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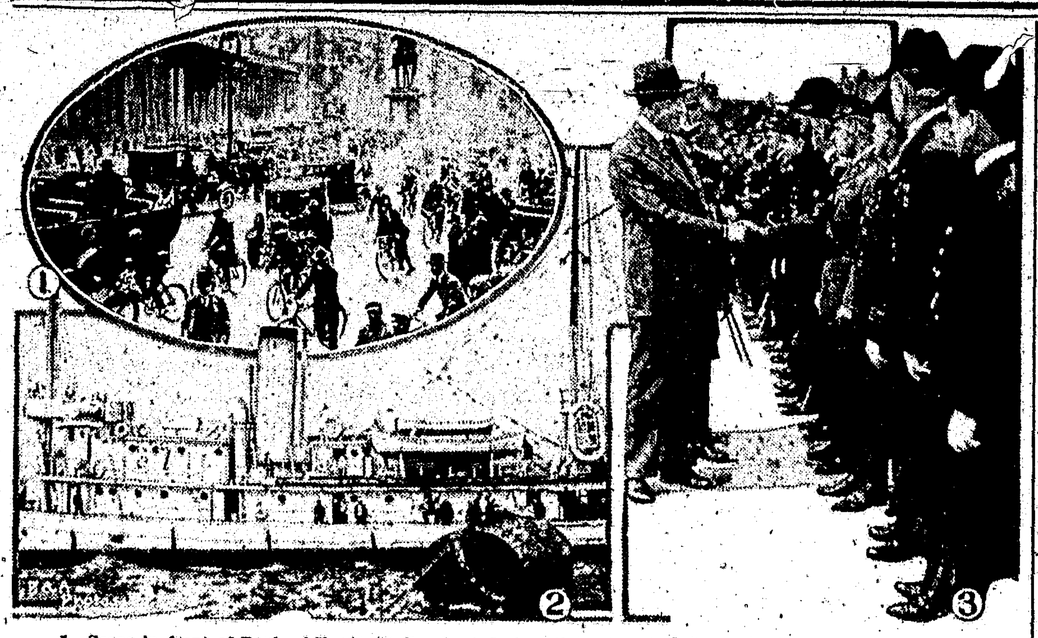


1—Scene in front of Bank of England, London, during the general strike. 2—Steamship Vestal and 25 divers trying to salvage the sunken submarine S-51 by means of pontoons. 3—Secretary of the Navy Wilbur making a tour of inspection of the Navy yard at Charlestown, Mass.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

British Strike Is Ended—North Pole Reached Twice by Air Route.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

GREAT BRITAIN'S general strike came to an end as suddenly as it began. Nominally the government won in the struggle with the Trades Union congress, for officially the strike was called off without conditions. But the organ of the Laborites announced that the Trades Union congress took this action "having reached the conclusion as a result of a number of conversations with Sir Herbert Samuel that a satisfactory basis of settlement in the mining industry can now be formulated."

In calling off the strike the Trades Union congress ordered the men not to return to work until instructed by their individual unions. This caused considerable delay in the resumption of work, for many of the unions were disposed to take advantage of the situation to exact better terms of employment. Some employers said they would not take back the strikers until they had torn up their union cards.

Prime Minister Baldwin's statement to the house of commons was:

"The Trades Union congress came to see me this morning and told me they had decided to call off the general strike forthwith. I said there would be an immediate effort by myself and my colleagues to bring a resumption of negotiations between the two parties in the mining dispute with a view to securing the earliest possible settlement. It is of the utmost importance that in a moment like this the whole British people do not look backward, but forward. We will resume our work in a spirit of co-operation, putting behind us all malice and all vindictiveness."

The understanding reached by Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the royal coal commission, and Chairman Arthur Pugh of the Trades Union congress was that the coal strike negotiations should be resumed, the government temporarily continuing the subsidy; that a national wage board should be established, the men being protected against unnecessary wage reductions and their jobs and welfare being safeguarded by various conditions. The miners' federation, however, did not approve of these terms and issued a manifesto rejecting them, pointing out that the proposals implied a reduction of wages to a large number of miners. Practically, the whole controversy now is where it was.

Much credit for bringing about the end of the general strike is given the archbishop of Canterbury, who proposed a plan of conciliation that was adopted by the Liberal party and approved by public opinion. The government realized that the public did not like the idea of a fight to a finish and unofficially aided the negotiations between Sir Herbert Samuel and Arthur Pugh.

The firmness with which the government combated the general strike and the way in which the British people supported its measures lead to the prediction that it will be a long time before labor again tries this weapon in the United Kingdom. Legal authorities there declared the general strike was illegal and that those inciting it or participating in it were not protected by the laws regulating the trades unions. One of the most effective steps taken by the government was the stoppage of delivery of financial contributions to the strikers from other countries.

TWICE last week the North pole was reached by the air route. First Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd of the United States navy, with Floyd Bennett as his mechanician, flew from Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, to the pole in a giant Fokker plane. He saw no land near there and but one patch of open water, so he circled the pole three times and returned to the starting point without landing. That he did reach the top of the world was assured by his observations with especially devised apparatus. His achievement was accepted generally, though in some countries, notably Italy, it was declared still doubtful. At the spot where Byrd located the pole he dropped an American flag and an account of the flight, in a box.

Three days later Capt. Roald Amundsen, who had warmly congratulated Byrd on his success, started from Kings Bay in the huge dirigible Norge, directing his flight to Alaska. Early next morning his wireless messages said he had just passed over the pole, and 44 hours and 35 minutes after the departure the Norge reached Point Barrow, Alaska, headed for Nome. The radio dispatches from the airship said that when the pole was reached the Norge circled around the spot several times and the Norwegian, American and Italian flags were dropped, being so placed that they remained upright on the field of ice. America shares in the glory of Amundsen's feat, for his companion and financial backer is Lincoln Ellsworth. The Norge was built in Italy for the Italian navy and was commanded on the polar flight by Colonel Nobile of Italy.

At Point Barrow is the Detroit Arctic expedition headed by Capt. George Hubert Wilkins. At last accounts its start toward the pole was still delayed by foggy weather.

POLAND, never in all history able to govern itself peaceably, was in the throes of a revolution last week. Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, who has been in opposition to the government since 1923, when he was eliminated by Premier Witos from the army, was at the head of the revolt, presumably being led to this step by the return of Witos to power and the appointment of Malczewski, one of Pilsudski's chief enemies, as minister of war. Several of the marshal's favorite regiments mutinied and marched on Warsaw, and at the time of writing they had possession of the city and were bombarding the Belvedere castle, to which President Wojciechowski and members of the Witos government had retreated. General Sikorski, former premier, was reported to have arrived at the capital with loyal troops and was fighting with the Pilsudski forces. The revolting marshal issued an ultimatum demanding the immediate resignation of Witos. Though a considerable part of the army and many provinces supported Pilsudski, the forces opposing him were so powerful that his ultimate success was doubtful.

GERMANY had her own troubles. The police discovered detailed plans for the establishment of a fascist dictatorship to be followed, presumably, by the restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty to the throne. Raids were made on the residences and offices of the leaders and suppressed five Fascisti "athletic" societies, said to be military organizations with a membership of 50,000. The police admitted they did not have evidence warranting arrests, but the names of several industrial magnates and well-known royalists were dragged into the plot. In the home of Judge Class, chief of the pan-Germans, numerous letters from the former kaiser were confiscated, as well as the draft of a constitution to be proclaimed in case President von Hindenburg resigned and the Fascisti succeeded in seizing control of the army, which was to be rebuilt under protection of martial law.

Meanwhile Chancellor Luther was being forced to resign as the result of a personal defeat in the reichstag. A motion of censure proposed by the Democrats was adopted by a vote of 176 to 146. The Nationalists to the number of 103 refrained from voting. The chancellor's resignation was accepted but President von Hindenburg asked the rest of the cabinet to function until a new government could be formed. Luther's opponents accomplished his downfall by taking advantage of his insistence that the merchant flag, composed of the old monarchical colors, should be flown beside the republican flag on German embassies and consulates abroad. The Democrats, Socialists and Communists formed a combination against him. His friends blame the Nationalists for permitting his humiliating defeat.

PROSPER POULLET'S cabinet in Belgium resigned and King Albert asked M. Brunet, Socialist president of the chamber of deputies, to form a ministry solely for the purpose of solving the country's financial problems. Brunet was unable to get a ministry together.

BY VOTE of 69 to 13 the senate passed the Watson-Parker railway labor act exactly as it was adopted by the house last March. This measure puts out of existence the present federal railway labor board. It provides that railroads and their employees shall try to adjust differences by conference, and creates a board of mediation and conciliation to handle disputes that are not so settled. If the efforts of this board fail, provision is made for voluntary arbitration. In the event arbitration is not resorted to and a strike is threatened, the President may appoint an emergency board, which will investigate and report within 30 days. During that time, and for 30 days thereafter, the parties, under the bill, agree not to change the conditions out of which the dispute grew and this has been construed as a promise on the part of the employees not to strike in that period.

IN THE effort to gain enough supporters to pass the Haugen farm relief bill, the leading advocates of that measure announced proposed amendments under which the $375,000,000 revolving fund would be reduced to $175,000,000 for stabilization of cotton prices, $75,000,000 for similar operations in corn, wheat, cattle, swine and butter, and $25,000,000 for miscellaneous crops.

Another major amendment would make the equalization fee feature effective at once on all basic commodities except cotton, where it would be deferred for two years. A third would eliminate from the bill authority for the President to declare an embargo on the importation of farm products during an emergency. The federal farm board would be prohibited from declaring an emergency in any commodity until interested farm organizations have asked it by a referendum of their membership under a fourth amendment.

Backers of the Curtiss-Aswell and Tincher bills got together and began to frame a compromise measure with which they hoped to kill the Haugen bill.

ANOTHER big advance in the air mail was made Wednesday when twelve-hour service between Chicago and Dallas, Texas, and twenty-four-hour service between New York and the Southwest, by way of Chicago, became realities. A northern branch of the service connecting Chicago and Minneapolis will be opened June 7.

CHINA'S new premier, Dr. W. W. Yen, has inaugurated a rengency cabinet composed mostly of men of foreign training. Alfred Sze, former minister to Washington, is foreign minister and Wellington Koo is minister of finance. This cabinet has the backing of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, but Marshal Chang, the Manchurian, remains silent. Americans in China were embarrassed when it was learned that Wu's troops had captured more than 10,000 rifles with ammunition, made in America and bearing the seal of the Russian imperial government with date of 1917. It is thought the soviets may have been selling arms bought from the United States during the World war.

SECRETARY SAUNDERS announces that President Coolidge will spend his summer vacation in the Adirondacks on the estate of Irwin R. Kirkwood, publisher of the Kansas City Star. The place is on Osgood lake and includes a large lodge with modern conveniences, tennis courts, boathouses, a bowling alley and a billiard cabin.

MINOR items in the week's news: French and Spanish have made considerable progress in their campaign against the Riffians.

Loriga and Gallarza, Spanish aviators, completed their flight from Madrid to Manila.

Cuba's big railway strike ended, President Machado agreeing to act as umpire.

Mexican government was contending with a rebellion in the state of Guerrero.

Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1904, died in New York.

Quiets His Conscience by $2.50 After 25 Years

Dover, N. J.—No longer conscience stricken, Thomas Jennings has returned to his home in Milton, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad is richer by $2.50, which he paid for a train ride stolen 25 years ago.

Jennings said the wrong began troubling him after his recent conversion, and that the sum represented both principal and interest.

He made a special trip to Dover and paid the money to Herbert Harring, ticket agent.

PUZZLING DEATH LAID TO SPIRITS

Police Mystified Over Murder of Voodooist.

Oakland, Cal.—Mysterious spirits, subservient to Lucifer, so far have eluded Oakland police, probing the murder of Marcarioti Timon. But, regardless of whether these spirits actually exist, detectives said they were responsible for the death of Timon, practitioner of voodooism and other black arts.

Police are convinced that the secrets and superstitions of a mysterious cult of devil worshipers hold the solution of the crime. Timon, left dead with his throat slashed a fortnight ago, might have been a human sacrifice demanded by the strange ritual, according to official theory.

Practices of the cult were first bared to view when Valquilléno Nalaska admitted that Timon had once invited him to his house. There Timon muttered cabalistic words and showed him dried hen's blood and other symbolic substances, Nalaska said.

A manual of Timon's strange cult, translated, revealed the following formula for obtaining audiences with a spirit:

"Catch a black hen, obtaining one that has never laid eggs. Catch it with care so it does not cry out. To do this, catch it at two o'clock in the morning.

"Take it to the center of a cross roads that form a perfect cross. With a wand of cypress draw a mystic circle. This done, place the hen in the center and cut its body in two parts, pronouncing:

"'Eloim, Essian, Fingatoris, Estiratin, Perpendu, Sarabu.'

"Then, after turning the face to the east and bowing, recite the curse of the great spirit, Aidoney, and you may confront the spirit immediately."

Stolen Pigs Eat Stolen Corn in Stolen Sties

Rushville, Ind.—Stolen pigs fed with stolen corn on a farm bounded by stolen fence, whose owner lived in a house built of stolen material with stolen tools and fitted with stolen fixtures, were described to police by Fred Clevenger, Jr., twenty-six, when he was arrested for chicken thefts.

Sale within three weeks of $300 worth of chickens brought about Clevenger's arrest. While being questioned about the poultry, he unburdened a troubled conscience without restraint and told of his stolen home complete.

Two hours after the confession, farmers living near by were recovering their pigs, plows and pumps from Clevenger's four-acre tract, dairymen were claiming their cows, poultry fanciers were identifying their chickens, and representatives of three lumber companies were speculating about how to dismantle the "stolen" house to recover the parts of it built with material taken from their yards.

Wakes Sheriff at 2 A. M. to Surrender Himself

Vinton, Iowa.—Sheriff Whitfield Huhl heard a terrific hammering on the front door of his home at 2 a. m. Calling out the window to learn who had broken his slumbers at such an hour, the sheriff was amazed to learn that the early caller was a prisoner who wanted to surrender himself.

Bob Shirley had been convicted of bootlegging at Belle Plaine. He told the mayor that he didn't want to put the county to the expense of sending him to Vinton and that he would surrender himself.

Shirley was given the commitment papers and he walked the 14 miles to this city to surrender. He was jailed for 30 days.

Cuts Off Aged Mother's Leg With Butcher Knife

Detroit, Mich.—George Markwardt, thirty-six years old, confessed that he severed the right leg of his seventy-six-year-old mother, Mrs. Augusta Markwardt, with a butcher knife and hacksaw.

Markwardt and the body of his mother were found in a room at their home by neighbors.

Mrs. Markwardt had been critically ill and a post-mortem examination failed to reveal whether death occurred before or after the leg was severed. Markwardt was sent to a receiving hospital for mental observation.

Harder Than Shoveling

New York.—Francis R. Hoyt says a cellist applies 9,415 pounds of pressure playing the "Evening Star," while only 8,000 pounds is required for shoveling four tons of coal.

PAYS OFFICIAL TRIBUTE OF NATION

The plain white stone, that marks the grave of America's Unknown Soldier, lost in the World war, receives, each year, a wreath from the President of the United States. As the President pays this tribute, Mrs. Coolidge, the First Lady of the Land, and the military and naval aides stand at attention, while the whole world remembers and adds its homage.

War Heroes' Graves in France Are Spots of Beauty

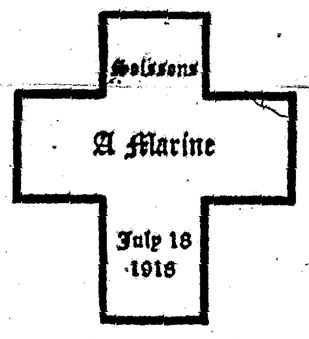
United States Cemeteries the Best Cared For, in the World.

Relatives and "buddies" of the 30,420 American World war heroes who lie buried in Europe can find some meed of comfort in the assurances of Representative Guy U. Hardy of Colorado that "no graves anywhere and no cemeteries in the world are better cared for than these."

Relating in the National Republic, his impressions of a tour of the American war cemeteries abroad, Mr. Hardy gave an interesting description of the hallowed territory which forms the last resting place of American war dead.

"The American cemeteries are beauty spots in Europe and will be hallowed grounds to Americans for centuries to come," Mr. Hardy said. "I have seen hundreds of cemeteries where millions of the soldiers of the World war are buried. The English cemeteries are fairly well kept up. The French and German cemeteries have a sadly neglected appearance. The American cemeteries are in tip-top condition and the best cared for of all.

"We have in Europe now eight American cemeteries—six in France, one in Belgium and one in England,"



War called him, and he would not wait
for place,
But fell in ranks of those who sped
their way
To where they met the Trumpeter's
grim face
Within the dusk of Villers Cotterets.

Death called him, and within eternal
deeps
He found the quiet ways of youth
again,
Now all time is his own the while he
sleeps
Under a cross beside the winding
Aisne.

Mr. Hardy continued. "The permanent cemeteries in France are located in picturesque spots near the great battlefields in which most of the men buried lost their lives. No two of the cemeteries are alike but all are uniformly beautiful, well arranged and are being given excellent care. They are all covered with blue grass and are as green as any Washington lawn. Trees and shrubbery have been planted, beauty spots laid out and developed. At the entrance gate of each is a caretaker's home and hostess house where relatives may find quarters. In the center is a tall flag pole from which an American flag flies always in the daytime.

Generals Beside Privates.

"The graves are marked by white crosses. At present the crosses are of wood painted white. The names and organization numbers are painted in black. Once a year or oftener the crosses are washed, repainted white and the names restenciled. One thing that impressed me as I walked around reading the names on the crosses was the fact that there is no distinction given to rank or prominence. I found a brigadier general laid in an inconspicuous spot with a private on each of the four sides.

"The rows and rows of crosses stand out in the green field clean and prominent. From miles away over the rolling fields of France you can pick out an American cemetery with its flag flying and its field of even rows of snowy-white crosses. In the near future white marble crosses will take the place of the wooden crosses. Congress has now appropriated some money for the start and the change is well under way.

"The most important, so far as number of graves goes, is the Meuse-Argonne cemetery. In it are 14,026 graves. The name indicates the battle in which those buried there lost their lives. It covers 128½ acres. The graves are on a sloping hillside and the arrangement is in the shape of a great shield. Down at the bottom of the slope is a fountain and a lily pond. You can hardly imagine a more picturesque situation than this cemetery presents from the caretaker's home and its beauty will grow as the shrubbery and trees, so artistically arranged around the edges, develop with age."

The St. Mihiel cemetery, 180 miles from Paris, near Thiaucourt, with 4,138 graves; the Aisne-Marne cemetery, near Chateau-Thierry, with 2,202 graves; the Oise-Aisne cemetery, near Fere-en-Tardenois, with 5,034 graves, also are beautifully cared for, Mr. Hardy said.

Thousands Visit Suresnes.

"Only seven miles distant from Paris is Suresnes cemetery which will naturally, because of its convenient location, be the most frequently visited of all. Already thousands of Americans who visit Paris have come here to pay their homage to America's dead. It has a beautiful location on a little hillside under the protecting shade of the historic old Fort Valeron. From the grounds one looks out over the River Seine and the Bois de Boulogne into the city of Paris—a magnificent view indeed. This cemetery lends itself especially well to decoration and, being one of the first located on a permanent basis, is the best developed.

"In Belgium there is Flanders Field cemetery, 35 miles from Brussels, containing 364 graves, and in England we have the Brookwood cemetery, 28 miles from London." The latter embraces about five acres of ground and contains the graves of 437 persons, some of whom died while in England on their way to France, Mr. Hardy explained.

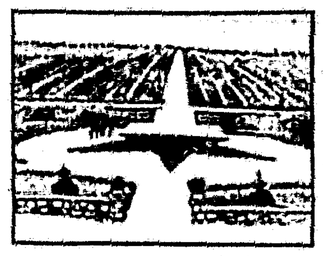
In conclusion, Mr. Hardy paid tribute to the work of the graves registration service of the army. Under the supervision of Lieut. Col. William O. Smith every possible courtesy is shown relatives of American soldiers buried in these cemeteries, he said.

"Both in the Washington and Paris offices of the service a complete record is kept of each grave. By inquiry it is easy to ascertain in what cemetery is any grave and its exact location—row and number. Where accommodations cannot be found easily near the cemetery the service is taking care of relatives who wish to visit the grave, at a moderate cost. Any mother can have a photograph taken of her son's grave without cost by asking for it, and relatives can arrange with Colonel Smith, whose office is located at 20 Rue Molitor, Paris, to have any grave decorated at special times or stated dates by providing the funds for the expenditures desired."

By Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Dickson, Chaplains Corps, U. S. Army, retired, delivered at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier last year.

The history of the First division is a closed book.
I am not worthy to loose the seals thereof
In the Chancery of Heaven, known to God alone,
Is the record of those whose dust we cover with flowers,
Ours is a pilgrimage of love and reverence—
A pilgrimage safely guarded by unseen legions,
We see forms and faces from that place we call home.
Anxious for loved ones through long days and longer nights.
The dark Shadow fell on almost our every home.
Our homage to Woman who suffered most of all!
This is neither time nor place for us to acclaim.
Leave that to others! Leave it to pious pilgrims—
To those who dwell on mountains capped with emotion—
To those who smelleth the raging battles afar off.
Children will here clasp hands in prayer.
Silence! Profound veneration attend this presence!
Attend all from the valley of the shadow of death.
Attend the dim shadow of a once mighty substance.
Since all of Earth will come, will pause, will read—
It is well to speak the language God first gave man.
Oh, leaves of oak! Come from our winding sheet.
Leaves of strength! Come from the oak that defies the storm!
Come, rose leaves. See the place where dauntless valor sleeps.
Come, leaves of beauty. Leaves of beauty rest on Beauty's breast.
Come, leaves of laurel. Mount high this Unknown Soldier's brow!
Soldier! You rose from these ranks! Receive our homage vow.
Come, emblem of every hope. Come, light painted flowers
Come, those who first told man there is a God.
Come, flowers of Easter. Come immortal Spring.
Come! Tell again the old, old story of His love.
Come, bless our leaning crosses. Come to our veiled Calvary.
Come! Tell loud the story. Let the earth rejoice!
Come! Oh welcome night. Cover us with the star cloth
Catch every tear that falls—those beautiful bugles of Reveille.

In Eternal Honor



"They never came back." But in this cemetery at Romagne, France, 26,000 American soldiers were buried with honor, and in their beautiful resting place their graves are honored by two nations and will ever be kept in the best condition.

Battlefields Give Up Bones of "Missing"

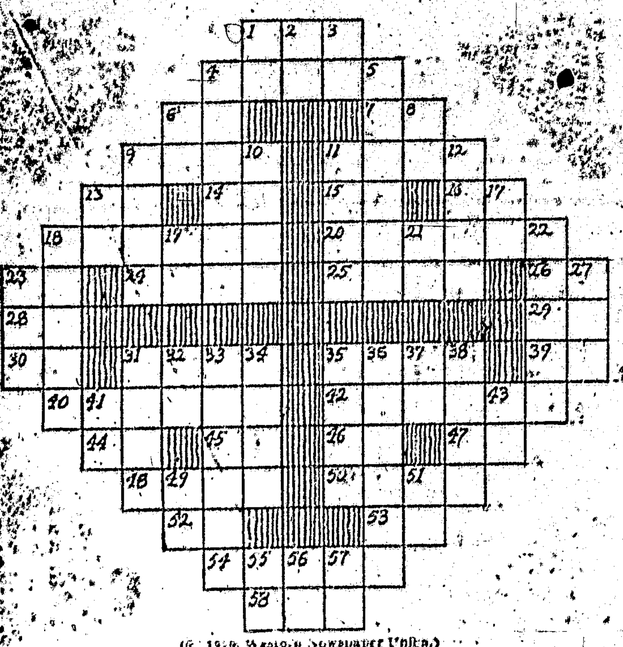
Eight years have passed since the armistice was signed, but the blood-stained soil of France still covers the mystery of thousands of soldiers carried on the rolls of the French ministry of war as "missing in action."

A large part of the old battle zone has been reclaimed and the fields upon which men fought for four years have been returned to crops. In the process, the farmers of France have covered thousands of miles of trenches, wound tens of thousands of miles of rusted and torn barbed wire, filled in shell craters and removed with care the unexploded engines of war which, unfortunately, only too frequently explode in the hands of these brave peasants and add more names to the death toll of the war.

These farmers have also succeeded in finding the bodies of thousands of French, American, British and Germans, who fell in conflict and were covered by a scattering of earth by their comrades or by an exploding shell or who, badly wounded, crawled by instinct into a copse where death overtook them and they remained hidden from the squads who searched the battlefields after each engagement.

Within the past few days, a farmer and his son set about cleaning out the underbrush in a wooded ravine on their farm along the road to Tracy-le-Mont, which the American troops traveled in the final months of the war. There, under a tangled mass of weeds they found the remains of 13 French and one German soldier. The identification of the German was made possible by his metal tag, but the naming of the French was impossible and only the peculiar manner in which their boots were soled enabled their identification as French.

Our Cross Word Puzzle



(© 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

Horizontal.

1—Japanese dish
7—Water plant used in salads
8—Thus
9—Preposition
10—To be fond of; fondly fond
11—Scheme
12—Behold
13—You and me
14—Note of scale
15—Part of to be
16—Musical instrument
17—An egg dish
18—To exist
19—Established price
20—Poker player's stake
21—Egyptian god
22—Preposition
23—Indefinite article
24—Commercial abbreviation
25—To eject
26—Burden
28—Specimen
29—This person
30—For example (abbr.)
31—Note of scale
32—Horses (Lat.)
34—A sailor
35—Mineral deposit
36—Preposition
38—Repeater
39—Ten cent digit

Vertical.

1—Conjunction
2—To exist
3—Part of "to be"
4—Kind of doctor
5—Dignified
6—Thus
7—Note of scale
8—Opening into a room
10—Anglo-Saxon servant
11—Mail as swift sailing ships
12—Egyptian river
13—Long Island (abbr.)
17—Point of compass
18—Bells
19—Note of scale
21—And (Fr.)
22—Characteristic
23—Larger variant
27—Sheet
31—Evil sign
33—Wayward
37—A rallying cry
38—Number under eleven (pl.)
40—Poets
42—To nullify
43—Same as 32 vertical
45—Orator
46—Part of to be
48—Sun god
49—Same as 41 vertical
51—Behold!
52—That thing
55—Preposition
57—Note of scale

Solution will appear in next issue.

List

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LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

J. H. Fisher and family of Lee County Texas, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dave Whiteley of the Capitan Gap country. Mr. Fisher is a Brother in Law to Mr. Whiteley.

Miss Linkey Shely will leave Friday of this week for Corpus Christi where she will spend the summer.

Edith Rockwell, Floy Zumwalt and L. E. Cummins left Thursday for Las Vegas where they will attend the State Teachers college for the summer.

The Rev. Mr. O'neal arrived Wednesday to conduct a series of meetings at the Baptist church.

The school children have departed for their homes and as consequence, the community has that dull forsaken appearance this week

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie and daughters, Inia and Olna left Tuesday for Arabela where they will be at the bed side of their son.

R. V. Galt, formerly Ranger at the Mosa Station, was here Wednesday conducting a United States Botanist who is taking specimens of the grasses in this part of the country. Mr. Gault is now stationed at High Rolls, N.M.

Senor Patrisk Coog has gone to the north side of the Capitans where he will put in a crop of beans and feedstuffs this year. Pat has devilled at the Mountaineer office for the past two years and we take this method of expressing our sincere regret at his going.

New Magazine

We are in receipt of Vol. 1, of the WESTLAND Magazine, published monthly at Roswell, N.M. by the Roswell Printing Co. The deck head shows J. H. Shepherd as Editor, and Hallam Shepherd, Associate Editor. Mr. Shepherd will be remembered for the establishment of the Southwestern Dispatch at Roswell, and is well known throughout this portion of the state.

The magazine is a 52 page affair, bristling with live matter and write ups of the section of the state. That the new publication will satisfy a long felt want in this part of the state is predicted by the Mountaineer, and we know Mr. Shepherd well enough to wager he will make a great success of his venture.

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

Taking the Profit Out of War

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

Reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly.

III

There have been a great many bills introduced into Congress on the subject of industrial mobilization, some sponsored by great organizations like the American Legion, and others by newspapers and publicists. But it is surprising how little knowledge there was on the part of those who drew up the bills of the practicability and feasibility of so mobilizing our resources that it would be impossible to make as much profit in war as in time of peace. Take into consideration the fact that the following things were being done in 1918:—

General Crowder, who was in charge of the draft, had asked the chairman of the War Industries Board where he could obtain additional men needed for the Army in France with the least possible dislocation of the war making industrial civilian machinery, and we were in the process of replacing male labor with women. By a system of priorities the Board was allocating to our own Army and Navy, to the Allies and to the essential war industries the things they required. It was making priority rulings as to transportation and they were being followed out by the Railroad Administrator. The Fuel Administrator distributed fuel only on the rulings of the War Industries Board. The Board was engaged in discontinuing and removing the many conflicts and competitive efforts involved in labor and buildings that had previously occurred because of lack of any coordinating agency. It was allocating power and making regulations for the hitching up of scattered units of power. It was changing munitions orders from congested to less congested districts. It had actually carried into effect an order that no building involving $2,500 or more could be undertaken without the approval of the War Industries Board. No steel, no cement, no material of any kind could be used for any purpose whatsoever unless the War Industries Board permitted it. No steel company could sell over five tons of steel unless approved by the Director of Steel. The Treasury would not permit the raising of money for any industrial or financial operation unless it was approved by the War Industries Board. The President issued an order that no commandeering should be done by the Army, Navy, Shipping Board or Food Administration without the approval of the chairman of the War Industries Board. Every raw material industry and indeed practically every industry in the country, was organized through appointment of committees, and none of these industries would do any business except under the rulings promulgated by the Board. Standardization in every industry was rapidly proceeding. These rulings were made known through the issuance of official bulletins at irregular intervals and were distributed by the press. We were endeavoring to arrange it so that the fighting forces were to receive those things which they needed and no more, so that whatever was not actually required at the front was left to civilian purposes. Industries were curtailed, but never destroyed; skeletonized, but never killed. Indeed, the use of men, money and materials was rapidly being brought into exactly that condition which I have previously stated to be necessary in case of another war.

If, in addition to this, the President in the future has the authority to fix prices and distribution of materials and labor, rent, and the use of man power, transportation, fuel and all the things necessary for the conduct of the war, any rise in prices will be prevented, even in anticipation of war. There are many who claim that war is caused primarily by the desire of profit. I am not one of these. But if there is anything in this contention this plan will remove the possibility of anybody urging war as a means of making profits. Even if there are no men who desire war as a means of making profit, the fact that profits would be less in war than in peace and wealth and resources would be directed by the government, might have some active deterring influence on men of great resources. Instead of being passive, they might become active advocates of peace.

There are many people who are, for various reasons, afraid to discuss the subject during peace time and prefer to wait for war. There are also some great manufacturers who oppose any such plan because they were seriously interfered with during the war time. Indeed, it has been the experience of some of those responsible for the industrial mobilization in the World War to remain the objects of vendetta attack begun during the time that the necessities of the nation made it imperative to control activities and profits. Some critics were prominent manufacturers, who said: "Tell us what the government wants and we will fill the orders, but don't interfere with the sale of the part of our product that the government does not want to use." That was unthinkable. President Wilson decreed that fair

Continued in an early issue

Base Ball

The Mescalero Apache baseball team from the reservation journeyed to Fort Stanton Sunday and were there captured, defeated and scalped by Wunsche's Indian killers to a score of 14 to 4. The redmen played like they had pulled off a Pachofa dance the night before. Parker and Flores did the heaving for the Fort and a wild Apache tried to put them over for the Indians.

APPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

(©, 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for May 30

JACOB AT BETHEL

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 28:10-22.

GOLDEN TEXT—I am with thee and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest.—Gen. 28:15.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jacob Dreams at Bethel.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jacob's Vision at Bethel.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Young Man's Dreams and Visions.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Place of Vision in Human Lives.

I. Jacob's Flight to Haran.

He fled from an outraged brother. His deceit and cunning got him into trouble. His long exile from home was the result of his selfish ambition. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Rebekah made her plea before Isaac for sending Jacob away, stating her fear of Jacob's probable marriage with a daughter of Canaan, when in reality she feared that Esau would kill him. Isaac at once recognized the wisdom of her suggestion. He knew that the success or failure of one's life is largely determined by his marriage. It was clear that if Jacob were to continue in the line of the covenant blessing care must be exercised in his marriage. Besides, it is a parental duty to see that children are well married. Among Christians only marriage in the Lord is allowable (I Cor. 7:39). Isaac, alive to Jacob's destiny, issued his command and bestowed upon him the covenant blessing which had come from God Almighty to Abraham (Gen. 17:1). The element in enhances in this blessing are:

(1) A numerous offspring (v. 3);

(2) Possession of the promised land (v. 4).

(3) And everything that is included in the Abrahamic covenant (Gen. 12:1-3 and Gen. 15:1-9).

We should learn from the experience of Jacob.

1. Be sure your sin will find you out.

Jacob deceived his father. He in turn was deceived by his children.

2. That wrong home life has its perils.

Isaac knew that the blessing was to be Jacob's, yet he planned for Esau to have the place of prominence. He was willing for the sake of a little venison to give to Esau that which God had planned for Jacob.

II. Jacob at Bethel.

1. The Lord meets Jacob at Bethel (vv. 10-15).

With a spirit clouded by homesickness on the one hand and by fear on the other, he had a dream that night. Although God appeared to him in this dream Jacob is held a ladder or stair reaching from earth to heaven upon which angels were ascending and descending. Above the ladder stood the Lord who spoke to him. This ladder suggests a means of communication between earth and heaven, between man and God. Jesus Christ is the Ladder which provides us a means of communication with heaven (John 1:51; 14:6; Heb. 10:19-20). Jesus became a real ladder to us, bridging the chasm between earth and heaven. He was a real man that He might identify himself with the race. He is very God, really divine, that He might lift us up to God and secure a reconciliation with Him. Earth and heaven, man and God, were separated by the introduction of sin, but through Christ a means of intercourse is re-established. This vision suggested to Jacob that the only approach to God was through a mediator. The angels ascending and descending are heavenly messengers which are sent to minister to man through the mediatorial work of Christ (Heb. 1:14). God spoke to him from the top of the ladder and assured him that He is the God who entered into covenant with Abraham and renewed the same unto his father Isaac (v. 13). This assurance embraced the following:

(1) The possession of the land (v. 13).

(2) A numerous offspring (v. 14).

(3) The promise of His personal presence and preservation (v. 15).

This promise was fulfilled in a marvelous way with Jacob and is still being fulfilled with his seed.

III. Jacob's Vow to the Lord (vv. 16-22).

He set up as a monument the stone which he had taken for a pillow. He named the place Bethel, which means the house of God. Jacob now vowed that since God had so graciously obligated himself to perform all this for him, he would enthrone God as the Lord of his life and give back to Him one-tenth of all that was given to him.

Borrowing From God

Of all created comforts God is the lender; you are the borrower, not the owner.—Rutherford.

His Word Alone

One monarch to obey, one creed to own; that monarch God, that creed His Word alone.

Safety Valves

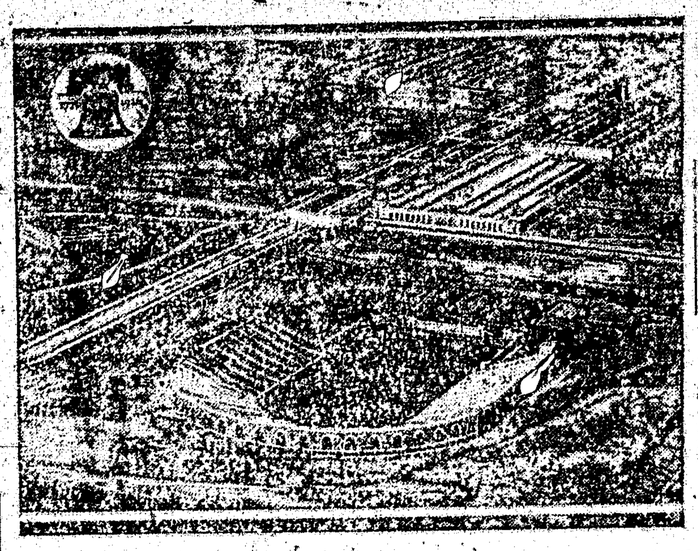
Tears are the safety valves of the heart when too much pressure is laid on it.

FROST

Frost fell Wednesday night here and in the vicinity. The fall was very light and will probably not hurt the growing crops.

Andrews Repair Shop
GAS and OILS

THE SESQUI FROM THE AIR



An idea of the size and scope of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, which will be held in Philadelphia from June 1 to December 1, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, is given in this photograph. In the foreground is the great Municipal Stadium, which seats 100,000 persons. North of the stadium can be seen two of the vast exhibition buildings. The first is the Palace of Agriculture and the second the Palace of Liberal Arts. Opposite the latter building is the big auditorium, which seats 20,000 persons on a single floor. To the left of the stadium can be seen the world-famous Indian building, the Taj Mahal.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Memorial Services will be held at the Baptist church Sunday Every body come and be with us Bro. O'neil will be with us, and I'm

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CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER

Published each Friday in the heart of America's Summer and Health Resort and of a vast Agricultural, Horticultural, Mineral and Stock-raising district.

L. L. BEARD, Editor and Owner

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POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT

Any erroneous reflection on the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the Mountaineer, will gladly be corrected as soon as it is brought to the attention of the publisher.

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Solution Of Last Week's Puzzle

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Uncle Sam and His Nephews, the States, Are Collecting Over a Billion Dollars in Yearly Tolls on Motor Vehicles and Fuel

More Than Meets the Nation's Billion Dollar Highway Building Bill—Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, Tells Striking Details.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER

America has reverted to the ancient system of collecting tolls wherewith to build and maintain highways.

In 1925 these tolls amounted to $1,094,000,000, collected through motor licenses, gasoline taxes, property, corporation, income production and other taxes on automobiles, automobile manufactures, the petroleum industry, etc.

In the same year $1,003,000,000 was spent on rural roads. It took near a century to build $20,000,000,000 worth of railroads. A highway system costing that much will be created in twenty years at present rate.

These are some of the high points presented by Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, in an interview on highway development.

"The equipment of this continent with modern roads has been the most amazing provision of a public utility that any community ever accomplished in a similar period," said Mr. MacDonald. "Historians say the Roman Empire was held together by its highway system, radiating from Rome to the Provinces. But America has converted a continent into a neighborhood within a few years.

"This accomplishment really represents the inauguration of a new system of taxation; a system of licenses and excises levied against particular privileges or classes of property, the proceeds being dedicated to highway development.

"For 1925 state taxes on gasoline aggregated $143,000,000. Add to that $265,500,000 for automobile registration and licenses; $150,000,000 as property taxes on the 20,000,000 automobiles; $143,430,709 as the Federal excise tax on automobiles, parts and accessories for 1925; $50,000,000 to represent wheelage taxes, special taxes on gasoline or cars, and fines collected from motor drivers. The total reaches approximately $749,930,709.

Nearly $1,100,000,000 Yearly Tolls

"But these figures do not include income and corporation taxes derived from the motor car business. Nor do they include state, local, production, operation and income taxes of the petroleum industry. Yet that industry has its capitalization of about [illegible],000,000. A modest estimate for these, added to the preceding figures, gives a total of $1,094,930,709, which is considerably more than the entire cost of all spent on country roads.

"You observe that I have not included the government's expenditures of nearly $100,000,000 in Federal aid for road building. In the eight years, 1918 to 1925 inclusive, the Government has contributed $400,000,000 to help the states build roads. That is considerably less than half of what the country spent on roads in either of the years 1923 or 1925. Moreover, in the same eight years, while the Government was distributing that $400,000,000 to the states, it collected $[illegible] in federal revenue taxes on motor cars, trucks and accessories. Other hundreds of millions were collected in income and corporation taxes from motor car manufacturers and dealers. It appears that Federal contributions to roads as compared to the contribution of people who make and use cars and the gasoline has been decidedly modest.

"Yet, while Federal contribution is but about 10 per cent of highway expenditure, it has accomplished results all out of proportion to its size. First, it was an incentive to the states. The Government required the states to invest as much as it contributed. Then the Government takes a general supervision of construction and a share in determining routes. So we have built roads on standards, and have got them into a truly national system instead of forty-eight state systems.

Unifying the Road System

"One day it will be realized that one of the most valuable contributions to motoring from Boston to New York a man may pass through four states. Every one might have a splendid highway system; but if these did not articulate at the state lines the trip would be almost impossible. Thanks to the systematization under Federal influence, country roads are as superior to state boundary lines as are railroads.

"The Federal highway act of 1921 required that a complete nation-reaching system of roads be designated within two years, as the roads to which Uncle Sam would give assistance. It was found that there were 2,886,661 miles of highway in the country. Of these 7 per cent, or 200,624 miles, were to be included in the national system, eligible for Federal aid. Nearly every mile of that 2,866,061 was a candidate for designation as a Federal highway. But in the end the system was laid out as a truly national one.

"When the map was published it showed nearly the 200,000 miles of designated routes. Since then 46,483 miles of these roads have been improved, nearly 13,000 more are under construction, and over 2,000 have been approved for early beginning of work. In addition to that many states have built, without Federal aid, extensive sections which are included within this national system. In fact, these state contributions aggregate 55,000 miles, so that approximately two thirds of the 200,000 mile national highway system has already been improved.

Uncle Sam as Road Supervisor

"Along with all of this, there is the Federal supervision over construction and maintenance. When Uncle Sam helps build a road he reserves authority to require its proper maintenance. Then there is the business of uniform marking along highways, which makes it possible for motorists to drive thousands of miles on a designated route where markings become so familiar that after a few miles he need not ask directions.

"Finally Federal participation has made possible a great number of bridges at strategic points. Some of these have been needed for years, yet state and local authorities have been unable to provide their share, because of the cost, partly because of competition between routes. When a stream separates two counties, or two states, it is often impossible to get them to agree where to build or how to divide the cost of a bridge. In such cases the Federal authority has repeatedly mediated differences and secured convenient bridges. Let me mention some instances.

"Missouri has been a state for over a century. Divided east and west by the Missouri river, communication between the two sections has been difficult, to the state's disadvantage. Four bridges across the river were required in the national highway program, and Federal co-operation with the state of Missouri has made them possible. Two are completed, the others are under construction. The four will cost a little more than $[illegible], the Federal contribution being nearly $1,030,000.

Getting Bridges Constructed

"Another bridge that has a peculiar importance, both locally and nationally, has been needed for generations across Raritan bay, New Jersey. It is one of the links in the chain of communication between New York city and the country at large. In 1924 New Jersey had some $7,000,000 of Federal aid allotted to her roads and for 1925 over $1,000,000. So the state agreed that this Raritan bridge should be built, costing about $4,000,000. Federal funds made up almost one-third of the amount. The bridge, over a mile and a half long, is now nearly completed.

"Such illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely. National participation has repeatedly made possible the accomplishment of vitally important highway development."

According to the American Petroleum Institute, the gas tax was first imposed in 1919 in Oregon. It has now been adopted by [illegible] states except New York, Illinois, New Jersey and Massachusetts. The tendency has been continually to increase the rate of tax per gallon. A rate of 1921 gasoline taxes over the entire country were only about $[illegible],000; in 1922, $12,000,000; in 1923, almost $37,000,000; in 1924, $70,000,000, and in 1925, $142,987,749.

With good prospects that the "gas" tax will be adopted soon by states which do not have it now and with the gallonage rates being increased in other states, it is calculated that this tax alone will soon raise $[illegible],000,000 a year, quite possibly during 1926.

GASOLINE TAXES BY STATES

States	Gas Tax per Gal. 1925	Collections 1925	States	Gas Tax per Gal. 1925	Collections 19[illegible]
Ala.	2	$ 2,140,801	N. H.	2	$ 70[illegible]
Ariz.	4	3,628,005	N. J.	None	
Ark.	3	848,275	N. Mex.	3	637,[illegible]
Cal.	2	13,863,922	N. Y.	None	
Colo.	2	1,564,621	N. C.	4	5,272,093
Conn.	2	1,958,565	N. D.	1	657,502
Del.	2	250,580	Ohio	2	9,129,843
Fla.	4	7,034,098	Okla.	2½	5,143,317
Ga.	4	4,421,319	Ore.	3	[illegible]
Idaho	3	539,873	Penna.	2	10,000,000
Ill.	None		R. I.	1	196,684
Ind.	3	6,792,484	S. C.	5	3,199,756
Iowa	2	3,215,401	S. D.	2	1,[illegible]
Kan.	2	2,576,904	Tenn.	3	2,[illegible]
Ky.	3	3,040,030	Tex.	1	3,744,077
La.	2	2,359,642	Utah	2½	925,[illegible]
Me.	2	2,030,069	Vt.	2	519,295
Md.	2	2,022,085	Va.	2	3,516,870
Mass.	None		Wash.	2	2,[illegible]
Minn.	2	3,663,940	W. Va.	2½	2,[illegible]
Mich.	2	9,000,000	Wis.	2	2,447,234
Miss.	3	2,439,683	Wyo.	2	400,971
Mo.	2	4,591,260	Dist. of Co.	2	787,656
Mont.	2	755,000			
Neb.	2	2,203,000	Total		$142,987,749
Nev.	4	318,210			

Calories in Eggs

Eggs furnish 635 calories per pound, while milk furnishes 310 calories per pound. One quart of milk is approximately two pounds, making the calory value 620. One pound of eggs depends upon the size, but it is possible that eight eggs would weigh one pound, thus making eight eggs [illegible] one quart of milk in calory value.

House Traveled Far

The first frame house erected in the city of Portland, Ore., was manufactured in the state of Maine, and taken in a ship, in pieces, around Cape Horn, and set up in Portland in 1847.

First Clasp Knives

Clasp or spring knives became common about 1650. They first came from Flanders, which was the seat of many and varied industries even many years before this time. A knife-cleaning machine was invented in 1844 by George Kent of England.

World's Oldest Flag

The flag of Denmark is said to be the oldest unaltered flag. Its cross dates back to 1219. The Italian flag dates back to 1310. The United States flag was established in 1777.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Amateur Entertainers Attention. $60.00 to be given away in prizes. Sketches-Individual Performers. Show given near beginning of June. Communicate with Mr. Frank Wells, President.

THE FINE ARTS CLUB
FORT STANTON-N. M.

Stoic Philosophy

Stoics were the disciples of Zeno, the Greek philosopher who taught during the Second century before the Christian era. These disciples were called Stoics because they listened to Zeno's teachings in a porch at Athens, and the Greek word for porch, expressed in Latin letters, which are the ones we use, was stoa. Zeno taught that man's supreme happiness consisted in living agreeably to nature and reason.

Father of Italian Poetry

Guido Guinicelli, an Italian poet, a native of Bologna, who died in 1276, is called by Dante in his "Purgatorio" "the father of Italian poets." Guido was a Ghibelline and was banished from Bologna in 1274.

Nazarene Church

Sunday School 10 o'clock.
Preaching, 11 o'clock.
Y P S., 7 p. m.
Preaching 8 p. m.
Prayer meeting on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock.
Good music. Come out and help us. Your presence will help.

F. A. Powell, Pastor.

Some Good in It

A former surprised his wife by buying two tickets for a whist drive. "But you can't play whist," she said. "No," replied her husband, "but I thought the drive would do us good."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, N. Mex.
May 5, 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Carl J. Harrington, of Tinnie, New Mexico, who, on July 7, 1922, made Homestead Entry, No. 027777, formerly Roswell, No. 050560, for all of Section 33, Township 5-S., Range 14-E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to the land above described, before L. L. Beard, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M. on the 12th day of June, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Fred E. Clark and William B. Payne, these of Capitan, N.M. and L. N. Bell of Jicarilla, N. M., and R. T. Freeland of Tinnie, N. M.

K. D. Stoes, Register.

5-7 to 6-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, N. M.
May 5, 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Roland S. Allen, of Picacho, N. M., who, on July 25, 1922, made Orig. H.E., Roswell No. 05[illegible], now Las Cruces No. 027857, for E½ Sec. 10; W½ Sec. 11, Township 10 S., Range 19 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to the land above described, before L. L. Beard, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M., on the 14th day of June, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Cave, Edward Q. Roberts, Frank James, and Ed. W. Nelson, all of Picacho, N. M.

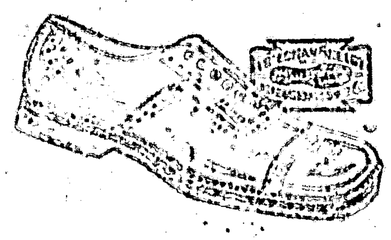
K. D. Stoes, Register.

5-7 to 6-4

THE POPULAR STORE

One more shipment of beautiful dresses has arrived, in flowered crepe de chines and Canton crepes, in the newest colors and styles.

Also men's tan calf oxfords of the well known Friedman shelby Brand. Special $3.95



THE POPULAR STORE
Capitan, New Mex.

OUR

Soda Fountain is now open and we are prepared to serve you in the best the market affords. Give us a trial.

Sunshine Pharmacy

W. W. EZELL, Mgr. CAPITAN, N. M.

Low Prices on CASINGS and TUBES

30x3 KELLY SPRINGFIELD Fabric Casings		$ 6.00
30x3½ " " " "		7.60
30x3½ " " Cord "		12.10
31x4 " " " "		22.50
32x4 " " " "		21.50
30x3 GREY TUBES	81.75	
30x3½ " " "	2.25	
30x3½ RED " "	2.60	
31x4 " "	[illegible]	
32x4 " "	4.00	
32x4½ " "	4.60	
34x4½ " "	5.10	

The Titsworth Co., Inc.
Capitan, N. M.

When Company Comes

by Lawrence Hawthorne

Jest before company comes t' our house,
Gee, but we're busy, all right!
Mother keeps everyone jumpin' around
Gettin' things put out o' sight.
All of us kids hafta pick up our toys,
Even if we want t' play—
I don't see why, jest 'cause somebuddy comes,
Toys hafta be put away!

Gran'ma an' Daddy 're busy, you bet;
They hafta clean up the rooms.
Gee, ain't I glad I'm too little t' use
Vac'ums an' dust-mops an' brooms!
Then all the furniture hasta be moved—
Mother has got a new plan;
An' when my Dad starts t' kick, Mother says,
"Isn't that just like a man!"

When folks 're comin' from some other town,
Nobuddy gets any rest
Till Mother goes down an' buys lots o' stuff
So we'll appear at our best".
Gosh, I don't see why, when company comes,
We hafta change all our ways!
Why can't we keep right on havin' some fun
Jest like we do other days?

© 1925 [illegible]

Arrange Your Thoughts

Before you try to say something well take care that you have something to say. Arrangement of thought, more than anything else, is the fundamental secret of a good style. It enjoins going direct to our subject and it enjoins placing everything in its right place.—Prof. A. V. Dicey.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, N. Mex.
April 24, 1926

Notice is hereby given that Rex G. Chesser, of Roswell, N.M., who, on June 19, 1922, made Original Hd Entry Las Cruces No. 027[illegible], for Lots 1, 2, E½NW¼, NE¼, Section 31, and on July 18, 1922, made Add'l H. E., for Lots 3, 4, E½W½, SE¼, Section 31, Township 7 S., Range 26 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, New Mexico, on the 5th day of June, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Thomas W. Allen, Hanford Hale, Robert Latham, Walter Jones, all of Roswell, N. M.

K. D. Stoes, Register.

4-9 to 6-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, N. Mex.
April 29, 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that [illegible] Cheney, of Corona, N. M., who, on April 4, 1921, made Add'l SE. H. E. (2869), Las Cruces, formerly Roswell, No. 016[illegible] for SW¼, W½ SE¼, NE¼SW¼, Section 3, Township [illegible] N., Range [illegible] 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 [illegible] U. S. Commissioner, at Carrizozo, N. M., on the 8th day of June, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Paul Reed, Joe Foster, Hard [illegible], all of Corona, N. M.

K. D. Stoes, Register.

4-9 to 6-4

Professional Cards

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

L. L. BEARD
U. S. Commissioner
NOTARY PUBLIC
Capitan, N. M.

DAN C. SAVAGE
U. S. Commissioner
Qualified to Attend to Matters Pertaining to Homesteads.
ROSWELL, N. M.

E. F. DAVIDSON
U. S. Commissioner
Real Estate and Insurance
CORONA, N. M.

HAROLD HURD
Attorney at Law
Special Attention Given to U. S. Land Office Matters
ROSWELL, N. M.

LINCOLN ABSTRACT and INVESTMENT TRUST
General Office for Abstracting, Accounting, Bonds, and Insurance of all kinds.
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

Chickens For Sale.

FOR SALE Nice lot of laying White Leghorn hens and pullets. Inquire at this office.

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Next to SUNSHINE PHARMACY.

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Operating Daily Between
Roswell and Carrizozo
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BEST OF EQUIPMENT, CAREFUL DRIVERS
HOME OFFICE, 100 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
Roswell, New Mexico

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, N. Mex.
May 6, 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charlotte M. Allen, of Picacho, N. M., who, on October 12, 1922, made H. E. Orig. Roswell No. 043332, now Las Cruces, No. 027332, for E½ Sec. 9; SW¼ Section 10, Township 10 S., Range 19 E., N.M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before L. L. Beard, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M., on the 14th day of June, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Cave, Edward Q. Roberts, Frank James, and Ed. W. Nelson, all of Picacho, N. M.

K. D. Stoes, Register.

5-7 to 6-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, N. M. May 6, 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Crescencio Salas, of Picacho, N. M., who, on April 25, 1922, made Addl. H. E., No. 041651, Roswell, now Las Cruces, No. 025830, for Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½NE¼, SE¼SE¼ Section 5, Township 11 S., Range 18 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before L. L. Beard, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan N. M., on the 14th day of June, 1926.

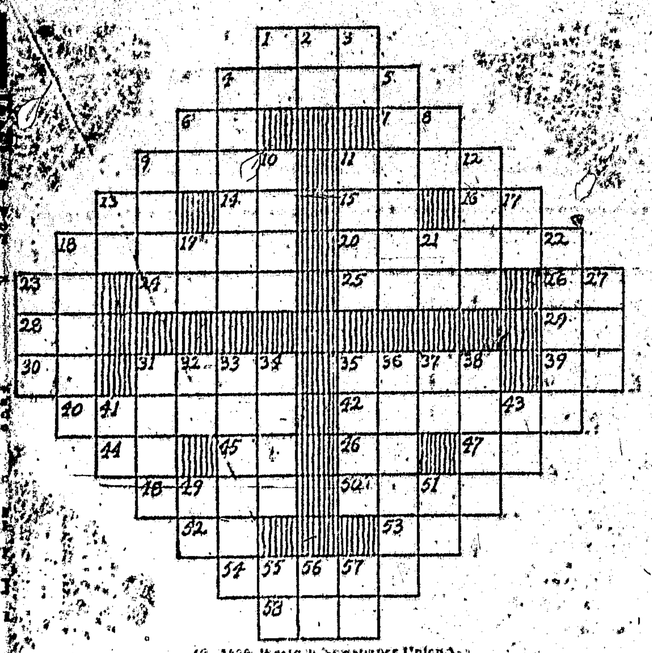
Claimant names as witnesses:

William E. Kimbrell, Perfecto Sandoval, Victor Pineda, and Jose Maes, all of Picacho, New Mexico.

K. D. STOES, Register.

5-7 to 6-4

Our Cross Word Puzzle



(©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

Horizontal.

1—Japanese sash
2—Water plant used in salads
3—Thus
4—Preposition
5—To be fondly fond
6—Scheme
7—Behold!
8—You and me
9—Note of scale
10—Part of to be
11—Musical instrument
12—An egg dish
13—To eject
14—Established price
15—Poker player's stake
16—Egyptian sun god
17—Preposition
18—Indefinite article
19—Commercial announcement
20—To eject
21—Harden
22—That thing
23—Specimen
24—To leave
25—This person
26—Preposition
27—For example (abbr.)
28—Note of scale
29—Horses (slang)
30—A selling
31—Maternal parent
32—Preposition
33—Jasper
34—Under digit

Vertical.

1—Conjunction
2—To exist
3—Part of "to be"
4—Kind of oyster
5—Dignified
6—Then
7—Note of scale
8—Opening into a room
10—Anglo-Saxon servant
11—Moslem swift sailing canoe
12—Egyptian river
13—Long Island (abbr.)
17—Point of compass
18—Bells
19—Note of scale
21—And (Fr.)
22—Characteristic
23—Large serpent
27—Insect
31—Evil sign
32—Wayward
33—A rallying cry
34—Number under eleven (pl.)
35—Be in
36—To nullify
37—Same as 32 vertical
38—Vacate
41—Part of to be
42—Sun god
49—Same as 41 vertical
51—Behold!
52—That thing
53—Preposition
57—Note of scale

Solution will appear in next issue.

List

Your property with us today. We can sell it.

Let us show you a few of the bargains we have in city property and close-in acreage.

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Real Estate and Rentals
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ONION SETS	DRESSED LUMBER
PLOWS	GALVANIZED STEEL ROOFING
PLOW POINTS	PAINTED STEEL ROOFING
SWEEPS	FELT ROOFING
DYNAMITE	LIME and CEMENT
FUSE	WALL PLASTER
BLASTING CAPS	BLACKSMITHS' COAL
HOT SHOTS	BEAVER BOARD
COLUMBIA DRY CELLS	BUILDING PAPER
BABBITT METAL	RIDGE ROLL
SOLDER	EAVE TROUGH

Our Prices Are Reasonable

The Titsworth Co., Inc.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

J. H. Fisher and family of Lee County Texas, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dave Whiteley of the Capitan Gap country. Mr. Fisher is a Brother in Law to Mr. Whiteley.

Miss Inkey Shell will leave Friday of this week for Corpus Christi where she will spend the summer.

Edith Rockwell, Floy Zumwalt and L. E. Cummins left Thursday for Las Vegas where they will attend the State Teachers college for the summer.

The Rev. Mr. O'neal arrived Wednesday to conduct a series of meetings at the Babtist church.

The school children have departed for their homes and as consequence, the community has that dull, forsaken appearance this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie and daughters, Ima and Olma left Tuesday for Arabela where they will be at the bed side of their son.

R. V. Galt, formerly Ranger at the Mesa Station, was here Wednesday conducting a United States Botonist who is taking specimens of the grasses in this part of the country. Mr. Gault is now stationed at High Rolls, N.M.

Senor Patrick Coor has gone to the north side of the Capitans where he will put in a crop of beans and feedstuffs this year. Pat has devilled at the Mountaineer office for the past two years and we take this method of expressing our sincere regret at his going.

New Magazine

We are in receipt of Vol. 1, of the WESTLAND Magazine, published monthly at Roswell, N.M. by the Roswell Printing Co. The deck head shows J. H. Shepherd as Editor, and Hallam Shepherd, Associate Editor. Mr. Shepherd will be remembered for the establishment of the Southwestern Dispatch at Roswell, and is well known throughout this portion of the state.

The magazine is a 32 page affair, bristling with live matter and write ups of this section of the state. That the new publication will satisfy a long felt want in this part of the state is predicted by the Mountaineer, and we know Mr. Shepherd well enough to wager he will make a great success of his venture.

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

Taking the Profit Out of War

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

Reprinted from The Atlantic Monthly.

III

There have been a great many bills introduced into Congress on the subject of industrial mobilization, some sponsored by great organizations like the American Legion, and others by newspapers and publicists. But it is surprising how little knowledge there was on the part of those who drew up the bills of the practicability and feasibility of so mobilizing our resources that it would be impossible to make as much profit in war as in time of peace. Take into consideration the fact that the following things were being done in 1918:—

General Crowder, who was in charge of the draft, had asked the chairman of the War Industries Board where he could obtain additional men needed for the Army in France with the least possible dislocation of the war making industrial civilian machinery, and we were in the process of replacing male labor with women. By a system of priorities the Board was allocating to our own Army and Navy, to the Allies and to the essential war industries the things they required. It was making priority rulings as to transportation and they were being followed out by the Railroad Administrator. The Fuel Administrator distributed fuel only on the rulings of the War Industries Board. The Board was engaged in disentangling and removing the many conflicts and competitive efforts involved in labor and buildings that had previously occurred because of lack of any co-ordinating agency. It was allocating power and making regulations for the hitching up of scattered units of power. It was changing munitions orders from congested to less congested districts. It had actually carried into effect an order that no building involving $2,500 or more could be undertaken without the approval of the War Industries Board. No steel, no cement, no material of any kind could be used for any purpose whatsoever unless the War Industries Board permitted it. No steel company could sell over five tons of steel unless approved by the Director of Steel. The Treasury would not permit the raising of money for any industrial or financial operation unless it was approved by the War Industries Board. The President issued an order that no commandeering should be done by the Army, Navy, Shipping Board or Food Administration without the approval of the chairman of the War Industries Board. Every raw material industry and indeed practically every industry in the country, was organized through appointment of committees, and none of these industries would do any business except under the rulings promulgated by the Board. Standardization in every industry was rapidly proceeding. These rulings were made known through the issuance of official bulletins at irregular intervals and were distributed by the press. We were endeavoring to arrange it so that the fighting forces were to receive those things which they needed and no more, so that whatever was not actually required at the front was left to civilian purposes. Industries were curtailed, but never destroyed; absolutism, but never killed. Indeed, the use of men, money and materials was rapidly being brought into exactly that condition which I have previously stated to be necessary in case of another war.

If, in addition to this, the President in the future has the authority to fix prices and distribution of materials and labor, rent, and the use of man power, transportation, fuel and all the things necessary for the conduct of the war, any rise in prices will be prevented, even in anticipation of war. There are many who claim that war is caused primarily by the desire of profit. I am not one of these. But if there is anything in this contention this plan will remove the possibility of anybody urging war as a means of making profits. Even if there are men who desire war as a means of making profit, the fact that profits would be less in war than in peace and wealth and resources would be directed by the government, might have some active deterring influence on men of great resources. Instead of being passive, they might become active advocates of peace.

There are many people who are, for various reasons, afraid to discuss the subject during peace time and prefer to wait for war. There are also some great manufacturers who oppose any such plan because they were seriously interfered with during the war time. Indeed, it has been the experience of some of those responsible for the industrial mobilization in the World War to remain the objects of venomous attack begun during the time that the necessities of the nation made it imperative to control activities and profits. Some critics were prominent manufacturers, who said: "Tell us what the government wants and we will fill the orders, but don't interfere with the sale of the part of our product that the government does not want to use." That was unthinkable. President Wilson decreed that fair

Continued in an early issue.

Base Ball

The Mescalero Apache baseball team from the reservation journeyed to Fort Stanton Sunday and were there captured, defeated and scalped by Wunsche's Indian killers to a score of 14 to 4. The redmen played like they had pulled off a Pachofa dance the night before. Parker and Flores did the heaving for the Fort and a wild Apache tried to put them over for the Indians.

APPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for May 30

JACOB AT BETHEL

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 28:10-22.

GOLDEN TEXT—I am with thee and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest.—Gen. 28:15.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Jacob Dreams at Bethel.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jacob's Vision at Bethel.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—A Young Man's Dreams and Visions.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Place of Vision in Human Lives.

I. Jacob's Flight to Haran.

He fled from an outraged brother. His deceit and cunning got him into trouble. His long exile from home was the result of his selfish ambition. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Rebekah made her plea before Isaac for sending Jacob away, stating her fear of Jacob's probable marriage with a daughter of Canaan, when in reality she feared that Esau would kill him. Isaac at once recognized the wisdom of her suggestion. He knew that the success or failure of one's life is largely determined by his marriage. It was clear that if Jacob were to continue in the line of the covenant blessing care must be exercised in his marriage. Besides, it is a parental duty to see that children are well married. Among Christians only marriage in the Lord is allowable (I Cor. 7:39). Isaac, alive to Jacob's destiny, issued his command and bestowed upon him the covenant blessing which had come from God Almighty to Abraham (Gen. 17:1). The elements embraced in this blessing are:

(1) A numerous offspring (v. 3).

(2) Possession of the promised land (v. 4).

(3) And everything that is included in the Abrahamic covenant (Gen. 12:2-3 and Gen. 15:1-6).

We should learn from the experience of Jacob.

1. Be sure your sin will find you out.

Jacob deceived his father. He in turn was deceived by his children.

2. That wrong home life has its perils.

Isaac knew that the blessing was to be Jacob's, yet he planned for Esau to have the place of prominence. He was willing for the sake of a little venison to give to Esau that which God had planned for Jacob.

II. Jacob at Bethel.

1. The Lord meets Jacob at Bethel (vv. 10-15).

With a spirit clouded by home sickness on the one hand and by fear on the other, he had a dream that night in which God appeared to him. In this dream Jacob beheld a ladder or stair reaching from earth to heaven, upon which angels were ascending and descending. Above the ladder stood the Lord who spoke to him. This ladder suggests a means of communication between earth and heaven, between man and God. Jesus Christ is the ladder which provides us a means of communication with heaven (John 1:51; 14:6; Heb. 10:19-23). Jesus became a real ladder to us, bridging the chasm between earth and heaven. He was a real man that He might identify himself with the race. He is very God, really divine, that He might lift us up to God and secure a reconciliation with Him. Earth and heaven, man and God, were separated by the introduction of sin, but through Christ a means of intercourse is re-established. This vision suggested to Jacob that the only approach to God was through a mediator. The angels ascending and descending are heavenly messengers which are sent to minister to man through the mediatorship of Christ (Heb. 1:14). God spoke to him from the top of the ladder and assured him that He is the God who entered into covenant with Abraham and renewed the same unto his father Isaac (v. 13). This assurance embraced the following:

(1) The possession of the land (v. 13).

(2) A numerous offspring (v. 14).

(3) The promise of His personal presence and preservation (v. 15).

This promise was fulfilled in a marvelous way with Jacob and is still being fulfilled with his seed.

III. Jacob's Vow to the Lord (vv. 16-22).

He set up as a monument the stone which he had had for a pillow. He named the place Bethel, which means the house of God. Jacob now vowed that since God had so graciously obligated himself to perform all this for him, he would enthrone God as the Lord of his life and give back to Him one-tenth of all that was given to him.

Borrowing From God

Of all created comforts God is the lender; you are the borrower, not the owner.—Rutherford.

His Word Alone

One monarch to obey, one creed to own; that monarch God, that creed His Word alone.

Safety Valves

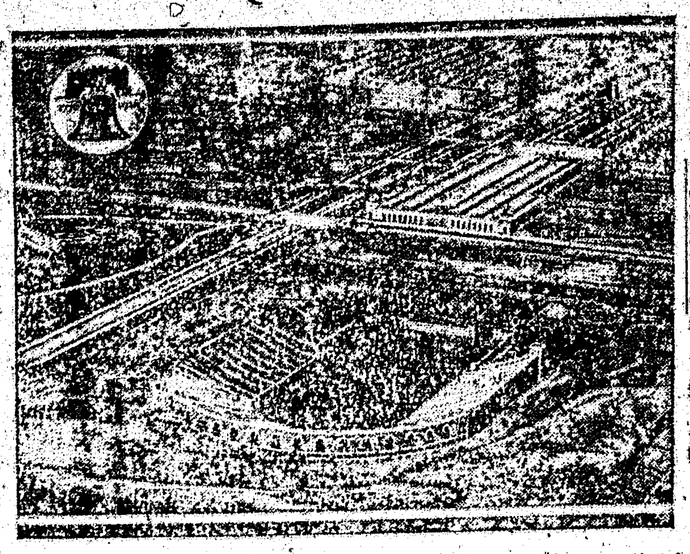
Tears are the safety valves of the heart when too much pressure is laid on it.

FROST

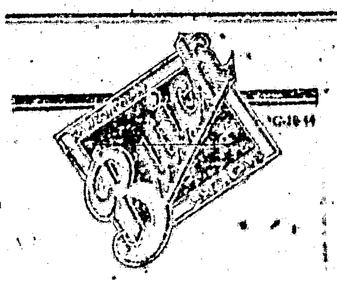
Frost fell Wednesday night here and in the vicinity. The fall was very light and will probably not hurt the growing crops.

Andrews Repair Shop
GAS and OILS

THE SESQUI FROM THE AIR



An idea of the size and scope of the Sesqui-Centennial International Exposition, which will be held in Philadelphia from June 1 to December 1, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, is given in this photograph. In the foreground is the great Municipal Stadium, which seats 100,000 persons. North of the stadium can be seen two of the vast exhibition buildings. The first is the Palace of Agriculture and the second the Palace of Liberal Arts. Opposite the latter building is the big auditorium, which seats 20,000 persons on a single floor. To the left of the stadium can be seen the world famous Indian building, the Taj Mahal.



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CAPITAN, N. M.

DAVID L. GEYER
Ex-Receiver U. S. Land Office
EXCLUSIVE PRACTICE IN UNITED STATES LAND MATTERS
Roswell, N. M.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Memorial Services will be held at the Babtist church Sunday. Every body come and be with us Bro. O'neil will be with us, and I'm sure you will be pleased to hear him. Lets Every one come and remember the ones that have gone and left us on this Earth, be sure and git here at 10 in time for Sunday School.

J. W. Ezell, Deacon.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE—Sumac, Cane Seed German Millet Seed Kaffir Corn Seed Milo Maize Seed—The Titsworth Co., Inc.

FOR SALE—Some good second hand harness.—The Titsworth Co. INC.

We Carry in Stock:—
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Hill Bro's Coffees
Maxwell House Coffees
Chase & Sanborn Coffees.
THE TITSWORTH CO., Inc.

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If you have a garment that needs altering, mending, cleaning and pressing, bring it to the Capitan Barber Shop.

EMMETT PATTON
Attorney-at-Law
Land Office Practice a Specialty
ROSWELL, N. M.

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Capitan Mercantile Company

Groceries, Hardware, Ford Parts, Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Bread.

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Capitan Mercantile Co.

CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER

Published each Friday in the heart of America's Summer and Health Resort and of a vast Agricultural, Horticultural, Mineral and Stock-raising district.

L. L. BEARD, Editor and Owner

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office in Capitan, New Mexico.

POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT

Any erroneous reflection on the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation which may appear in the Mountaineer, will gladly be corrected as soon as it is brought to the attention of the publisher.

Official publication of United States district court in Lincoln county in bankruptcy matters.

Official publication for Department of Interior in this district in public land matters.

Subscription Price: $1.50 the Year.

Obituaries, Resolutions, Classified Advertising, Cards of Thanks and other matter not "news" at 10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line for each consecutive insertion thereafter.

Display advertising rates on request.

Foreign advertising cash in advance unless otherwise contracted.

Telephone 15F2.

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle

W.O.W. Organize

Deputy State Organizer of the Woodmen of the World, T. L. Meredith, came up from Roswell Tuesday and organized a camp in this city. He was accompanied by J. A. Edgetter, clerk of the Hondo Camp.

During the day 27 applications for membership were taken and Dr. E. L. Woods came up from Lincoln and examined 21 of the applicants. Much enthusiasm was evinced by all attending the initial meeting, many ex-woodmen coming into the order.

It is announced by the newly elected officers that the Charter will be held open for a period of thirty days and during that time new members will be accepted as charter members, thereby saving considerable money in entrance fees and merely taking the obligations.

At the election of officers L. L. Beard was elected Consul Commander; J. T. Gardenhire, Lieut. Consul Commander; R. B. Irvine, Banker; J. W. Ezell, Clerk; R. L. Hale, Escort; W. A. Conde, Past Consul Commander; E. L. Hall, Sentry; A. Andrews, Watchman; and Dr. E. L. Woods, Camp Physician. J. A. Brubaker, Judge J. H. Kingston and Frank Titsworth were elected Camp Auditors.

The Camp adjourned to meet at 8 p.m. on June 9, they having decided by ballot to meet on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month.

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Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, N. Mex.
May 6, 1926.

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Claimant names as witnesses:

John Cave, Edward Q. Roberts, Frank James, and Ed. W. Nelson, all of Picacho, N. M.

K. D. Stoes, Register.

5-7 to 6-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, N. M. May 5, 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Crescencio Salas, of Picacho, N. M., who, on April 25, 1922, made Addl. H. E., No. 041651, Roswell, now Las Cruces, No. 025839, for Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S½NE¼, SE¼SE¼ Section 5, Township 11 S., Range 18 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before L. L. Beard, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan N. M., on the 14th day of June, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses:

William E. Kimbrell, Perfecto Sandoval, Victor Pineda, and Jose Maes, all of Picacho, New Mexico.

K. D. STOES, Register.

5-7 to 6-4

Uncle Sam and His Nephews, the States, Are Collecting Over a Billion Dollars in Yearly Tolls on Motor Vehicles and Fuel

More Than Meets the Nation's Billion Dollar Highway Building Bill—Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, Tells Striking Details.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER

America has reverted to the ancient system of collecting tolls wherewith to build and maintain highways.

In 1925 these tolls amounted to $1,094,000,000, collected through motor licenses, gasoline taxes, property, corporation, income production and other taxes on automobiles, automobile manufactures, the petroleum industry, etc.

In the same year $1,003,000,000 was spent on rural roads. It took near a century to build $20,000,000,000 worth of railroads. A highway system costing that much will be created in twenty years at present rate.

These are some of the high points presented by Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, in an interview on highway development.

"The equipment of this continent with modern roads has been the most amazing provision of a public utility that any community ever accomplished in a similar period," said Mr. MacDonald. "Historians say the Roman Empire was held together by its highway system, radiating from Rome to the Provinces. But America has converted a continent into a neighborhood within a few years.

"This accomplishment really represents the inauguration of a new system of taxation; a system of licenses and excises levied against particular privileges or classes of property, the proceeds being dedicated to highway development.

"For 1925 state taxes on gasoline aggregated $143,000,000. Add to that $263,500,000 for automobile registration and licenses; $150,000,000 as property taxes on the 20,000,000 automobiles; $143,439,709 as the Federal excise tax on automobiles, parts and accessories for 1925; $50,000,000 to represent wheelage taxes, special taxes on gasoline or cars, and fines collected from motor drivers. The total reaches approximately $749,500,709.

Nearly $1,100,000,000 Yearly Tolls

"But these figures do not include income and corporation taxes derived from the motor car business. Nor do they include state, local, production, corporation and income taxes of the petroleum industry. Yet that industry has a capitalization of about $3,000,000,000. A modest estimate for taxes, added to the preceding figures, makes a total of $1,094,500,709, which is considerably more than the entire amount spent on country roads.

"You observe that I have not included the government's expenditures of nearly $100,000,000 in Federal aid road building. In the eight years from 1918 to 1925 inclusive, the Government has contributed $400,000,000 to help the states build roads. That is considerably less than half of what the country spent on roads in either 1924 or 1925. Moreover, in the same eight years, while the Government was distributing that $400,000,000 to the states, it collected $873,000,000 in internal revenue taxes on motor cars, parts and accessories. Other hundreds of millions were collected in income and corporation taxes from motor car manufacturers and dealers. Thus it appears that Federal contribution to roads as compared to the contribution of people who make and use the cars and the gasoline has been decidedly modest.

"But, while Federal contribution is only about 10 per cent of highway expense, it has accomplished results altogether out of proportion to its amount. First, it was an incentive to the states. The Government required them to invest as much as it contributed. Then the Government takes part in a general supervision of construction and a share in determining routes. So we have built roads on better standards, and have got them organized into a truly national system instead of forty-eight state systems.

Unifying the Road System

"Some day it will be realized that this was the most valuable contribution. Driving from Boston to New York, a man may pass through four states. Every one might have a splendid highway system; but if these did not articulate at the state lines the trip would be almost impossible. Thanks to the systematization under Federal influence, country roads are as superior to state boundary lines as are railroads.

"The Federal highway act of 1921 required that a complete nation-reaching system of roads be designated within two years, as the roads to which Uncle Sam would give assistance. It was found that there were 2,866,061 miles of highway in the country. Of these 7 per cent, or 200,624 miles, were to be included in the national system, eligible for Federal aid. Nearly every mile of that 2,866,061 was a candidate for designation as a Federal highway. But in the end the system was laid out as a truly national one.

"When the map was published it showed nearly the 200,000 miles of designated routes. Since then 46,483 miles of these roads have been improved, nearly 13,000 more are under construction, and over 2,000 have been approved for early beginning of work. In addition to that many states have built, without Federal aid, extensive sections which are included within this national system. In fact, these state contributions aggregate 55,000 miles, so that approximately two-thirds of the 200,000 mile national highway system has already been improved.

Uncle Sam as Road Supervisor

"Along with all of this, there is the Federal supervision over construction and maintenance. When Uncle Sam helps build a road he reserves authority to require its proper maintenance. Then there is the business of uniform marking along highways, which makes it possible for motorists to drive thousands of miles on a designated route where markings become so familiar that after a few miles he need not ask directions.

"Finally Federal participation has made possible a great number of bridges at strategic points. Some of these have been needed for years, yet state and local authorities have been unable to provide them, partly because of the cost, partly because of competition between rivals. When a stream separates two counties, or two states, it is often impossible to get them to agree where to build or how to divide the cost of a bridge. In such cases the Federal authority has repeatedly mediated differences and secured construction. Let me mention some instances.

"Missouri has been a state for over a century. Divided east and west by the Missouri river, communication between the two sections has been difficult, to the state's disadvantage. Four bridges across the river were required in the national highway program, and Federal cooperation with the state of Missouri has made them possible. Two are completed, the others are under construction. The four will cost a little more than $[illegible], the Federal contribution being nearly $1,000,000.

Getting Bridges Constructed

"Another bridge that has a peculiar importance, both locally and nationally, has been needed for generations across Raritan bay, New Jersey. It is one of the links in the chain of communication between New York city and the country at large. In 1924 New Jersey had some $700,000 of Federal aid allotted to her roads and in 1925 over $1,000,000. So the state agreed that this Raritan bridge should be built, costing about $4,000,000. Federal funds made up about one-third of the amount. The bridge, over a mile and a half long, is now nearly completed.

"Such illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely. National participation has repeatedly made possible the accomplishment of vitally important highway development."

According to the American Petroleum Institute, the gas tax was first imposed in 1919 in Oregon. It has now been adopted by all the states except New York, Illinois, New Jersey and Massachusetts. The tendency has been continually to increase the rate of tax per gallon. As late as 1921 gasoline taxes for the entire country were only about $[illegible]000; in 1922, $12,000,000; in 1923, almost $37,000,000; in 1924, $79,000,000, and in 1925, $142,937,740.

With good prospects that the "gas" tax will be adopted soon by states which do not have it now and with the gallonage rates being increased in other states, it is calculated that this tax alone will soon raise $[illegible],000,000 a year, quite possibly during 1926.

GASOLINE TAXES BY STATES

States	Gas Tax per Gal. 1925	Collections 1925	States	Gas Tax per Gal. 1925	Collections 1925
Ala.	2	$ 2,146,501	N. H.	2	$ 700,000
Ark.	4	3,668,903	N. J.	Repealed	
Ariz.	3	848,275	N. Mex.	3	637,000
Cal.	2	13,803,002	N. Y.	None	
Col.	2	3,864,625	N. C.	4	5,272,093
Conn.	2	1,955,693	N. D.	1	657,202
Del.	2	350,580	Ohio	2	9,129,845
Fla.	4	2,084,209	Okla.	2½	5,143,517
Ga.	4	4,421,314	Ore.	3	3,560,532
Idaho	3	939,873	Penna.	2	10,240,000
Ill.	None		R. I.	1	124,684
Ind.	2	6,702,481	S. C.	5	2,198,756
Iowa	2	3,215,404	S. D.	2	1,093,118
Kan.	2	2,976,924	Tenn.	3	3,186,455
Ky.	3	3,010,030	Tex.	2	2,714,037
La.	2	2,329,143	Utah	2½	975,255
Me.	2	2,030,069	Vt.	2	519,293
Md.	2	2,022,383	Va.	2	2,910,870
Mass.	None		Wash.	2	3,003,030
Minn.	2	3,863,940	W. Va.	2½	2,125,750
Mich.	2	9,000,000	Wis.	2	2,447,234
Miss.	3	2,439,683	Wyo.	2	460,971
Mo.	2	4,591,260	Dist. of Co.	2	787,656
Mont.	2	755,000			
Neb.	2	2,593,000			
Nev.	4	318,216	Total		$142,937,749

Calories in Eggs

Eggs furnish 635 calories per pound, while milk furnishes 310 calories per pound. One quart of milk is approximately two pounds, making the calory value 620. One pound of eggs depends upon the size, but it is possible that eight eggs would weigh one pound, thus making eight eggs equal to one quart of milk in calory value.

House Traveled Far

The first frame house erected in the city of Portland, Ore., was manufactured in the state of Maine, and taken in a ship, in pieces, around Cape Horn, and set up in Portland in 1847.

First Clasp Knives

Clasp or spring knives became common about 1650. They first came from Flanders, which was the seat of many and varied industries even many years before this time. A knife-cleaning machine was invented in 1844 by George Kent of England.

World's Oldest Flag

The flag of Denmark is said to be the oldest unaltered flag. Its cross dates back to 1219. The Italian flag dates back to 1310. The United States flag was established in 1777.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Amateur Entertainers Attention. $60.00 to be given away in prizes. Skeches-Individual Performers. Show given near beginning of June. Communicate with Mr. Frank Wells, President.

THE FINE ARTS CLUB
FORT STANTON, N. M.

Stoic Philosophy

Stoics were the disciples of Zeno, the Greek philosopher who taught during the Second century before the Christian era. These disciples were called Stoics because they listened to Zeno's teachings in a porch at Athens, and the Greek word for porch, expressed in Latin letters, which are the ones we use, was stoa. Zeno taught that man's supreme happiness consisted in living agreeably to nature and reason.

Father of Italian Poets

Guido Guinicelli, an Italian poet, a native of Bologna, who died in 1276, is called by Dante in his "Purgatorio" "the father of italian poets." Guido was a Ghibelline and was banished from Bologna in 1274.

Nazarene Church

Sunday School 10 o'clock.
Preaching, 11 o'clock.
Y P S., 7 p.m.
Preaching 8 p.m.
Prayer meeting on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock.

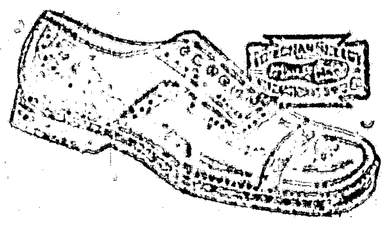
Good music. Come out and help us. Your presence will help.

F. A. Powell, Pastor.

THE POPULAR STORE

One more shipment of beautiful dresses has arrived, in flowered crepe de chines and Canton crepes, in the newest colors and styles.

Also men's tan calf oxfords of the well known Friedman Shelby Brand. Special $3.95



THE POPULAR STORE
Capitan, New Mex

OUR

Soda Fountain is now open and we are prepared to serve you in the best the market affords. Give us a trial.

Sunshine Pharmacy

W. W. EZELL, Mgr. CAPITAN, N. M.

Low Prices on CASINGS and TUBES

30x3 KELLY SPRINGFIELD Fabric Casings		$ 6.00
30x3½ " " " "		7.65
30x3½ " " Cord "		12.00
31x4 " " " "		22.50
32x4 " " " "		21.50
30x3 GREY TUBES	$1.75	
30x3½ " "	2.25	
30x3½ RED "	2.60	
31x4 " "	[illegible]	
32x4 " "	4.60	
32x4½ " "	4.60	
34x4½ " "	5.00	

The Titsworth Co., Inc.
Capitan, N. M.

Some Good in It

A former surprised his wife by buying two tickets for a whist drive. "But you can't play whist," she said. "No," replied her husband, "but I thought the drive would do us good."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, N. Mex.
May 5, 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that Carl J. Harrington, of Tinnie, New Mexico, who, on July 7, 1922, made Homestead Entry, No. 027777, formerly Roswell, No. 050560, for all of Section 33, Township 5-S., Range 14-E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof to the land above described, before L. L. Beard, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M. on the 12th day of June, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Fred F. Clark and William B. Payne, these of Capitan, N.M. and L. N. Bell of Jicarilla, N. M., and R. P. Freeland of Tinnie, N. M.

K. D. Stoes, Register.

5-7 to 6-4

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, N. M.
May 5, 1926.

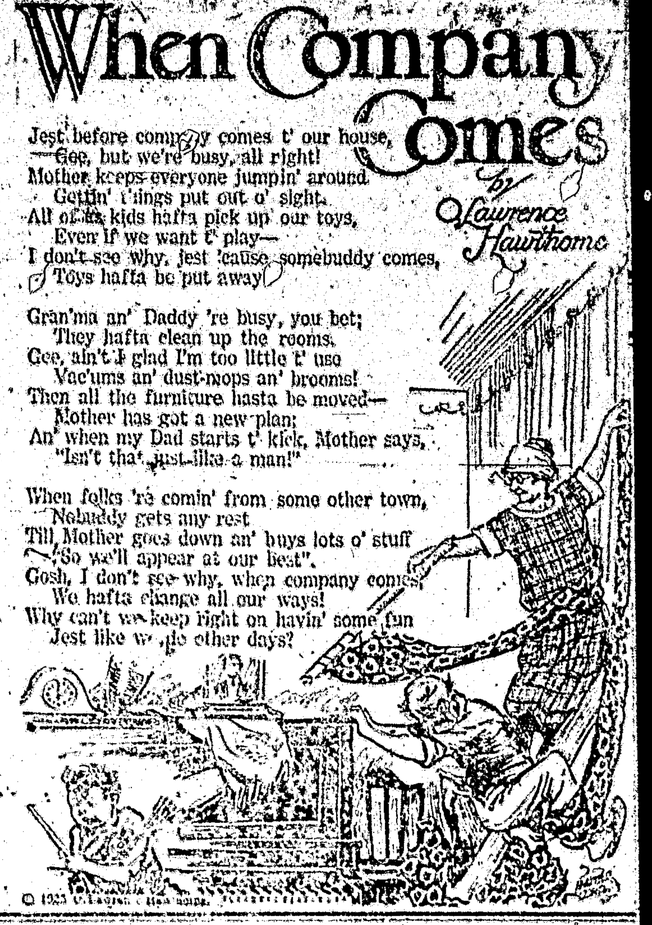
NOTICE is hereby given that Roland S. Allen, of Picacho, N. M., who, on July 25, 1922, made Orig. HE., Roswell No. 050715, now Las Cruces No. 027857, for E½ Sec. 10; W½ Sec. 11, Township 10 S., Range 19 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to the land above described, before L. L. Beard, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M., on the 14th day of June, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses:

John Cave, Edward Q. Roberts, Frank James, and Ed. W. Nelson, all of Picacho, N. M.

K. D. Stoes, Register.

5-7 to 6-4



Arrange Your Thoughts

Before you try to say something well take care that you have something to say. Arrangement of thought, more than anything else, is the fundamental secret of a good style. It enables going direct to our subject, and it enables placing everything in its right place. Prof. A. V. Dicey.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior.
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, N. Mex.
April 24, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that Rex G. Chesser, of Roswell, N.M., who, on June 12, 1922, made Original Hd Entry Las Cruces No. 027551, for Lots 1, 2, E½NW¼, NE¼, Section 31, and on July 18, 1922, made Addl H. E., for Lots 3, 4, E½W½, SE¼ Section 31, Township 7 S., Range 26 E., N. M. P. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Dan C. Savage, U. S. Commissioner, at Roswell, New Mexico, on the 5th day of June, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Thomas W. Allen, Blanford Hale, Robert Latham, Walter Jones, all of Roswell, N.M.

K. D. Stoes, Register.

4-30 to 5-28

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION
Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office
Las Cruces, N. Mex.
April 29, 1926.

NOTICE is hereby given that James Clancy, of Capitan, N. M., who, on April 4, 1921, made Addl. HE., Roswell (Orig. Las Cruces, formerly Roswell, No. [illegible]) for NW¼ SW¼, W½ NE¼NW¼, Section 3, SW¼ Sec. 34, Township [illegible], Range 14 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 L. L. Beard, U. S. Commissioner, at Capitan, N. M., on the 8th day of June, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses:

Dan Hurd, Jesse Foster, Floyd Pope, and John Foster, all of Capitan, N. M.

K. D. Stoes, Register.

[illegible]

Professional Cards

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

L. L. BEARD
U. S. Commissioner
NOTARY PUBLIC
Capitan, N. M.

DAN C. SAVAGE
U. S. Commissioner
Qualified to Attend to Matters Pertaining to Homesteads.
ROSWELL, N. M.

E. F. DAVIDSON
U. S. Commissioner
Real Estate and Insurance
CORONA, N. M.

HAROLD HURD
Attorney at Law
Special Attention Given to U. S. Land Office Matters
ROSWELL, N. M.

LINCOLN ABSTRACT and INVESTMENT TRUST
General Office for Abstracting, Accounting, Bonds, and Insurance of all kinds.
CARRIZOZO, N. M.

Chickens For Sale.

FOR SALE—Nice lot of laying White Leghorn hens and pullets. Inquire at this office.

TUESDAYS & SATURDAYS
8 A.M. TO 8 P.M.

Capitan Barber Shop
R. C. HAMMETT, Prop.
WOMEN'S BOBS A SPECIALTY
Tonics of All Kinds
Next to SUNSHINE PHARMACY.

White Line Stage Co.
Operating Daily Between
Roswell and Carrizozo
Roswell and Alamogordo
LONG DISTANCE TRIPS TO ANY POINT A SPECIALTY
BEST OF EQUIPMENT, CAREFUL DRIVERS
HOME OFFICE, 109 SOUTH MAIN STREET,
Roswell, New Mexico

LIVES ON FARM IN OKLAHOMA

Happy Woman Praises Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

In a sunny pasture in Oklahoma, a herd of sleek cows was grazing. They made a pretty picture. But the thin woman in the blue checked apron sighed as she looked at them. She was tired of cows, tired of her tedious work in the dairy. She was tired of cooking for a houseful of boarders, besides caring for her own family. The burdens of life seemed too heavy for her failing health. She had lost confidence in herself.

One day she began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and her general health began to improve. She took it faithfully. Now she can do her work without any trouble, sleeps well and is no longer blue and timid.

This woman, Mrs. Cora Short, R. R. 9, Box 396, Oklahoma City, Okla., writes: "Everybody now says: 'Mrs. Short, what are you doing to yourself?' I weigh 135 and my weight before I took it was 115. I have taken seven bottles of the Vegetable Compound."

Other women who have to work hard and keep things going may find the road to better health as Mrs. Short did, through the faithful use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ask your neighbor.

CLEAR YOUR SKIN of disfiguring blotches and irritations. Use

Resinol

Explained

"Angela, why are you so cold to me today?"

"Because you haven't given me those furs I asked you for." London Mail

"BAYER ASPIRIN" PROVED SAFE

Take without Fear as Told In "Bayer" Package

BAYER

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	Headache
Neuritis	Lumbago
Toothache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	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.

The Other Side

"Pa, what is indigence?"

"Indigence, my son, is opulence turned the wrong side out."

"DIAMOND DYE" ANY GARMENT, DRAPERY

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.

Because of traffic congestion in the large cities of France, many firms are reinstating horse-drawn delivery service.

Builds up weak bodies

"Eighteen months I suffered from stomach trouble, dizziness, nervousness and intense pain. Tanlac stopped all that. I am 73. Appetite is good. I sleep well and feel like 50. I gladly recommend Tanlac." Miles Johnson, 595 Case St., St. Paul, Minn.

From Mother Nature's storehouse we have gathered the roots, barks and herbs which are compounded, under the famous Tanlac formula, to make Tanlac.

If your body is weak and undernourished, if you can't sleep or eat, have stomach trouble or burning rheumatism, just you see how quickly Tanlac can help you back to health and strength.

Don't delay taking Tanlac another day. Stop at your druggist's now and get a bottle of this, the greatest of all tonics. Take Tanlac Vegetable Pills for constipation.

BLOUSES IN IMPORTANT ROLE; SILK AND WOOLEN TAILLEURS

IN THE drama of the mode this season blouses are not top-liners—the one-piece frock is in the lead, followed by jumper frocks and other two-piece affairs that rival the blouse. But the distinctive part played by the blouse is important: it is indispensable with tailored suits and in sports clothes and it is a part of more formal modes.

In tailored blouses there are some very interesting novelties and some new developments of familiar types. Among the former, high-necked overblouses of silk, in plaid pattern, with four-in-hand ties to match, are featured along with similar blouses of printed silks in other patterns. These include blouses with scarf collars and it is noticeable that scarfs are featured in other types of blouses. Long and narrower scarfs are wound once about the throat, crossed at the back, and tied at the front. Strictly tailored, mannish overblouses of cotton broadcloth are represented, and in this and other styles the shirt bosom and vestee effects at the front are popular.

Striped and bordered silks and cottons are handled ingeniously in blouses of simple design for sports wear. These are cut on lines similar to the white and black blouse of checked silk shown in the picture. In materials with striped borders the plain portion is used for the blouse and the border for the hip and sleeve bands.

Georgette crepe, in plain colors, is used for attractive blouses of the dressy type and lace in narrow frills or short panels is sparingly used on them. Little flat buttons, covered with the georgette, are also noteworthy finishing touches, and models of this kind are usually high-necked and long-sleeved.

Included in the tailored modes as they are presented by Paris—and the rest of the world—this season, are suits, frocks that look like suits, two-piece and one-piece dresses. The revival of tailored styling even extended itself into the realm of evening clothes, but this eccentric invasion of new territory failed to kindle any enthusiasm and soon languished, while trim and dignified tailored clothes for daytime wear have flourished and grown popular. Suits and frocks are presented for summer in both woolen fabrics and silk crepes and certain new style points are featured that distinguish the garments of the present season from those of yesterday.

One of the novel ideas that is proving its worth is the combination of two patterns in materials—that is, a plain fabric and a striped or checked fabric, in suits or dresses. Another is the attention given to lingerie accessories, particularly pique vestees, which are introduced in a variety of designs. A third novelty appears in fancy weaves in tweeds and in the use of lively colors in sturdy tweeds and homespuns. Suits of a more formal type are developed in smooth cloths.

Even when an unusual model compels a second and a third glance, one cannot always determine whether to class it as a two-piece dress or a suit. An example of this kind is shown at the left of the sketch; it is presented by its designer as a two-piece tailored dress, made of biege-colored crepe, with garnishment of fine plaits, and is a delightfully dainty and dignified exponent of good style for spring and summer wear.

BLOUSE OF CHECKED SILK

WHAT PARIS OFFERS

Navy blue charmeen or twill serves for the trim and crisp suit sketched at the right, with gilet and undersleeves in white, which might be either of crepe de chine, batiste, or of sheerer materials. This is a model which would look well developed in livelier colors, as tan, gray or light green. But even in dark colors such an expanse of white at the front gives it a springtime look. Paris sponsors the very short skirt for those who have shapely legs and have not left youth too far behind.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

(©, 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)

Glorifying the Apple

A combination suit of apricot-colored rolle is trimmed with apples in shades of green and red, appliqued to the surface.

Pressing the Sweater

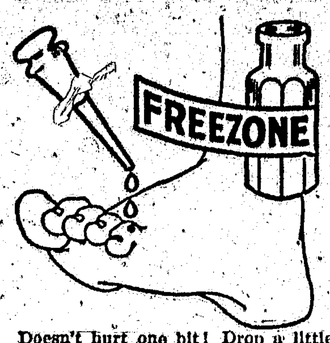
When you finish knitting a sweater you can press it beautifully by laying it out flatly on a newspaper spread on the floor. You should then wring out a Turkish towel in water, lay this over the sweater and spread a newspaper on top. Place heavy books on this to weight it. When the towel is dry the sweater is pressed.

Pansy Shades Shown

Pansy shades and pencil blue, especially the former, are occupying a prominent place in the autumn showings in the shops. Pencil blue is not a royal, nor is it a belgian, but something between; possibly what an artist would call ultramarine, or very likely derives its name from the color of the indelible pencil.

CORNS

Lift Off—No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers.

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 foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Handiest thing in the house

PROTECTS BRUISES

Cover bumps, bruises and other broken skin with "Vaseline" Jelly. Quickly soothes and heals. Takes away the hurt. Get some today.

Chesebrough Mfg. Company (Consolidated) State St. New York

Vaseline

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. PETROLEUM JELLY

Use Cuticura Soap And Ointment To Heal Sore Hands

STOMACH TROUBLES

quickly leave. Green's August Flower is a stomachic corrective, has been used for 60 years and has given relief to thousands suffering with indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, etc. At all druggists. 30c and 90c. If you cannot get it, write G. G. GREEN, INC., Woodbury, N. J.

Keep Going

When some one stops advertising
Some one stops buying.
When some one stops buying
Some one stops selling.
When some one stops selling
Some one stops making.
When some one stops making
Some one stops earning.
When every one stops earning
Everybody stops buying.
Keep going.—Western Druggist.

Tired, Lame, Achy?

Are you dragging around with a constant backache? Feel weak, worn and achy; so miserable you can't enjoy a moment's comfort? How about your kidneys? Well kidneys filter off body poisons. But when the kidneys slow up, poisons accumulate and upset the system. Backache is apt to follow, with sharp pains, dizziness and annoying kidney irregularities. Don't delay! If you suspect faulty kidney action, use *Doan's Pills.* *Doan's* have helped thousands—are recommended the world over. *Ask your neighbor!*

A Colorado Case

Mrs. Bert Smart, 1007 La Due Ave., Alamosa, Colo., says: "My kidneys became disordered. I had pains through my back and I was often so dizzy I could hardly see a thing and would have to sit down to keep from falling. I used Doan's Pills and my kidneys became strong and I was rid of the trouble."

DOAN'S PILLS 60c

STIMULANT DIURETIC TO THE KIDNEYS

Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wins the Brown Derby

Our free verse prize for realism goes to the catch-as-catch-can bard who penned these immortal lines: "There once was a guy who saved his rocks, even as you and I; but they got him to open his old strong box and purchase some pretty wildcat stocks, and they trimmed this bimbo down to his sox, even as you and I."—Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

Listen to KOIL the Mona Motor Oil Radio Station

The **secret of long life** *for Your Motor use*

Mona Motor Oil

NELLIE REVELL Says:

BUDDIE is his name and a buddie he is. Only a tiny, yellow canary, he was brought into my life by Ada Mae Weeks. At first he was a complete disappointment. He seemed willing to do nothing but eat, sleep, sulk and fly around the room. He behaved more like a husband than a buddie. There didn't seem to be a single song in his entire system. He reminded me of some singers I know, who can excell themselves when they are surrounded by a first-rate chorus, while on the stage all alone every sound seems frightened out of them. Perhaps, I reasoned, being caged up depressed him, just as it would anyone.

But once he began to sing there was no stopping him. He has never heard of a musicians' union and no matter at what hour of the night, if he feels moved to sing, he sings. At eleven o'clock one night not long ago he started something that sounded like, "Yes, We Have No Bananas," and at three o'clock the next morning he gave a spirited rendition of Caruso in one of his famous roles. I had visions of myself being ejected and finding myself on the curbstone just outside the hotel door with my bird cage under one arm and my plaster-of-paris cast under the other.

Though he refuses to sing on a time-clock arrangement I know of nothing that forestalls the "blues" more readily than Buddie and his lyrics. No matter how dark and rainy the day, he always has an original composition for me. He seems to know just where his talents are needed to turn the clouds from gray to silver.

I hate to tell this on Edward Sullivan, manager of the Orpheum theater in St. Louis, but it's too good to keep.

Zelaya, the pianist, was playing St. Louis. He has an arrangement with a certain piano manufacturer to furnish him with a piano in each town, and to keep it in tune.

A blind piano tuner, sent by the manufacturer, reported at the Orpheum to tune the instrument for Zelaya. Mr. Sullivan happened to know that Zelaya is a fine piano tuner himself. He also remembered that the house piano back stage was sadly in need of tuning.

So he personally escorted the blind piano tuner back stage and led him to the stage piano. The tuner could not see the make of the instrument; he put it in fine condition. Zelaya came in later and tuned his own piano. And up to this writing no one is any the wiser except Mr. Sullivan, the man who told me and myself.

A subway train in New York was crowded. Suddenly it stopped with a jerk—and all the lights went out. When the light came on a young man started through the car shouting, "Who lost a purse?" There was a chorus of "I did." "Then advertise it," he said. "I am an advertising solicitor and can give you special rates."

When the day gets dreary and it looks as though the sun had gone out never to come back, a visit from Mrs. H. H. Howland brings the silver lining once again. She is the baby sister of Irvin S. Cobb. And anyone who knows "Maney," as her intimates affectionately call her, will testify that all the sense of humor of the Cobb family was not cornered by Irvin.

She came in recently in convulsions over an episode that had occurred in the Grand Central terminal, New York. She had gone there to meet an arriving friend and the train was late. So she sat down in the waiting room and soon found her attention focused on a little boy about six years old who sat, hands folded and eyes cast up innocently at the passing throng. He had long yellow curls, great blue eyes, and a face of such angelic beauty that she was sure the artists who draw little boy angels—if there be any such—must have used him for a model.

He sat there patiently for half an hour and then of a sudden his eyes filled with tears and he broke into heart-rending sobs. Mrs. Howland rushed over to him at once and, putting her hand on his shoulder, asked:

"Why, what's the matter, son?"

"My mamma lost me," he sobbed, looking up at her. "I told the d—n fool she would."

Cornelius Fellowes, the racing man, started this on its travels:

A little boy sitting in the subway had a bad cold in the head and he sniffed continually. This aggravated an old lady sitting next to him.

"Little boy," she said, "haven't you a handkerchief?"

"Yes," answered the urchin. "But I don't lend it to strangers."

Always around election time we read of the Italian, the Jewish, the Irish and the German vote; but I never once saw any reference to the American vote.

Maybe there ain't no American vote. Or if there is, no party seems to think it worth catering to.

It is easy enough to be pleasant when life rolls along like a song. But how was the nurse to know that those cunning little tubes that Herbert Weber brought in contained library paste instead of tooth paste. I told her my teeth did not stick out and therefore didn't need sticking in.

If music is the language of the soul, then jazz must be cusswords.

(Copyright by the McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Preserving Paintings

A member of the staff at the Corcoran Art gallery charged with the preservation of the pictures says that it is a most delicate process to endeavor to reconstruct old paintings which have either through neglect or the use of inferior paint or oils become cracked. The painting should be kept as free as possible from excessive heat, cold or drafts. It may be wiped over over with pure olive oil which should be applied with a very soft cloth or chamois.

If you want to buy a car on time

IT is to *your* advantage to buy the car that you can comfortably afford, on a payment plan that gives you a sure margin of safety.

General Motors has its own finance company, the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, operating the GMAC Plan. Through its service more than 1,000,000 families have purchased cars comfortably out of income.

On August 1 last, the price of this service, which had always been low, was further reduced. And the automobile-buying public is now saving millions of dollars annually as a result of this reduction and the influence of General Motors' leadership.

The purchase of automobiles on time is a universally accepted practice. The car is a utility and it is sound business to conserve capital and use credit. But buy on sound terms and at low rates. Any General Motors dealer will explain the advantages of the GMAC Plan.

GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · BUICK
OLDSMOBILE · OAKLAND
CADILLAC · GMC TRUCKS
YELLOW CABS, BUSES AND TRUCKS

"A car for every purse and purpose"

Fly-Flit-Flop!

FLIES breed in filth, feed on filth and bring filth into your home.

Flit spray clears your home in a few minutes of disease-bearing flies and mosquitoes. It is clean, safe and easy to use.

Kills All Household Insects

Flit spray also destroys bed bugs, roaches and ants. It searches out the cracks and crevices where they hide and breed, and destroys insects and their eggs. Spray Flit on your garments. Flit kills moths and their larvae which eat holes. Extensive tests showed that Flit spray did not stain the most delicate fabrics.

Flit is the result of exhaustive research by expert entomologists and chemists. It is harmless to mankind. Flit has replaced the old methods because it kills *all* the insects—and does it quickly.

Get a Flit can and sprayer today. For sale everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)

FLIT

DESTROYS
Flies Mosquitoes Moths
Ants Bed Bugs Roaches

"The yellow can with the black band"

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