible individual profit through war. To take the profit out of war is to take a long step toward creating an economic detestation of war. The experience of the United States in the World War affords a basis for the belief that the plan herein discussed is practical. In fact, it is more than a belief—it is a certainty, although not widely known.

The world is such a busy place, and the radius of human activity has been so greatly enlarged because of modern inventions, that it is not strange that there are but few people who are conversant with what was quietly but effectively taking place in this country in the mobilization and use of its material resources in the World War—a process that would have eventually eliminated all improper profits. Strength is given to the public advocacy of industrial mobilization made by both President Harding and President Coolidge—Mr. Coolidge as recently as last October in his Omaha speech in the American Legion—by the fact that the plan they advocated as a part of the regular national war agencies had once been set up and successfully operated under the War Industries Board.

Proceeding the President's recent clear exposition of this subject, some degree of public interest had been engendered by an exchange of letters between Owen D. Young (of Duquesne plan fame), in behalf of the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations, and the writer. The correspondence resulted in the establishment of lectures at the Page School (of Johns Hopkins University) on this theme. Previously the Atlantic Monthly printed an article by Slaley Huddleston, who pointed out that Europe saw great strides toward peace in the American idea of "taking the profit out of war" in a systematic way. His basic reference was to the plan of the War Industries Board.

The resources of a country might be referred to as the five M's: (1) man power; (2) money; (3) maintenance or food; (4) material resources (including raw materials, manufacturing facilities, transportation, fuel and power); and (5) morale. The intelligence with which the first four are directed and co-ordinated as a whole will determine the fifth, the morale of the community.

In the war emergency it early became evident to those who were charged with the responsibility of mobilizing the resources that there was a just sentiment among the people against profiteering. Profiteering might be wilful and profit making

might be involuntary; but, whatever its form, there was a just determination it should cease. So it became necessary to fix prices where the supply was limited.

Whenever the government created a shortage by its demands, prices were fixed, not only for the Army, Navy and the Allies, but for the civilian population as well. And in addition to price fixing on war essentials (such as steel, wool, copper, and so forth), the balance after the war program had been filled, was rationed or distributed according to the priority needs of the various civilian demands. In other words, where the price of the product of an industry was fixed that industry had to deliver the part which the government did not need to the civilian population, not in the way the industry chose, but as the government directed.

It must be remembered that when the war came there was no adequate preparation. Indeed, it is doubted by the best authorities whether any effective form of preparation then known would have been of much avail in view of the widespread and engulfing results of the war and the lack of knowledge of the various instruments of destruction which were being developed and which it became necessary to combat.

Our own Army had several divisions competing one with another for materials, transportation, housing, and so forth. On top of that there prevailed the demands of the Shipping Board, with the slogan that ships would win the war, and of the Food Administration, with the slogan that food would win the war. Further, there was the Railroad Administration with its need for material and labor, and finally there was the feverish quest for labor and supplies on the part of the munition makers—all competing for labor, money, materials, transportation, fuel, power, and each insisting on the greater importance of its activity. All this while the labor supply was being lessened by the flow of men into the Army.

While an endeavor was being made to bring order out of chaos, the great undertaking had to be on. Men, ships, munitions, food, material, had to be provided. Old organizations, bureaus and traditions had to be met and changed, but not destroyed until the new was set up. The wonder of it all is, not that there were so many mistakes, but that so much was accomplished.

At the time we entered the war prices were at their peak, and tending higher because of the war's insatiable demands. The problem was not alone to secure the materials and labor and to stop the confusion, but to do it in such a way that the morale of the people would be maintained. The prices of some things, like steel and copper, were fixed far below prevailing rates, and the wages of labor in those industries were standardized. The more highly organized an industry, the easier it was to arrange. Order did not commence to appear until the Army funneled its needs through one man sitting with a section of the War Industries Board, and until the Navy, Shipping Board, Allies and Railroad Administration did likewise. Each department satisfied its requirements through a central authoritative body. This was called the War Industries Board, controlling and directing all materials and co-ordinating through its chairman the whole system of governmental and civilian supply and demand. It was created by executive order in March of the year 1918.

Briefly, this board endeavored to mobilize the industries of America so that the fighting forces of the Allied and associated nations could draw from the United States—the last reservoir of men, materials and money—the things needed for the winning of the war at the time the things were needed and with the least dislocation of industry and the least disturbance of the civilian population.

Continued in an early issue.

GIVES WAY.

The Baptist Sunday School will give way Sunday, May 9, to the Mothers' Day program that will be held on Spring Ranch on that date. Conveyances for all who wish to attend the program will be ready at the church at nine o'clock Sunday morning, and we wish to urge on all to try to attend with us and honor the most sacred day to us all.

The Sunshine Pharmacy will furnish carnations for all attending from here, red ones for the living mothers and white ones in remembrance of those who have passed on. All who may have no means of conveyance will communicate with J. W. Hall, Doxson.

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
16-184 Western Newspaper Union

Lesson for May 9

ABRAHAM AND THE KINGS

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 14:1-24.
GOLDEN TEXT—In all these we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us.—Rom. 8:37.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Abraham Saves Lot From Danger.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Abraham Rescues Lot.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Abraham's Courage and Generosity.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Victory Through Faith and Courage.

Lot Taken Captive (14:1-12)

Lot's misfortune was due to his selfishness in choosing the best land regardless of the moral risks in his associations (13:10, 11). The Jordan valley was very fertile, but a place of moral snares because Sodom was there. Frequently fine pasture for cattle contains poisonous growth. Lot's trouble was not primarily because he was a bad man, but because of his associations. The steps taken for an escape are shown in chapter 13 were:

1. He lifted up his eyes and beheld (v. 10).
2. He chose him all the plain (v. 11).
3. He dwelt in the cities of the plain (v. 12).
4. He pitched his tent toward Sodom (v. 13).
5. He dwelt in Sodom (14:12).
6. He sat in the gate of Sodom (14:10).
7. Abraham Rescues Lot (14:10).
8. News brought to Abraham (v. 13).
9. Abraham was in a place of safety. Just why the man who had escaped came to Abraham with the news we do not know. Perhaps Lot had requested him to tell Abraham of his misfortune, making known the fact of his kinship and through him appealing for help.

2. Abraham in pursuit (vv. 14, 15). Abraham, the great-hearted, forgot Lot's selfishness and ingratitude, organized his servants and by a night attack defeated the enemy. Abraham might just have left Lot to his fate, but because Lot was his brother he forgot his wrongs.

3. Lot rescued (v. 16). Not only was Lot saved, but the women and his goods were rescued. Because Abraham was separate from Sodom he was able to save his brother. The one who is separate from the world has power to overcome it, while the one who is joined to the world is helpless and is carried away with its ruin.

III: The Ministry of Melchizedek (vv. 17-20)

Melchizedek, a mysterious person, suddenly appears on the scene. His name signifies "king of righteousness." He was also king of Salem. Salem means peace. The name is descriptive of his office, better than a proper name. He is a type of Christ. The following features are suggested by A. T. Pierson:

1. He represents a primitive universal faith, unadulterated, untrunking and surviving the Levitical.
2. He was the priest of the Most High God—no more comprehensive name than Jehovah.
3. His order of priesthood was not local or temporary, but universal and permanent.
4. He outranked even Abraham, who paid him tithes as to a superior.
5. He was prophet, priest and king—all in one, a sort of threefold personage.
6. He was not reckoned according to human genealogy nor limited course of service.
7. He was both king of righteousness and king of peace. Righteousness pertains to the name of the nation and peace, to the realm. Abraham gave tithes to Melchizedek, and this sets the standard of giving in the Old Testament, but the New Testament puts giving on a higher plane. In 1 Corinthians 13:1 the believer is instructed to give as the Lord prospers.
8. IV: Abraham and the King of Sodom (21-24).

The king of Sodom offered Abraham reward. Abraham was quick to discern his own in receiving gifts from him. He knew that what he had done was through the grace of God upon him. He would not use this grace for private gain, would not complicate himself with the world for the sake of money. He anticipated this temptation and had conversed with God not to yield to it (vv. 22-23). Ministers and evangelists have made grievous mistakes in receiving and even seeking financial help from godless people. The God who is possessor of heaven and earth does not need the help of the world. The world must not have opportunity to tempt.

Our Punishment

The seeds of our punishment are sown at the same time we commit the sin.—Heb. 9:27.

Tears

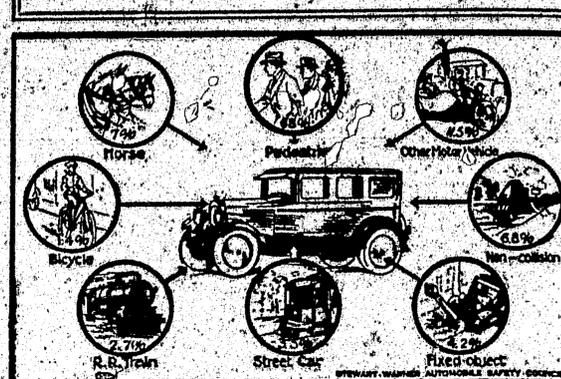
Tears are often the telescope through which we see far into heaven.

Beautiful Within

"I pray Thee, O my God, that I may be beautiful within."

Hats, Shoes and Ready-to-Wear for men, women and children, at prices you can afford to pay.—The Popular Dry Goods Store, Capitan.

Pedestrian Greatest Victim of Automobile Accidents



THE PEDESTRIAN is the greatest sufferer in automobile fatalities, according to records analyzed by the Stewart-Warner Safety Council for the prevention of automobile accidents. No complete record is available for the United States as a whole, but a report based on 3,023 auto fatalities occurring in the first seven months of 1925, covering a population of thirty-one million, is significant. Two thousand of these 3,023 fatalities have been classified according to type. Sixty-eight per cent of the victims were pedestrians, 11.5 occurred with another motor vehicle; 7 per cent with horse vehicles, 4.2 with fixed objects such as lamp posts, 3.5 per cent with street cars, 2.7 with railway trains and 1.4 per cent with bicycles. The remaining 0.8 per cent involved no collision. The small proportion involving railway trains is encouraging and doubtless due to the gradual abolition of unguarded grade crossings. The rescue to the pedestrian, however, is alarming, and calls for greater care on his part in crossing streets and on the drivers for more careful driving.

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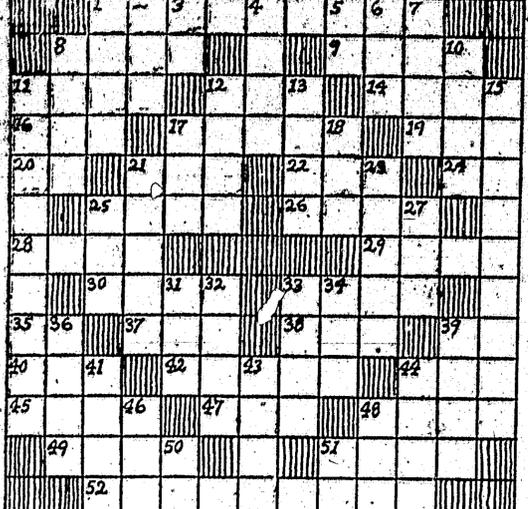
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| Horizontal. | Vertical. |
| 1—Spoked | 1—Broth |
| 2—Game played on horseback | 2—Beer |
| 3—Preposition | 3—Preposition |
| 4—Exact | 4—To put to flight |
| 5—Small dog | 5—Preposition |
| 6—Hard, black wood (poetic) | 6—The slight before |
| 7—To knock | 7—Amount owed |
| 8—Colorless fluid | 8—To beg |
| 9—Pedal digit | 9—Pine |
| 10—Alas! | 10—To rise above |
| 11—To strike | 11—Narrow road |
| 12—Drunkard | 12—Nuisance |
| 13—Till forbid (abbr.) | 13—Wicked |
| 14—To whip | 14—Part of "to be" |
| 15—Pair working in harmony | 15—Fish eggs |
| 16—To close | 16—Large bundle, an cotton |
| 17—Indecision | 17—Piece of furniture |
| 18—Hinge raised on the skin by a blow | 18—Boy |
| 19—Printing measure | 19—Encountered |
| 20—To observe | 20—Novel |
| 21—Lecture (poetic) | 21—To read |
| 22—At this time | 22—To sub |
| 23—Thin cracker | 23—To make a mistake |
| 24—Old French coin | 24—Earth's satellite |
| 25—Opening into a room | 25—Kind |
| 26—To know | 26—Lestown |
| 27—Vehicle | 27—Fish eggs |
| 28—Your uncle's wife | 28—Billiard stick |
| 29—Went down | 29—Nova Scotia (abbr.) |
| | 30—Commercial announcement (abbr.) |
- The solution will appear in next issue.

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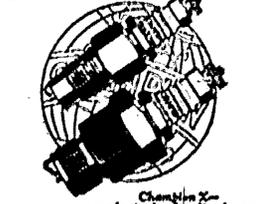
to get perfect walls with Alabastine. Alabastine is a dry powder in white and tints. Packed in 5-pound packages, ready for use by mixing with cold or warm water. Full directions on every package. Apply with an ordinary wall brush. Suitable for all interior surfaces—plaster, wall board, brick, cement or canvas. It won't rub off, properly applied. Ask your dealer for color chart and suggestions or write Miss Ruby Brandon, the Alabastine Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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MAY 2 TO 9

Install CHAMPIONS Now!

Hundreds of thousands of motorists will make certain of better engine performance for another year by installing new Champion Spark Plugs during National Change Week, May 2 to 9. They will bring back engine power and speed, forestall tinkering and costly repairs and save their cost many times over in less oil and gas used.



Champion Spark Plugs
for cars other than Ford
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Dependable for Every Engine
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Retains its great leavening strength in every climate to the very last spoonful. Always dependable and pure.



Sales 2 1/2 times those of any other brand

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THE FIFTY-DOLLAR BILL

By WILSON C. MISSMER

(© by Short Story Pub. Co.)

HER trip had been planned hurriedly and her packing had been done in haste and confusion, and when she entered the pullman and the porter had found her berth for her, she was all in a flutter. It had been one of those last minute trips to New York to do some shopping, decided because her husband had made her a present of a fifty-dollar bill which, with the money she had already laid aside, was sufficient for her to make the journey now instead of later as she had intended. The matter of the money which her husband had given her was merely one of the odd little surprises he was generally lavishing upon her, and she had stuck the bill with a pin into the cushion and decided then and there not to postpone her trip any longer, and had begun packing immediately.

Settled at last, the hurry and excitement of the last hour seemed to fade to a mere nothing, and changed from a bit of annoyance to a rather pleasant memory. Reminiscence she reopened the scenes in her mind. She remembered how flustered she had been, how she had ordered the maid about to do her bidding, how she had literally thrown a few clothes into her traveling bag, how she had taken a most hurried leave of her husband. She could remember distinctly having at the last minute snatched up the fifty-dollar bill from the cushion and thrusting it into her handbag. And now after all the confusion and excitement and worry, here she was safe aboard the train, and apparently none the worse for the rush.

There were not many people in the car. Two middle-aged gentlemen sat three or four seats in front of her, heatedly discussing some topic which she could not overhear. Opposite was a rather young woman, oddly dressed, whose eyes seemed to wander restlessly through the car. Behind, a mother and two small children were conversing tremulously, the mother endeavoring to answer patiently the questions of a very talkative son.

When the train started Mrs. Rockwell purchased a magazine and passed an hour or two in its perusal. Then, becoming thirsty she started down the aisle for the water cooler, and it was while drinking a glass of water that she remembered having left the handbag in the seat and she realized that this was a most careless thing to do as it contained all her money. Hurrying back she saw with some relief that the bag was still there, and, sitting down, Mrs. Rockwell, obeying some strange sudden impulse opened the bag and looked in. The fifty-dollar bill was not there!

She sat up rigid and stiff, gazing straight ahead of her. She had been robbed in that marvellously short time! She could scarcely believe her senses. She searched the side compartments of the bag, found her other money which she had packed away carefully but there was no sign of the fifty-dollar bill. She did not know what to do. She glanced about her cautiously and found the eyes of the oddly-dressed woman upon her; when Mrs. Rockwell looked at her she immediately glanced away.

Mrs. Rockwell was not a woman of very decided character, and was rather easily excited. She lacked the acumen which enables one to act quickly, and she lost much time sitting rather dazedly gazing ahead of her. She was at a loss what to do. There was nothing particularly suspicious in the attitude of these near her, yet the only person who could possibly have had the time and the chance to look into her handbag was the woman across the aisle. But Mrs. Rockwell did not relish the task of accusing her openly, and had just decided to call the conductor and explain the circumstances to him, when the lady across the aisle arose and went to the water cooler for a drink, leaving a black handbag behind in her seat. Acting on a strange swift impulse Mrs. Rockwell took a long chance. Glancing through the car she saw that the woman with the two children was very busily engaged with them and that the men ahead of her at the height of their argument. So she noiselessly slipped across the aisle, picked up the handbag, snapped it open and there, thrust in hurriedly amongst a confusion of other things lay her fifty-dollar bill. Mrs. Rockwell took it, returned to her seat, and calmly deposited it in her own bag before the lady returned.

The success of her impulsive plan did not surprise her so much as did the extreme boldness of the other woman. She had heard and read of the hundred and one little robberies that occur aboard trains, but she had always believed them with rather a shade of doubt. That an ordi-

Easy to Draw Crowd of Dwellers in City

The man in immaculate tweeds stood outside the shop. He gazed up into the sky at a point midway between a church spire and a neighboring factory chimney.

A passing errand boy noticed the rapt intensity of the man's gaze. He, too, stood and gazed up between the church spire and the factory chimney.

Three men also stopped, saw the intent gaze of the man in gray and the errand boy, and their heads snickered back for examination of the

No Substitute for Rubber

Chemists have been working for some time to produce a synthetic rubber, but it is safe to say that nothing has as yet been produced from any source whatever which is of commercial value in replacing crude rubber, as do the best informed minds on this subject believe that the production of a synthetic rubber in commercial quantities is even in sight.

narly good-looking young woman, whose wearing apparel, to say the worst of it, was of rather an odd selection, should be so daring as to actually try to commit robbery in the space of time required for one to pass down the aisle and take a drink of water was indeed astounding. She could readily appreciate that it was merely because the time was so limited that the woman did not ransack the whole bag and strip it of its money contents.

When the woman returned to her seat, she rather carelessly pushed her bag to one side and picked up a book which she had with her and began to read, leaving Mrs. Rockwell to wonder what kind of a criminal she was.

As she studied her, Mrs. Rockwell thought the woman had a hard face. There was nothing about it by which one could judge her age. The lack of the faintest trace of wrinkles might lead one to think she was young, but the lips were too thin and the eyes gazed about too calmly and too carelessly for a person of inferior age. Her easy manner, too, gave one the suspicion that she had seen lots of the world and that it would take a great deal to throw her off her guard. Yet there was something about the face that attracted Mrs. Rockwell, and she found herself at times almost pitying the poor creature, and even going so far as to advance to herself the theory that possibly she was a victim of kleptomania.

The gravity of the act she herself had committed, or the possible consequences of it should she be apprehended, did not once occur to Mrs. Rockwell. She was one of those women who move upon impulse and never stop to anticipate possible results, and it never occurred to her that if she had been caught in the act of going through the other's handbag her own story of having first been robbed would not have been credited by the conductor, and the other woman had only to tell a simple little lie to put Mrs. Rockwell in a very compromising position. However, she had not been detected; she had made a really lucky move, had recovered her fifty-dollar bill, and was inwardly congratulating herself that she had done a clever thing. And the rest of her journey was divided between patting herself on the back and watching the movements of this woman across the aisle.

In New York the money went fast enough, but even with what she had saved it was quite inadequate to complete the list she had made out. However, when one runs short of funds there is nothing to do but to return home or go somewhere where the funds can be replaced, and Mrs. Rockwell returned home.

She telegraphed her husband, and he met her at the train. There was an odd little expression on his face when he kissed her, and a certain reserve in his voice when he asked what kind of a time she had had, both of which impressed Mrs. Rockwell as peculiar. "And about your shopping," he said suddenly. "You didn't do much, did you?"

"Indeed I did," Mrs. Rockwell replied. "You did!" her husband exclaimed rather wonderingly. "Why, what on?"

"Why, on the money I had saved, but principally on the fifty dollars you gave me, dear."

Rockwell stared aghast at her. "The fifty dollars I gave you. Why, my dear, don't you know that you forgot that fifty dollars and left the bill pinned to your pin-cushion, where I found it this morning after you had gone?"

Honey Used for Food From Earliest Times

Honey was probably the first pure sweet known to mankind. The cradle of the race was in southwestern Asia where bees in a state of nature have always been numerous, and where honey from prehistoric times has been a common article of diet. The description of the Land of Promise given in miraculous manner to Moses was that it was a good land and large, "a land flowing with milk and honey." Modern travelers in Palestine agree that the description still holds good especially with respect to the honey, bees being abundant even in the remote parts of the wilderness, where they deposit their honey in the crevices of the rocks or in hollow trees. In some parts of northern Arabia the hills are so well stocked with bees that no sooner are hives placed than they are occupied.

Of Course! Of Course!

Singular, isn't it, how the obvious escapes us sometimes. We wrote the other day about a fish that washes its young, and an exchange wondering how on earth the little ones get dried. "Why, on a fish line, probably," answers a correspondent, and this no doubt is the real solution of the problem.—Boston Transcript.

Toofus' Philosophy

"What is your idea about life, Toofus?" ask post trader in moralizing mood. "What are we here for, hey?" "Growth, I think," say Toofus. "No matter how small a potato you are at the start, you can grow."

Mother Instinct Strong

The Australian saw-fly is the most motherly of the few insects which care for their young in infancy. The eggs are deposited in silts which the mother saves in leaves. She remains on the leaf until the eggs hatch and then she follows her babies about, carefully protecting them from enemies.—Fathfinder Magazine.

Dallas in the Interior of Argentina

Dallas in the interior of Argentina makes their own vegetable dyes for the coloring of blankets, rugs and other articles.

MRS. BASSETT ALWAYS TIRED

Now in Good Health by Using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Lansing, Michigan.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound whenever I needed it. When I first used it I was so bad I could hardly walk across the room without crying. I was tired all the time. I think my trouble was coming on me for six months before I realized it. I read of your wonderful medicine in a paper, and I bought me a bottle, and after the first few doses I felt better, so kept on taking it until I was well and strong. I take it at times when I feel tired and it helps me. I will always have a good word for your medicine and tell any one what good it has done me. I recommended it to my neighbor for her girl who is sixteen years old, and it was just what she needed. She is feeling fine now, and goes to school every day."—Mrs. E. P. Basset, 216 South Kayford Avenue, Lansing, Michigan.

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Stop the smarting and hasten the healing by prompt application of Resinol

Resinol

Keep Stomach and Bowels Right By giving baby the harmless, purely vegetable Resinol and other children, MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP brings astonishing, gratifying results in making baby's stomach digest food and bowels move as they should and without pain. Guaranteed free from narcotics, opiates, alcohol and all harmful ingredients. Safe and satisfactory. At All Druggists.



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Charles' Ton

He—Should we wait? She—It's all the same to me. "Yes, I've noticed that."

25c L-V DUST CLOTH

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LIQUID VENEER

Decided to Dictate

Friend—How did you come to marry your employer? Ex-Stenog—My dear, he became so disagreeable as a boss I couldn't stand him any longer.

Ends pain in one minute CORNS

One minute—that's how quick Dr. Scholl's Corns out the pain of corns. They do it easily. You risk no infection from another cutting, no danger from "drops" (acid). They remove the cause—pressed or rubbed corns. They are thin, medicated, antiseptic, protective, healing. Get a box today at your druggist's or shoe dealer's—30c.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—And pain is gone

Cuticura Loveliness

A Clear Healthy Skin

NELLIE REVELL Says:

DID you ever take your car to a garage to have a slight repair made and then find out there were so many things the matter with it that you wondered how it ever held together? Well, that is exactly what happened to me. When my chassis got disabled by the mishap to my carburetor and I had to be towed to the human garage for housing and repairs, I had no idea that it would be so long before I was again stepping on the accelerator. Nor did I suspect that the mechanic could possibly find so many things wrong with my differential, ignition and lubrication. Had I known, I presume I would have been sufficiently skilled as a chauffeur to have applied the emergency brakes and stopped to have my magneto overhauled. But as a matter of fact I didn't realize that my cylinders were misfiring until the motor balked and the repair men put on the muffler.

Thank Heaven, my spark plug has continued to function and my shock absorbers were in good condition; otherwise I do not know what would have happened during the remodeling of my tonneau.

There have been times when I came near being short-circuited, but I have passed all the dangerous curves in the road and my transmission is rapidly getting O. K. again. As soon as my radiator is normal and the storage battery is fully charged I am going to attach the non-skids and sail on through life with the throttle wide open and all cylinders working. Please excuse my dust!

This was relayed to me by Billie Taylor, who tells it as having happened in the St. Charles hotel, New Orleans:

A southerner was in the habit of going to the hotel dining room for lunch every day and always sat at the same table. The colored boy who waited on him was tall and very dark. He knew that the luncheon was always good for a fifty-cent tip and consequently gave him the best possible service. One day after the southerner had taken his seat, a little, light darky approached him and handed him the menu.

"Where's my waiter?" asked the southerner. "I'm you-all's waiter," answered the little fellow. "No, you're not," said the man. "My waiter's a tall dark boy."

"Well, captain, you see, uh, I don't won you from him las' night in a crap game."

There's one thing I'll be safe from this summer at least. Girls, listen not to the dictates of fashion this coming summer, but cover up your necks to protect them from the sunlight. If not, you may suffer aeroderma pigmentosum. This, according to London dispatches, is the warning sounded by medical authorities to women who wear low neck dresses and blouses and lounge on the beaches. "Fair-complexioned girls are likely to develop an acute erythema or even an eczematous dermatitis, followed by desquamation," the spokesman for the medics declared. "Cold cream and preparations will do much, of course, to remedy the results of the exposure, but the velvet milk-white skin of youth never returns."

Salome was an acrobatic tumbler and not a dancer, George C. Druce, of Oxford, England, told the Royal Archaeological Institute. That makes Mary Garden and Geraldine Farrar eligible for membership in the National Vaudeville Artists' association. But if they open the bill at a certain variety theater I know of in Texas, I hope they don't send out their laundry before the manager sees their act.

Reading of the fact that David Wardfield walked into the Actors' Equity association headquarters the other day, wrote on a membership application and wasn't recognized until he put his name to the document, reminds me of a similar experience he had in Denver when I was tracking the elusive item for the Denver Post.

Wardfield was known wherever newspapers were read and footlights shone as "The Anclonier." On arriving in Denver he fell into conversation with a dramatic critic, who proposed that they try out the theory that a "name" was more valuable than the vehicle, in spite of Shakespeare's dictum that "The play's the thing." So he took Wardfield around to the town's cheapest vaudeville house, where they played at least four and sometimes as many as six a day. The newspaper man introduced Wardfield to the proprietor, a certain Henry Labelaky, who became well known later as an exponent of bizarre publicity ideas.

"This fellow," said the critic, "thinks he can act. He would like to tell a few stories and give a few impersonations."

"All right," replied the owner, "but for somebody else than you I wouldn't do it."

Wardfield went on immediately and gave his impersonations. After the performance the newspaper man asked the proprietor:

"What chance do you think he's got of getting on the stage?"

"Not much," was the reply. "But if you give me the word I'll hire him at \$15 a week. But he'll have to drop his imitation of David Wardfield. It was awful."

Scraps

A car traveling 30 miles an hour from 22 feet in half a second. The armor used by Joan of Arc was especially made for her in Tours. New York state grew nearly 47,000,000 bushels of potatoes in 1924. Mark Twain had his hair shaved daily up to the time of his death. Electric signs in New York use more than 1,000,000 incandescent lamps. Mrs. John Butler, Oakbrook, Wis., recently gave birth to her fourth set of twins.

The Guillotine

It is 112 years since the death of Dr. Ignatius Joseph Guillotine, who invented the instrument for beheading persons at one stroke, causing instant and painless death. It was adopted by the French assembly in 1792, and within a month set up. The first person executed by it was a highway robber named Pelletier. The first political victim was Danton, who was executed in August, 1792.

COLOR IT NEW WITH "DIAMOND DYES"

Just Dip to Tint or Boil to Dye.

Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can tint soft, delicate shades or dye rich, permanent colors in lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings—everything! Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

Has Luncheon in Peace

To avoid unwelcome interruptions, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., often lunches alone in the woman's dining room of a downtown New York club. Few wives of the members journey as far as the Battery at noon, with the result that the younger Rockefeller many times has the room to himself.

A Lady of Distinction

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

Most Fortunate

"How did Ethel manage to win that famous man?" "Well, all the time he was courting her she suffered from sore gums and didn't feel like talking."

ASK FOR ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

for TIRED, ACHING FEET

When America Was Young—In 1703 times were so hard in Virginia that the assembly passed an act forcing clergymen to share the afflictions of their parishioners. The king was appealed to and he annulled the act. Salaries were ordered paid in full. James Maury, a clergyman of Hanover parish, then brought suit. Patrick Henry was employed by the people to plead their cause. So great was his eloquence that the jury made an award of one penny.

Holy Land's Floriculture

Among the more prominent shrubs or small trees of Jerusalem are the olive and the almond. Other well-known flowers are the narcissus (lily of the valley in the Bible), azalea, acacia, mallow, oleander, alicia (sometimes known as the rose of Sharon). The flora of Jerusalem includes over 1,000 specimens.

Nature's own body builder



"Six weeks ago life was miserable. I was nervous and restless. No sleep, no appetite. Since taking Tania I enjoy steak, poultry, etc., sleep like a log, gained 10 lbs." Miss E. J. Ferry, 1201 N. Broadway, Indianapolis, Ind.

Tania is Nature's greatest tonic and builder. Made from roots, barks and herbs after the Tania formula, it revitalizes the blood, tones up the digestive organs and puts the whole system in fighting trim.

Don't go about your work sickly and discouraged. Take the example of millions who have been helped by Tania. Stop at your druggist's today and get this wonderful tonic. You'll be surprised how quickly you improve. For constipation take Tania Vegetable Pills.

For holding small plants that are to be transplanted, flower pots that dissolve after they have been placed in the soil have been invented.

"BAYER ASPIRIN" PROVED SAFE

Take without Fear as Told In "Bayer" Package



Does not affect the Heart

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe, by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-five years for:

- Colds
- Neuritis
- Toothache
- Neuralgia
- Headache
- Lumbago
- Rheumatism
- Pain, Pain

Each unbroken "Bayer" package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100.

"Handiest thing in the house"

FOR FIRST AID
Every day on the farm brings a new need for "Vaseline" Jelly. A pure, safe remedy for burns, cuts, rashes and minor skin troubles. Take internally for coughs and colds.

Cheesebrough Mfg. Company
State St., Toledo, Ohio, New York

Vaseline

How It Happened

The doctor had two pretty children. One day a woman passing two small boys heard one say to the other, "Those pretty girls over there are the doctor's children." "Yes, I know," said the other. "He keeps the best for himself."

Sure Relief

6 BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

25c and 75c Pkgs. Sold Everywhere

FOR OVER 200 YEARS

haarlem oil has been a world-wide remedy for kidney, liver and bladder disorders, rheumatism, lumbago and uric acid conditions.

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

correct internal troubles, stimulate vital organs. Three sizes. All druggists. Insist on the original genuine GOLD MEDAL.

Owner Having Good Farm or Ranch

for sale at reasonable price, write D. Gipple, General Delivery, Rogers, Ark.

WANT TO HEAR FROM OWNER GOOD farm or ranch for sale. A. S. Ackerman, Charles Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

HOMESEKERS—SEND FOR FREE LIST names and land in any state. Price, owner's name, address, simply say what you want, in what state, to the Home Seeker, 111 Charles Bldg., Denver, Colo.

\$100 or More Per Week. Sell to stores or individuals. Experience unnecessary. Especially fine for new managers. Secure territory. Box 623, Richmond, Virginia.

An industry has been built up in Hawaii by making notes for shoes from old automobile tires.

Children Cry for



Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of **Dr. J. C. Fletcher**, Analytical Chemist—St. Catharines, Ontario. Physicians everywhere recommend it.