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## New Mexico State Record, 01-30-1920

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# NEW MEXICO STATE RECORD

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SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY JANUARY 30 1919

NUMBER 278

## MORE OIL LEASES OF STATE LAND AT PUBLIC SALE

Three new applications have been filed in the state land office for oil leases on state land at public sale for a maximum period of ten years. Pepperyday & Wyeth, a partnership composed of T. M. Pepperyday and N. J. Wyeth, Socorro have filed applications for leases on 15,603.70 acres located principally in Quay County and smaller tracts in Guadalupe, San Miguel and Union Counties. The bonus to apply for the rental for the first year at five cents an acre is \$782.91 and expenses of approximately \$100.00. The rental after the first year is fifteen cents an acre with only \$400 acres excepted from rental for each well drilled each year. The sale will be held at Tucumcari April 21st. The same firm has also filed applications for oil leases at public sale for 6,736.72 acres in Valencia and Socorro counties. The bonus is \$4,394.43 and deposit for expenses \$100.00. The sale will be held at Los Lunas. Richardson, Levinger & Company of Albuquerque has filed application for oil lease at public sale on 4,579.64 acres in Guadalupe County. The bonus is \$2,249.61 and the usual deposit to cover cost of appraisal, advertisement and expenses of sale. The sale will be held at Santa Rosa on April 22nd.

## REPUBLICANS WOULD AMEND WAR RISK INSURANCE

Referring to the enactment of the Sweet bill to amend the war risk insurance law and to increase the benefits to the American soldier of the world war Senator Capper of Kansas said: "It gives greater benefit to the soldier, and provides among other things, for the payment of the insurance of service men in a lump sum, if desired by the insured. Many other provisions clarify the law and make more simple and more speedy the payment of the belated allotments and allowances of the soldier, sailor or marine."

"This is an act of simple justice and should be followed by other laws granting other just and deserved benefits to service men, especially those who are disabled and incapacitated for daily labor. Whether a lump bonus should be paid, or whether the legislation should take the form of loans for the purchase of homes, either in town or country, remains to be decided, but certainly this country can afford to be generous to the men who fought our battles."

## RED BLUFF RESERVOIR APPLICATION INTERESTS

The state engineer is receiving many inquiries regarding the application of C. Q. Thorpe for the Red Bluff reservoir site on the Pecos river, about four miles north of the Texas line. The impression seems to be general that the hearing will be held before the application is granted. But no hearing can be held until a protest is filed and so far no one has filed a formal protest. A protest must be filed on or before February 4, 1920. Major E. P. Boggs as attorney for the Pecos Irrigation Company of Carlsbad advises the state engineer that he has been appointed to represent this company at the hearing. This company owns a considerable acreage of land south of Black River, originally selected for irrigation under the Carlsbad project when it was first being built, about thirty years ago. It is feared that should this application be granted that much land south of Black River, the state being the largest land owner in the district, will be left without water for irrigation.

## APPOINTMENTS MADE BY HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

State Highway Engineer Leslie A. Gillett announces that N. W. McCluskey has been appointed assistant state highway engineer in charge of field inspection. Mr. McCluskey has been with the department for some time and has of late been in charge of surveys of Federal aid projects in the Sixth district. He is therefore familiar with conditions there. The district includes Curry, Roosevelt, De Baca, Guadalupe and Quay counties.

## NEW OIL AND OTHER COMPANIES CHARTERED

Cumberland Park Oil company of Roswell will engage in producing, refining, marketing petroleum, natural gas, oil shale, etc., and the products therefrom. The capital stock is \$100,000 and the par value of shares \$10. The incorporators are Claude H. Hulse, J. H. Mullis, E. G. Minton, and H. B. Smrel of Roswell.

## MICA RATES TO BE REDUCED TO SANTA FE

W. M. Lamston, general freight agent of the D. & R. G., advises the state corporation commission that formal application has been made to the Denver District Freight Traffic Committee for authority to publish the proposed rate of \$2.75 a ton for mica from La Madera to Santa Fe.

## QUAY COUNTY FREIGHT ADJUSTMENT MUST WAIT

No adjustment of rates between points in New Mexico and Oklahoma and Texas can be made at this time, writes T. H. Wilhelm, general freight agent of the Rock Island at Ft. Worth. This is in reply to a letter on the subject from the state corporation commission. He states that early in 1919 the matter was checked up, the compilation being completed May 20, 1919. This was submitted to the Kansas City District Traffic Committee. The attempt of revision of rates did not meet with the approval of the director of traffic of the U. S. Railroad Administration. It is not known when the rate question will be taken up by the railroad. Mr. Wilhelm would like to have the situation adjusted without complaint to the Interstate Commerce Commission if possible. Among other things the rate on grain from the Rock Island territory to Galveston is higher than from point in Curry County on the Santa Fe. Mr. Wilhelm also writes in regard to rate adjustment on drilling outfit from Tulsa to Endee. It appears that a recent shipper was charged \$1.24 a hundred pounds, being what was supposed the combination of the Tulsa-Glenrio and the Glenrio-Endee rates. Mr. Wilhelm finds that the rate from Tulsa to Glenrio should be 70% cents and first class rate from Glenrio to Endee, a distance of about six miles, is 20 cents, making a total of 90% cents. Mr. Wilhelm will have the overcharge adjusted.

## COMPLAINT FILED FOR ADJUSTMENT OF WHEAT RATES

Lester Stone of the Clovis Mill and Elevator Company writes the corporation commission that he will appear as a witness whenever there is a hearing in regard to adjustment in wheat rates from Tucumcari and other points on the Rock Island and the E. P. & S. V. A formal complaint in the matter has been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission. No date for hearing will be set until all parties have been notified. The defendants in the case include the Rock Island and every connecting railroad with terminals in Galveston. The Santa Fe Railway some years ago put into effect a reasonable rate on wheat to Galveston from New Mexico for the benefit of the people that had gunption enough to undertake settling on dry land along its line. The Santa Fe has shown no disposition to raise this rate, though it has been suggested as one way of adjusting the Quay County wheat rates.

## WATER RIGHT APPLICATIONS FILED

Jose Manuel Gonzales of Bueveros in Union County has filed with the state engineer his declaration of ownership of water right for 70 acres under Alamogordo arroyo. He states that the water has been in continuous use since 1927. The point of diversion is in section 32 township 21 north range 30 east.

W. D. Murray of Silver City filed formal application for permit to appropriate 110 second feet from Lamp-bright draw, the point of diversion in section 13 township 20 south range 12 west. It is proposed to irrigate 220 acres of land in sections 14, 23, 24, 25, and 36 township 20 south range 12 west and in Section 1 township 21 south range 12 west. It is the purpose to use flood waters for the extent of 3 acre feet for the season. The irrigation works are designed to take care of large quantities of water whenever available.

## LONG DISTANCE AUTO LINE BETWEEN ROSWELL-ELPASO

Roswell is soon to have daily automobile direct connections with El Paso. J. F. Haynes, an experienced automobile man of the Pass City, is in Roswell making arrangements for starting this line which is to begin not later than March 1, and will run daily. A car will leave El Paso each morning at 6 o'clock and will arrive in Roswell each morning. The distance of 275 miles will be covered in ten hours, or an average of 27 miles an hour.

## WATER SUPPLY REPORT READY FOR PUBLICATION

The water supply report of the state engineer for the year 1919 has been completed and the printers have been asked for bids for the printing. The water supply reports date back to 1888 when the first stream measurements were taken. For the convenience of the public a report was compiled last year covering the entire period from 1888 to 1917. The present report covers the monthly discharge records of the important streams of the state for the year 1919. The compilation has been prepared by M. A. Sanchez of the State engineer's office.

## NATIONAL FOREST RANGE IS SCANT

Depletion of the range in the national forests of the west, due to demands made upon it by the war will necessitate marked restrictions upon its future use until the seaback it has suffered has been overcome. Will C. Barnes, assistant United States forester in charge of grazing told delegates to the National Livestock Association's convention in session at Spokane, Wash. this week.

## STATE ENGINEER ISSUES NEW MANUAL

The state engineer is asking for bids on the printing of the irrigation manual, containing the rules, regulations, requirements, and instructions regarding the procedure in the irrigation section.

## CAPITAL CITY BANK NOW OWNED BY LOCAL MEN

The most important event, in a financial way, that has occurred in this city for long time was consummated last week when a group of local men purchased all the shares of the Capital City Bank formerly held in Albuquerque. The new board of directors consists of T. Z. Winter, William Bechamp, Victor Lucero, Judge E. R. Wright, C. G. Mardorf and E. J. Orndorff, who announce that the same conservative but progressive management will prevail in the policy of the business of the bank as has existed in the past. Safety first has characterized this bank under the management of the past five years. The new officers are: C. G. Mardorf, president; T. Z. Winter, vice-president; K. L. Orndorff, cashier. The board of directors as well as the stockholders of this institution are all successful and conservative men identified with the progress of Santa Fe and vicinity, having made a success of their own respective businesses. They are well known to every man, woman and child in the city and there is no doubt but what the Capital City Bank, under their ownership and direction will enjoy a large increase in business and usefulness.

## H. B. CARTWRIGHT JOINS THE SILENT MAJORITY

H. B. Cartwright one of the most substantial business men of the City for the past quarter of a century died at St. Vincent's Sanatorium last Saturday morning after an illness of a very few days. Mr. Cartwright came to Santa Fe in 1880 and engaged in the mercantile business, gradually building it up until he had a large and successful wholesale establishment, in which his brother, S. G. Cartwright has been interested with him for many years. He was prominent in Masonic activities, a member of all the York and Scottish Rite bodies, and has been treasurer of the Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery for the past eighteen years. The funeral was held at the Scottish Rite Cathedral at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the Blue Lodge ceremony being held there, and completed at the grave. The Masons and Elks marched out the building from their respective lodges in a body. The pall bearers were Knights Templar in uniform.

## SAMUEL S. McBRIDE OF ESPANOLA BURIED FRIDAY

The funeral of Samuel S. McBride of Espanola took place in this city Friday afternoon. It was conducted by Rev. J. W. Hamblin at the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. McBride had been a devoted member all his life, with the Masonic service at the grave. Mr. McBride was the D. & R. G. agent and operator at Espanola for nearly twenty-five years and was a fine citizen. He is survived by Mrs. McBride, one son, Frank, of this city, several daughters, and many grandchildren.

## IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN SANTA FE STARTS

The city council of Santa Fe met Tuesday and signed the contract with a Denver construction company for the building of the proposed sewer system. The cost will total nearly \$500,000. Mayor E. P. Davies has been advised that the company is assembling its equipment and will soon be at work. The bridge across the Arroyo Mascarcas at the north end of Grant avenue, the historical approach to the city of Santa Fe used by the old Spaniards and which will be one of the most beautiful things in the way of a bridge ever built in the state, is to be constructed without delay. The bridge is to cost nearly \$10,000 with its approaches. The Midland bridge company, contractors, have begun work on the forms to receive the concrete and pouring will start about the first of March.

## REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WILL MEET

The republican executive committee is expected to meet here Saturday at call of Judge George R. Craig of Albuquerque, state chairman, presumably for the purpose of discussing the historical approach to be included in the call for the special session and possibly for calling a meeting of the state central committee to fix the date for the state convention that will nominate delegates from the state to the Chicago convention. As the national convention will be held early in June the call for the state convention probably will be issued at an early date, in order to leave ample time for the holding of precinct primaries and county conventions which will elect the delegates to the state convention.

## YOUNG NEW MEXICAN ON TEXAS COLLEGE HONOR ROLL

John W. Caughey, son of Rev. and Mrs. Rudolph Caughey, of Roswell, who is a freshman at the University of Texas, at Austin, was one of the three hundred students out of the 350 enrolled who "made" the honor roll in scholarship, physical attainments not considered, during the first semester. John Caughey's name stood third among the twenty-one students who made straight "A's" or "A's" and "B's" the highest average given. Young Caughey is scarcely eighteen years of age and this is his first year in college.

## NEWS REVIEW

### BERNALILLO

Polonario Arca of Martinez town who has suffered temporary blindness and other symptoms of wood alcohol poisoning is recovering after nearly three weeks illness. His sight is almost completely restored again. Although Arca drank such a small amount of the liquor which caused his illness that his case was mild.

Following a meeting of the Bernalillo County Poultry and Pet Stock association, the announcement was made that there would be no show this year unless somebody guaranteed \$100, the amount required to complete a fund of \$300 to cover the expenses of the undertaking. The Young Men's Chamber of Commerce of Albuquerque, offered to stand good for the \$100, and President Harold B. Sellers, who, in turn, communicated the information to the poultry association.

The show will be held on dates to be decided upon, but very likely early in February.

A meeting of the supervisors of the national forests throughout the southwest is being held at Albuquerque. The sessions began Monday and will continue until the 3rd of February. All supervisors as well as their deputies and chief assistants are in attendance. Conditions in general throughout the southwestern district and plans for the coming year will be the main topic at these meetings.

### CHAVES

Hemorrhagic septicaemia is causing the deaths of some few cattle in this section just now. The symptoms are very similar to blackleg, but it is an entirely different disease. McNair, the druggist, has a vaccine that prevents the disease. Field men from the laboratory of the Lederle company have been here this week investigating this disease, and have placed the preventative vaccine with McNair, and all interested stockmen should call and lay in a supply. It is used the same way as blackleg filtrate.—Roswell News.

The Hagerman Irrigation Company of Hagerman has filed notice with the state engineer of their intention to make a formal application for a permit to appropriate four to ten cubic feet per second of water flowing into its canal from the East Grand Plains drainage system. The point of entry of this flow is near the center of section 22 in township 11 south.

This water is to be used on 10,000 acres having water rights under the Hagerman canal, on which entry is to be planted this year.—Roswell Record.

Guy Robinson, of Hagerman, one of the successful farmers in that vicinity, last week made shipment of furs valued at \$2,500, and about two weeks ago shipped over \$1,300 worth. Mr. Robinson bought the furs from different points in the valley and shipped them direct to an eastern fur dealer. As coyote pelts are bringing from \$8.00 to \$15.00 this year, the trapping of these animals has been very profitable during the winter and nearly every farmer in the valley has a string of traps out on his land.

### GULFAA

The stockholders of the Raton Country club, at a recent meeting held at the club's home, determined to proceed at once with the development of its newly acquired property immediately south of the city by the completion at the earliest possible date of its new golf course and the erection of a club house at an estimated cost of \$6,000 or more.

A new high mark in enthusiasm for the development of Raton was reached at the get-together meeting and banquet held in the basement of the Methodist church on Wednesday night, when nearly 100 citizens assembled to inaugurate the real work of the Raton Chamber of Commerce by the election of a permanent board of counselors and officers to succeed the preliminary organization of a few months ago. The banquet was one of the best ever given by the ladies of the church. Spirited singing, led by Lloyd Johnson at the piano, enlivened the evening. The speaking was of the kind that inspires and yet carries practically with it as well as visions. Summed up, Raton has never seen so fine an exhibition of the fusion of all elements into one co-ordinated mass, moving with a fixed determination toward a given end. There can be no question now as to the success of the Raton Chamber of Commerce.—Raton Range.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Village of Springer, held Monday evening, steps were taken to convert the Village of Springer to the Town of Springer and R. S. Vigil was appointed to take the census within the corporate limits.—Springer Stockman.

The annual meeting of the Springer Ditch Company was held Wednesday at E. E. Johnson's office to elect directors for the ensuing year. The contest was spirited and resulted in the highest vote ever recorded at any of their elections, there being 73% of the shares represented out of the possible 7,500. The successful candidates were E. E. Johnson, D. T. Hoskins, V. S. Shibley, E. S. Crooks and Carl Floersheim. E. E. Johnson was elected president, D. T. Hoskins vice-president and Fred J. Gever, secretary-treasurer. In case of R. O. Cottingham, M. W. Mills was re-

tailed as attorney for the company. A great many matters of importance were discussed. The Springer Ditch Company farmers are justly proud of their system and holdings, and it goes without saying that this system is the greatest asset in the community.—Springer Times.

### CURRY

One acre planted in Sudan on the place belonging to E. F. Sturm, Belleview, 40 miles north of Lordsburg, is earning of \$192.50. The Sudan sold for 9 cents per pound. This is possibly the greatest earning any one acre of land in Curry county has ever shown.

Warm days following the recent heavy snow, causing a good snowmelt, has led to a record made by Curry county farmers to produce this the greatest crop prospect and the best season in the ground for many years.

Throughout the county is in excellent condition. Many farmers hold that it has never been better, and that had the moisture been purposely ordered as it came it could not have suited conditions more completely.

According to estimates of farmers the acreage in wheat has not been much increased over that of last year. However, if present favorable conditions prevail until harvest time, this year's crop will exceed that of 1919 by 20 per cent.—Clovis Journal.

Mrs. Una M. Steed leader of the Boys and Girls Club work in Curry county is proud of the record made by her club members, at the recent farmers meeting held at Las Cruces they won the four first prizes, two second prizes and one standard prize, in competition with boys and girls from fifteen other counties in the state. First prizes were won by Irene DeLozier, causing; Marie McDonald, poultry; Ophelia Hutchins, cooking; and Eugene Gallagher, grain sorghum. Maurice Wright took second prize in sewing and Henry Slater second prize for the best beans. Bee Bohanan was awarded a standard prize for pigs. All prize winners in the state contest at the state college had won first prize in the Curry county contest.

One hundred and fifty-six boys and girls finished the club course in Curry county last year, including making their reports and submitting essays.

W. W. Bowyer has purchased the E. F. Bradley home near the High School building, the consideration being \$5,000.

Work is now progressing nicely on the Baptist Hospital. The walls are up to the first story and the building will now be opened to rapid completion.—Clovis News.

### DE BACA

Ten cars of sheep and 16 cars of cattle were unloaded at the stockpens this week. The sheep were received by C. C. Clancy and Vocum & Saetre received the cattle. The stock was shipped from Wyoming for pasture.—Fort Sumner Review.

Harvey Crisp a few days ago assaulted Tom Riddle by stepping up behind him and hitting him on the head with a two-pound hammer, inflicting serious wounds which may prove fatal. Riddle was at first taken to his home but getting worse was rushed to a hospital at Albuquerque. Crisp gave a \$200 bond to await the action of the grand jury.

The affair is said to have been the culmination of a dispute of a trifling nature that occurred the day previous. Both men have lived in Fort Sumner a number of years and both have families here.

### DONA ANA

The Board of the Armory has posted a reward of \$100 for information leading to the arrest of the individual who placed the dynamite in the building.

Col. Waterman of State College has reorganized the Cadet Corps, so that Companies "A" and "B" are composed of college students, and "C" and "D" of students in the preparatory department, thus creating a keen rivalry for excellence in the Corps.

The Dona Ana County Farm Bureau has orders placed for 25,000 pounds of cotton seed, to be sold to the cotton planters at cost. Orders are in for much more seed than can be obtained. Figuring 20 pounds of seed to the acre gives an acreage of 1250 from this 25,000 pounds of seed. There will be about 4000 acres all told in the valley this year and this acreage would be increased if it were not for the impossibility of obtaining sufficient seed.—Las Cruces Record.

### EDDY

M. N. Cunningham, who has 300 acres of bush country over the project, reports that he will have an estimated production of from 16,000 to 18,000 pounds for this season. "I sell my honey by parcel post," said the bee man recently. "I have customers in seven States who like the 'Blue Mountain' brand. Price is 17 1/2 cents f. o. b. Carlsbad."

Joe Wertheim of Carlsbad, who was once a business man of Artesia, is reported to have cleaned up more than \$25,000 in cotton this season. He furnished several parties the money to buy seed and put in the crops, agreeing to take the whole product at a certain price. He also made handsome profits on cotton that he bought early in the season and held for an advance. This has not made Joe vain, neither has it made him forget his old Artesia friends. While here to attend the cotton meet-

ing he left orders for the American to be sent to his Carlsbad address for one year, which shows that he has good judgment in other things.—Artesia American.

At a meeting of Carlsbad Fire department the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved: That we donate the Liberty Bonds held by the department (about \$1,000) to the city to purchase the lot on the north of the present City Hall, any balance to be used toward erecting a new city hall and fire department."

J. F. Rarney shipped three cars of cattle from Avalon in Kansas City last Monday.

The Christian Scientist Society of Carlsbad has purchased two lots for \$200 and expect to erect a spiritual healing in which to hold its meetings.

Last week Dr. J. W. Lackey, of Carlsbad shot and wounded Roy Murray in his office. It seems that Murray and Lackey indulged in a violent quarrel over the disposition of some cattle of Mrs. Lackey which Murray was running for her.

Murray was shot in the stomach, the bullet lodging in the back. A physician was immediately called and the wounded man taken to Eddy County Hospital, where he now is lingering on the borderland of death. It is not yet known whether he will recover. Dr. Lackey was taken to the county jail and later he was released on bail, pending the death or recovery of Murray. Bail was granted in the sum of \$500. Murray is a brother-in-law of Lackey.

Work is going on in good shape at the Globe Plaster and Mining company's plant, despite snow, rain and mud. Twenty-five men are on the payroll and the management is pushing things as they are still many tons behind their orders, owing to the difficulty of procuring cars to ship their product. They have had some difficulty about securing sacks also, but that has been obviated as a large number of sacks have been received this week.

The Otis Gin and Warehouse company has had a very prosperous year. The company was capitalized at \$50,000 and the capital stock has all been subscribed and paid for and they are planning the construction of a new gin at Loving, but it has not yet been definitely decided upon. At a recent meeting of the stockholders was held and directors were elected for the coming year. The stockholders are some of our most substantial and prominent business men of this section.—Carlsbad Current.

### GRANT

Grant county's big iron camp at Fierro is alive with activity again after a shutdown of several months caused by the steel strike. The first trainload of ore, destined for the smelter at Pueblo, Colo., left Fierro Wednesday, and regular shipments will continue from this time on. During the period of the shutdown the property changed hands, having been purchased by the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The new owners placed L. M. Kniffen, an experienced mining man of Boston, Mass., in charge. Under the new ownership the property will doubtless be more extensively operated, both for iron and copper.

Fire at the Holland ranch, near Cliff, Wednesday at 6 a. m. completely destroyed the large hay barn on the ranch, with all its contents, together with the hay baler, scales and other machinery.

Included in the barn was over 200 tons of alfalfa hay and the total loss is estimated at \$8,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

A day and a half was all that was required by Manager John P. Durand of the Municipal Store to \$4,000 worth of army supplies, no doubt making a record for the town. A wide distribution of the goods was secured. The largest sale made to an institution was \$80, and sales to individuals averaged less than \$10.—Silver City Enterprise.

### GUADALUPE

Workmen are busy tearing down the buildings formerly occupied by the Davis Hotel and work will soon be started on the new \$20,000 garage. The contractors estimate the building can be completed in 90 days.

L. M. Casans has received a cablegram from Spain to the effect that from twelve to sixteen Spanish girls and boys sailed from a port in France on Jan. 12. They are coming to this country to join their respective families, who are already here.

At the mass meeting held Monday night in the school auditorium in the east ward, called jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the City Council, the audience voted to start back of the council in their efforts to obtain an electric light plant and waterworks for this city.

The endorsement of the proposed \$100,000 bond issue at this meeting means quick action for the bonds will be held out at the next city election in April.—Vaughn News.

### HIDALGO

L. W. Simpson, who had charge of the farm work on the Van Meter ranch, reports nearly 100 bushels of corn per acre, 1550 tons of alfalfa and native hay and a quantity of sugar

cane. Who says farming don't pay in this valley? The largest sale of goats, including high grade Angoras and just ordinary goats, in the State this year has just been made by Joseph C. Cloutier of Red Rock, whose mammoth herd brought him \$15,000. The animals were inspected and found to be in excellent condition. Cannon, the well known stock buyer, made the purchase for Texas parties, the sale including over 3,000 animals. Mr. Cloutier will now direct his attention to the cattle business.

In view of the fact of the formation of the new county, with its vast mining industries and cattle ranches, the need for an abstract company for this county was felt and in consequence the gentlemen mentioned below have formed the Bernalillo County Abstract Co. for the purpose of publishing plat books to real estate throughout the county. The officers are H. B. Owens, president; L. P. McMillan, secretary; James Edgar, treasurer.—Lordsburg Liberal.

Mr. and Mrs. Lud Calahan of Kansas City, were the guests for a few days of A. Heard and family at the Hi-Lonesome ranch this week. Mr. Calahan is now, and has been Chief Inspector of the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas ever since, leaving the plains twenty years ago, and is now out on his first vacation since taking that position, which the association gave him with the first of June to enjoy with his lady going on just the same Mr. Heard, our well-to-do ranchman who is now owner of the Hi-Lonesome ranch, esteems it quite an honor to have been placed on the list among the first to receive a visit from him.

Mr. Calahan, for three years prior to 1900 was boss of the Hi-Lonesome some ranch and under whom Mr. Heard also worked. So we leave you to imagine the changes he saw had taken place during his absence. Many of the old timers of twenty years ago will remember "Lud" Calahan.—Lovingston Leader.

## LEA

"Old Time Boss" Visits Ranch  
Mr. and Mrs. Lud Calahan of Kansas City, were the guests for a few days of A. Heard and family at the Hi-Lonesome ranch this week. Mr. Calahan is now, and has been Chief Inspector of the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas ever since, leaving the plains twenty years ago, and is now out on his first vacation since taking that position, which the association gave him with the first of June to enjoy with his lady going on just the same Mr. Heard, our well-to-do ranchman who is now owner of the Hi-Lonesome ranch, esteems it quite an honor to have been placed on the list among the first to receive a visit from him.

## LINCOLN

It is learned that J. C. Robinson has bought the Pine Lodge Hotel building and is moving it to his place several miles below there. We have not heard as to whether Mr. Robinson will put up another building that will give him more room for guests, or quit the hotel business. Pine Lodge for the past several years has been a widely known and popular summer resort and it would be a disappointment to many people should it not be kept up.—Captain Montaine.

## LUNA

Superintendent Martin of the Deming public schools was re-elected for the ensuing two years at a salary of \$3400 for the first year and \$3600 for the second year. Superintendent Martin came here from Morris, Ill., and has given excellent satisfaction. Patrons of the schools feel much gratified at this action by the board of education. The schools have never been better conducted than under the direction of the present superintendent.

Four Mexican prisoners succeeded in making a clean get-away from the county jail early Sunday morning and are now presumably over at a Mexican border and beyond hope of recapture. Two of the Mexicans, Francisco Mirales and Jose Arvizu, were federal bootleg prisoners and the other two, Urbano Ponca and Vicente Marquez, were Hidalgo county prisoners, held here for safekeeping.—Deming Headlight.

As the result of a fire from an oil stove the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Harris of Columbus was completely destroyed recently. Only a few articles of furniture and their plans were saved. The total loss was between \$2,500 and \$3,000 with no insurance.

Donald the young son of J. S. Kerr, of Deming as the result of an explosion of a nitro-glycerine cartridge is suffering with a terribly lacerated face and the loss of two fingers of the left hand.

It seems that some young Kerr's playmates found a number of these cartridges on the streets a short time ago, and one was given to Donald Kerr, who took it home, and placing it on a chair, struck it with a rock — see what would happen.

College Student Injured  
Anthony Sands, the 16 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sands, of Columbus met with a terrible accident in El Paso recently while "beating" his way on a Santa Fe freight train from Las Cruces to El Paso.

He was a student at the State College and had decided to go there. When the train reached the smelter in the suburbs he fell between the cars. Being unconscious when picked up by the hospital authorities could not locate his parents until word was received from Dean Vaughn of the college. He was finally identified through a fraternal pin and college records found in his pockets.

The El Paso papers published an account of the accident the following day and the horrified parents immediately recognized "their boy" through the description and Mr. Sands going immediately to the hospital. Young Sands had one hand around a fractured skull and a gaping hole torn in one leg. His recovery is still in doubt.

## MCKINLEY

Adèle Winter, known as Gallon's dance hall queen, who is spending a month in the Bernalillo county jail (Continued on page eight)

# ERZBERGER IS WOUNDED

GERMAN MINISTER OF FINANCE IS SHOT AS HE LEAVES COURT BUILDING.

# ASSAILANT IS ARRESTED

ERZBERGER'S WOUND IS SLIGHT, SHOT STRIKING HIM IN SHOULDER.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Pan-German organs are printing reports of the Erzberger trial and accompanying the evidence with editorial comment praising Hefferich for "exposing" the minister. The shooting of Erzberger occurred after the minister had left the courtroom and was seated in his automobile talking to his attorney. It is said three shots were fired. The first hit a vest button and glanced off, the second struck Erzberger's watch, while the third bullet entered his shoulder. The bullet has not been extracted, but Erzberger is reported to be resting comfortably. Before the shooting Hefferich wrote his parents a letter in which he explained he was acting from "patriotic motives."

Berlin.—Mathias Erzberger, the minister of finance, was wounded by a shot fired at him. Herr Erzberger was shot as he was leaving the criminal courts building after a hearing in the Hefferich libel suit. Only one shot struck the minister, who was slightly wounded in the shoulder. His assailant, who gave his name as Oswald Von Hirschfeld, was arrested.

Von Hirschfeld is a former cadet of fier.

The assailant of the finance minister was seized by the police and taken to a police station, where his name was discovered. He is 29 years old and now is a student living in a suburb of Berlin with his parents. His father is a bank official.

Herr Erzberger was engaged in conversation with his solicitor, Dr. Friedlander, outside the criminal court when his assailant, a well-dressed young man, approached and fired a revolver at the finance minister.

Mathias Erzberger, for many years leader of the German center party, is one of the most prominent figures in German public life. During the war he was a strong supporter of the government in general, but because of his activities with regard to the Reichstag peace move in July, 1917, Dr. Karl Hefferich, former vice-chancellor, accused Herr Erzberger of high treason.

He was a member of the German armistice delegation sent to Marshal Foch's headquarters and continued acting for Germany in various negotiations over the armistice terms after the peace treaty was submitted by the allies he favored the signing of it by Germany.

When the Rauter cabinet was formed in June, 1919, Herr Erzberger was appointed vice premier and minister of finance.

## Americanization Bill Passed.

Washington.—The Senate passed the Kenyon Americanization bill by a vote of thirty-six to fourteen. The measure appropriates \$6,500,000 to teach aliens a knowledge of the English language and American institutions and is designed primarily to counteract the influence of "red" agitators among illiterate foreigners.

## Maybe Planet Signals?

London.—Interceptions of the Marconi wireless instruments by mysterious undecipherable signals are featured in the Daily Mail and discussed by Marconi in an interview. "We occasionally get queer sounds and indications, which might come from somewhere outside the earth," said Marconi. "The fact that the signals have occurred simultaneously at New York and London, with identical intensity, seems to indicate they must have originated at a very great distance. Asked if possibly attempts were being made by any planet to communicate, Marconi said: "We must investigate the matter much more thoroughly before we venture upon an explanation."

## Farmer Kills Family and Self.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Ivan apparently for several days, the bodies of William Spindler, 70, and his son, his wife and three children, were found at the Spindler farm near Harlan, fifteen miles east of here. Spindler had apparently shot the five to death and then ended his own life with a shot gun.

## Goes to Free Wife.

New York.—In an effort to rescue his wife and three young daughters who, it is believed, are being held in a Turkish harem, Assour Deroghies sailed from here for Turkey, according to announcement made by the Near East relief, which is assisting him. Deroghies, who is an Armenian from Racine, Wis., escaped from the Turks in 1914 through Serbia. The father entertains little hope of finding his daughters, aged 10, 12 and 14. They were seized at the same time as his wife four years ago.

## Asks Baker for Report.

Washington.—Secretary Baker has been asked to advise Congress if the condition of the disabled transport Powhatan was the result of Bolshevikism aboard ship. The resolution would also direct that Secretary Baker supply the House military committee with copies from masters and chief officers of other transports, especially the transport America. The resolution says: "It is understood that mutiny, theft, gambling and insubordination existed on transports."

# WAS TO INVADE U. S.

MEXICO PLANNED TO REANNEXATION OF SEVERAL STATES

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATION FINDS MUCH STARTLING EVIDENCE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 25.—Carranza and a few of his principal lieutenants instigated and directed the long series of raids on American properties that began along the Rio Grande early in 1915, according to documentary evidence placed before the Senate subcommittee investigating the Mexican situation. This was supported by testimony by John A. Walls, the district attorney at Brownsville, Tex.; I. R. Barnes, in charge of the United States army intelligence work along the border during the war; and other witnesses. The committee obtained from them, and from documentary evidence, information tending to show that not only were the highest Mexican officials cognizant of the program of the raiding parties which was carried out under the provisions of the "plan of San Diego," but that as late as June, 1915, they were still giving encouragement to and aiding those who participated in those raids in plans inimical to the United States.

Summarized, the plan of San Diego, a copy of which was read into the record, follows:

"The states of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and California are to be invaded simultaneously with uprisings of Mexican and negro citizens on the American side. A separate government is to be established and renunciation to Mexico requested. Six other states contiguous to this territory are to be carved out of the United States, to be formed into a negro republic under the protection of Mexico. This is to be accomplished in a cut-throat manner. All male Americans over 16 years of age are to be killed."

What is taken as evidence that Carranza was backing the plan in 1916 and 1918 is contained in a report to the State Department which was made a part of the committee's record. The report is the statement of a man used by the principals in the working out of their organization and program.

He said he was sent to Jose Arana, the minister of Governance, by Eliseo Arredondo, then Carranza's ambassador designate in Washington, for instructions. Arredondo sent him to General Zuzana who was maintaining an office in Mexico City in the same building with Augustin Garza, alias Lino Caballo. They discussed with him frankly, he said, the carrying out of the plan of San Diego or the "Texas revolution," as it was also referred to by them.

# WILSON TO TAKE REST

Physicians Order President to Leave Washington.

Washington.—President Wilson is planning to leave Washington for a prolonged rest and change of climate by order of his physicians. Southern California, where the Pacific breezes blow, will probably be selected for the President's temporary home during the period of his convalescence. The tentative date for the President's departure for California has been set for the last week in February, by which time Mr. Wilson expects the peace treaty fight in the Senate will have been settled one way or another. Whether it is or not, it is declared his medical advisers insist that he must leave Washington anyway, in order to recover the strength which has been sapped by his prolonged illness.

## Lieutenant Gone; So Is Money.

Washington.—Following the disappearance of Lieut. C. F. Bennett of the navy's disbursing officer here in December, 1919, a shortage of \$75,000 in the accounts of the Navy Department has been revealed. Secretary Daniels announced, Bennett's home address was Portsmouth, Ohio. He was granted a ten days' leave of absence on Dec. 22 and has not returned.

## Went Insane at Throttle.

Stony Falls, N. D.—Driving into the teeth of a blizzard, Engineer Stephen Yorkshire, who suddenly went insane while at the throttle, nearly caused the wreck of a Milwaukee freight train near Avon, S. D. A catastrophe was averted, it was declared, by the train's conductor, who pulled the air brakes.

## Large Reward for Murder.

Dublin.—A proclamation posted here contains an offer by the lord lieutenant of a reward of 10,000 for information within three months leading to the conviction of any person guilty of the murder of fourteen police officers whose names are given.

## Japs Threaten Strike.

Honolulu, T. H.—A "red flag" parade of sugar plantation strikers has been urged here by the Japanese newspaper Shimpu. The Shimpu and another Japanese newspaper urged that the Japanese extend the strike to all plantations. Territorial executives of the American Legion announced they have taken under consideration the Japanese "red flag" proposal. The Japanese on one plan filed charges that Filipinos intimidated them and forced them to strike.

## Wants Keating Removed.

Washington.—A concurrent resolution proposing that Congress remove Edward Keating as secretary of the congressional commission for reclassification of salaries of government employees was introduced by Representative Blanton, Democrat, of Texas. In the resolution Mr. Blanton accused Keating of unwarranted promises of salary increases to the government workers and of denouncing members of Congress because of their opposition to the Plumb plan.

## Grand Jury Holds Eighty-five Reds.

Chicago.—Eighty-five major leaders of the Communist party were named in indictments returned before Chief Justice Robert E. Crowe of the Criminal Court, by the special grand jury investigating radical activities. The defendants, with the exception of three, are named in separate indictments charging them with conspiracy to overthrow the government of the United States by force, in violation of the new state sedition law.

# MAKING A LONG HIKE WITH HIS BURRO



Arizona Bill, otherwise Col. R. E. Gardner, seventy-eight years of age, accompanied by his shaggy little burro, is making a "hike" from Arizona to Washington, D. C. In spite of his age, Bill has not a single white hair among his long curls. He was in command of the Seventh cavalry with Custer, and is a veteran of many campaigns.

# HOLLAND WILL PROTECT KAISER

DUTCH WILL NOT FORCE KAISER TO LEAVE HOLLAND, IS ANSWER.

# NOT PARTY TO TREATY

HOLLAND DOES NOT FEEL IT IS BOUND TO DELIVER CRIMINAL.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The demand of the entente powers that Holland deliver up to them former Emperor William of Germany, that he may be tried "for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties," has been refused by Holland.

In a note delivered to the foreign office by the Dutch minister, Holland takes the ground that the Dutch government is not a party to the peace treaty which condemned William Hohenzollern, and that it can not recognize as an international duty the necessity to associate itself with "this act of high international policy of the powers."

It declares also that the constituent laws of the Kingdom and the tradition of the country, always a ground of refuge for the vanquished in international conflicts, will not permit the government to defer to the wishes of the entente by withdrawing from the former emperor the benefit of its laws and tradition. The declaration is made that the people of the Netherlands can not betray the faith of those who have confided themselves to Holland's free institutions.

Following is the reply of the Netherlands government to the entente: "By verbal note, dated Jan. 15, 1920, given to the envoy of the queen at Paris, the powers, referring to article 227 of the treaty at Versailles, demand that the government of Holland give into their hands William of Hohenzollern, former emperor of Germany, so that he may be tried."

"The government of the queen, moved by irrefragable reasons, cannot view the question raised by the demands of the powers except from the point of view of its own duty. It was absolutely unconnected with the origin of the war and has maintained, and without difficulty, its neutrality to the end. It finds itself, then, face to face with facts of the war in a position different from that of the queen cannot admit, in the present case, any other duty than that imposed upon it by the laws of the Kingdom and national tradition."

"Now, neither the constituent laws of the Kingdom, which are based upon the principles of law universally recognized, nor a respectable secular tradition, which has made this country always a ground of refuge for the vanquished in international conflicts, permit the government of Holland to defer to the desire of the powers by withdrawing from the former emperor the benefit of its laws and this tradition."

"Justice and national honor, of which respect is a sacred duty, oppose this. The Netherlands people, moved by the sentiments to which in history the world has done justice, could not betray the faith of those who have confided themselves to their free institutions."

## Oldest U. S. Soldier Dead.

Washington.—Sergeant Joseph Dunwoody, aged 97, at the time of his death the oldest former enlisted man in the regular army, died at the Soldiers' home of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. Born in Dublin in 1823, his first military service was in the British army in India during the Sepoy rebellion. He came to the United States just in time to assist in the Third United States artillery at the outbreak of the Civil War and was in many battles.

## Grand Jury Holds Radical.

Chicago.—The special grand jury which has been investigating "red activities" in Cook county returned indictments against William Ross Lloyd, millionaire parlor Socialist, and thirty-seven other alleged members of the Communist Labor party. Others indicted include August Wazacknecht, national executive secretary. Those named in the indictments are charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government. The bonds of the more important radicals were fixed at \$10,000.

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# AMERICANS ARE CAPTURED

REPORT SAYS COLONEL BLUNT AND OTHERS TAKEN BY REDS.

# TAKE POLES IN DRIVE

DETAILS ARE LACKING IN WIRE FROM RAY IN SIBERIA.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Chita, East Siberia, Jan. 26.—Colonel Blunt and seven other American engineers; Miss Ford, Captain Charlotte and several other members of the American Red Cross, and an entire Polish army, composed of former prisoners, have been captured by the Bolsheviks at Khatinskaya, according to a garbled telegram received from Joseph H. Wray, former American consul at Irkutsk.

The dispatch from Mr. Wray was sent from somewhere beyond Nizhnyudinsk, Jan. 14. It was somewhat garbled in transmission. Khatinskaya is on the Trans-Siberian railroad, 100 miles west of Nizhnyudinsk.

The Czechs are fighting a rear guard action with the Reds near Krasnoyarsk. Bolshevism is gaining in Chita.

Ernest L. Harris, former American consul at Omsk, is still in Chita. The British, Japanese and French missions and many members of the American Red Cross have arrived in Harbin.

A Bolshevik wireless communication Jan. 13, announced the capture by the Bolshevik forces in the Krasnoyarsk region of seventeen columns of Polish legionaries, together with sixteen guns and 20,000 rifles.

A dispatch received in London Jan. 20 said there was an unconfirmed report at Harbin that the Bolsheviks had destroyed a Polish division near Krasnoyarsk.

The Poles captured undoubtedly are prisoners taken by the Russian army early in the war and sent to Siberia. There, after the revolution and when the Czechs gained the ascendancy, they were armed and impressed into the anti-Bolshevik forces, as was done also with large numbers of Serbians who had been prisoners of the Russians.

## Wealthy Ranchman Found Dead.

Casper, Wyo.—John Corbett, 42 years old, a wealthy pioneer stockman of Natrona county, was found murdered at his ranch home six miles southeast of Casper when county officers made an investigation of his premises, which had been deserted for days. Robbery is believed to have been the motive for the murder, according to officers, but the identity of the slayer is shrouded in mystery.

## Used Dog for Smuggling

Made Frequent Crossings of the Rio Grande at El Paso, Tex., Until Killed by Border Guards.

El Paso.—Ingenuous Mexicans, working in conjunction with confederates on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, taught a dog to smuggle whisky, or tequila, and were very successful until the border guard became weary of attempting to capture the dog and shot him as he was swimming the river.

Each evening the dog's departure from Mexico was marked by a flash of lights on the Mexican side, answered by a flash on the American side.

For weeks the border guards tried to lasso or capture him with some liquor strapped on his back, being loath to kill an innocent offender of the law. After all efforts failed, the animal was killed while swimming the Rio Grande. During his busy life the dog made from 12 to 15 trips a night from Mexico to the United States, and each time carried a gallon or more of liquor.

## Kept Deformed Children Hidden 20 Years in Home

A woman living in a busy street in Portsmouth, England, had hidden her children, a male dwarf twenty years old, and two girls, eighteen and fifteen, respectively, from the time of their birth. No one knew of the children's existence until a few days ago, when an ex-soldier took it into his head to climb over a wall into the woman's garden from an adjoining room.

Because of their deformity the mother feared the children would be taken from her. So she had concealed them all these years.

## Chicago May Have Four Million.

Chicago.—Chicago will show a population of 4,000,000, according to veteran census enumerators who helped check up the residents. This will mean that the city has almost doubled in population since the last census. Several districts show an increase of 200 per cent and enumerators say the city is due for a great surprise when returns are all in. They say the figures will help explain why hotels, clubs and private homes are crowded to the limit.

## Red Cross Vaccinate Russians.

Riga.—The largest single vaccination task ever undertaken in Europe is being started by the American Red Cross in the neighborhood of Dvinsk. More than 400,000 vaccinations are to be performed in an effort to prevent the spread of smallpox, which has broken out in bad form in the province of Latvia. Unless localized, it is feared the disease will spread northward throughout the Baltic states and southward throughout Poland.

# FINDS WIFE WAS LOST HALF-SISTER

Avoided Talking of Their Childhood Because of Bitter Memories.

Chicago.—There can be no happy ending to the story of Joseph Buckley and his wife. They found too late they were half brother and sister. So the man has asked Judge Sheridan E. Fry for an annulment of the marriage.

"Dora and I met in San Francisco," said Buckley in telling of his wrecked romance. "It was love at first sight with us both. Our surname was the same, but there was nothing out of the ordinary in that."

"In our courtship we never spoke of our boyhood and girlhood. I knew why



Life Was All Too Wonderful.

I didn't. Mine was too bitter. We lived in Louisiana and were as poor as folks can be. My boyhood memories were an unpleasant picture of no food in the house, of rags and tears, of a father who died—and better so. Then came another father. I left home.

"Then came my manhood and California. I had risen to a good job and happiness. I met my sweetheart and it seemed to me life was all too wonderful. She never told me of her girlhood. I never asked. I was afraid it might lead to questions about my early life."

"Then came the blow that has killed me. My wife is my own half-sister. Her experiences were mine. She is the daughter of my mother and the new father who came when I left home."

## USED DOG FOR SMUGGLING

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# LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

## DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle. Beef steers, ch. to prime, \$13.50@15.00. Beef steers, good to choice, 12.00@12.50. Beef steers, fair to good, 10.50@11.50. Steers, prime, 10.00@11.25. Cows, fat, good to choice, 8.50@9.50. Cows, fair to good, 7.00@8.25. Calves, 7.00@8.25. Bulls, 4.00@5.00. Veal calves, good to choice, 11.00@12.00. Feeders, good to choice, 9.75@10.00. Feeders, fair to good, 8.25@9.50. Stockers, good to choice, 7.50@8.00. Stockers, fair to good, 6.50@7.00. Stockers, plain, 5.00@5.50.

## Hogs.

Good hogs, \$14.50@15.50.

## Sheep.

Lambs, fat, good to choice, \$18.50@19.00. Lambs, fat, fair to good, 15.00@18.25. Fat yearlings, 13.75@14.50. Yearlings, good to choice, 10.75@11.25. Ewes, fat, good to choice, 7.00@8.50. Feeder ewes, 4.00@5.50.

## Dressed Poultry.

The following prices on dressed poultry are net F. O. B. Denver: Turkeys, No. 1, 38 @ 42. Turkeys, No. 2, 35 @ 38. Hens, lb., 20 @ 22. Ducks, young, 25 @ 27. Geese, fat, 20 @ 22. Broilers, 20 @ 22. Roasters, 25 @ 27.

## Live Poultry.

Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, 36. Hens, lb., 18 @ 20. Ducks, young, 25 @ 27. Geese, fat, 20 @ 22. Broilers, 20 @ 22. Roasters, 25 @ 27.

## Eggs.

Eggs, strictly first class, case count, \$15.00. Butter, 60. Creameries, 2d grade, lb., 54. Process butter, 52. Packing case, 57.

## Butter Fat.

Direct, \$5 @ 59. Station, \$4.

## Fruit.

Apples, Colo., box, \$2.00@2.50. Pears, Colo., crate, 1.25@1.75.

## Vegetables.

Beans, navy, cwt., 4.50@5.00. Beans, lima, lb., 25 @ 30. Beans, green, lb., 25 @ 30. Beans, wax, lb., 25 @ 30. Bets, new, cwt., 3.00@4.00. Cabbage, new, cwt., 3.00@3.25. Cauliflower, lb., 1.00@1.25. Carrots, new, cwt., 3.00@3.50. Cucumbers, b. b. doz., 3.00@3.25. Leaf lettuce, b. b. doz., 3.75@4.25. Spinach, new, cwt., 3.00@3.50. Onions, Colo., cwt., 5.00@5.50. Potatoes, new, Colo., 4.00@4.50. Radishes, new, cwt., 3.50@4.00. Turnips, long, b. boxes, 15 @ 20. Turnips, new, cwt., 3.00@3.50.

## HAY AND GRAIN.

Trains. (Buying price (bulk) carloads, f. o. b. Denver.) Corn, No. 2 yellow, \$2.70. Corn, No. 3 mixed, 2.64. Oats, per cwt., 2.76. Barley, per cwt., 2.80.

## Hay.

Timothy, No. 1, ton, \$28.00. Timothy, No. 2, ton, 27.00. Alfalfa, ton, 24.50. Second Bottom No. 1, ton, 26.00.

## HIDES AND PELTS.

Denver Price List.

Dry Hides. Butcher, 16 lbs. and up, \$1.50. Butcher, 16 lbs. and up, 1.30. Fat, all weights, 1.20. Bulls and stags, 1.10. Calf, 1.00. Dry salt hides 5c per lb. less.

## Dry Hides.

Wool pelts (bulk) carloads, \$1.50. Short wool pelts, 1.00. Butcher shearings, 1.00. Bucks, saddles and pieces, 1.10. Pelts, 1.00. No. 2 and murrain shearings, 1.00.

## Green Saturated Hides, Etc.

Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, 18. Cured hides, 25 lbs. and up, 17. Bulls, No. 1, 14. Bulls, No. 2, 13. Kip, No. 1, 12. Kip, No. 2, 11. Calf, No. 1, 10. Calf, No. 2, 9. Handed kip and calf, No. 1, 12. Handed kip and calf, No. 2, 11. No. 1, 7.00@8.00. No. 2, 6.00@7.00. Hides, 5c per lb. less.

## Ponies and Glues.

Ponies and glues, 3.00@4.00. Green Saturated Hides. Cured hides 2c per lb. less than cured. Part cured hides 1c per lb. less than cured.

## METAL MARKETS.

Colorado settlement prices: Bar, No. 1, \$1.25. Copper, pound, 19@20c. Lead, \$8.00. Spelter, \$5.21. Tin, per unit, \$6.50@12.00.

## EASTERN LIVE STOCK.

### At Chicago.

Chicago.—Hogs.—Bulk, \$15.15@15.45. Top, \$15.50; heavy, \$15.10@15.40; medium, \$15.10@15.45; light, \$15.20@15.50. Light, \$14.75@15.25; heavy packing, new month, \$14.25@15.42; packing, new month, \$13.75@14.25. Pigs, \$13.75@14.75.

Cattle.—Medium and heavyweight, choice and prime, \$17.75@19.50; medium and good, \$15.00@17.25; common, \$15.00@15.50. Lightweight, good and choice, \$16.75@18.50; common and medium, \$15.00@16.00. Butcher, \$18.15. Heifers, \$16.75@18.50; cows, \$16.75@18.25; canners and cullers, \$15.00@17.75. Red calves, \$16.75@18.00; feeder steers, \$18.00@19.25; stocker steers, \$17.25@18.00.

Sheep.—Lambs, \$14.75@18.45; culls and common, \$12.75@16.50; ewes, medium, good and choice, \$9.99@12.00; culls and common, \$5.50@8.50.

# UNITED STATES NOW "BONE DRY"

**NEW FEDERAL ORGANIZATION IS ALREADY BUSY ENFORCING PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.**

**OTHER AGENCIES CO-OPERATE**

**Government's Main Task Is to Prevent Trafficking in Liquor and It Also Will Keep After the Moonshiners—Problem Simplified.**

By JAMES P. HORNADAY.  
Washington.—On Friday, January 16, a new federal organization began activities in every state in the union. It is the organization that is to enforce the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution. On and after the date mentioned it is unlawful to manufacture or sell a beverage that contains more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. Under plans that have been carefully worked out, the federal organization created to see that the provisions of the amendment, and of the enforcing legislation enacted under it, are observed, will operate in co-operation with state, county and city authorities, but the federal organization will be regarded as the strong arm in the work that has been laid out. The bureau of internal revenue, to which the prohibition enforcing organization will be attached, has striven to find men in every state who will help enforce the new regime legislation without fear or favor. This was not an easy task, according to the bureau officials, because of men's natural prejudices and the ever prevalent political influences.

But evidently the bureau of internal revenue believes it is prepared to see to it that the spirit of the prohibition amendment, if not the letter of the enforcing law, is observed. Speaking in a broad way, the government's problem in connection with the new legislation is pretty well solved. Wartime prohibition closed the distilleries and the breweries and the wine presses, and revealed to the government authorities the whereabouts of all large stocks of liquors held in this country.

**Government's Problem Simplified.**

So the government enters on the new era with the manufacture of intoxicating beverages already stopped. This means that the problem of the government, acting in conjunction with the states, is to deal with the traffic in the supply of intoxicating beverages still available. Under the constitutional amendment and enforcing legislation there can be no traffic at all in intoxicating beverages after the 16th of the month. Even the export of the prohibited intoxicants is outlawed.

The internal revenue bureau is well aware of the fact, so the officers of that bureau say, that there is a large supply of intoxicants on hand and the men who undertake to enforce the new legislation are aware of the fact, so they say, that attempts to traffic in the outlawed beverages will be made so long as the supply lasts. So the first business of the government's new force of detectives, for that is what they really are, is to look out for the illegal traffic. The provisions of the enforcing law with respect to trafficking are very drastic. It was the intent of congress evidently to make the transportation of intoxicants well nigh impossible. Under one provision of the law, if an automobile should be used in the illegal traffic and the use should be detected the government would confiscate the machine.

**Moonshiners Now in Cities.**  
While the government is watching the attempts to traffic in the illegal stuff, it will also have a large force of men out looking for illegal manufacture of intoxicating beverages. The authorities are already advised of many plans for evading the law against the manufacture of any intoxicants. The old-fashioned still which has always given the internal revenue bureau more or less work to do has been modernized so that it does not always have to go to the mountains to find a hiding place. The revenue bureau is in possession of information which has led it to make plans to look for the illegal manufacture in the large cities rather than in remote country places.

A little later the Supreme court of the United States will be called on to give an opinion as to whether the prohibition constitutional amendment was legally adopted. Several cases in which this question is raised are now on their way to the highest court.

**Developing Foreign Trade.**  
The United States is reaching out for foreign trade in a big way. A report submitted to congress by the bureau of efficiency reveals that 14 government departments are now engaged in the promotion and development of foreign trade or in activities closely related to that field of work. The list is as follows: Department of commerce, department of state, department of interior, department of agriculture, the shipping board, the Pan-American union, the international high commission, the treasury department, the United States tariff commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States railroad administration, the federal reserve board and the war finance committee. According to the bureau of efficiency there is but little duplication of work

# PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

**Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?**

**NOW WEAK AND HEARTBROKEN**

**In Mourning and Poverty She Counts Her Dead and Looks With Eyes of Sadness Toward the Threatening Future.**

**Article II.**

**By FRANK COMERFORD.**

August 1, 1914, was the day. On that day Germany declared war on Russia. The fire alarm rang around the world. Peasants in the field straightened their backs, listened and looked into the sun confused, wondering. Flags were unfurled, bands played, faces were white, tense and serious. Men left their work and talked in groups on the street corners. Women laid down their brooms, put aside their washing, and talked in their whispers; and lights were in their eyes. Children stopped playing. Something had happened. Evil things were ahead. August 5 and 4 found France and Great Britain mobilizing their troops. The torch was sweeping Europe—the fire of death had started.

For four long years—heart-sickening years—the world ran red. Men waded through mud and blood, fought, suffered, cursed, prayed, while back home in the manless houses women and children worked, cried, prayed and waited. The world was mad. Death poisoned every breath the people breathed.

It is over now, it is finished. A stunned, numbed, weak, heartbroken Europe is again sitting in the sun of peace. Europe is in dirty black rags. The black is mourning, the rags are poverty. Her face is deeply lined—trenches made by suffering. Her eyes are downcast and dead. Hope flutters weakly in her breast; faith has faded from her soul. Her home is a house of darkness. The fire on the hearth has turned to cold gray ashes. The kettle no longer sings, it moans. Her mind is weary, her body is wasted. Hunger has robbed her of her strength. Her stockless, shoeless feet are blue from the cold. Her lips wear starvation color. Ice in the winter's wind lashes her shivering, half-naked body. She mumbles as she staves vacantly into space—she is tired, so tired. As I beheld her it seemed to me that a face so troubled and sad must never have known a smile.

I listened to her mutterings. I found that she was counting. Over and over again she counted on her thin, tired, worn hands—she was counting her dead.

**Thinking of Her Loss.**

She was thinking. Her eyes looked over the hundreds of thousands of square miles of war zone, slashed with trenches, pitted and pockmarked by shells. She sees where they fell. No tears are in her eyes. Long ago the hurt had reached the point where tears dry up. Row upon row, line upon line, mile upon mile, white-painted wooden crosses mark the graves. For the most part they were her youngest born, her most beloved, who dug deep in the soil to sleep forever in the dark dugouts.

As they fell bleeding from steel and lead, choking from gas, writhing in agony from fire, they proved in the dying word they spoke that they were mere boys, as they had shown in their fighting that they were brave men. To the poppies they entrusted their message, and the red poppies remember the last word of Europe's dying sons, who went out into the great beyond with this last word on their lips, "Mother."

She has finished counting; an ache shudders through her bent body. She sighs and sobs, "Seven and a half million of my sons are dead."

Her thoughts turn to the living, her arms open to receive them, she holds them to her heart. They have come, but how?

Some with stigmatized eyes, doomed to grope through the world in a never-ending darkness, a night without stars or moon; some, black, hopeless days, and these, too, young men in the very morning of their day.

Others sentenced to silence—deaf and dumb. Never again will they hear their voices nor will they hear here. Still others in wheel chairs, dwarfed, legless.

More hobbling on crutches, limping on canes.

Some with empty sleeves.

Many with great scars, where once was a handsome face.

She sees them all, her heart bleeds; the twisted, the mangled, the torn. She is counting them, the 12,616,017, the wounded of the war.

**War's Frightful Cost.**

Her voice is husky, her hands are tired, but she must count on. Six and a half million of her sons were marked "missing and prisoners" in the official war score. Many of these have come back to her, but she does not question them—she dare not. Their faces tell of the unspeakable horrors they endured. She sees in their eyes a depth of pain that is unshakable. She is a mother—she knows.

The war is over, but she is not over the war. Must she never stop counting? Is there no end to her losses? The graveyards are crowded. Her

# PROBLEMS FACING STRICKEN WORLD

**Shall Chaos or Reconstruction in Europe Follow the Great World War?**

**NOW WEAK AND HEARTBROKEN**

**In Mourning and Poverty She Counts Her Dead and Looks With Eyes of Sadness Toward the Threatening Future.**

**Article II.**

**By FRANK COMERFORD.**

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# ASSERTS SHE SAW HEAVEN

**English Woman Tells of Her Spirit Journey From Girl's Bed.**

**SEES GLORIOUS SIGHT**

**Upward, Without Wings, She Flew, Accompanied by Spirit of Dead Girl—Met by Loved Ones Who Had Gone Before.**

**Remained in Air.**

Boston.—She went to heaven with the spirit of a dead girl. Such is the remarkable claim of Edith J. Cross-Buchanan, an English woman.

Shut doors did not impede her progress. Upward, without wings, she flew, until a broad white flight of steps was reached.

Writing in the International Psychic Review, Mrs. Cross-Buchanan relates her experiences as follows:

"I found myself at a girl's death-bed. She opened her dark eyes and said gently: 'Open the right hand side small top drawer of that bureau and in the right hand side front corner is a lace handkerchief; I want you to have it.'"

"She closed her eyes and lay very still then opened them again slightly. The light in them faded, as a glorious being, exactly like the girl in feature and height, only very beautiful and younger, slipped slowly out of the top of her head and remained in the air near the pillow.

"I put one arm around the spirit, and with the other hand closed the mortal eyes. Then, clasping both my arms about the spirit, and saying 'Come,' we passed through the shut door into the night.

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The figures I have quoted from the calculations of Savorgnan and Mallet were made before the war was finished. Since the war, estimates have been made, and these estimates show the situation to be even worse. In France I was told that 57 per cent of the men between twenty and forty years were listed as dead or incapacitated for work. Further, that it would take France over 70 years to recover her normal population.

It is said that it will take Italy 50 years and England 25 years to regain normality of population.

The human waste of the war is more than sad memories. The loss of man power makes a grave problem. It has thrown out of balance the domestic scheme of the world. It will be felt for years. There are a great many more young women than men. Home life is bound to suffer. There will be fewer marriages, fewer children. Statistics only tell part of the story.

(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

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An eminent authority in such matters, in remarking that the tarantula is a spider, says of this terrifying creature that it is the Lycosa Tarantula, a species of spider found in some of the warmer parts of Italy and Spain. When full grown it is about the size of a chestnut and of a brown color. Its bite was at one time supposed to be dangerous and to induce a kind of "dancing disease," but now it is known not to be worse than the sting of a common wasp.

It is an old fable, extending to remote times, that the bite of this spider would produce epilepsy or a strange dancing mania in its victims and that this epilepsy or madness could be relieved only by a particular kind of music. The tarantula of Italy and Spain—and it is found in those countries today—has hairy legs with black markings on them.

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Jews figured very prominently in the discovery of America by Columbus according to Rabbi David Phillipson of Cincinnati. The first man who stepped on the shore of the new world was the interpreter of the expedition, Luis de Torres, a Jew. Bernal, the ship surgeon, was also a Jew, as were several members of the crew.

It is also now said to be established that the long-credited belief that Queen Isabella pawned her jewels for the trip is a legend. These funds, it is said, were furnished by two Jews, Luis de Santangel and Gabriel Sanchez, a letter by Columbus to Sanchez is still extant, in which he gives some account of his exploits.

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Springs in Front of Bandits and Receives Bullet in Her Heart.

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The proper tool to use in cutting out rivets that hold together thin metal parts is a sharp chisel.

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A generator requires the application of a drop of light oil at each end of the armature shaft frequently.

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The small clips that are frequently mounted on the outer ends of the leaves of semi-elliptical springs, must always be kept drawn up tightly.

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A "Tropical Skootamotor" exhibited at the recent motorcycle show at Olympia, England, is shown in the photograph. Quite popular in the streets of London at present, this unique little device may invade our shores, and the model shown above, designed especially for tropical use, may become a fad at such winter resorts as Palm Beach, Miami, etc.

# SAFEST WAY FOR STARTING MOTOR

**Ignition System Sometimes Gives Trouble, Even in Most Expensive Cars.**

# EMERGENCY BATTERY USEFUL

Six Dry Cells, Securely Tied Together in Triangle Shape, May Be Stored in Compartment Under Seat and Out of Way.

At least 50 per cent of the modern automobiles use battery ignition. As this system sometimes gives trouble, even in the most expensive cars, I devised a method for producing an emergency current as shown in the illustration. This consists of six dry cells securely tied together in a triangle shape and wired in series with a four-foot length of well-insulated copper wire attached to each of the negative and positive terminals. These wires are used to make connections with the storage battery terminals for starting the motor; then they are disconnected.

# VALUABLE WEATHER REPORTS

**New Service Proving of Much Benefit to Automobile Owners Where It Has Been Tried.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The highway weather service, one of the new enterprises of the United States department of agriculture, operated through the organization of the weather bureau, is proving of benefit to automobile owners where it has been tried. The meteorologist in charge of the weather bureau office in Kansas City, Mo., recently reported:

"The demand for a road reporting service is quite general and increasing, until dirt roads become an anachronism. This office established a road or highway reporting service April 1 of this year and, without exaggeration, it is equal to the most practical service which our office otherwise can perform. It amounts to the direction of public motor travel, and persons start or postpone trips as we advise."

The highway weather service was begun as a war measure in aid of motor transportation and was conducted with emergency money until the end of the war. Though congress made no appropriation for its continuance during the present fiscal year, the demand for it was such that the department is endeavoring to continue it without special funds to meet the expense.

# AUTOMOBILE GOSSIP

Owners of cars fitted with wire wheels should give these parts a weekly inspection for loose spokes.

The constant use of hard or dirty water for cooling purposes will result in the clogging of the radiator.

Car owners should get into the habit of using belt dressing for the clutch leather to swell it and act as a remedy for slippage.

When replacing tire tubes it is essential that tale or French chalk should be thoroughly distributed over the inside of the casing.

All jammed bodies get dull in a painfully short time after they go into actual service, and this is true of some rather high-priced cars.

As an engine gets older it gets noisier. Watch the valve tappets and keep them adjusted as they become very noisy if they open up.

One of the features of brake care which most often is sadly neglected is the lubrication of all working joints and bearings in the brake connections.

On account of the heavy strain to which the bolts of a demountable rim are subjected, it is advisable to make frequent inspections and see that all nuts are kept tight.

# RANCHER'S LUCKY FIND.

Some years ago a French-Canadian rancher was rambling about a distant part of his land when he noticed a piece of rock which glistened in the sun. Out of curiosity he picked it up and took it home with him. Its weight convinced him that it was mineralized rock and he took it to a specialist, who found it to be almost pure silver. Since then that ranch has yielded between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 ounces of silver.

# FITTING A BEAR WITH TEETH.

A grizzly bear may wear out his teeth just the same as a human being. When he needs new ones he gets them, particularly in America. More animal dentistry has been done here than in any other country. Once, when an old bear belonging to the owner of a well-known menagerie was fitted with a complete set of false teeth, it was necessary to glue the plates to the bear's mouth to keep them in place.





# There's Many a Slip

Captain of the Mary Jane Threw Away the Love of Widow Wells When He Heaved Love Slippers at Playful Dog.

(Copyright by the Adams Newspaper Service, New York.)

## By EARL DERR BIGGERS.

The captain of the brig Mary Jane held a pair of embroidered slippers up to the gaze of his disgusted mate. "Beauty, ain't they?" he inquired admiringly. "Orrible," said the mate, with a wink. "Made 'em with 'er own little 'ands," continued the sentimental skipper. "They're big," growled the mate. "Slippers or 'ands?" inquired the captain warmly. "Either," returned the mate cheerfully. "Sour grapes," suggested the master of the Mary Jane. It was a well-known fact that the mate had also been an ardent wooer of the fair donor. "Oh, are they grapes," said the mate, closely examining the embroidery. "I thought they were turnips or cabbage." "They're a flower—I forgot 'em," replied the skipper laughingly. "They're a flower 'ot shows that 'ot shows the state of 'er affections toward me. They must be a late-blooming flower, then," sneered the mate, "for you're 'er last chance." "Ow about yourself?" the captain wanted to know. "I ain't in the market," the mate returned. "I ain't to be won with slippers." "Slippers as been your Waterloo," said the triumphant skipper. "Slippers as proved 'ot I suspected long ago," replied the mate. "That the Widow Wells ain't the wife for me. I suspected 'er, an' I withdrew. A woman 'ot I'd give a man slippers I'd do anything almost—kill 'im even. I'm glad I escaped. I could dance an' sing fer joy." "Why don't you?" asked the skipper sourly. "It ain't all joy," went on the mate. "There's some sorrow when I look at the slippers an' think o' the burden 'ot's laid on 'em." "I kin bear it," said the skipper. "I don't ask fer no sympathy." "They're an elephant on your 'ands," continued the mate, "but not on your feet. That's the one ray of hope—not on your feet. Fer 'ot course you 'ot wear 'em. 'Ot course you 'ot lock 'em up somewhere where nobody 'ill see 'em." "I'd do nothing of the sort," retorted the angry skipper. "I'm goin' to wear 'em—often." "The mate shook his head sadly. "I've 'ard love turned men's brains," he said. "But I wouldn't believe it before. Think o' your reputation. An' if that ain't worth much thought, think o' the rest of us. We're responsible fer you, in a way. 'Ot 'ill be when your crew 'as to blush fer shame when your name's mentioned." "Let me catch 'em blushing fer shame," roared the infuriated skipper. "An' 'I'll brain 'em." "You won't catch 'em," the mate assured him. "They'll make fun o' you in the fo'c'sle, so. You'll be a stand-in joke in 'em." The captain only snorted. "When you get 'em on," continued the mate, "all you 'ot need 'is 'a 'ouse-ot an' a bottle o' 'ope to look a regular Sherlock 'Olmes?" "Ow a Sherlock 'Olmes?" inquired the skipper suspiciously. "'Es the man in England," returned the mate. "No could convince you that that dog o' yours is 'a 'ardened criminal. An' sometimes I 'ave my doubts if 'e could. I said you was making a mistake when you brought Noah aboard. Jest as I say you're makin' a mistake now." "'Es a fine dog," said he, "only a bit mischievous—but lively. 'Es fond o' fun." "'Es fond o' vittles," growled the mate. "'Es at 'em up all my favorite dishes before I could get to 'em." "'Es never at mine," returned the skipper. "Mebbe I didn't make such a mistake after all. Mebbe I ain't makin' a mistake about the slippers." "I suppose next we'll be avin' a little party aboard," sneered the mate. "'Ot the crew wearin' long-tailed coats an' stiff shirts, an' you dancin' with the widow, an' a Japanese lanterns hung to the mast." The skipper attempted a laugh. "Like as not," he said. He moved un- easily. "I'm goin' to 'ave Miss Wells aboard fer a cup o' tea tomorrow," he stammered; "she wants to see my ship, so I asked 'er. I 'ope you'll treat 'er pleasant—as pleasant as though you still 'ad a chance to win 'er." This shot gave him deep satisfaction, and he paused to enjoy it. "I'm goin' to wear the slippers," he added. "Is slippers ettiket fer afternoon teas?" the mate inquired. "Mebbe not," the skipper admitted. "But she told me to 'ave 'em on. 'If you love me, wear 'em," she says. It's a sign." "It's a sure sign," said the mate. "The man 'ot 'ad wear them to please a woman is consumed with a burning passion fer 'er. 'E'd do anything—die fer 'er—yes, 'e'd even marry 'er." Early the next afternoon the skipper, entering the cabin unexpectedly, came upon the mate with the precious slippers in his hand. The drawer from which they had been taken was open. "Wot's this—wot does this mean?" demanded the captain angrily. "It came to me in the night," he said. "That mebbe I was wrong—mebbe they was beautiful slippers, after all. So I thought I'd run down an' 'ave a look at 'em." "You might 'ave asked me to let you see 'em," suggested the skipper.

"Ask you!" said the mate; "never. Why, the idee! Wot fun you would 'ave made o' me." "I don't believe you," remarked the captain, "concocted." "An' I was wrong," went on the mate, "ignoring the slur; they are beauties—they surely are. I envy you, Cap'n. Wot's the secret? 'Ow do you make such a impression on the ladies?" The captain drew himself up slightly. "Oh, there's something about me," he began, and then broke off abruptly. "I don't believe you. You know I'm goin' to wear 'em fer a love sign, an' you're tryin' to steal 'em. It would be wot you'd call a joke." The mate sank limply upon an adjacent bunk. "Well, of all things!" he said. "I don't know when I've been so hurt. Steal 'em! Well! Well! Wot a poor opinion you 'ave o' me, Cap'n." "It is poor," admitted the captain; "but it's founded on wot I've seen o' you in the past." "Steal 'em," went on the mate, who seemed unable to forget the words; "why, there's nothin' I want more than to see you wear 'em an' 'ave your little romance turn out 'appy in the end." "I'm glad to 'ear you say that," replied the captain, "an' if that's the way you feel, I'm goin' to make you keeper o' the slippers. You better set right 'ere, fer if anything 'appens to 'em before I get ready to wear 'em, it'll go 'ard with you." "Nonsense," said the mate, "wot I say, I say. I refuse to 'ave anything more to do with slippers." The captain started with the latch. "I never want to see any again," mumbled the mate, following him on deck. Despite his last statement, a half-hour later, when he was sure the captain had business elsewhere, he returned to the cabin and took one of the slippers from the drawer. With a noiseless laugh, he tossed it amid the dust and darkness beneath a chest of drawers, far back where the hand of man, particularly of a portly man like the skipper, could not penetrate. Then he mounted to the deck, and taking a seat near the rail, gazed contentedly at the cottages of Dimpert, which were slumbering in the sun. A moment later the captain appeared and accosted him joyfully. "I think I'll go below an' dress now," he said. "I 'ardly know wot to put on. 'Ow ought a engaged man to look? 'Ow would you want to look if you was engaged to the Widow Wells?" "I'd want to look 'appy," replied the mate, "but I know I couldn't. I'd probably look awful sad an' 'dependent. But she'd look 'appy, all right. She'd look 'appy enough fer two." "I think I'll wear the purple necktie," mused the skipper; "the one you saw 'em 'ave on at the longshoremen's picnic four years ago. The purple one with the yellow flowers." "Do," said the mate, "do! 'I'll add a bit o' color to a sad afternoon." The captain went below, and for twenty minutes the mate smoked peacefully by the rail. Then there was a roar, and the master of the Mary Jane, gorgeously clad, appeared suddenly on deck. One foot was decorated with an embroidered slipper, the other heaved straight for the mate. "Where is it?" he demanded hoarsely.

"Where's wot?" inquired the mate calmly. "An engaged man oughten to lose 'is temper." He glanced at the captain's feet. "Oh, see 'ere," he said, "I don't approve of it, but if you must do it, don't do it by halves. It's like you, though. The widow asked you to wear 'em, an' I asked you not to, an' you wear 'em up an' wear only one, as a sort o' compromise." The skipper was speechless with rage. "Foolish, weak compromise," continued the mate, shaking his head. The skipper found a gurgling voice. "You stole it," he panted; "you—you—!" "Look 'ere," broke in the mate in a dignified tone, "this 'as got to stop. I ain't no thief. It's your mean nature to let me out one—'tis your mean nature to let 'em believe you destroyed the thing yourself, so as to 'ave I took it." "Time was passin' swiftly, so the infuriated skipper decided to try another method. He choked down his anger, and gave a poor imitation of a man smiling. "You've 'ad your little joke," he said, "now suppose you 'and over the slipper. There ain't no more fun to be got out o' it. Give the slipper over—that's a good fellow." "I'm glad you see the joke in it," said the mate; "fer a minute I was afraid you was missin' the humor o' the situation. But how can I give it to you when I ain't got it?" "If you didn't take it, 'ot did?" demanded the captain. "Wot a argument—a woman's argument!" sneered the mate. "If I didn't take 'em, I shud have taken 'em from below gave him a sudden inspiration. "If I didn't take 'em, 'ot did, you ask. 'Ot Noah?" "Very likely," said the skipper; "very likely Noah opened a top drawer, took out the slipper, an' closed the drawer again." "Noah's a very wonderful dog," the mate reminded him; "you've said so yourself, many a time. There's never been no feat 'ot marvelous fer Noah to perform, according to your stories. Why, takin' that slipper ud be mere child's play fer 'im. Remember the time 'e opened the door o' a red-hot oven an' stole 'em." "You'll suffer fer this," roared the skipper. "I know you're lyin'." "You—!" Stroked by the look on the mate's face, he paused and glanced behind him. Slowing moving toward them across the deck came Noah, the missing slipper in his teeth. The delighted mate noticed that there clung to him much of the fuzzy dust that gathers in corners. "There's my proof," he said, with ecstasy, "right on time. Now 'ot's a liar?" The captain did not reply, but with the air of a man talking a dangerous animal, moved stealthily upon the prancing Noah. The latter moved lightly aside, just eluding his master's eager clutch. It was a game Noah loved to play.

# Whistled One Tune

Cook on John Henry Suffers Attack of Insanity from Overindulgence in Favorite Air While at Wheel.

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## By EARL DERR BIGGERS.

The skipper of the John Henry stood on the deck and gazed wonderingly at the distant quay, where he beheld the newly-hired member of his crew indulging in unusual and picturesque contortions. "Wot's the matter with 'im," he inquired of the cook, "why don't 'e come aboard? We sail in 'arf an hour." "'Es tryin' to make known 'is awful state," returned the cook, solemnly. "Joe started ashore to fetch 'im, but 'e 'olled not to come near 'im. 'E sez as 'ow 'e's been exposed to the smallpox." "Why, that's all right," said the captain, heartily; "tell 'im not to let that worry 'im. I'm not one to 'old anything like that ag'in a man." There was an eloquent pause. "The smallpox, I said," ventured the cook. "Well, I'm not deaf—I 'ard you," responded the skipper, testily. "Wot o' it? 'E ain't likely to get it, an' 'e 'as 'is 'ow's afraid? I've 'ad it, an' so 'as the mate. Joe, row in an' fetch 'im at once." Another pause ensued, during which the cook shuffled uneasily from one foot to the other. His plans for spending that evening with a lady friend in Plymouth had been wrecked by the captain's decision to leave a day early, and in the new hand which the master of the John Henry had engaged there he saw his only salvation. By a vivid recital of the cruelties practiced by the skipper, together with a liberal purchase of beer, he had induced the new recruit to play false, seeing in the delay which the search for another seaman would occasion his chance for an evening of festivity. But the frivolous manner in which his smallpox story was being received took him unprepared. "Wot ails you, Joe?" the captain bel- lowed. "'Ave you quit takin' orders from me?" Joe cleared his throat, but it was the cook who spoke. "'We're pore men," he said, "but there ain't no law to make us risk our lives fer nothink. If that man comes aboard the John Henry, we'll 'ave to go." "Wot nonsense," the skipper sneered, "you 'ave to die o' something, an' why not the smallpox? Wot's a few sailormen, more or less? Why, they're as plenty as flies." "Of all the 'ard-'earted talk," murmured the cook. "I 'ad some trouble gittin' this fellow," went on the captain, savor- ously. "'An' I ain't goin' to lose 'im now—no, not if 'e's been exposed to 'a 'ole dictionary o' diseases. To find another like 'im would take a day or more, an' I 'aven't even a minute to spare." "'It's unfort'nit an' un'appy," put in the cook; "it's 'ard on all o' us. 'V'ry bad time, an' it's 'ard on all o' us. But it can't be helped. It's providence, that's wot it is." "Providence nothink," rejoined the skipper, who was no novice in dealing with such situations. "Joe, if you prefers a trial fer mutiny to obeyin' my orders, I'll go ashore fer the new 'and myself." "Nothin' much," responded Daniel, in an offhand manner, "nothin' but a few murders an' 'angin's an' the like." Then suddenly he sat up very straight, an excited look on his face. "'Wot's this?" he said, so loudly they all started. 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# BELGIUM SKETCHES

## Reminiscences of a Belgian Baby

By Katharine Eggleston Roberts.  
(Copyright, 1928, Western Newspaper Union)

Whee-ee! Zing! Bang! There I was right in the middle of it. I thought the whole world was like that and I'm free to confess the first impression was anything but favorable. Those Zepplins and their bombs were awfully annoying; they made me nervous. Furthermore, a cellar is no place in which to be born. It gives one such a wrong idea of home. Of course, I know now it was the best place for safety, but then I didn't have my present viewpoint. That was about five years ago. Yes, my entrance was quite dramatic. You see, I came just at the wrong time. They were expecting the roof to fall in at any minute and the atmosphere was rather strained. It wasn't at all the sort of welcome a new member of a family expects.

But, after all, I hadn't much reason to complain. As soon as the Germans took our town they stopped destroying houses, because they wanted to keep the city in good condition to live in after they had won the war. (I suppose they are sorry now.) Even at that they weren't pleasant people to have around. I was asleep when they first came to our house. I'd heard a banging outside, but didn't think anything of it and went on sleeping. All of a sudden some one picked me up and he was anything but gentle. I didn't like it and I didn't like him, and I said so in very plain and forcible language. My lungs and vocal cords were simply worn out afterward. I surely was relieved when my sister took me away from him—and I guess he was, too.

But that was just the beginning. When I saw another man in one of those rat-colored costumes pull the mattress off my crib and take out its wool stuffing I was mad clear through. And then I looked around and saw they were doing the same thing to my mother's bed. They took most of the blankets, too. But what could we do? My father wasn't there, because he had gone somewhere else to fight and I was the only man in the house. I had tried kicking that German when he first picked me up and I realized he was too big for me to handle.

We hoped that one raid would be the end of it, but it wasn't. Well, to

I won't bother you with all the details of those four years. They were mostly a monotony of nothing to eat and nothing to wear. Everybody felt sorry for me because I was so young. When the armistice was signed, we just went crazy here. The first Belgian soldier who rode into town was carried about on people's shoulders till the poor fellow was worn out. We were terribly anxious to get rid of the Germans and, because they didn't leave fast enough to suit us, everyone wore little pins like brooms to show them we were going to sweep them out, if they didn't hurry.

Suddenly my father came home. I heard my mother call his name and all the family ran into the hall where he was and everyone began to cry and



When Father Came Home.

laugh and cry again. Of course, I had never seen him and, at first, I couldn't believe that the tall, thin man with hollow cheeks was my father. To tell the truth, I felt rather out of place and embarrassed. So I hung around the edge of the crowd till someone remembered me and I was presented to father. Frankly, I didn't just know the proper way to greet him. Of course he was my father but, after all,



The Way the Germans Destroyed Homes.

make a long story short, they came another time and took all the pretty shiny copper and our doorknobs. They removed our big bronze chandeliers and even the little hinges from the piano. We tried to hide some things, but they found all except a few doorknobs and a couple of candlesticks. Then they came again and took the linen. Finally they made a search for potatoes. After that, they visited us once a week and seized whatever they had missed before. Honestly, I concluded, they were going to take the whole house and were moving it on the installment plan. But they left the house itself and whatever they didn't want in it.

My mother was awfully sad because we didn't hear from father. Of course we didn't have much to live on either. The Germans wouldn't let anyone have more than a little bit of bread a week and everything else was just as scarce. I was always hungry and said so till I noticed mother was giving me part of her share. I didn't make so much fuss after that. As to clothes—well, as I grew, I had to have new ones and we couldn't buy them because we didn't have any money and materials were terribly high-priced. The rest of the family had worn out all the things they had in the beginning. My sister dyed some blankets we had hidden whenever the Germans called and we made coats and other clothes of them. Then at night we put them over us to keep warm. Believe me there were some queer costumes here during the war.

As soon as I learned to talk, I began getting into trouble. One day I saw that German officer who had yanked me out of bed when I was just new. I thought maybe he hadn't understood my former remarks and so I made a few more. He reached for me and I ran. At first he started to chase me, but it jolted his dignity too much, and I was safe. I got into one scrape after another and, sometimes when I was hungry, I couldn't run fast enough. Those men certainly knew how to use their swagger-sticks. I guess they must have practiced at home.

### WATER SYSTEM IS DESTROYED

Werwieq, one of the Flemish towns which suffered most from the war and German occupation, has the world's champion town pump. It is the sole source of water supply for more than 6,000 refugee residents of the city.

Before the war Werwieq had a modern water plant. The pumping station is now a mass of ruins. Shells plowed through the streets into the water mains in scores of places. The old system can never be repaired. In the

outskirts of the town there were once about two hundred wells. They, too, are gone.

A large pump was obtained—one of the giant pumps used by the British army for keeping the Flanders trenches dry. With a little ingenious adaptation, it was connected with the one good well. Now from dawn until dark a line of people, pall in hand, presses down the debris-strewn streets to the only pump in town and its handle creaks incessantly as the 6,000 draw their daily water supply.

# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
(Copyright, 1928, Western Newspaper Union)

## LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 1

### PETER AND JOHN IN SAMARIA.

(May be used with missionary applications.)

**LESSON TEXT**—Acts 8:4-25.  
**GOLDEN TEXT**—Ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts 1:8.

**ADDITIONAL MATERIAL**—11 Kings 17:24-31; Luke 10:35-38; John 4:1-42.  
**PRIMARY TOPIC**—Telling Others About Jesus.

**JUNIOR TOPIC**—Peter and John in a Strange City.  
**INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC**—Three Missionaries and Their Triumphs.

#### I. Preaching the Word Everywhere (v. 4).

After the stoning of Stephen the enemies of the Lord were more active than ever in their efforts to stamp out the new faith. With Saul as their leader they rushed back to the city, dragged from their homes and imprisoned those who confessed Christ. In this the devil overreached himself, for the believers took flight and went everywhere preaching the word. The time had come for the witness-bearing to extend beyond Jerusalem and Judaea. Preaching was not confined to the twelve. The Lord thus makes the devil's wickedness to further his own purpose. Frequently, in the hour of trial, Christians see more clearly their duty and hasten themselves to perform it. If Christians will not move on, the Lord will shove them on.

#### II. Philip Preaching the Gospel in Samaria (vv. 5-13).

Hitherto the gospel had reached only Jews; now its scope broadens and a Jew is preaching to Samaritans, and Samaritans are rejoicing in the gospel of Christ proclaimed by a Jew. His preaching was fruitful for multitudes believed his message. Much joy in this Samaritan city followed the reception of the message. It is always thus; the gospel is "good tidings of great joy" (Luke 2:10). Both Samaritans and Jews were looking for Christ, so they were glad to know that the Christ had come. Christ is the one name and person who will break down race prejudice. In him there is unity and rest for all who hope in the universal man. The only hope of the world is Christ.

So great was Philip's success that Simon Magus professed faith and was baptized. Simon was a sorcerer who by magical devices had made a great reputation, gaining control of many of the credulous and ignorant, so that they regarded him as some great one from God (v. 10). The people turned to this sorcerer for the gospel of Christ.

#### III. Peter and John Sent to Samaria (vv. 14-17).

The church at Jerusalem sent two of its best men to encourage the work. They discerned that the Spirit had not yet fallen upon the believers, so they laid hands upon them and the Spirit was given into them. These Samaritans were really converted, regenerated, but had not yet been filled with the Spirit's gift. Believers should seek the Spirit's gift at once, for this will exclude the interests of the world. The mission of Peter and John shows the unity of the church—the mother church gave sanction to the new work in Samaria. Much of the work of the modern evangelist is a failure because it is not properly followed up by those who will instruct and bring the converts into relationship with the living church. The interval of time which elapsed between the baptism and the reception of the gift of the Spirit, in the case of these Samaritans, is no warrant for the "second blessing" idea, for under right influence and teaching the believer should at once enter into the fullness and joy of salvation.

#### IV. Simon's Wicked Request (vv. 18-24).

When Simon saw that the power of Peter exceeded that which he possessed and that it was received through the laying on of hands, he offered money for the gift. This act reveals the hypocrisy of this man. He professed faith and was baptized, following after them for a selfish end. To desire and seek the gift of the Spirit for selfish aggrandizement is to be guilty of Simon's sin. All traffic in sacred things has been called "simony," from the name of this sorcerer. Peter told Simon that he had neither part nor lot in this matter, that he should repent of his wickedness and pray to God for forgiveness. He requested Peter to pray for him. We do not know whether he repented or not. We need not be surprised that cases of hypocrisy should develop at times of great revival; indeed we may expect them.

Simon practiced the art of sorcery for gain and influence. Now that he found his profits diminishing and his influence waning, he endeavored to acquire new power. All persons who use their religion to further their ambitions to get gain are guilty of this sin. Sometimes men join the church for business, social, and political reasons; sometimes official positions are coveted for the prestige and power they give. Let all who are using the name of the church for business purposes be warned by Peter's rebuke! Let Simon's doom be a solemn warning to all!

#### Happiness.

Happiness is rarely absent; it is that which we know not of its presence. The greatest felicity awaits us nothing, if we know not that we are happy. There is more joy in the smallest delight when we are conscious than there is in the approach of the mightiest happiness that enters not into the soul.—Maeterlinck.

#### Defeat.

What is defeat? Nothing but education, nothing but the first step to something greater.—Wendell Phillips.

# THE KITCHEN CABINET

Unless this country is made a good place for all of us to live in it won't be a good place for any of us to live in.—Theodore Roosevelt.

## A SYMPOSIUM OF SOUPS.

Although clear soups, which are largely water, contain little nourishment, they are of value because they warm and stimulate the stomach. Appetizing soups may be made of materials otherwise wasted. A cupful or two of mashed potato can be turned into a most nourishing soup.

Soup is not necessarily made from meat stock; such vegetables may be used as beans, peas and other vegetables cooked until soft and passed through a sieve, then heated with milk, water or stock. Using left-over vegetables is an economy.

**Split Pea Soup.**—Take one pint of dried peas, four quarts of water, one large onion minced fine, four tablespoonfuls of drippings (or butter is better, as it gives a better flavor), three tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of minced celery or a few dried leaves, one-half teaspoonful of paprika and two teaspoonfuls of salt. Wash the peas and soak them overnight in cold water. In the morning pour off the water and put them into the soup kettle with three quarts of water. Place over the fire and bring to the boiling point. Pour off this water and add four quarts of boiling water, and let the peas simmer for four hours. Add the celery the last hour of cooking. Cook the onion and drippings slowly for half an hour. Drain the water from the peas and save the water. Add flour, water and seasonings and cook half an hour, stirring often. Mash the peas, rub through a sieve, and mix with the other ingredients. Cook 20 minutes and serve hot.

**Scotch Broth.**—Take three pounds of mutton, two tablespoonfuls of minced onion, two tablespoonfuls of minced turnip, the same of carrot and minced celery, and salt; one tablespoonful of minced parsley and three quarts of cold water. Remove the bones and all the fat from the mutton, cut the meat in small pieces, and put into the stewpan with the water, chopped vegetables, barley and all the seasonings except the parsley, and simmer three hours. Add the parsley and serve.

Many vegetables which would otherwise be refused will be taken unquestioned in soups. The mineral value found in vegetables is very essential for all growing children, and when spinach is not relished as a plain vegetable, add it with other vegetables to a cream soup.

Why is it that women so seldom think of house management as a business? A business which needs training and adaptability. Why should we expect all women to be successful housekeepers? We would think it absurd to limit a man to any one business or profession regardless of talent or equipment, so let us be as charitable with the women.

## WHAT SHALL WE HAVE FOR DINNER?

Where fresh mackerel is not to be obtained, those who are fond of fish will like baked mackerel occasionally, which is a favorite breakfast dish in many houses. Wash the fish until freshened, gutting it in water skin side up. When sufficiently freshened place in a dripping pan with a few tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Cook for ten minutes; then add hot cream poured over the fish and bake for ten or fifteen minutes longer. Serve with the sauce poured over the fish. Milk may be used with butter, but nothing tastes quite so good as cream.

**Dinner Salad.**—Use a few sections of grapefruit with all membranes removed and broken in small bits arranged on lettuce and sprinkled with finely shredded green pepper. Serve with an oil dressing, using corn oil. Beat the yolk of an egg, add salt, sugar, mustard and lemon juice, then mix and add a little corn oil, beating well. Continue beating until thick and creamy. Use about three-fourths of a cupful of oil to one egg yolk and a tablespoonful or two of lemon juice. This dressing will keep indefinitely if kept cold.

**Fried Onions and Apples.**—Slice two onions very thin and cook in a tablespoonful of hot fat until yellow; then add half a dozen sliced tart apples; cook until soft, adding a bit of water and fat if needed. Just before serving add a teaspoonful of sugar. Serve with roast pork, pork sausage or pork steak or chops. If one does not like the onions or desires variety core the apples without paring, slice in half-inch slices and fry carefully not to break them. Serve with chops, making an overlapping ring of the apples around the chops.

Add one tablespoonful of cornstarch to each cupful of flour in making cake. It improves the grain greatly.

**Baked Tongue With Brown Sauce.**—Cook a tongue until tender, cool and skin it, then serve reheated in the following sauce: Cook two tablespoonfuls of minced onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter until brown. Strain out the onion and add four tablespoonfuls of browned flour. Stir and mix well, add one cupful of brown stock, a bay leaf, a sprig of thyme, six peppercorns tied in a bit of net. Cook until the sauce is thick, then add one tablespoonful of vinegar. Worcestershire sauce may be added or other seasoning, if desired. A handful of raisins are liked by many in this sauce.

The day returns and brings its petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go lightly on our business this day.—R. L. Stevenson.

## OUT OF THE POTATO BIN.

The common vegetables of mother earth may be served in a variety of ways, to avoid monotony.

**Stuffed Potatoes.**—Select good, even-sized potatoes, cut off the ends and bake. When baked, scoop out the inside without breaking the shell. Add butter to onion, with salt and red pepper and sweet cream enough to heat them light and fluffy. Fill the skins with this and place in the oven to brown.

**Farm Potato Dish.**—For a good-sized family, take a milk pan, cover the bottom with sliced potatoes, filling the pan nearly full; sprinkle over the sliced potatoes one, two or three finely shredded onions, the number depending upon the amount of potato or the family taste. Cover all with well-seasoned pork chops which have been cooked on one side. Place them cooked side next to the potatoes, and place in the oven to cook until the potatoes are done and the chops brown. This is a meal which is good to prepare on a busy day, and is very appetizing.

**Hot Potato Salad.**—One quart of boiled potatoes sliced, one minced onion, chopped parsley and green pepper to taste. Take two slices of bacon sliced and fry until brown; remove the bits of fried bacon and use as a garnish on top of the salad. Add a tablespoonful of flour to the hot fat, and when smooth stir in a half-cupful of vinegar, half-cupful of hot water, one teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar and a little pepper. Stir and cook until smooth, then pour hot over the vegetables. Serve hot.

**Potatoes, Spareribs and Apples.**—Place seasoned spareribs in baking dish and cook one hour. Place quartered potatoes under the spareribs and quartered apples on top. Bake one hour more. Season well with salt and pepper before baking.

**Hot Potato Balls.**—Take a pint of mashed potato, seasoned well, add two beaten eggs, a tablespoonful of flour, a half cupful of grated cheese and milk to make a soft drop batter. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat, and cook until light brown.

Cookery must be studied thoroughly these days, for it must be remembered that the less food there is the more important it is to know how to utilize what is available to the best purpose.

## SIMPLIFY YOUR MEALS.

Those who know tell us that the average American of the well-to-do class eats at least one-third more food than is necessary or safe, and that several ailments are caused from improper food and

Horace Fletcher, who gave to the world so much on the way to eat and what to eat, advocated the long mastication of food, chewing twice as long, and in consequence the appetite is satisfied with much less food.

A simple experiment which has been often repeated is that of chewing a mouthful of bread and butter until it swallows itself, without any effort, it will develop a flavor in the mouth which will be a surprise to all rapid eaters. The starch is partly changed by the action of the saliva which is never noticed when food is bolted.

On a busy day the house mother who can serve a wholesome one-piece dish which will be sufficiently satisfying is using economy both of time and of food. There are any number of such dishes from chowders to casserole dishes. The following has been given several times but may be repeated, it is so good: Put sufficient sliced potatoes in a shallow baking pan for the family, cover with a finely sliced onion and pork chops fried on one side and placed cooked side down on the potatoes. Season well and bake until the potatoes are tender. No moisture need be added unless the potatoes have lost much moisture.

A salad dressing which is very good and is always ready to serve on any kind of a salad is made of corn oil and a little at a time to a beaten yolk with lemon juice, just as one makes mayonnaise. It looks and tastes almost as good as olive oil mayonnaise. To this dressing may be added for variety chopped onion, peppers, celery, peas or any cooked vegetable at hand. The same dressing plain with whipped cream added makes a good dressing on fruit salad.

With a soup for a light meal and a simple salad following a main dish and a dessert which appeals to the eye, one has a meal which is suitable for all ordinary days.

*Nellie Maxwell*

## This Gorilla Needs a Nurse.

A relief from ennui is offered in a recent notice in the "Personal" columns of the London Times. The advertisement read, "A person wanted to look after a baby gorilla; wage 30 shillings per week. Apply 'Alyse,' 15 Sloan street, Knightsbridge."

## Pretty Good Cinch.

As a rule, when a man manages to sell himself at his own valuation there is a pretty good cinch that there is a windfall purchaser in the community. Houston Post.

# DRESSING THE SCHOOL GIRL



It is a lucky thing for the American public that the women whose intelligence raises them to the responsibility of buying for the great department stores and mail order houses are gifted in several directions. Intelligence in the selection of good styles is a necessary part of their equipment. They cultivate a "sense of clothes" which is another way of describing the art of dressing appropriately—the fine art of dressing correctly. It is true that they must consider in their purchasing a following that will not buy their most tasteful merchandise. But when they make their choice of clothes with that of other buyers, we may be fairly sure of seeing the best things that money will buy.

The arbiters of fashion insist that the schoolgirl should be dressed as a schoolgirl. That dress should occupy a very small part of her time and attention while she is in school. That her clothes should be simple and inconspicuous, and that utility and neatness are their important requisites. It

goes without saying that they are attractive, for there is a charm about the simple schoolgirl clothes that belongs to them alone.

A fine example of schoolgirl styles for the coming spring is shown in the picture given here, in which a cotton voile with colored satin stripes makes a delightful dress for a junior miss. It has a pretty bodice with a shawl collar edged with narrow lace, a vestee of the voile, three-quarters length sleeves with turned-back cuffs. The plain skirt is gathered into the bodice and a short tunic is suggested in it by the simple means of a wide tuck set in on a slope. A wide sash of the voile with bow and ends at the back finish up a dress in which the young girl will look sweet when summer comes. These pretty cottons, simply made, have a freshness and youthfulness that belongs to nothing else. It is best to copy such dresses just as they are, for the things that make them so pleasing to women of the finest taste are subtle things. Accept them, and do not presume to change them.

## Negligees Odd and Colorful



She who wanders through the shops in search of negligees is sure to be surprised, interested and tempted. Surprise will follow the discovery of the very wide variety of styles there is to choose from. They prove very interesting to the woman who has not experimented with them; she has a chance to see herself in the trousers and coats of the women of the far East. Interpreted in silk, satin, georgette and chiffon, the trousers and jackets of Turkey, the kimonos of Japan and coats of China, the long, graceful draperies of the Empire period and styles from every quarter of the globe.

As it happens the richest and most delicate of sheer fabrics are less fragile than they look. Crepe, georgette and wide net top lace are used for making many negligees, with the georgette in two plain colors and the lace in cream color. A pretty specimen of this particular style of negligee appears in the picture above.

Just as pretty as these colorful and sheer affairs are coats of taffeta in gay colors, more or less long, to be worn over lace petticoats. They are trimmed with rickings of ribbon or of frayed taffeta. Very much the

same character of negligee appears in very fine cotton crepes from Japan, embroidered in silk floss material matching them in color; they are something between a kimono and a coat. Mandarin coats and silk kimonos, gaily embroidered, hold their place among the luxurious apparel that blooms in the privacy of home.

Speaking of ribbons and laces will naturally lead one to discuss boudoir caps and canisoles. A very handsome specimen of each of these is shown above and they are so well pictured that it will not take long to describe them. The cap is made of chiffon, with puffed crown. A shaped and wired band is extended into two points over the ears.

The canisole of wide lace has a band of light ribbon about the temples with chiffon gathered into a rill and similar bands over the shoulders. Straps of the ribbon pointed at the ends are applied to the lace, and a narrow heading accommodates the ribbon that draws it up at the waist line.

*Julia Bottomly*

## Colors in Soft Shadings.

Pastel colors are going to take the place of the vivid colors that we have become accustomed to within the past few years. That is, if one can prophesy correctly from what is already being worn and accepted with much admiration at Palm Beach and other winter resorts. There will be corn yellow and soft Nile green, sky blue and light violet, salmon or apricot pink and just plain baby pink—in short, all the colors will be there, but they will be in their soft shadings.

## Fur Neckpieces.

Fur neckpieces, with practically no exception, are made in straight scarf form, in various lengths and widths. Collarlets and fancy shoulder capes have some representation.

## Full Gathered Skirts.

Some afternoon dresses feature full gathered skirts.

## Like Accordion Pleated Skirts.

Accordion pleated skirts are in high favor.



