THE CAPITAN MOUNTAINEER

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LEGISLATURE DOINGS

Representative Taylor, democrat, of San Juan, introduced a bill changing the date of election of justices of peace to the same date of the election of state and county officials. If this bill is enacted into law, it will affect a saving to the taxpayers of at least ten dollars for each precinct in which an election is held in addition to the cost of election supplies.

Senate Bill, an administration measure extending the house bill homestead exemption to include real estate as well as personal property, was passed unanimously in the House, and has been approved by the governor. This measure will decrease the assessed valuation of the state approximately two million, and necessitate an increase in the tax rate of the state.

The tax commission, at a recent hearing held for the purpose of reconsidering the minimum valuations to be placed on livestock and grazing lands for 1927, ordered a reduction of 25 cents per acre on all grazing lands in the state. This change will decrease the assessed valuation of the state from five to eight million dollars. The minimum values, according to this, range from 75c to $1.25 an acre, decreasing the state and county revenues from $100,000 to $175,000, which will require an increase in the tax rate.

House bill 10, introduced by Cheatham and Errett, republicans, provides for the abolishment of the county school board of education in the various counties; although the counties are operating under a county unit system by which the children of the poorer districts are guaranteed school terms and plan for from the proceeds of a county unit tax rate. This makes it necessary for a board to be in authority with county wide powers. No intimation is had as to what plan will be adopted to take the place of the county board, whether it is the intention of the authors of the bill to adopt some other system of management or to have the schools operated under the supervision of district boards. If the latter plan is adopted, it will result in many districts having a greatly shortened term, while many will not have any school whatever. Many school districts in the state do not have sufficient taxable property to repair their school houses, and certainly could not produce sufficient funds to maintain a school.

Wild Turkeys from the White Mountains Transplanted

Wild turkeys have been planted in the Sandia mountains, east of Barnalillo, nine birds having been brought there from the White Mountains. The Sandias are in a game refuge where the game will be protected. To capture wild turkeys is a difficult problem. The nature of the male wild birds is such that they unceasingly seek freedom, and when first captured are panic stricken. The state game warden intends to re-establish wild turkey in areas from which they have been exterminated by excessive hunting.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

J. H. Kingston is again able to be around after a severe tussle with the flu.

Considerable sickness, varying from a common cold to a mild form of flu, is reported.

David Whiteley sold a span of heavy work horses this week to Sheldon Burks.

Witt Sears was on the sick list several days this week, but is again able to be around.

W. M. Awalt, who has been a resident of Capitan the past year, returned the first of the year to Eastland, Texas.

Deputy Sheriff Pete Johnson and brother of Carrizozo passed through here yesterday returning from Roswell.

Farmers are more confident of the future than they have been at any time since the war and they are also in better shape as a result of last year's operations.

B. F. Kelly, the newly appointed district engineer, who succeeds W. O. Davidson, passed through here Tuesday on an inspection trip.

New Mexico crops in 1926 is valued at more than $32,000,000, according to preliminary estimates. The fruit crop was more than $1,230,000.

It was reported here that a man named O'Dell was instantly killed Tuesday morning close to Carrizozo by the wheel of a tractor passing over his chest.

Carl Fisher lost two yearling calves last week, worth thirty. It is believed they died from eating some poisonous weed, as the animals were in prime condition up to a few days before dying.

Jack Land, of Ruidoso, has a crew of men with teams here this week filling in, grading and graveling the approaches to the new iron bridge east of town. The road will be surfaced with gravel for five east and three miles west of the bridge

The Man for Me

by O. Lawrence Hawthorne

I don't think much of the man who waits
For opportunity to call,
The chap who falters and hesitates—
His chances for success are small;
For while he frets and condemns his luck
And tries to prove that times are bad,
Somebody else with heroic pluck
Has won the prize he might have had.

I don't think much of the man who lets
His circumstances change his mind.
I'm not surprised that a drifter gets
Discouraged when he falls behind.
For never yet has a race been won
Without a purpose and a will;
No deed worth doing is ever done
Without tenacity and skill.

Give me the man who has fixed a goal,
Who knows just what he wants to do—
A fellow working with heart and soul
To put a forceful program through!
My hat is off to a man of might
No matter what his name may be—
A man who knows that his course is right,
And undismayed puts out to sea!

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The five cent gas tax passes.

The month of January has been the finest and sunniest for many years, with an absence of snow, and only a trace of moisture. The days warm and pleasant but the nights, 14 above, was the coldest recorded. However, if there is not considerable snow soon the mountain streams will be very low this summer.

The State Highway department has placed a sign on the main street facing the school house, warning drivers to slow down. Since it was put up some drivers step on the gas and scoot by at 35 miles per. There may be a few school kids maimed for life or perhaps killed. Our deputy sheriff, who is an ex-officio "speed cop," should get their numbers, hail them into court and put a substantial fine on the driver for exceeding 10 miles in the vicinity of a public school.

School Superintendent Lambert made a trip to Hope the end of last week in his Chevrolet coupe. He stated he measured the quantity of gas in his tank before starting, and found that he covered the first 70 miles on 2½ gallons of gas and made the 150 miles to Hope on 4½ gallons. The roads were good, but even so, there are several long hills to climb, and hill climbing takes considerable gas. If his measuring gage was correct, it was a record performance for a Chevrolet or any other make of car in the foot hills. It has been surpassed, however, many times on paved roads.

MINING GOOD BUSINESS

Two important new mineral extraction developments are now in process in the west. One is near Folsom, California, where an enormous deposit of refractory ore that for decades had defied metallurgists, is now giving up 93 per cent of its values to a new process, said to get 90 to 95 per cent extraction from other refractory ores that under other processes gave up only 50 per cent.

The other big thing is at the Portland mill in Colorado, where the old extraction of 75 per cent gives way to 95 per cent of the values.

Mining is no longer the strong arm job; the boast of the man who "knows rock" by instinct. It has a place for intuition and for physical strength; but most of all it thrives on the skill and integrity of the chemist and the skilled laboratory metallurgist and good manager. Laboratory skill is making profitable mines that only a decade ago were worthless.

A going mine is one of the best business neighbors that any community ever had. It doesn't have to be "jewelry shop" ore; modern science can thrive on the ores that once were considered worthless.

Interest—what you pay the bank when you borrow back the money you have on deposit.

Laws are supposed to represent the will of the people, but too often they represent the will of the wrong crowd.

SCHOOL NOTES.

D. Lambert, Supt.

The boys' and girls' basket ball teams went to Lincoln last Friday afternoon. Our girls defeated the Lincoln lassies in a decisive manner, but the boys lost by two points. It was a fast game and might have been anybody's until the whistle blew. It was an ideal afternoon and quite number from here accompanied the teams.

The Capitan teams are much encouraged, and are playing with more vim than heretofore. The district tournament will be held at Roswell the first week in March, and from the looks of things Lincoln and Eddy counties will give them all a close run for the pennant.

Mr. Lambert slipped away Friday to visit the Hope school where he taught last year, to see the results of what he started, with the assistance of the present superintendent. He reports the Hope school in fine condition.

Mrs. Fisher offered a building lot in front of the school ground for a gymnasium. It is encouraging to be supported in that manner, and we thank her.

We have another thing to say in favor of a gymnasium. All of the up to date schools in other states have gyms, and most of the four up to date schools have them. Furthermore, the state boards and other boards do not like now to give a school a four year standing without a gym. We will mention the schools in this part of the state that have gymnasiums: Corona, Carrizozo, Alamogordo, Carlsbad, Dexter, Hagerman, Lakewood, Roswell, and Tularosa have bonds voted voted for one. Artesia, Hope and Capitan will build gymnasiums this summer.

We have flu in a mild form in our school, but no one has been sick with it, but we have several out of school on account of it.

Methodist Preaching

The Rev. Ludlow, of the Methodist church, Carrizozo, will hold services in Carrizozo, Saturday evening and Sunday morning, (12th and 13th).

When it goes by ship we call it a cargo, when it goes by car we call it a shipment.

CAPITAN, N. M.

Capitan, located in the foothills of the White Mountain, at an altitude of about 6,000 feet, has the healthiest and most invigorating all the year climate on the American continent.

A government sanitorium for the treatment of pulmonary affections is located within seven miles of Capitan, at a similar altitude—endorsed by specialists as a panacea for tuberculars.

The winters are mild, with an absence of the storms that deal death and destruction in other states. The summers are simply salubrious.

Many trout streams meander through the canyons, teeming with the speckled beauties, waiting for the angler with hook and line to yank them from their silvery haunts; while the nearby hills abound in wild life, particularly deer and turkey. It is a paradise for sportsmen, winter and summer, and an ideal place for tourists and vacationists, who wish to avoid the extreme temperatures of other states and cities, and abide for a while beneath the fragrant pines.

Rich mineral deposits of many kinds are located all around, many of which have never felt the touch of the prospector's pick. Unsurpassed opportunities for the capitalist, who wants to make a fortune quick.

Land as good as any, and better than most, irrigated, and so called dry farms, on which the real industrious farmer may produce 80 to 100 per cent crops, and for which there is a waiting market. Ranchers with a few cows, pigs and poultry do exceptionally well.

Capitan has three churches, a four year high school, and the livest community and the best neighbors on earth.

Scenic and historical attractions of which there is no comparison are within an hour's ride from Capitan.

Capitan boasts of the smoothest State highway no matter from what point you enter.

These are but a few of the many attractions that Capitan has to offer to tourists or home settlers.

Readers

A lowbrow is one who gets the story; a highbrow one who concentrates on the author's style.—Washington Post.

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Red Diamond Hen Feed. Bran, Corn and Chops.

Wheat and Oats.

Patent Medicines and Cosmetics.

Ford Parts and Accessories. Gasoline and Oils.

Other things you will need at this time of year you will find at the

Capitan Mercantile Co.

CAPITAN, N. M.

Clean Kidneys By Drinking Lots of Water

Take Salts to Flush Kidneys if Bladder Bothers or Back Hurts

Eating too much rich food may produce kidney trouble in some form, says a well-known authority, because the acids created excite the kidneys. Then they become overworked, get sluggish, clog up and cause all sorts of distress, particularly backache and misery in the kidney region, rheumatic twinges, severe headaches, acid stomach, constipation, torpid liver, sleeplessness, bladder and urinary irritation.

The moment your back hurts or kidneys aren't acting right, or if bladder bothers you, begin drinking lots of good water and also get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity; also to neutralize the acids in the system so that they no longer irritate, thus often relieving bladder disorders.

Jad Salts can not injure anyone; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then to help keep the kidneys and urinary organs clean, thus often avoiding serious kidney disorders.

Keep Stomach and Bowels Right

By giving baby the harmless, purely vegetable, infants' and children's regulator.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

brings astonishing, gratifying results in making baby's stomach digest food and bowels move as they should at teething time. Guaranteed free from narcotics, opiates, alcohol and all harmful ingredients. Safe and satisfactory.

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"You don't mean to say that Jack married her. Why, she's a mere nobody, and his ancestors came across in the Mayflower."

"What of that! Her folks came across with $150,000."—Boston Transcript

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No Letup

Caller—Why don't your husband take a day off now and then?

Hostess—John works in the weather bureau and you know, my dear, people simply must have weather.—New Haven Register.

It can never be said too often that while life is our supremest possession it is also our sternest test.

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CASCARA QUININE

Get Red Box with portrait

MADELEINE AND HER OLD SWEETHEART

By MARY PENNELL

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

MADELEINE DRISCOLL had returned to the old manor house in Clayton after an absence of 15 years.

Clayton had ceased to think of the Driscolls. They had been squires in the old days, but their importance had faded as Clayton became a manufacturing town, and Madeleine's father had lost his money in wild speculation, leaving an impoverished wife and daughter striving to keep up the old state which had long ago departed.

Finally, after her mother's death, the girl had gone away. She had closed up the house, and it had stood untenanted upon the hill. People ceased to speak of her; she was almost forgotten when she returned.

Her return awakened memories of her life in the place. Gossips recalled that she had been engaged to be married once. Her fiance was the young Episcopal clergyman, Upton Vane. He had not appeared at the church door; that much was remembered. He had departed within a week, and Clayton had not seen him again. Life had continued just as smoothly in Clayton.

It was to a haven of peace that the woman of thirty-five returned. The little church was still standing, mellowed by time, the creepers now extending over the entire front. The village had grown, factories had sprung up, but much was the same. Only those who had known Madeleine when she was a young woman had nearly all died or departed.

She threw herself into church work. She sewed, she taught; the children adored her. She could not look upon these boys and girls, with all the promise of life before them, without thinking of her own wasted life.

The annual confirmation class was waiting for the arrival of the bishop. The bishop of Wauhaskett was still a young man; he was a forcible speaker, and had been selected on the death of his predecessor on account of his eloquence and impassioned faith. A bachelor, he had given all his money to the poor. He was a leader of the new evangelical school, which was believed to offer the most powerful opposition to all the doctrines of materialism, rampant throughout the land. All Clayton awaited his first visit.

On the evening of his arrival Madeleine was in the church. She was alone; she had been decorating the altar and putting the last garlands of green about the pillars. Then, her work done, the memory of the past came rushing over her. Just so had she worked in the days when Upton and she were engaged to be married. They had met there; and her memories opened the floodgates of her sorrow. She kneeled and wept before the altar.

She did not hear the door open, nor was she aware that she was not alone until she started up, to see the bishop standing at her side. Through eyes blinded with tears she discerned the kindly man who looked inquiringly at her.

"You are in trouble?" asked the bishop.

She nodded desolately. She could not speak; she buried her head in her arms and sobbed.

Then suddenly she found herself pouring out her story. It was a tale of pride and punishment, but the punishment had been out of proportion to the sin.

Fifteen years before, almost to a day, she was to have married Upton Vane. The marriage was only 12 hours away. Upton was in her mother's home when a messenger came to the door.

An old colored woman who lived eight miles away was dying. She had something to confess before she died. She wanted a minister—any minister. The message had come to Upton because the other minister was out.

"But you can't go, dear!" exclaimed the girl. "Mr. Barrett will be back in a few minutes, and he is her minister. At least, all the colored people about here go to his church."

"I'll have to go, Madeleine," the minister answered. "The call has come to me."

"Well, I think it outrageous," answered the girl hotly. "Remember, if you keep me waiting tomorrow I'll not marry you."

"Why, my dear, I'll be back by midnight," Upton answered.

She suffered him to kiss her, but her manner was distinctly aggrieved as he took his departure. And when he reached the miserable shack, he found cause for further delay.

The old woman's son was expected hourly from the South. He had committed a crime; he had confessed to his mother, and when he arrived she wished him to unburden himself of his secret and suffer the penalty. It would mean a dozen years in the penitentiary. She could not die leaving him with his crime unatoned.

The minister waited. Hours crept by. It was morning before the son appeared. He was just in time to say good by to his mother, to listen to her plea, and to make his confession.

The woman died, and the minister took the man to the police station. By the time these formalities were ended it was ten o'clock. And he had half an hour to go home and dress for the wedding.

There were no telephones in those days. At a furious pace he drove his horse up the hill, to encounter the bride's carriage going to the church. Madeleine saw him. He pulled up and tried to speak to her.

"Take us home!" cried the girl to the coachman.

Those were the last words of hers that Upton heard. Arriving at the manor, she shut herself up for days. In vain Upton tried to see her. She would not receive him. She returned his letters. A week later the young man left Clayton and his successor was installed. A few weeks after that Mrs. Driscoll died, and Madeleine soon closed the house and disappeared.

She had lived in the world, she had tasted the sweets and bitterness of life, and now, at thirty-five, she had returned to her native town. And those memories which she thought she had forgotten came back to her with poignant intensity.

That was the story she told the bishop.

"What can I do?" she cried. "I have been punished. Heaven knows I have suffered. I have ruined two lives."

"You have never seen or heard of this Upton Vane since then?" the bishop asked gravely.

"No. I don't know where he went. How could I seek him out after that?"

"But you knew at the time the cause of his late return?"

"Not for weeks," answered Madeleine. "And then, what was the use of being sorry?"

"Do you still love this man?" inquired the bishop gravely.

She flung out her arms wearily. "I have done with love," she answered. "I only want to restore the part that I have taken out of his life. I want to know that he is happy and has forgotten me."

"He is happy," answered the bishop. "But he has not forgotten you."

Something in his voice made the girl start and look at him intently. She had not seen his face for her tears; now she found herself looking into the eyes of Upton Vane.

Proper Credit Coming to Mary Ann Perkins

One summer day, walking in a valley in New England, I came to a thrifty and beautiful countryside. There were handsome houses and stately elms and pleasant gardens and smooth and fruitful fields.

"This is a good-looking country," I said to a man who stood in a dooryard.

"Don't look no better'n 'tis," he answered.

"Nature has done a lot for it," I remarked.

"So has Mary Ann Perkins."

I turned to him with a look of inquiry.

"God put the slant on the hills an' Mary Ann put the slant on the folks and did it proper," he added. "She's purty nigh a full-sized woman—Mary Ann is."

"What did she do?" I asked.

"Well, sir, for one thing, she married me. Maybe you think that ain't much to do, but you don't know me. Since America discovered Columbus nobody has ever tackled a job like it. I was what you might call an unexplored region when Mary Ann set foot on me—a kind of wild desert waste layin' idle. She conquered the savages. Then she smoothed an' sowed an' planted me. Kept me so busy I didn't have time for any more wild oats. Work agreed with me. It was restful. I enjoyed it—prospered and grew healthy. Some o' the neighbors thought they'd try it, seein' how it agreed with me.

"Ye know decency is almost as ketchin' as devilry. Mary Ann started a church and built a new schoolhouse with a library in it and became trustee o' the district and organized an improvement society and kind o' married the whole neighborhood, and you see what's happened."—From "Opinions of a Cheerful Yankee," by Irving Bacheller.

The Song Sparrow

The song sparrow, the most familiar New England bird, is heard in fields and pastures, setting midsummer day to music; as if it were the music of a mossy rail or fence-post; a little stream of song, cooling, rippling through the noon—the usually unseen songster usually unheard like the cricket, it is so common—like the poet's song, unheard by most men, whose ears are stopped with business, though perchance it sang on the fence before the farmer's house this morning for an hour. There are little strains of poetry in our animals.—Thoreau.

Alligator Made Pet

On the Louisiana side of the Sabine river at Orange, Texas, is a refreshment stand, and in the river is an alligator, three feet long, which lounges around within hearing of the lunch stand. When a member of the family running the stand calls "gator," he loses no time in coming up to be fed on various scraps of meat and discarded food. The alligator has narrowly escaped death several times when men became alarmed and pulled their guns as the saurian leisurely swam up for his meals.

Members of Congress

Although congress consists of two houses, the senate and the house of representatives, it is very rarely that a senator is called a congressman. That term is limited, in popular usage at least, almost exclusively to a member of the lower house. The term "representative" is also used.

OPEN DEATH VALLEY TO MOTOR TOURISTS

Winter Months in Sink Permitted to Sightseers.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Death valley, noted as the most desolate, the most dangerous and one of the strangest places on this earth, the lowest point on the American continent, is opened up to tourist sight-seeing traffic. Automobile busses criss-cross the great sunken desert and transcontinental tourists may, in comfort, cross the mysterious valley which used to mean death to the emigrant who, beguiled by its numerous mirages and its stretches of salt, which looked like cool water, attempted to cross its desert wastes.

May 15 is to see the last tourist of the season out of the valley. Hereafter, the season will open in the fall, but always, by May 15 the last tourist must be out of the place. For Death valley, so pleasant in the winter, becomes a perfect inferno with the return of the summer sun and temperatures run up to as high as 140 degrees and more. A modern hotel has been built at Furnace creek, and this will be headquarters for the tourists.

Pullman cars are operated to Death valley junction, and gasoline motor cars on the Death Valley railroad go to within 12 miles of the entrance to the valley itself. From this point the automobile busses operate to and through the valley of death. The Death Valley railroad, Tonopah and Tidewater railroad and Union Pacific railroad is the combination which has opened up Death valley to tourist traffic.

Many Perished in Valley.

Death valley's significant name was given it by the very first party of emigrants to look down upon it from the surrounding mountains. There were 30 men, women and children in the party. They thought they saw a silvery stream of water and attempted to cross. When they reached the stream it was just white salt and not a drop of water. With the full fury of the summer sun beating the sandy furnace to 140 degrees, and no water, the trek became a panic. Wagons, cattle, everything was abandoned and groups spread along the Panamint mountain range at the western edge trying to find water or egress from the inferno.

About a dozen of the party got through Emigrant Wash, found sweet water and survived. That was in 1850. In 1860, ten years later, a prospecting party under Dr. Darwin French, found wagons, guns, cooking utensils, children's toys, etc., lying just where they had been abandoned. They also found human skeletons, some within 300 yards of a water hole. The skeletons were buried by the party.

There are many graves scattered over the desert. Few names are on the markings. "He ran out of water" is the usual lettering.

But when one of that first party of emigrants got to water he found in his hand a piece of pure silver ore. He remembered breaking the shiny "rock" from a ledge of the same material.

That little piece of silver was made into a sight for the finder's rifle. And since that time that lost silver mine has been known as the "Gunsight" mine. Hundreds of prospectors have searched for it. None have found it. Many have found death instead.

Hunt Lost Mines.

But still there are prospectors in Death valley, and tourists there will see some of them—in fact, will almost certainly be asked to "grubstake" some old desert personality. "Breyfogle's butte of gold is just over the mountains here somewhere," the tourist will be told. "I saw it one day a-shining in the sun, but I couldn't get to it. But I'll find it some day. Worth more than all the gold coin in the world, too."

And the "Breyfogle" legend is but one of many. There are many lost mines of fabulous richness still awaiting rediscovery in Death valley.

Three hundred and ten feet below the level of the sea is the floor of its deepest point, and from this point up 11,045 feet above sea level rises Telescope peak, and a little farther on is Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet in elevation, the highest point in the United States. From the same point the tourist will see the lowest and the highest points in the country.

Paris Night Life Cost Up Despite Franc Rise

Paris.—The cost of night life in Paris remains high despite the mounting exchange value of the franc.

A small holiday supper for two at one of the less expensive Montmartre resorts costs: Couvert charge 10 francs; consommé, 25 francs; foie gras, 60 francs; two bottles champagne, 300 francs; government taxes, 120 francs; total, 575 francs. That recently made about $22 in American money, of which the luxury tax totaled $4.01.

Last year, with the franc at approximately the same exchange value, the cost of the supper would have been about $12.30.

Tune In America

London.—British radio listeners want more jazz. They complain that one-third of the programs are lectures, discussions and dissertations.

Expect Speed

London.—British air experts are hopeful that one of the three new planes under construction will attain five miles a minute.

FRENCH RAILROADS ADOPT ELECTRICITY

Scarcity of Domestic Fuel Causes Change.

Washington.—"France is making a strong bid for leadership in mileage of electrified railroads," says a bulletin from Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"More than five hundred miles of French railroads, formerly traversed by the steam engine, have been electrified. This is about one-third of the mileage of electric railroads in the United States.

"Almost simultaneously with the celebration of the electrification of a portion of the Illinois Central in the vicinity of Chicago, recently, came the report from Orleans, France, that the first through electric train arrived from Paris, 75 miles northeast of the 'City of Joan of Arc.' The train was drawn by an American-made electric locomotive.

"Electric trains are not new to the inhabitants of either Paris or Orleans for the P.-O. (as the Paris-Orleans railroad is familiarly known to the Frenchman) has been electrified for 60 miles in the dense traffic sections in the neighborhood of both cities for several years, corresponding to the sections of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads running into New York city.

"The completion of the remaining 15 miles and purchase of new equipment was made possible by loans from the United States.

"The rapid increase in electrification in France is largely due to the scarcity of domestic fuel and the high cost of transportation, particularly to the railroads and industries of the South and West. France imports large quantities of coal.

"In Germany, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, where electric railroads are owned by the government, power is generated for the road's use only. France plans to install equipment which will also supply light and power to cities and villages along the right of way, thus saving the enormous tonnage of coal used in electric power plants.

"Paris has long desired to bring about economies in coal consumption by making use of the water supply of the central plateau. This desire dominated the movement to hasten the completion of the Paris-Orleans line."

Mad Prairie Dog Runs Amuck, Bites Children

Austin, Texas.—Not infrequently patients are received at the State Pasteur institute here for serum treatment to prevent rabies after having been bitten by mad dogs, cats, and even coyotes, but not until the other day was it known that prairie dogs are subjected to the dread malady.

Ordinarily a prairie dog is a meek creature. When one of these little animals, which was kept as a pet by T. T. McDermitt of Levelland, Texas, far out toward the New Mexico line, 500 miles from Austin, became ferocious and ran amuck in the little town, biting more than a dozen children, the matter was immediately reported to the Pasteur institute.

The head of the prairie dog was sent here for examination and it was found to be afflicted with rabies. Three children of Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Wells and a child of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cogburn, all of whom were bitten by the mad animal, were brought here for treatment. Several other children who were bitten did not take the rabies treatment.

Airplanes Aid Drive Against Malaria in Cuba

Havana, Cuba.—Airplanes will be used to assist in stamping out malaria fever in eastern Cuba, where several thousand cases have been reported, if plans of Dr. Fernando Rensoli, director of sanitation, are put in force. The airplane will be used for spraying the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Doctor Rensoli also plans a general drainage of swamp land and the free introduction into rivers and streams of larva-destroying fish. A commission with full power to act in the cases of immigrants affected by malaria will be recommended.

The plan calls for a yearly appropriation of $3,000,000 to carry on the work.

Bar Fat Men

New York.—Fat fellows can't be firemen. A 248-pounder lost court proceedings for his reinstatement.

Each Package Weighed Alike, Sizes Differed

Seattle, Wash.—Striking examples of the disparity in specific gravity of two objects was shown here when the steamer Northwestern from Seward, Alaska, docked. In her cargo were two items weighing exactly the same, but which for size seemed all out of proportion. One was a five-pound box of tin ore from newly developed mines up the Kuskokwim river measuring five inches each dimension; the other five pounds of eiderdown, the minute feathers plucked from breasts of a species of Northern duck. The bag of duck feathers measured, three feet thick by six feet long.

Mrs. Lueb's Quick Recovery

Suffering from Nervousness, Stomach Trouble and Run-Down Condition, Colo. Springs Woman Restored to Health. Thanks Tanlac.

The recovery of Mrs. J. J. Lueb, 708 S. Cascade Ave., Colorado Springs, has excited much comment. "Tanlac saved me from permanent disability," says Mrs. Lueb.

"For almost ten years I had been troubled with indigestion and consequently was in such a run-down condition that when I ate anything out of the ordinary, I suffered terribly and became awfully nervous.

"But now, I feel and look better than ever before and can eat anything. I give Tanlac all the credit for my marvelous recovery. Every woman should take it, regularly."

This wonderful tonic, made from roots, barks and herbs, helps build up weak bodies, frees the system of poison, drives out causes of pain.

Benefit by Mrs. Lueb's experience. Let Tanlac help you to glorious health. Get your first bottle from your druggist—today!

FOR **Coughs** due to **Colds**

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP

SUCCESSFUL FOR 80 YEARS

30c & 90c At all Druggists

CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS Describe; give lowest price. M. MURPHY, Fourth St., MOMENCE, ILL.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES All styles, 150 illustrations; secret of getting winter eggs, and copy of "The Full Egg Basket." Send 25c. Inland Poultry Journal, Smith Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

PATENTS Send model or drawing for Preliminary Examination. Booklet free. Highest references. Best results. Promptness assured. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D.C.; Denver, Colorado, Office, 310 Quincy Building.

Housing and Child Health

The larger and more comfortable the family house, all other things being equal, the better chance babies have to live, according to a recently published yearly report on child welfare in England. In one-room dwellings, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, the death rate was 108; in two-room dwellings, 100; in three-rooms, 89; while in those over three rooms, it dropped to 76.

If You Need a Tonic, Get the Best!

Oklahoma City, Okla.—"In our family we have used several of Dr. Pierce's remedies and they always gave perfect satisfaction. I can say in particular that the 'Golden Medical Discovery' was a wonderful benefit to my father. He was rundown in health and suffered almost constantly. It seemed, with indigestion, and he became poor and weak. Up to this time we had never tried the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and so we induced father to try it. It soon restored him to health and he became stout and looked like a man much younger than he is."—Mrs. Edna Lawson, 711 S. Hudson St. All dealers.

Folding Airplane Wings

Air experts of the United States navy have designed airplanes which fold up their wings like birds, or collapse altogether, to fit merely into pigeon holes of enormous "floating garages." Great strides are being made in perfecting planes of these classes, especially craft which could be "entirely knocked down and its parts stacked together."

DEMAND "BAYER" ASPIRIN

Aspirin Marked With "Bayer Cross" Has Been Proved Safe by Millions.

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 26 years. Say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin. Imitations may prove dangerous.—Adv.

Boughten graitude is perhaps better than none.

Some folks are wise, and some are otherwise.—Smollet.

Sure Relief

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Sure Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

25¢ and 75¢ Pkgs. Sold Everywhere

PISO'S for coughs

Quick Relief! A pleasant effective syrup. 35c and 60c sizes. And generally use PISO'S Throat and Chest Salve, 35c

Switzerland Lures Winter Sports Enthusiasts

Arosa, a lovely spot in the Grisons, Switzerland, is one of the liveliest places during the season of "white." This picture shows a "train-load" of winter-sports enthusiasts arriving at Arosa.

Girl Conquers High Mountain

Miss Pilley First of Her Sex to Scale Hoary Slopes of Mt. Baker.

Vancouver, B. C.—The high peaks of the new world have been rapidly conquered in the last three years. In 1924, the first winner ascent of Mt. Cook, monarch of the New Zealand Alps, was made for the first time. Last year Mt. Logan, highest of the Canadian peaks, was scaled successfully. Now comes news of the first ascent by a woman of the northeast route of Mt. Baker, in northern Washington, mecca of thousands of tourists of the western states and western Canada. Miss Dorothy E. Pilley and I. A. Richards, both of the Alpine club of England, have just made the ascent, accompanied by Ben Thompson of the Mt. Baker forestry patrol.

Named after Lieutenant Baker when, as Captain Vancouver was sailing through the straits of Juan de Fuca, this giant of the Pacific Northwest, a little over 14,000 feet high, definitely suggests the volcano—a heavier but not less soaring Fujiyama. To Miss Pilley not even Mont Blanc, from the hills above Grenoble, or Mont Rosa from the cathedral of Milan, famous as these sights are among European landscapes, have anything to boast over Mt. Baker, 70 miles from Vancouver and about 100 from Seattle, the commercial capital of Washington.

The route usually followed is via the little village of Glacier and Hellotrope ridge, past crevasses that, although stupendous in themselves, offer no insuperable difficulty. Walking sometimes along a ten-foot causeway of ice between canyons whose vertical sides plunge downward for hundreds of feet, sometimes zig-zagging between narrower fissures, and then making good progress across immense slopes of innocent snow, one comes to what is called the Saddle, an extensive plateau.

Scene of Tragedy.

The slopes near the Saddle were once the scene of an accident as pathetic as any in the annals of mountaineering. Two old-time prospectors were using the mountain as the easiest way over the Baker lake region. In the days before trails were in existence, doubtless it was a relatively easy way, though not a safe one for ill-equipped men, unfamiliar with the dangers of glacier travel.

What might only too well have been expected happened. One of them broke through the surface of snow covering a concealed crevasse and fell into the engulfing darkness below. Injured and trapped beyond any possibility of escape, he was yet able to speak to his companion above, to give the last message to his wife and family, and bid him make his solitary way back to safety.

Many, unroped and inexperienced, venture disport themselves on the glaciers of Mt. Baker, and it is surprising that more such fatalities have not occurred. Even a highly experienced mountaineer is not immune from these dangers, as the death, through a similar accident in 1913, of C. P. Bishop, president of the British Columbia Mountaineers, showed only too clearly.

Describing her ascent, which was made from the Austin pass, Miss Pilley says: "Leaving Heather Meadows you follow an easy trail, and make your way over several small glaciers to a point known as Kaiser's Camp, where the presence of firewood enables you to spend a comfortable night. From there the whole route of the ascent lies in plain view.

"Below you a tortuously riven glacier fills the valley. Beyond, the open snow slopes rise, broken only by the shadowy criss-cross markings of crevasses to the clear edge of the summit plateau. They are divided by a long, low ridge that falls toward you, crowned by a point, Pumice Stone pinnacle, which at this distance of several miles looks unimportant, and marked at its foot by a hollow bare space in the glacier, which, when you approach it, proves to be a moderately alive crater, puffing out whiffs of steam and vapor, and clotted with fragments of sulphur.

"Our intention had been to go by way of the crater, but, on the way we came across a line of faint tracks, left, we knew, by a party of the week before. The party had failed, and we knew the reason. An impassable rift in the glacier, stretching, it was reported, right across the whole face of the mountain, had barred their further progress. We knew that a similar failure might easily be the result if we followed them, but somehow, on that perfect morning, with the swelling, rounded steps of the glacier beautifully dappled with blue shadow, and sparkling in the early sunlight with myriad stars of diamond light, the attraction of the snow was irresistible. So, risking failure, we determined to go and look at the reported impasse. Up we wound, halting only a little once where a little pool of water, caught in a cleft of blue and gleaming ice, beckoned us to lunch. After gaining a great height we came to a point where another line of returning tracks could be seen branching off toward the ridge of rocks on our right. We must, we knew, be near the difficulty. We breasted a short slope of steeper snow and there it was.

Overcomes Obstacles.

"A chasm, 50 feet across, with vertical walls of pure white ice, cut like an enormous trench across our path. It seemed unending to right and to left. Here the tracks which we had been following danced about over a small area and then turned downward again. The only possibility seemed to be offered by a weakness in the opposing wall some hundred feet to our left. To cut steps up such a wall would be a task requiring at least two or three hours, if it were practicable, and this was doubtful. A really formidable work of excavation would be necessary. However, it seemed worth while to look closer. So we wandered up to a point to the left to survey the obstacle to better advantage.

"The result was a delightful anticlimax. Less than 70 yards beyond our former limit of vision the great impassable chasm suddenly narrowed to nothing. Just at that point where it ceased a brother chasm, even larger, opened, but between them, athwart the obstacle lay a neat connecting gangway about as wide as a garden path, and just as easy to follow. A short detour for the preceding party, when we reflected that they had been defeated by a difference of some ten feet only in their line of vision."

Easy progress followed until they came to the last pinches. A light fall of snow the previous week made the going powdery, and the snow had to be padded down solidly. At the rate of 100 feet an hour they reduced the distance between them and the last wall, which was the tallest.

"The angle of the slope was far too sharp for any risks to be taken," says Miss Pilley. "A slip would have terminated long before the party could have checked itself in the blue-black depths of a lovely but sinister crevasse that gaped below. Just as we braced ourselves for a toilsome and difficult hour the snow improved again. It grew deeper and moist enough to bind under the foot if carefully and repeatedly trodded down. How the heart tightens at the last prospect! The sky seems more cheerful. The distance shrinks. Fresh energy wells up in mind and body. Anon we were there."

Crosses the Ravine.

As they crossed a low belt of rock in the snow below the plateau they found, with some astonishment, a long thin piece of sash line, tied to the rocks and hanging in a loose end. It looked thin and frail as though it might have been there for many years. "The first party, and probably the only other party to climb the mountain by our route, descended in their own tracks," says Miss Pilley. "This was in 1906. No doubt they fixed this piece of rope to aid them in their descent. To think of it swaying there aloft on that unvisited slope in the winds of 20 years gives the mind an odd and not unpleasant thrill. This vestige of humanity seemed to add something to the wildness of the mountain rather than to detract from it.

"We had anticipated a cold wind in the final stages," says Miss Pilley, "and now, as we made the last few steps and swung ourselves over the sharp edge onto comparatively level ground it was a pleasant surprise to find only a moderate breeze blowing and the mist enshrouding us shot through and through with sunlight. A little later we stood on the dome-shaped summit looking out in all directions over a broken wilderness of cloud masses, pierced irregularly with black outlines of lower hills."

Luque's Way

Havana.—Anybody who casts aspersion on the baseball integrity of Senor Adolfo Luque of Havana and Cincinnati should be beyond his reach. A bleacherite yelled that a game was being thrown and the senor climbed right into the grandstand after him. His climb was stopped by the police.

PROFESSOR SEES SOUND SENT OVER RAYS OF INVISIBLE LIGHT

Donald C. Stockbereger, Noted Scientist, Tells of Wonderful Era of the Ultra-Violet Ray.

Cambridge, Mass.—An era of the ultra-violet ray, when sound will be transmitted over beams of invisible light and a multiplicity of scientific marvels hardly yet envisioned will be commonplace, is predicted by scientists.

Here are a few of the things foretold by Dr. Donald C. Stockbereger, the results of whose investigations were demonstrated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology:

Motion pictures transmitted on invisible ultra-violet rays.

Automobile headlights that will lighted highways with invisible light will themselves be dark.

Roads, fences and sign posts that will be coated with a fluorescent substance which will glow when beams of the light strike them.

War-time messages which may be sent without fear of interception because the light rays may be focused on a given point.

Other uses for the violet ray are expected when a glass is perfected which will allow the rays to pass through and work their curative values on sufferers from many ailments, and their action in chemistry is thoroughly understood.

Doctor Stockbereger gave a graphic demonstration of the magic ray and its properties.

Motion pictures projected from an ordinary machine with a filter in the rear of the lens to permit only ultra-violet rays to pass through were shot on invisible beams to a fluorescent screen where they appeared with a ghostly, greenish, blue glow.

The human voice coming through the ether as a part of a radio broadcast was sent over a ray of the light, but when a person's hand, or any other object, was thrust in the way, the sound ceased.

An automobile on a miniature road with scenery and bridges and fences illustrated how the danger of glare from headlights at night might be eliminated and the lights themselves darkened, giving off the ultra-violet rays alone.

Beams from such headlights will shine brilliantly when they fall upon roads and guide posts coated with fluorescent substances but will be invisible to other autoists.

The results that the demonstration foreshadowed may come into practical realization by 2000 A. D., Doctor Stockbereger believes.

Tough for Leo

Brussels, Belgium—Crown Prince Leopold and his bride, Astrid of Sweden, must struggle along on a paltry $140,000 a year. Plans to give them more had been declared unconstitutional.

WEEKLY South-West NEWS ITEMS

Smallpox in New Mexico dropped 78 per cent, in 1925, below the average of 20 cases a year for five preceding years. There were twenty-six cases in 1925.

The Jones Senate bill, providing a Colorado river committee of seven to arbitrate tri-state differences over the proposed Boulder canon dam, was passed by the Arizona Legislature.

Clyde Williams, instructor in general science, has resigned from the faculty of the Horace Mann Junior High school at Bisbee, Ariz., to take a position as mathematics instructor in the Douglas High school.

Flagstaff, Arizona, will have a chapter of the national society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to be called the Coconino chapter, as soon as the report of the organization, completed last week, is approved by Washington.

The total number of sheep in New Mexico on October 1, last, was 1,893,147, as compared with 1,151,380 on October 1 a year previous, according to a statement prepared by Joseph DeFraftenreid, secretary of the sheep sanitary board of the state.

The construction contract for the new dormitory and kindergarten at the New Mexico State School for Blind was awarded in Albuquerque to Marr & O'Brien of El Paso, Texas, who named the low bid of $40,635. Thirteen contractors competed.

The new United Verde hospital at Jerome, one of the most completely equipped hospital buildings in Arizona, was thrown open last week. The building is of concrete construction and was secured for Jerome through the efforts of D. A. Carlson, chief surgeon of the United Verde Copper Company.

The first step toward the construction of an electric power line from Douglas into the Sulphur Springs valley was made last week when members of the Douglas and Bisbee Chambers of Commerce appointed a joint committee to meet with ranchers in the valley and organize a power district.

Automobile registrations in Arizona during 1926 exceeded registrations of 1925 by 5,853, while receipts collected advanced $20,086.75 during the period, James H. Kerby, secretary of state, announced last week in Phoenix. Total automobile registrations for 1926 were 73,682 and total receipts $422,490.50.

Walter Williams, Charles Elmer Walton and Rita Dolores, alleged bandit trio that escaped from a sheriff's posse after shooting Sheriff A. A. Maxwell of Apache county, Arizona, through the cheek, were in custody in Holbrook, Arizona, after one of the most sensational manhunts in northern Arizona history.

There will be no immediate change in the personnel of either the faculty or business staff of the New Mexico State Normal University, according to the announcement of Geo. A. Fleming, newly-elected president of the board of regents of the institution, which have just been appointed by Governor R. C. Dillon.

Louise McKelligon, charged jointly with her husband, E. T. McKelligon, with the murder of former City Manager John H. Robinson last August 29, pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter in the Yavapai County Superior Court at Prescott, and was sentenced to serve not less than four nor more than seven years in the state penitentiary.

Changes in subdivision No. 1 of the United States border patrol, as effected through the main office at Tucson, include the abandonment of the patrol stations at Patagonia and Bowie, and the establishment of three new stations at Casa Grande, Indian Oasis and Ashfork, it was announced in Tucson by Sam F. Gray, chief patrol inspector of the border patrol in Tucson.

The Earth, publication of the agricultural department of the Santa Fe railroad, says: Sugar beet production is gaining in favor in New Mexico. The state produced the largest tonnage in its history in 1926, and growers are well pleased. The state has no beet sugar factory and the crop is shipped to Colorado factories for slicing, about 150 cars having been shipped the past year.

The largest gathering of public utility representatives in the history of New Mexico, will occur in Albuquerque February 14, 15 and 16, when the New Mexico Utilities Association will hold its annual convention. Utility men and women from five western states, representing more than 150 electric, telephone, gas and street railway organizations, will attend, it is announced by Frank Schram of Roswell, president of the association.

The 1927 New Mexico state convention of the American Legion will be held at Las Vegas, it was announced in Santa Fe by the state executive committee of the legion. The dates will be August 4, 5 and 6.

The Albuquerque Advertising Club has launched a movement to change the name of the state of New Mexico to Coolidge. After a discussion in a recent meeting of the club, a resolution was unanimously adopted, indorsing a bill that had been prepared and will be presented to the Legislature.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:— Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, especially prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

African Sheep Noted for Fighting Strain

Six Barbary sheep, whose parents were brought from the mountains of northern Africa, have been born at the Zoological gardens, London.

They are veritable "little bounders," for within an hour of birth they had scaled the rocks of their home on the Mappin terraces and were to be seen surveying the world in which they found themselves, from the topmost pinnacles.

Barbary sheep are a bellicose lot, and when the males are not fighting the females are. Each mother protects her youngsters so zealously that she will not allow another to approach too near.

"If the females keep fighting too long a male comes along and stops them," said the keeper; "but, as a rule, the one who is beaten gives a squeak, as much as to say, 'Enough,' when she is allowed to depart in peace. The males squeak, too, when vanquished."

"DANDELION BUTTER COLOR"

A harmless vegetable butter color used by millions for 50 years. Drug stores and general stores sell bottles of "Dandelion" for 35 cents.—Adv.

"Legal Tender"

Neither a personal check nor a Liberty bond is legal tender. Legal tender is a quality given a circulating medium by congress, and, possessing this quality it becomes lawful money. All forms of money do not possess full legal-tender qualities, yet each kind has such attributes as to give it currency, and all forms are convertible into standard money.

Nuff Sed

A young fellow wrote to his father from college: "No mon, no fun, your son."

Promptly his father answered: "How sad, too bad, your dad."

The vow that binds too strictly snaps itself.—Tennyson.

Odd Shingle Substitute

Oscar Lemdahl, Seattle, Wash., did not want to buy shingles for his summer cottage, so collected several piles of auto license plates at garages—2,300 all told—and now has a water-tight roof on his cabin. He laid them about five inches to the weather in nailing them down, then applied a thick coat of roofing paint.

CORNS

Ends pain at once!

In one minute pain from corns is ended. Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads do this safely by removing the cause—pressing and rubbing of shoes. They are thin, medicated, antiseptic, healing. At all drug and shoe stores. Cost but a trifle.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!

W. N. U., DENVER, NO. 7-1927.

Our Merchant Marine

All the merchant vessels owned in America taken together are spoken of as our merchant marine. The term is general. It includes both publicly and privately owned ships. American-owned vessels which sail under foreign flags would be classed as part of our merchant marine.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Yankee Ingenuity

A foresighted man is Frank W. Morrison of Bellows Falls, Vt. He has planted 41,650 year-old sugar maples on the southern slopes of two hills. By a system of pipes he hopes to lead the sap direct to the big pots. In 25 years the trees will be large enough to tap.—Boston Globe.

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Headache	Colds	Neuralgia	Lumbago
Pain	Toothache	Neuritis	Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe — Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

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

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Cuticura Promotes Permanent Hair Health

Shampoos with Cuticura Soap, with light applications of Cuticura Ointment when necessary, tend to free the scalp of dandruff and minor blemishes, and to establish a permanent condition of hair health.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Sample each free. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 28, Malden, Mass."

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

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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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Poultry & Chicks For Sale

Large type Barron strain White Leghorn baby chicks, $8.75 per hundred.

These are imported direct from Tom Barron, Ancona, Rocks Reds, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes of leading strains, $10 per hundred.

Young Pullets of any of these breeds, now laying, $1.25 each.

We pay postage on chicks anywhere and guarantee 100 per cent live delivery.

We pay express on Pullets on lots of 10 or more.

Include money order for prompt shipment.

Acme Farms
VAUGHN, N. M.

In Memory of Buddha

In the Buddhist monastery of Kumbum, Tibet, there is a carpet of silk tapestry having an area of 90,000 square feet, which is embroidered with a portrait of Buddha, and pictures depicting incidents of his life. Once a year at noon on a sunshiny day, the carpet is spread on a neighboring hillside, and thousands of pilgrims assemble to view it. The object is to give Buddha a glimpse of the world he once inhabited.

ARE WE SEEKING WAR?

The statement that he believed the United States "deliberately and consciously" was drifting into war with Mexico was made in the House last week by Representative Hubert Huddleston of Alabama.

"There are interests in this country," Huddleston said, "who for years have been trying to seize the oil and mining lands of Mexico, and these care nothing for our duty to that country as a weaker sister nation." He described as false and malicious what he said was an attempt of the State Department to give the impression that Mexico fostered Bolshevism was creeping over Nicaragua.

Describing President Diaz of Nicaragua, as a "tool of the New York bankers," Huddleston said he feared the American forces in Nicaragua waters would provoke a situation that would bring war with Mexico, and arouse an anti American feeling in other Latin American countries.

"If we do have war," he continued, "I nominate Calvin Coolidge for the front line, and Secretary Kellogg, of the State Department, as clerk of the file." He added he also would nominate Hearst, the McLeans and the oil barons for the front rank.

The New Mexico house of representatives passed a bill the first of the week providing for five cents a gallon tax on gas.

Lost Both Games

Wednesday evening the High School boys' and girls' teams went to Carrizozo and played the High School teams of that burg, losing both games. However, it was a practice game to get the teams accustomed to playing an indoor game by artificial light, and prepare them for the district tournament at Roswell next month, which will be held in an indoor court. The evening was damp, foggy and threatening and but a small number greeted the players. The Capitan teams, though losing, played a spirited game, and were invited to return for another game, which they agreed to do. Better luck next time.

Dr. Maude, Slye of Chicago, advises the abolishment of sentiment from matrimony and putting marriage on a eugenic basis. But this is probably only a Slye joke.

Washington's Early Adventures Now Assuming New Significance

By HENRY BOTSFORD

AFTER well nigh a century and three-quarters a new interest has recently been aroused in the earliest military adventures of George Washington. When barely twenty-one years old, in 1753, Washington was sent by Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia into the far northwestern wilderness—that is, northwestern Pennsylvania—to warn the French that they must cease their efforts to occupy that region. Recent researches have given a new historical significance to that expedition, during which Washington, always reckless of his personal safety, had one of his narrow escapes from death at the hands of a treacherous Indian guide.

The French at that time occupied Canada and claimed the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. Though the fringe of English speaking colonies along the Atlantic contained the chief European population, France maintained sovereignty over most of North America's area. They were apparently determined to occupy northwestern Pennsylvania, partly because it was known even then to be rich in petroleum.

Region's Wealth Known

Pioneers and missionaries, English, French, German and Dutch, had all reported to their governments that the petroleum was of great potential value. There is, however, no reason to believe that Washington knew of its existence or value until his adventure of 1753. Then he learned that the oil had long been used by the Indians and the pioneering whites for fuel and light, for medicine and in making war paint. Washington was so much impressed with its possibilities that he later became owner of a large area of oil-bearing lands. Although the petroleum industry in its [illegible] Washington was so sure that a fortune resided in his oil-bearing lands that in his will he listed them as his most valuable holdings. In the property schedule attached to the will he wrote:

"This tract was taken up by General Lewis and myself on account of the bituminous spring which it contains, of so inflammable a nature as to burn as freely as spirits and as nearly difficult to extinguish."

The Will of Washington

Some historians declare that in an earlier will Washington dedicated this "burning spring" to the public. At any rate, it had passed from his ownership before his death. He sold this tract for $200,000, but, suspecting it might revert to his estate under a mortgage, he warned his heirs that should it do so it would be worth much more than the $200,000.

Although Washington's first knowledge of petroleum was gained within a few miles of the place where the first oil well in the world was drilled, that first well was not opened until one hundred and six years later, 1859. In that year Edwin Laurentine Drake bored the first well, just south of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and really started the modern petroleum industry.

A Development Wonder

Today the American industry is the major part of the world's oil business. Americans are directing oil developments all over the world. It is all part of the huge problem: to make sure that the tomorrows shall see America's requirements met. Every decade the production of petroleum has doubled. Science and technical progress have met all demands. Foreign investment and development are in the nature of insurance for the future.

In the days of Drake and the industry's beginnings petroleum's value lay in lubricants and kerosene. The age of machinery was only beginning, with its insatiate demand for lubricants, while kerosene, though the best illuminant ever known, was dangerous because poor refining left gasoline that was liable to explode. It is difficult nowadays, when the world is being combed for more petroleum, to make more gasoline, to realize that gasoline was once a nuisance and a menace. The internal combustion engine created the demand for gasoline, now the primary product of petroleum. The demands of millions of motor cars increasing constantly, invention and chemistry were set at work by the captains of the industry to make the barrel of petroleum turn out a larger and larger proportion of gasoline. This was done by the cracking process, through which every year now sees a larger proportion of crude oil turned into gasoline.

High and Growing Demands

Today well nigh 2,500,000 barrels of petroleum are required every day to satisfy the demand for motor cars, tractors, trucks, buses, artificial gas plants and the innumerable by-products. Invention is constantly finding new uses, as enterprise just as constantly finds new supplies of petroleum. The wonderful and rather mysterious fluid has revolutionized social habits and industrial methods; yet it is only two-thirds of a century since the industry had its feeble beginning in the Pennsylvania oil country.

This year the country will use about 750,000,000 barrels of petroleum. The country will use 700,000,000 gallons of gasoline and will export 1,900,000 more. The production, processing and marketing of petroleum is probably second only to agriculture among American industries.

Roundly, 70 per cent of the world's petroleum industry is American. Ten billions of capital is invested in it—half the valuation of the national railroad system. It employs just about 1,000,000 people. The petroleum pipe line system, gridironing a good share of the country, aggregates about 85,000 miles. Petroleum revolutionized naval warfare by bringing in the oil burning ship; it is fast revolutionizing merchant marines in the same fashion. Multiplication of motor cars, along with the special taxation of their gasoline, has made possible the modern highway system.

A True Social Service

Perhaps the most nearly revolutionary result of Drake's modernization of the petroleum industry is to be found in the change it has brought in the life of rural America. It has carried the city to the country, the country to the city. It has, by making possible the cheap and quick transportation that everybody nowadays enjoys, enabled country and city to know and understand each other as they never did before. It has brought social and educational privileges to country dwellers that a few decades ago seemed absolutely denied to them. On the one hand it has enabled the cities to spread out into suburban areas and the zone of country estates; on the other, it has enabled the people of the open country to have neighbors, society, church and school privileges, intimate acquaintance.

It is a historic fact that the tendency toward division of interest and understanding between city and country is the most serious internal menace to the security of nations, to the integrity of society.

More than anything else, country and city need to know and understand each other and each other's problems. The easy transportation, the ready opportunity for association and acquaintance that have come with the Age of Petroleum have made possible, in this favored country at least, exactly this new intimacy and understanding.

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