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"K"

By
Mary Roberts Rinehart

Le Moyne Is Found Out and the Big Part of Our Story Begins to Unfold.

SYNOPSIS—K. Le Moyne, a young man, becomes a roomer at the Page home, where Sidney, her mother, Anna, and her old maid aunt, Harriet, a dressmaker-ess. Through the influence of Dr. Max Wilson, a successful young surgeon, Sidney becomes a probationary nurse at the hospital. Aunt Harriet opens a fashionable shop downtown. Christine Lorenz and Palmer Howe are about to be married and they will take rooms at the Puges. Sidney is loved by K. by Joe Drummond, a high school boy, and by Dr. Max, who fascinates her. At the hospital she begins to see the under side of the world. She meets Charlotte Harrison, who has been very "thick" with Dr. Max. K. Le Moyne is a mystery. He works at the gas office as a clerk, but his past is hidden, and he fears to meet strangers—why? As this installment opens, Doctor Max is coming across the street from his home to call on Sidney. K. shrinks from the introduction but sees no way of escape.

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

"Sidney?"
"Here! Right back here!"
There was vibrant gladness in her tone. He came slowly toward them.
"My brother is not at home, so I came over. How select you are, with your balcony?"
"Can you see the step?"
"Coming with bells on."
K. had risen and pushed back his chair. His mind was working quickly. Here in the darkness he could hold the situation for a moment. If he could get Sidney into the house, the rest would not matter. Luckily, the balcony was very dark.
"Is anyone ill?"
"Mother is not well. This is Mr. Le Moyne, and he knows who you are very well, indeed."
"The two men shook hands."
"I've heard a lot of Mr. Le Moyne. You're the most popular man on the Street."
"I've always heard that about you, Sidney. If Doctor Wilson is here to see your mother—"
"Going," said Sidney. "And Dr. Wilson is a very great person, K., so be polite to him."
Max had aroused at the sound of Le Moyne's voice, not to suspicion, of course, but to memory. Without any apparent reason, he was back in Berlin, tramping the country roads, and beside him—
"Wonderful night! Will you have a cigarette?"
"Thanks; I have my pipe here."
K. struck a match with his steady hands. Now that the thing had come, he was glad to face it. In the dark, his quiet profile glowed against the night. Then he flung the match over the rail. Max stared; then he rose. Blackness had descended on them again, except for the dull glow of K's old pipe.
"For God's sake!"
"Sit! The neighbors next door have a bad habit of sitting just inside the curtains."
"But—"
"Sit down, Sidney will be back in a moment. I'll talk to you, if you'll sit still. Can you hear me plainly?"
"After a moment—"
"I've been here—in the city, I mean—for a year. Name's Le Moyne. Don't forget it—Le Moyne. I've got a position in the gas office, clerical."
Wilson stirred, but he found no adequate words. Only a part of what K. said got to him. For a moment he was back in a famous clinic, and this man across from him—it was not believable!
"It's not hard work, and it's safe. If I make a mistake there's no life hanging on it."
Wilson's voice showed that he was more than incredulous; he was profoundly moved.
"We thought you were dead. There were all sorts of stories. When a year went by—the Titanic had gone down, and nobody knew but what you were on it—we gave up. I—in June we put up a tablet for you at the college. I went down for the—
"Let it stay," said K. quietly. "I'm dead as far as the college goes, anyhow. I'll never go back, I'm Le Moyne now. And, for heaven's sake, don't be sorry for me. I'm more contented than I've been for a long time."
The wonder in Wilson's voice was giving way to irritation.
"But—when you had everything! Why, good heavens, man, I did your operation today, and I've been blowing about it ever since."
"All a man in our profession has is a certain method, knowledge—call it what you like—and faith in himself. I lost my self-confidence; that's all. Certain things happened; kept on happening. So I gave it up."
"If every surgeon gave up because he lost cases—I've just told you I did your operation today. There was just a chance for the man, and I took my courage in my hands and tried it. The poor devil's dead."
K. rose rather wearily and emptied his pipe over the balcony rail.
"That's not the same. That's the chance he and you took. What happened to me was different."

Pipe in hand, he stood staring out at the alantus tree with its crown of stars. Instead of the Street with its quiet houses, he saw the men he had known and worked with and taught, his friends who spoke his language, who had loved him, many of them, gathered about a bronze tablet set in a wall of the old college; he saw their earnest faces and grave eyes. He heard—
He heard the soft rustle of Sidney's dress as she came into the little room behind them.

CHAPTER X.

A few days after Wilson's recognition of K., two most exciting things happened to Sidney. One was that Christine asked her to be maid of honor at her wedding. The other was more wonderful. She was accepted, and given her cap.

Because she could not get home that night, and because the little house had no telephone, she wrote the news to her mother and sent a note to Le Moyne.
K. found the note on the hall table when he got home that night, and carried it upstairs to read. Whatever faint hope he might have had that her youth would prevent her acceptance, he knew now was over. With the letter in his hand, he sat by his table and looked ahead into the empty years. Not quite empty, of course. She would be coming home.
But more and more the life of the hospital would engross her. He hurried, too, very shrewdly, that had he ever had a hope that she might come to care for him, his very presence in the little house militated against him. There was none of the illusion of separation; he was always there, like Katie. When she opened the door, she called "Mother" from the hall. If Anna did not answer, she called him, in much the same voice.
Sidney's letter was not the only one he received that day. When, in response to Katie's summons, he rose heavily and prepared for dinner, he found an unopened envelope on the table. It was from Max Wilson:

Dear Le Moyne—I have a feeling of delicacy about trying to see you again so soon. I'm bound to respect your seclusion, but there are some things that have got to be discussed.
It takes courage to step down from the pinnacle you stood on. So it's not surprising that has set you down here. It's wrong conception. And I've thought of two things. The first, and best, is for you to go back. No one has taken your place, because no one could do the work. But if that's out of the question—and only you know that, for only you know the facts—the next best thing is this, and in all humanity I make the suggestion.
Take the State exams under your present name and when you've got your certificate, come in with me. This isn't magnanimity. I'll be getting much more than I give.
Think it over, old man. M. W.

It is a curious fact that a man who is absolutely untrustworthy about women is often the soul of honor to other men. The younger Wilson, talking his pleasures lightly and not too discriminatingly, was making an offer that meant his ultimate eclipse, and doing it cheerfully, with his eyes open.
K. was moved. It was like Max to make such an offer, like him to do it as if he were asking a favor and not conferring one. But the offer left him untempted. He had weighed himself in the balance, and found himself wanting. No tablet on the college wall



K. Struck a Match With His Steady Hand.

could change that. And when, late that night, Wilson found him on the balcony and added appeal to argument, the situation remained unchanged. He realized his hopelessness when K. lapsed into whimsical humor.
"I'm not absolutely useless where I am, you know, Max," he said. "I've raised three tomato plants and a family of kittens this summer, helped to plan a trousseau, assisted in selecting wallpaper for the room just inside—
"Let it stay," said K. quietly. "I'm dead as far as the college goes, anyhow. I'll never go back, I'm Le Moyne now. And, for heaven's sake, don't be sorry for me. I'm more contented than I've been for a long time."
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"That's not the same. That's the chance he and you took. What happened to me was different."

into her low bed at nine o'clock in the morning, those days, with her splendid hair neatly braided down her back and her prayers said, and immediately her active young mind filled with images—Christine's wedding, Doctor Max passing the door of the old ward and she not there, Joe—and she puzzled over Grace and her kind.

On her first night on duty a girl had been brought in from the Avenue. She had taken poison—nobody knew just what. When the internes had tried to find out, she had only said: "What's the use?"
And she had died.
Sidney kept asking herself, "Why?" those mornings when she could not get to sleep. People were kind—men were kind, really—and yet, for some reason or other, those things had to be. Why?

Carlotta Harrison went on night duty at the same time—her last night service, as it was Sidney's first. She accepted it stoically. She had charge of the three wards on the floor just below Sidney, and of the ward into which all emergency cases were taken. It was a difficult service, perhaps the most difficult in the house. Carlotta merely shrugged her shoulders.
"I've always had things pretty hard here," she commented briefly. "When I go out, I'll either be competent enough to run a whole hospital single-handed, or I'll be carried out feet first."

Sidney was glad to have her so near. She knew her better than she knew the other nurses. Small emergencies were constantly arising and finding her at a loss. Once at least every night Miss Harrison would hear a soft hiss from the back staircase that connected the two floors, and going out, would see Sidney's flushed face and slightly crooked cap bending over the stair rail.
"I'm dreadfully sorry to bother you," she would say, "but So-and-So won't have a fever bath," or, "I've a woman here who refuses her medicine." Then would follow rapid questions and equally rapid answers. Much as Carlotta disliked and feared the girl over her head, it never occurred to her to refuse her assistance. Perhaps the angels who keep the great record will put that to her credit.

Sidney saw her first death shortly after she went on night duty. It was the most terrible experience of all her life—it seemed to her that she could not stand it. Added to all her other new problems of living was this one of dying.
She made mistakes, of course, which the kindly nurses forgot to report—basins left about, errors on her records. She rinsed her thermometer in hot water one night, and started an interne by sending him word that Mary McGuire's temperature was 110 degrees. She let a delirious patient escape from the ward another night and go airily down the fire escape before she discovered what had happened! Then she distinguished herself by flying down the iron staircase and bringing the runaway back single-handed.

For Christine's wedding the Street threw off its drab attire and assumed a wedding garment. In the beginning it was incredulous about some of the details. The wedding was to be at five o'clock. This, in itself, defied all traditions of the Street, which was either married in the very early morning at the Catholic church or at eight o'clock in the evening at the Presbyterian. There was something reckless about five o'clock. The Street felt the dash of it. It had a queer feeling that perhaps such a marriage was not quite legal.
The younger Wilson was to be one of the ushers. When the newspapers came out with the published list and this was discovered, as well as that Sidney was the maid of honor, there was a distinct quiver through the hospital training school. A probationer was authorized to find out particulars. It was the day of the wedding then, and Sidney, who had not been to bed at all, was sitting in a sunny window in the dormitory annex, drying her hair.
The probationer was distinctly uneasy.
"I—I just wonder," she said, "if you would let some of the girls come in to see you when you're dressed?"
"Why, of course I will."
"It's awfully thrilling, isn't it? And— isn't Doctor Wilson going to be an usher?"
Sidney colored. "I believe so."
The probationer had been instructed to find out other things; so she set to work with a fan at Sidney's hair.
"You've known Doctor Wilson a long time, haven't you?"
"Ages."
"He's awfully good-looking, isn't he?"
Sidney considered. She was not ignorant of the methods of the school. If this girl was pumping her—
"I'll have to think that over," she said, with a glint of mischief in her eyes. "When you know a person terribly well, you hardly know whether he's good-looking or not."
"I suppose," said the probationer, running the long strands of Sidney's hair through her fingers, "that when you are at home you see him often."
Sidney got up the window sill, and, taking the probationer smilingly by the shoulders, faced her toward the door.
"You go back to the girls," she said, "and tell them to come in and see me when I am dressed, and tell them this: I don't know whether I am to walk down the aisle with Doctor Wilson, but I hope I am. I see him very often. I like him very much. I hope he likes me. And I think he's handsome."
She shoved the probationer out into the hall and locked the door behind her.

That message in its entirety reached Carlotta Harrison. Her smoldering eyes flamed. The audacity of it startled her. Sidney must be very sure of herself. When the probationer who had brought her the report had gone out, she lay in her long, white nightgown, hands clasped under her head, and stared at the vaultlike ceiling of her little room.
She saw there Sidney in her white dress going down the aisle of the church; she saw the group around the altar; and, as surely as she lay there, she knew that Max Wilson's eyes

Would you permit your daughter or sister to marry a young man who is a rake—a "broken reed"? Would Christine do right to refuse to marry, even at this late hour?
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

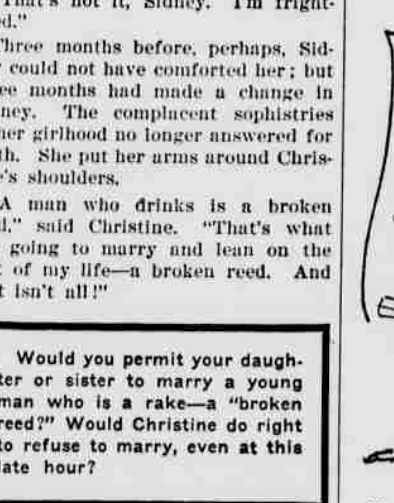
SMILES

FORGOT ONE BIG ESSENTIAL.
Milton Balzac was a struggling author. Of course, he was poor, and, of course, he was starving and living in a bare garret. No self-respecting author ever struggled without a bare garret.
But now the end was at hand. He had had no food for two days, and his masterpiece had been returned from the forty-eighth publisher.
So at midnight he carefully stopped up every crevice in window and door, turned on the gas and lay down on his plank bed to die.

But in the morning—such is the irony of fate—there arrived a letter from a famous editor inclosing a check for \$100 for one of his exquisite short stories. Ah, it was too, too sad! But do not weep, M. B. was not dead. He is alive today, making ten thousand a year from his novels. He had forgotten to put a coin in the gas meter! — Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Truly Resigned.
"Talk about Christian fortitude, Sister Simpkins has it."
"Tell me about her."
"Rheumatism has kept her away from two revivals, yet she is still convinced that it is all for the best, though she missed seeing some of the most notorious blacksliders of her acquaintance ask mercy at the throne of grace."
The Local Flyer.
"How's the 4:30 accommodation?" asked the stranger in Jiggersville.
"She ain't more'n 40 minutes late today," replied the ticket agent, affably. "There's a new engineer on No. 17 and he ain't satisfied with himself 'less he's burning up the rails at 20 miles an hour."

When Willie Counts.
Mother—Willie Jones counts ten before he fights.
Johnny—Yep, and he doesn't count for anything after it.



When Willie Counts.

EVOKED PRAISE OF SURGEONS

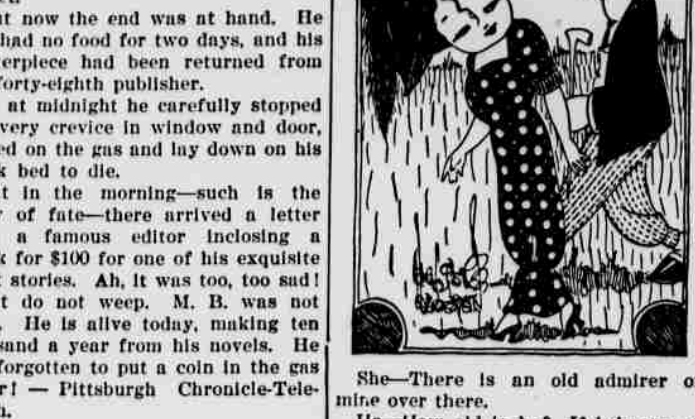
Instruments Used by Romans 1,800 Years Ago Almost Identical With Those Employed Today.
An exhibition of ancient Roman surgical instruments of bronze, so perfect in their mechanics and principle of operation that they might be used in the present day, was the wonder of hundreds of visiting surgeons at the Pathological museum in the Jefferson Medical college at Philadelphia.
Unearthed in volcano-smothered Herculaneum, they are in almost perfect condition, beautifully fashioned, etched and carved instruments of bronze, for the surgeons of the ancient Roman empire evidently were artists as well as healers.
The remarkable fact for the visiting surgeons was that the instruments are in a mechanical way singularly like the most modern instruments applied to similar uses—modern instruments whose perfection has been gained only after centuries of study and improvement. The ancient instruments are much more complex in their operation than those of modern times, but have been made and adapted to particular uses with wonderful ingenuity. There are a number of instruments used for gynecological work and to aid in births, and an equipment of scissors, forceps for various uses, lances and knives.
One famous surgeon from the West examined the specimens very carefully and admiringly declared that if the instruments were refurbished and cleaned and sharpened he would not be afraid to perform an operation with them even at this day. "I think these instruments over 1,800 years old are better than the instruments in use by physicians 200 years ago," he said.

Then Things Happened.
He was a bookkeeper in a big manufacturing establishment. He lived in a hall room in a modest boarding house and ate his luncheons in a quick-lunch restaurant.
"There's no chance for adventure here in a great city," he used to say as he sat on the front steps evenings.
Then all in the same week a burglar took \$20 from his trousers' pocket, an ammonia tank blew up in his office building, he was caught in a subway wreck, he was arrested by mistake for a pickpocket and he was run down by an automobile on his way home from work and he married the nurse who helped set his broken arm.— Youth's Companion.

Birds' Instinct Unerring.
The sense of direction in migratory birds is as marvelous as it is mysterious. The familiar inhabitants of dooryard martin boxes return the next year to these same boxes, though meanwhile they have visited Brazil.
Beginner's Troubles.
Little Harold had just begun the study of music, and a visitor asked how he was getting along. "Oh, all right," he replied, "only sometimes I have trouble with the sharps and flats."

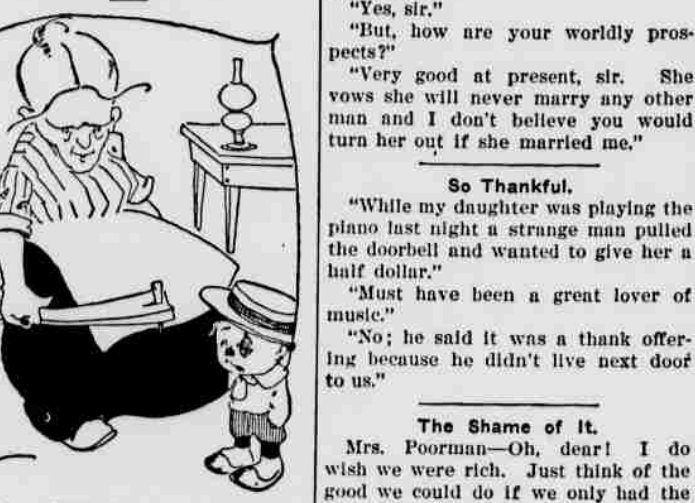


COULDN'T GUESS HER AGE.
Lesson in Punctuation.
This spoke the teacher to his class: "Now, tell me, what are pauses?" And the small boy at the foot replied: "Things to hide cats' clawses."



A Sympathetic Son.
"When I was your age," remarked Mr. Graboon. "I never had as much as a dollar at one time for spending money."
"Poor old dad," replied young Reginald Graboon. "When I hear you make a remark like that I feel as if it were my duty to take you out to a cabaret with me some night and make you enjoy yourself."
Promising Outlook.
"Young man," said the eminent capitalist, "you say you want to marry my daughter?"
"Yes, sir."
"But, how are your worldly prospects?"
"Very good at present, sir. She vows she will never marry any other man and I don't believe you would turn her out if she married me."

So Thankful.
"While my daughter was playing the piano last night a strange man pulled the doorbell and wanted to give her a half dollar."
"Must have been a great lover of music."
"No; he said it was a thank offering because he didn't live next door to us."
The Shame of It.
Mrs. Poorman—Oh, dear! I do wish we were rich. Just think of the good we could do if we only had the money.
Poorman—True, my dear; but we can do a great deal of good in a quiet way as it is.
Mrs. Poorman—Yes, but what's the use? No one would ever hear of it.



Tempus Fugit.
"Do you know how long you have owed this bill?" asked the tailor.
"Haven't the slightest idea," answered Mr. Jibway pleasantly.
"Nine months, sir!"
"Well! Well! How time flies! It seems only yesterday that you presented it to me for the first time."
Indirect Action.
Weeks—I suppose you have to mind the baby occasionally.
Meeks—Yes—that is, I mind my wife when she tells me to mind the baby.

Wherein They Differ.
"Say, paw," queried small Tommy Toddles, "what's the difference between a genius and a fool?"
"If a man has a scheme and makes a lot of money out of it," replied Toddles, Sr., "people call him a genius; if he loses they call him a fool."
Dubious Outlook.
"I understand you have a new neighbor."
"Do you expect to be friendly with him?"
"I hope for the best, but he has five little boys and my library windows are in an exposed position."
About the Size of It.
"Life in camp," remarked the dear girl, "must be something grand."
"Not exactly that," rejoined the young lieutenant, "but it's something in-tents."
The Light That Falls.
Said She—They say that the light of a parlor match will frighten a wolf.
Said He—Possibly. But it takes more than the light of a love match to frighten the wolf from the door.



Ain't This Awful, Mabel?
"Even a policeman can't arrest the flight of time," remarked the alleged humorist.
"Oh, I don't know," rejoined the matter-of-fact person. "Only this morning I saw an officer enter a side door and stop a few minutes."
Aiming Low.
"You women don't seem to have high heels."
"We don't? One of our ideals is to be recognized as men's equals."
"That is what I was thinking of."
Worse Than She Thought.
Widow (weeping)—Yes, poor Tom met with a horrible death. He fell from the fifth-story window and was instantly killed.
Friend (sympathizingly)—Dear, dear! Is it possible it was as bad as that? Why, I understood that he only fell from a third-story window.

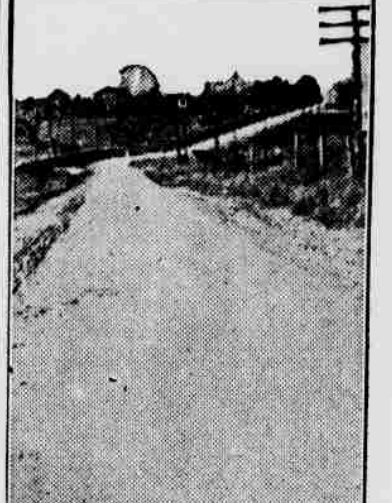
Eliminating the Mud.
"Here's a postal from a rural youth who says he is tired of sticking to the farm, and wants my advice," remarked the answer-to-correspondents editor.
"Tell him he may be able to dodge the stickiness by having the farm paved," suggested the horse reporter.
Cost Him Much Money.
"I'd like to shoot that guy."
"Who is he?"
"He writes the bargain ads for Gouchem & Co."
Getting at the Facts.
"Did I understand you to say that your friend Pennibbs was engaged in literary pursuits?" she queried.
"Well, I hope not," replied the knowing young man. "I merely stated that he wrote alleged stories and poems for the magazines."
Mutual Suspicion.
Haughty Mistress—Why did you leave your last place?
Beliguerent Applicant—Because I couldn't get no money. Why did your last cook leave hers?

PUBLIC ROADS

GOOD ROADS HELP CHILDREN

Improved Highways of Great Benefit to Them in Going and Coming From Country Schools.

The rural population is more willing to support better schools today than at any previous time. It is being realized that all educational activities or agencies must be more or less correlated, and, more than all else, that they must be more accessible to the children. In many counties where bad roads prevail, most of the schools are of the antiquated one-room variety. They are usually located along bad roads which, during the winter, when the schools are usually in session, become so nearly impassable as to make it difficult for the children to reach them. This condition causes irregular attendance and restricts the educational opportunities of the child. Not only this, but it often impedes the economic consolidation of these small-



Stone Road in Ohio.

er schools into larger, stronger graded schools, with high school courses, directed by a competent principal and corps of teachers.

On the other hand, in counties which have improved their roads, the average attendance greater, the efficiency largely increased and economic consolidation made possible. Regular attendance at school means consistent and regular growth of both school and pupil, and consolidation of schools means a maximum of efficiency at a minimum of cost. It is also noteworthy that there is a marked tendency for the consolidated school to become the social and intellectual center of the community. Most modern rural schoolhouses are so constructed as to serve the community as gathering places for various kinds of public meetings, and where vans are used to convey the children to school during the day they are frequently pressed into service to haul the farmers and their wives to institute work, lectures, or entertainments at the schoolhouse. The consolidated school becomes a sort of community center to which all educational and social activities converge, and in order that it may properly perform that function all of the highways leading to it should be so improved as to render it readily accessible throughout the year.

PERILOUS RAZOR-BACK ROADS

Miniature Mountain Ranges Should Not Be Maintained in Center—They Are Dangerous.

If you have ever ridden along a country road which has been worked to a peak in the center so that your load tilted one way while you tried to keep your balance by tilting the other, you know what the wrong kind of road dragging is.
Roads so dragged should be reported to the road supervisor, or the county engineer. Such roads are positively dangerous.
Help the good roads cause by seeing that the roads of your vicinity are not made miniature mountain ranges.

ROAD VERY SIMILAR TO LIFE

Rough Road is Interesting, but We Must Travel Over It Slowly and Quite Carefully.

How much a road is like life. The good road is like life at its best—smooth sailing, and enjoyable. A rough road is like life at its worst. A rough road is interesting, but we have to traverse it slowly and carefully.
Conserve Soil Fertility.
Soil fertility can be conserved by the use of good crop rotations which include the legumes, by feeding all crops on the place where they are grown by the careful return of all manures to the soil.
Care for Farm Machinery.
The farm machinery is only used for a short period, but must work continuously when being used. Hence it must be in good running order and properly adjusted.
Determining Wheat Yield.
The amount of available plant food in your soil will be one of the chief factors in determining your wheat yield next year.
Reduce Hauling Cost.
Good roads reduce the cost of hauling produce to and from the farm as much as 25 cents per ton-mile.
Asset Instead of Liability.
Common sense applied to road building makes a road an asset instead of a liability.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for January 21

FIRST DISCIPLE OF THE LORD JESUS.

LESSON TEXT—John 1:35-40.
GOLDEN TEXT—Jesus saith unto him, follow me.—John 1:43.

The words "I see" or "behold" occur fifteen times in this first chapter. John was a witness to the Son of Man. This term "Son of Man" occurs eighty times in the gospel. The words "Come and see," or their equivalents, occur nine times in this lesson. This is a great invitation lesson. It would be interesting if the scholars would tell what the voices are which say, "Come," and those which are urging them to "stay" away from God. Bethabara was probably two miles from the fords of the Jordan, where John baptized. Jesus was thirty years old, just entering upon his ministry. Tiberius Caesar was the emperor and Pontius Pilate the governor of Judea.

I. The Son of Man Attracts Men. (vv. 35-39) not by his ethical teachings nor alone by his works and his character, but what he was and inspired in others attracted men to Jesus (John 10: 41). Crowds still gathered around the baptizer who "changed the hearts of the men as by a spell." John, the Baptist, brought terror to men. He broke through the crust of self-righteousness and indifference, and compelled men to see their need of forgiveness and of a new life, but the time had come when John must step aside, and Jesus "to increase," to begin his ministry. Four successive days are noticed in this chapter. Andrew (v. 40), and doubtless the apostle John, who wrote this account, were the two disciples (v. 35) to whom John, the Baptist, speaks. It is interesting to note the different kinds of men who were attracted to Jesus: the aggressive Peter, the reflective Thomas, the practical Judas. He had what the souls of men needed, and they followed him. Aware of their questioning, Jesus turns to them with the question: "What think ye?" the first recorded words of his public ministry. This is a great testing question of every man's life. What is the aim and purpose of your life? Jesus, the kingdom of God, goodness, righteousness, usefulness or on the other hand selfishness, worldliness, success, ambition, money, pleasure? These disciples who had listened to this testimony of the baptizer, replied that they wanted to know where he dwelt, implying that they would like to talk with him and discuss the problems which were arising in their minds. Three steps of Christian experience are here suggested. These two disciples heard they looked and they followed. Other steps must come shortly, but we must first look at Jesus as the Lamb, if we are to follow him as our example. We must believe what he has done (Rom. 3:25) before we can ask what would Jesus do or try to imitate him. It is by following that we demonstrate that we have really looked unto him and been saved. Teachers should pray for the same effective Holy Ghost witnessing as that given by John (John 4:39). The Son of Man uses men to be his tools; the Son of Man must and does use human agencies. Men are saved through saved men (II Cor. 5:18). This work is effective through those that follow (v. 37), and it is made permanent through those who abide (1:29). The great principle of all missions, of all Christian activities is to work through the hearing ear, the believing heart, the confessing mouth. This work is made effective, through those who follow (see Rom. 10:14). The result of this interview appears to be that they were convinced that Jesus was the Messiah, and were filled with an impulse to spread the good news. This interview was not the end, for they remained with Jesus, and it was the beginning of a lifelong abiding in him which transformed their lives and hearts.

II. The Son of Man Cares for His Own. (vv. 39-42). The instruction which they received from abiding with him impelled them, as we have already indicated, to go out and spread the good news. The greatest act in the life of Andrew was the bringing of his brother Peter to Jesus. Jesus changed Peter's name, and gave him a prophecy of his future life and career. He saw the possibilities within him, though it took much instruction, bitter experiences, prayer and long abiding with Jesus before he attained to those possibilities: It is this passage which gave rise to the organization of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which has adopted, first, the "Rule of Prayer," that of daily prayer for the spread of Christ's kingdom among young men; second, "The Rule of Service," to make an earnest effort each week to bring at least one young man within the hearing of the gospel of Jesus Christ. On the morrow Jesus would go forth to Galilee, that is to the East side, across the Jordan river, and on the way he found Philip. It was Philip who asked the question, "Show us the Father," and of whom the question was asked as to the resources sufficient to feed the hungry multitude (John 6:5). John, the Evangelist, alone tells us about Philip. Philip saw not only the resources of Jesus, but he saw a union of the law of the prophet (v. 45) in this Jesus, and therefore could and did invite his brother to Jesus.

Christianity would soon fill the earth if Christians would put forth the personal effort here suggested. This was the plan of evangelizing the world which Jesus used with the first six of his disciples, and it has never yet been improved upon, but the witnesses must know and be able truthfully to say: "Come and see."

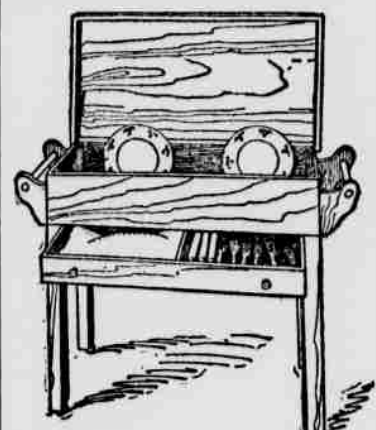
TO LIGHTEN WORK

LABOR-SAVING DEVICE THAT WILL BE APPRECIATED.

Roller-Tray Wagon Combines Many Conveniences—May Be Made From Variety of Articles That Have Been Thought Useless.

A number of labor-saving devices which will lessen the housewife's work may be constructed quickly and easily. The following contrivance actually being made and used by women county agents in the field and by the women who are working as their demonstrators in connection with the extension work, south, states relations service, can be made on the farm during spare time:

A step-saving device made by the members of the demonstration club mentioned is a roller-tray wagon. This contrivance comprises a china closet, serving table and roller tray all in one. This device was built by using a box five inches deep for the top and placing it on four wooden posts for legs. Dimensions: Top of table 31 1/2 inches long by 10 1/2 inches wide and 29 inches high, and a serving compartment 5 inches deep. The top of the table is put on hinges and straps or small chains fastened to it to keep the top from falling back too far when opened. The bottom of the serving compartment is five inches below this top. Around the sides of this compartment are little screw hooks on which cups may be hung. In the compartment, which may be lined with white oilcloth, is space for serving dishes for six. Below the serving compartment is a drawer which is divided in the center by a one-half inch strip. One side is used for the linen and one side for the silver. The side used for the silver is lined with blue outing flannel because this serves the same purpose and is cheaper than felt. A spool was cut into halves to make the knobs for the drawer and a pair of these knobs was placed on each side so that the drawer



Combined China Closet, Serving Table and Roller Tray.

could be used from either side. The legs were square pieces of wood 1 1/2 inches square with rollers. Old rubber-tired wheels from toy wagons or discarded baby carriages may be used. This is an improvement because the tray rolls noiselessly. In some cases the legs from old tables can be used in place of having these made. At each end two brackets were placed so that the table could be pushed or pulled. When the silver dishes were taken to the kitchen and washed, they were placed in this serving compartment with one handling only. The lid placed down and the roller tray rolled into the dining room, with the dishes and silver ready for setting the table at the next meal. It is not necessary to put them away because they are out of the dust when the top is down. The estimated cost of this convenience is:

Dry goods box	.....	25
1 yard blue outing flannel	.....	10
1 remnant white oilcloth	.....	15
2 hinges	.....	20
4 rollers	.....	15
1 can of mahogany stain	.....	20
Total	.....	\$1.05

With a small dolly and a vase of flowers this roller tray answers the purpose of a serving table and makes a very attractive piece of furniture.

Delectable Salad.

Soak one envelope (one tablespoonful, or half a package) of gelatin in half a cupful of cold water two minutes. Whisk half a pint of heavy cream stiff. Heat one cupful of water to boiling and dissolve the gelatin in it. When cool, add a Philadelphia cream cheese that has been mashed with half a chopped green pepper and eight or nine olives, chopped fine. Fold in the whipped cream, seasoned with half a teaspoonful of salt and a few grains of cayenne. A one-pound baking powder tin makes a good mold from which circular slices may be cut when the mixture has hardened on ice. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise, garnished with pecan meats in halves or ground up and sprinkled over the slice. Individual molds about the size of a cordial glass make a very pretty salad.

Boiling the Silver.

It is a good idea occasionally to fill a large saucepan with water, lather a little soap into it, set it on the stove with the spoons and forks laid carefully in it with layers of grass or shavings or sawdust. Let it boil slowly. This removes all grease, and the silver takes a better polish. Silver dishes require boiling occasionally for the same reason.

Ten and coffee may discolor the cups and jugs. A little dry salt rubbed on removes these stains. Water bottles may be cleaned with white paper torn into small pieces and shaken about in the bottle.

Keep old cloths to wipe your knives and forks; then if they are cut it does not matter.

Royal Chicken.

Cut the white meat of chicken in small pieces, put in a saucepan, and add half as much green peppers cooked in butter and salt to taste, then add sufficient sweet cream to make of the consistency of creamed potatoes. Beat in the yolks of three eggs, cook for five minutes, and serve in individual dishes.—Farm and Home.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

DAWN FAIRIES AND BIRDS.

"It was very early one morning," said Daddy, "and the Little Birds wanted to get up."

"First one Bird started to twitter and chirp. 'Hush,' said his mother, 'you will wake up all the other Little Birds. It's too early to get up yet.' 'But, mother, chirped the little Bird, 'I'm so very wide awake.' 'Take another nap,' said his mother. 'I can't,' said the little Bird. 'I haven't another nap left in me. Not even a woe one.' 'Put your head under your wing, and try,' said his mother. 'But still the little Bird would not get to sleep again. He chirped some more and begged his mother to let him get up and play and sing. 'And as he had made so much noise begging his mother to let him get up all the other Birds were waking up, shaking their feathers and trying their little voices. 'There, there,' said the little Bird delightedly. 'All the Birds are getting up.' And before his mother could stop him he sang a long and wonderful trill. 'That was beautiful,' said his mother for she loved her little Bird's voice. 'But this evening you must go to bed much earlier.' 'I will,' said the little Bird, 'because then I will be sleepy. But now, oh, how wide awake I am! 'Somehow none of the other mother Birds were angry because their children had been awakened. They all wanted to get up early that morning in Birdland—they didn't know just why at first but after a little while they found out. 'Their wings had all been touched by the Fairy morning dust. This dust makes the little Creatures wake up, while the evening dust puts them to sleep. The Fairies have just for the Birds, for Animals and for Boys and Girls—and when they get out of sleepy-dozes, they get a fresh supply from old Mr. Sandman who keeps a storehouse of sleeping dust. 'But the morning dust the Fairies love to sprinkle over the little Birds. They are so awake and fresh and lively in the early morning, the Fairies think. 'When the Birds had all opened their eyes and had tried their voices they suddenly saw a great big Bush full of dewdrops. 'Water, water, dewdrop water to drink,' shouted the Birds. 'They flew to the bush and then from all around they saw the Dawn Fairies—all just the colors of the early morning. 'T-r-r-r, trill,' called the little Bird. 'Good morning, best of good mornings,' said the Dawn Fairies, and as they spoke there fell from their wings little baskets lined with moss and filled with tiny Worms for the Birds' breakfasts. 'Oh, t-w-i-t, twit,' said the Birds. And they began to eat their breakfasts. 'We're to have a concert,' said the Fairies, 'for soon, soon, you will have to be off for a warmer spot than this, and we want a concert before you go.' 'But won't you come and visit us?' asked one of the Birds. 'Indeed we will,' said the Dawn Fairies. 'But we had to have some excuse for waking you up to give us a concert this morning. We felt so much like one.' 'We are attracted,' sang the Birds. Some of them made bows, and others hopped around and around the Fairies singing. The Fairies of the Dawn, Who Wake us up at Morn, Make us all Happy, Free and Gay, Hurrah, oh Hurrah. 'The Fairies laughed at the little verse the Birds sang, and then they took reserved seats on the best branches of the low trees near by. 'The concert stand will be the bush which holds the dewdrops,' said the Queen of the Dawn Fairies. And all the Birds took their places on the bush from where they sang solos, duets in chorus and in groups of six and eight. The Dawn Fairies were delighted and just before the concert was over they gave the Birds acorn cups filled with rare Flower Honey."



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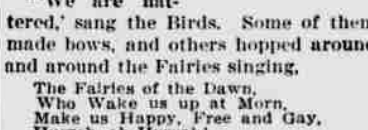
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The Dawn Fairies were delighted and just before the concert was over they gave the Birds acorn cups filled with rare Flower Honey."



They Took Reserved Seats.

Alice had a very devoted sweetheart in the little boy next door and she was in every way quite a slave to him. But during the summer they had been separated, and when they returned in the fall Alice had become quite an independent little girl. Her little sweetheart issued his commands and upon several occasions she ignored them. Finally he said to his grandmother: "Alice makes me very tired. The first thing she knows I won't marry her."

Why She Disliked Milk.

This story is told about a debutante of the present season, it having happened when she was a little girl and visited the country for the first time. Before she left her mother told her that she must drink lots of milk. When she returned her mother said: "Well, did you drink lots of milk?" "I did not drink any," said the little girl. "Why, mother, do you know where they get their milk? They get it from a dirty old cow."

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Whether it's worth while going through so much to learn so little, as the charity boy said when he got to the end of the alphabet is a matter of taste. I rather think it isn't.—Pickwick Papers.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

To remove grease marks from wall-paper—Make a paste of fuller's earth and ammonia, cover the spot and let dry; brush off with a clear, stiff brush. For delicate paper, fold powdered French chalk in a gauze, lay the chalk pad on the paper over the spot and press with a hot iron; there should be no mark. To make shoes waterproof—Melt beeswax, add a little sweet oil to thin it. Before the shoes are worn, warm the soles and pour the wax on with a teaspoon and hold it close to the heat to dry in, adding all the leather will take. Nickel on stoves should be well greased with vaseline and wrapped in paper when it is to be packed from season to season. When needed to use, wash in hot soapsuds. By adding salt to gasoline when cleaning spots from garments, there will be no ring left. Use warm water to sprinkle clothes, and they will be ready to iron much sooner. Lemon juice and salt will remove ordinary rust stains. Expose to the bright sunshine and repeat the application until the spot is removed. Scurf stains wet with soapy water, then put in the sunshine, will become white again. Ink stains will often respond to a treatment of sour milk. It is an old saying that "it is a poor pie that will not grease its own tin," but a custard or jelly pie will bake better and brown on the bottom if the pan is buttered a little before putting the crust in. To make a good broom holder, take two large empty spoons, two nails an inch longer than the spoons, put through them and drive the nails, leaving a space between the spoons for the broom to hang in. When the stove is cracked, especially if a coal stove, it is quite necessary that it be mended at once, to avoid escaping gas. Mix together equal parts of wood ashes and salt with water to make a paste, fill the cracks when the stove is cold. It hardens very soon. When the metal tip comes off from the shoe lace, wax the end well and sew over and over with fine thread. It will answer as well and often longer than the tip. It is very strange how like men are to one another in some things, though their characters are as different as can be.

HELPFUL HINTS.

When putting down matting if it must be turned in at the sides of the room, wet it with salt and water until thoroughly damp, then it can be turned smoothly, will give a much neater finish and not break. When crocheting run a hat pin through the ball and stick it on a sofa cushion, then it will never roll away or get soiled. An ordinary match slightly moistened and rubbed over ink spots on the fingers will remove them quickly. By stitching around the top of a new stocking with a fine stitch using silk thread, one may avoid the dropped stitches which are so annoying. Washing silk hose after each wearing will double the life of the hose. To make cottage cheese quickly, pour boiling water into a bowl of clabbered milk, then let it drain in a sieve. Season with salt, butter and cream. An embroidered front of an old shirtwaist will make a dainty little apron. Cut it out carefully, cut out the top for the band and shape the bottom as desired. Most cooks find trouble in keeping cheese moist without molding. Place it in a crock, sprinkle it well with salt and it will keep for some time without molding. A handful of salt thrown into the rinsing water will keep the clothes from freezing on cold days while they are being hung. Put the clothes pins into a dripping pan and heat them hot before going out and comfort will attend you. Crude oil is one of the best of hair tonics but one which is not pleasant to apply. Give it a good trial, then wash the hair. Sour Beef.—This is a good way to use a tough piece of beef which resists ordinary cooking: Brown the meat in a little fat, add flour, then pour on a pint of water or stock, add two onions, salt, pepper, Worcestershire sauce and a tablespoonful of vinegar. Cook slowly until the meat is tender. Use a tablespoonful of vinegar to two pounds of meat, adding more if it is not very strong. Cook rice, add two or three sliced bananas and serve with a thin custard for a sauce. There is no substitute for thorough going, ardent and sincere earnestness. The hardest and best-borne trials are those which are self-inflicted in any earthly reward and are suffered every day.—Dickens.

CHOICE DISHES.

Try using buttermilk instead of sweet milk for the coffee cake; it will be creaming and of delicious flavor. Buttermilk for dumplings, using baking powder is also good. Choice Popovers.—Break three eggs into a bowl; add half a teaspoonful of salt and a cupful each of milk and sifted flour. Beat until smooth with a Dover egg beater. Have ready hot iron, gem pans, well greased, fill the cups two-thirds full with the mixture. Set into a hot oven and bake about 35 minutes. The deeper the cups the more the cakes will puff. Steamed Fruit Pudding.—Sift together one cupful of whole wheat flour, half a cupful of white flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda and a half a teaspoonful of molasses, half a cupful of milk, four tablespoonfuls of melted shortening and a cupful of figs, dates or raisins cut in pieces. Mix all together and turn into a buttered mold. Steam two hours. Serve hot with hard sauce. Potatoes a la Gall.—Cut raw potatoes into the desired size and thickness. Boil for five minutes. Drain off the water and place the potatoes in an earthen baking dish with a little oil, butter, finely cut ham, pepper and salt and grated cheese. Cover and let cook until the potatoes are done. Apple Tapioca Pudding.—Cook a cupful of quick cooking tapioca in boiling salted water until transparent. Core eight to ten apples and set them in a baking dish; fill the centers with cinnamon and sugar, pour over the tapioca and bake until the apples are tender. Serve hot with cream and sugar. The apples may be quartered and placed over the top of the pudding. Peaches, pears or other fruit may be used in place of apples if so desired. Chocolate cup cakes covered with orange frosting or a chocolate layer cake with an orange filling and frosting is a most delicious combination. To prevent mayonnaise from curdling, add one teaspoonful of cold water to the egg yolk before beginning to beat it.

GOOD TABLE THINGS.

If you have never tried potato cake it is worth the effort, as it keeps moist longer than cakes made in the ordinary way. Take two cupfuls of sifted sugar, one cupful of shortening and cream then together. Add gradually two-thirds of a cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of flour, sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; one-half of a teaspoonful of cinnamon and a half cupful of cocoa. To this mixture add one cupful of mashed potato, seasoned as if to serve; one cupful of nut meats, four well-beaten eggs and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat well and bake in a loaf or in layers. Salad Par Excellence.—Slice six tomatoes, three cucumbers, two apples; chop three green peppers and one onion. Put into a salad bowl, rubbed with a cut clove of garlic; one cupful of olive oil, one-half cupful of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of mustard and Worcestershire sauce, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of paprika, one teaspoonful of salt. Beat well. Serve with wafers and Roquefort cheese. Potato Croquettes.—Beat the yolk of an egg until thick, add two tablespoonfuls of cream, then work it into two cupfuls of mashed potatoes. Shape into rolls or any desired form, brush with the white of an egg, and bake a golden brown. Serve as a garnish with parsley for any meat dish. Potato Pancakes.—To one cupful of cold mashed potato add a cupful of milk. Sift together one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of sugar and salt to season, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; beat well, add a tablespoonful of butter, and fry as usual. Serve with syrup. Potato Cakes.—Season two cupfuls of mashed potato with pepper and salt. Sift in one cupful of flour and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Add enough milk to make a soft dough, flour well, roll out and cut into cakes. Lay on a greased griddle and cook covered a few minutes to let them rise, then when brown on the bottom turn and brown on the other side. When done, split open, butter and serve hot.

GATHERED FACTS

Philadelphia has \$1,055,000 in delinquent 1915 taxes on its roll, which called for \$16,000,000 in that year.

The American Racing Union has offered the United States government 90,000 homing pigeons for army use.

An English inventor's cigarette holder is equipped with a porous disk to filter the smoke.

Iron ore is found in almost every Chinese province, but it is mined extensively in only a few.

Charlottesville worked on the principle of the taximeter are said to have been used in China in the fourth century.

An Englishman has invented a cover for hatchways on vessels that operate on the principle of a rollopp desk.

Frank Stockdale of Chicago, while speaking at a convention of 200 advertising men in Louisville, Ky., asked someone in the audience to lend him a gold watch so that he might illustrate a point he was making. Investigation showed that not a man there carried a gold watch.

In Woman's Realm

Pretty and Sensible Morning Dress Which May Be Made of Linen, but Is More Likely to Be Made of Cotton, Such as Indian Head or Some Other Suitable Weave—Pretty Head-dress for the Opera.

Here is a pretty and sensible morning dress which may be made of linen but is more likely to be made of cotton such as Indian head or some other suitable weave. For it appears that linen is soaring in price, with the end not yet in sight. There is no very good reason for preferring it to substantial and beautifully-woven cotton materials. Now that the days are short and the evenings long, and while the weather out-of-doors is not inviting, springtime clothes may be got under way. The dress shown may be cut by a



EMBROIDERED MORNING DRESS.

pattern for a plain skirt and jacket, furnished by any of the standard pattern companies. It has a wide cape collar and a belt with sash ends made of the same material as the dress. The skirt is embroidered near the bottom with occasional sprays of flowers, and this embroidery reappears on the cuffs, collars, and sash ends. The jacket is laid in plaits at each side of the front and across the back. The sleeves are plain. Plain white buttons, either bone or pearl, and buttonholes, are used for fastening the jacket. Whether the material of the dress is with spangles or rhinestones, make a background for wonderful feathers or other ornaments. A headress of this kind is pictured here. It consists of a fan of plaited mailles, set on a headband made of wire, covered with many thicknesses of mailles. In front of the fan of mailles a smaller fan-shaped ornament of fine rhinestones is set, and bands of rhinestones are slipped over the headband, at short intervals, all the way round it. Silver cloth and silver lace make headbands that are ornamented with



HEADRESSES FOR THE OPERA.

white or a color, and the embroidery is done in white cotton. The same character of suit is made with a middy blouse. The simplicity the matter of laundering them. Embroidery is left out of the reckoning on these. Among the newest and most satisfactory house dresses are skirts and blouses in one, of unbleached linen or cotton resembling it. In making these clothes, that must stand the wear of everyday and a weekly tubbing, goods that will look best in the long run should be chosen. Even those who have no ear for music find the opera alluring, and one might be some deaf and still find it

Julie Bottomey

Some New Pillows.

The very latest in fancy pillows is the flower pillow. These new cushions are most attractive and at a suitable distance resemble a huge open flower very closely. For instance, one may have a pansy pillow made of purple and yellow satin shading from the yellow center to an almost black edge. The semblance of petals is gained by successions of puffs. The back of this pillow is of plain pansy-leaf green satin. A dahlia pillow is round with a delicate orchid center, the petals being simulated by rows of puffed magenta satin. Oblong pillows of unusually large size are being covered with rich fabrics for use over the arm of a divan or chair or to be used as a bolster on a day bed according to the new scheme of interior decoration. Often these long oblong pillows, covered to match, tone in with or contrast with the general decorative scheme, and are used on the floor before divans or large chairs as footrests.

FRANK STAPLIN Managing Editor
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THE SUB-GOVERNOR'S SPECTACLES.

When the sub-governor wrote his message for Gov. E. C. de Baca he must have been seeing double through his spectacles, at least that is about the only charitable illusion that can be assumed in order to shield him from the charge of having maliciously and intentionally falsified the figures when he stated in reference to the expenditures of the State Land Office, that

"The cost of maintenance now is more than 12 per cent of the income."

The report of the Land Commissioner which the sub-governor unquestionably had before him when he wrote his "12 per cent" statement, shows exactly what the expenditure of the Land Office has been for the past eight years. Only in the year 1911 when all territorial leases expired and there was little to collect did the proportion of the expense run high.

During the year 1916 the expense of the State Land Office, was 74 of the amount transferred to the state treasury and amounted to \$26,332.28. Had this expense been 12 of the income, as stated by the sub-governor, it would have amounted to \$90,780.77. The difference between the actual amount expended and the misrepresentation (pardon us—the flaw in the spectacles) of the sub-governor is a little matter of only \$34,457.49.

The portion of the report of the State Land Commissioner relative to the expense of his office, every item of which has been and may again be verified by reference to credits in the State Treasurer's Office and vouchers in the State Auditor's Office follows:

"In spite of the additional expense noted it will be seen from the table below that the percentage of total operating cost of the State Land Office to the total income of the office has decreased from 1911 per cent in the first fiscal year to 084 per cent in the third fiscal year and to 074 per cent in the fourth fiscal year, just ended. The following table shows transfers to the various beneficiary funds, expense of operation of the State Land Office and the percentage of such operating expense to the total transfers, the same being given by years:

Year	Transfer	Expense	Percent
1908	\$119,221.86	\$11,302.74	009
1909	150,992.91	12,938.10	008
1910	64,798.64	13,019.33	2.0
1911	193,012.66	17,276.38	009
1912	287,520.02	26,019.17	009
1913	474,791.24	34,759.51	007
1914	482,886.44	40,548.83	008
1915	759,914.77	56,332.28	007

NOTE: The large proportion of expense for the year 1911 is explained by the fact that in this year occurred the transfer from territorial to state government, all territorial leases, containing provision for immediate cancellation on admission to statehood. Transfers to the State Treasurer were unusually small, the collections being withheld by the Land Office in order that their ultimate disposition might be determined. Such collections ultimately were transferred in 1912 or returned to applicants.

A RECORD BREAKING YEAR

Only three weeks of the present year have passed but that has been enough to indicate that 1917 is going to be probably the greatest year of upbuilding New Mexico has ever enjoyed.

The allowance of enlarged homesteads is bringing thousands of new settlers to the state.

The sale of state lands is bringing many more to almost every county.

The parceling out of several large land grants and other large tracts is bringing new home builders to half a dozen other counties.

These three means of passing the title of land to private ownership are answering the greatest need of the state which is the need for more land owned by the people who occupy it, undergoing improvement by them and thus becoming an ever increasing taxable asset and support of better roads, more efficient schools and more stable public improvements.

The greatest drawback to this state up to this time has been the small amount of privately owned taxable land and any means that will reduce the government ownership

and control of lands is a boon and blessing to the state.

The preparation for greatly increased copper and other mineral production in southwestern New Mexico is another big boost for the state.

The construction of the Eagle Nest dam in Colfax county means many more new homes and additional acres of productive land, extension of the ditches under the Elephant Butte project means much larger production in the lower Rio Grande valley, and the improvement of the system at Carlisbad insures another increase of wealth and population.

The legislature at this time seems very liberally inclined toward providing for great school and road improvement which we must have and which will ever make increasing demands on the exchequer, but demands to which there is little objection when there is proper management.

All things considered the prospects for New Mexico's advancement this year are exceedingly bright.

ROADS AND ROAD SCHEMES

The usual number of special road bills are making their appearance in both houses.

For the most part they are for good, substantial and needed construction.

Our courts have recently decided that special levies for road construction are legal; these may be made by counties individually or by two or more counties jointly.

We understand that Chairman Tully, of the Senate Committee on Roads and Highways will favor an omnibus bill made up out of the best and most practical of these numerous special bills, which will permit the levies requested for the roads most needed in all the counties.

This would be a happy solution as it would insure the completion of the main roads quickly, would work in harmony with what has been done by the state engineer on some of these same roads, and would be a means of taking advantage of the federal appropriation which must be used in conjunction with a like amount of local money in each state.

TO REQUIRE BOND OF ABSTRACTORS

Albert Calish, democratic member of the senate from Quay county, has offered a measure that will be a credit to the legislature if it is passed. The bill is an act regulating the business of abstracting title to real estate.

The measure is leveled at concerns which advertise abstracts and sell them to purchasers of property, with little or no security as to their genuineness. In event of a flaw appearing in the title there is little recourse to be had because the assets of the "abstract company" are in sufficient to warrant their giving a guarantee.

Mr. Calish offers his bill as a protection to the investor, and it is one that is needed in this state where the matter of titles is often an involved one, requiring the attention of a trained and responsible investigator.

It provides for the filing with county clerks of a bond for \$5000 to the state, by all abstract companies. They then become liable in this amount for damages resulting from "incompleteness, imperfection, or error" in tracing a title.

The way is then cleared for bonded companies to have the fullest access to all records under proper supervision, without extra charge. Bonds may be for any period up to five years.

The proposed law would make wilful misrepresentations of titles a felony, and practicing without a license a misdemeanor.

LET BERNALILLO HELP

Senator Barth though a member of the minority has been in the forefront in the introduction of progressive measures. However his road bill making a road from San Juan County to Bernalillo a state highway is a puzzle in some respects. Why should the senator offer a bill that does not include the levying of a tax on Bernalillo county, which would be a principal beneficiary of the proposed highway?

On the basis of a two mill levy the counties of Sandoval and San Juan would have a heavy burden, and the completion of the road would be put off for at least four years, for it is a big undertaking to construct a permanent roadway over the proposed route, and the proceeds of the levy would have to be stretched.

On the other hand, many progressive citizens of Bernalillo county have declared them-

selves in favor of the building of such a road, realizing as they do that Bernalillo county would derive immense advantages from it. A tax of, say, one mill, in Bernalillo would be equitable, and if the law were so amended, it is hardly to be doubted that Bernalillo county would be glad to come in on the scheme, if for no other reason than to hurry the completion of the project and have it in operation in the quickest time possible.

A special levy would be required, as the Bernalillo road funds now in existence are being judiciously expended in needed roadwork and could not be contributed to the project. If Mr. Barth will add the Bernalillo levy of one mill to his bill he will be serving equally the counties which he is remaining in the legislature to represent.

A NEW JUDGE—AN OLD DOCTRINE

Mr. Justice Clarke of Ohio succeeded Mr. Justice Hughes of New York on the Supreme Court. At the December sitting of the court he delivered its opinion in a case brought against the Northern Pacific Railroad for alleged violation of a regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The court held for the railroad, on the ground that its offense, if any existed, was an omission caused by an honest mistake in regard to a genuinely doubtful episode; and that this constitutes no violation of the law.

Justice Clarke added some observations relating to the disposition of ministerial officers to construe statutes by personal whim. He said:

"Statutes should be construed, as far as possible, so that those subject to their control may, by reference to their terms, ascertain the measure of their duty and obligation, rather than that such measure should be dependent upon the discretion of executive officers, to the end that ours may continue to be a government of written laws rather than official grace."

Here is John Adams come to life again. "A government of laws and not of men" was the object of his solicitude. We hope Justice Clarke intends to make it his, also. He will find ample occupation if he does. The interstate Commerce Commission is by no means the only offender. Our government in States and in the Nation, is honeycombed with minor officers, whose places are created by statute and whose powers are likewise controlled by statute, who distort the laws to suit their own ideas, who harass persons who have to do business with them, who seek to impose penalties of more than doubtful legality, and who butters themselves with the thought that no one will have the temerity to question their decisions. The Northern Pacific Railroad made bold to do so. So did the Riggs Bank. Mr. Justice Clarke has emphasized the outcome. Some day the functionaries who administer the income tax laws may similarly find themselves in court. If so, they will find that old doctrine still obtain in this country, even though new judges come to interpret and apply them.

WESTERN CATTLE IN DEMAND

At the recent stock show in Chicago a large part of the carloads of fat cattle exhibited were made from feeders purchased at the Denver stock show last January. The price paid for these cattle broke all records and many big eastern feeders have announced their intention of attending the Denver show which opens January 20, to secure more of the same kind. As a result it is expected that prices paid for feeders at Denver will be a new record. The annual stock show at Denver, while now claimed by the citizens of that city, has really been made by the Rocky Mountain stockmen and the show in turn has made the Rocky Mountain cattle the best the world produces. The exhibition of pure bred breeding stock from western herds promises to be startling and western breeders will find many eastern breeders at Denver looking for choice stock to take back to their own herds.

MISUSE OF CANAL BONDS

What a travesty for this administration to issue Panama Canal bonds to cover up its extravagance! A Republican administration authorized the construction of the canal, provided for the bond issue, and then paid for the canal chiefly out of current revenues. Because Republican administrations did not issue the bonds authorized, there is still legal authority for their sale. The economy of Republican administrations is to be used as a cloak to shield the Democratic administration from a full official record of its mismanagement.

CAUGHT IN THE CLOAK ROOM

By the Assistant Pen-holder

The Jabs editor of the New Mexican takes occasion to Jabber about our cloaked allusions to the Republican preponderance in the legislature. In view of the safe majorities we can afford to be charitable and by the same token, the Jabberwock cannot afford to be peevish, in handing out his Pun-jabs.

Anyhow the land office is doing a land office business.

Our Senate end men are living up to the reputation we gave them, as witness the following extracts from our state "congressional record":
Mr. Clark: I desire first to know whether the gentleman's resolution is in favor of prohibition or woman's suffrage.

Mr. Barth: I beg to say that the resolution is what I consider a "bone dry law" and not a bone head law.

Mr. Interlocutor: The drys have it.

The bill requiring the land commissioner to deposit his funds with the state treasurer, prescribes a fine or jail sentence for the commissioner if he makes any error about it, but no penalty if the auditor or treasurer makes an error—on the theory of course that the latter would not make a mistake of any kind. That is reasonable.

Well, a lot of the employees are taking a much needed rest from their late strenuous exertions of getting on the pay roll.

The coal dealers, presumably, now feel cheap.

Query: Who pulled up the stakes on the Shaded Plains?

The actions of the wise as well as the foolish indicate that New Mexico is going to mount the water wagon—Col. W. S. Hopewell, always ahead of the times, has made an application for water.

LEGISLATIVE FORECAST

The second week of the legislature has witnessed the starting off of a large part of the program laid down by the governor in his message. To a large extent these recommendations are such as are acquiesced in by both branches of the legislature, and it now seems apparent that most of his recommendations will be carried through.

Silver Service. The governor will have given power to appoint a commission of three to spend \$2000 for the battle-ship New Mexico, if the first Senate bill introduced is to carry. This the first of his suggestions has been heeded.

Prohibition. The legislature now has its choice of several kinds of prohibition, and it is evident that a medium grade will pass both houses. There will still be another item laid down in the message.

Post Money. The Tully bill introduced in the state is the first step in empowering the federal government millions tendered for the improvement of postal roads. The means of raising the state's end of the required money is no doubt to be decided by this session. Whether it will be by bonds or additional special road taxes, is to be seen. School lands may be bonded, or taxes levied by legislative enactment, but which it will be still a mooted question.

State Tax Commission. The governor's message asks for additional powers for the state tax committee. This body itself will ask for \$30000 from the state for operating expenses for the next two years just completed was \$10000. An extensive report of the state tax commission will be handed in in a few days. Part of the tax commission program has been offered, the act relating to the taxation of the net output of mines and continuous minor company lands, being the first. The house bill providing for taxing of notes and bonds owned in New Mexico, though not framed by the commission, embodies one of their recent recommendations. The taxation of private car companies as recommended by the governor, is reflected by an act that has been offered.

Tax Certificate Law. A measure that is opposite to DeBaca's recommendation is to the repeal of the tax certificate law of the state, on the ground that a remission of the taxes, mostly of lower corporations, not collected in 1912 would be a burden on the ordinary tax payers. It looks as though the measure will pass.

Supervision of Land Office. As predicted by prominent Democrats, a bill designed to cause the land commissioner to "come to the promised land" would be defeated. "Come" and deposit funds in his hands with the state treasurer has been brought up, though with protestation that it is in no sense a party measure. The baiting of this well managed office promises to be a popular pastime with the minority at this session.

We may look for bills placing the office of traveling auditor under the governor's supervision, and the abolition of the insurance commissioner and also though not mentioned in the message, a bill for the cleaning off of the corporation commission and the substitution thereof of one commissioner as well as the supervision of building and loan associations by the bank examiner, is a matter for speculation.

Texas Boundary. Governor De Baca has asked for "an appropriation for the New Mexico-Texas boundary dispute". The answer from the legislature comes in the form of a bill, providing for the expenditure of the

(Continued On Page 8)

NEW MEXICO NEWS REVIEW

From Special Reports and State Papers

CHAVES

The new Telephone directory which is now being printed for Roswell contains over 1400 names, indicating rapid growth of the city.

The county commissioners will meet this week to pass on the question of calling an election to vote a large issue of roads bonds. Several petitions are pending before them containing far above the requisite number of signers.

The Best News Yet. Here is a bit of the best news which has reached Roswell in many a day and it is absolutely reliable. The pledge of secrecy has been placed on this paper and the names cannot be given. Here is the machinery for three more oil wells has been shipped and will be here in ten days. The new companies are independent of the Talbot Company and will operate on their own accounts. This proves beyond a doubt the ultimate success of the oil field north of this city.—Roswell Record.

COLFAX

Result of Our Fair. A significant thing was said by Mr. Geo. H. Webster, Jr., at the recent banquet of the Fair association in Raton. It was in substance that Hon. Charles Springer had told Mr. Webster that the thing which most excited him as to the wisdom of constructing the Eagle's Nest dam, which is now in progress of building, was the exhibit made at the Northern New Mexico Fair a year ago. He became convinced, on viewing the products of the farms and orchards there shown, that even as great an expenditure as that required to build this magnificent dam would be justified by the results in farm development and production.

If the Northern New Mexico Fair promoters, and supporters have felt the need at times of a little heartening in their unselfish and untiring work, they have it in this one acknowledgement. It is a big thing to have contributed to the inspiration for a project such as the Eagle's Nest dam, which will convert a vast area of comparatively dry and non-productive land into a richly producing region. How much it means, this generation may not fully know; but even to us of today the prospect is a glowing one, little as we comprehend the character of the project and its scope, which are still in the beginnings of development.—Raton Range.

Work on Project Begun. Frank Palmer and L. F. Harris of Denver, contractors securing the ditch and lateral work on the Colmore Irrigation Land company's project, known as the Lake Charet system arrived in the city Tuesday and after a short time here departed for Colmore where their outfit had arrived a few days previous. Mr. Palmer stated that work on the system would be pushed as rapidly as possible and with the balance of the winter favorable expected to complete it in a few months. This opening up of the lands under the system contracted for with the United States government is a very important one, as it will mean thousands more acres under irrigation in southern Colfax county than much to Springer and more taxable wealth for Colfax county.—Springer Stockman.

CURRY

Clovis Wants Free Delivery. A movement is now on foot to get free city mail delivery for Clovis. It is a second class post office and for nearly seven years the receipts have been sufficient to enable the town to free delivery. A petition will be circulated, asking the department to send an inspector here to pass upon the matter and if there is any reason that the town cannot get the delivery system established, the Clovis boosters are doing things to make whatever improvement is necessary to get the new order of things inaugurated. About seven years ago the matter was called to the attention of the department but at that time the town was new and our streets and sidewalks were not quite up to the standard. It is believed that Clovis is now in position to get the city delivery provided the matter is properly put before the department and that is what the Clovis boosters are working on now.—Clovis News.

GRANT

Muir Heads New Bank. Construction of the Security Trust and Savings Bank with the Commercial National Bank of El Paso was announced Saturday by John T. Muir of Lordsburg, who will be president of the merged institution. The national bank charter will be dropped by the consolidated financial institutions and a state charter will be taken out under the name of the Security Bank and Trust Company. Under this state charter, deposits will be guaranteed.

Upon the fulfillment of legal requirements, the capital stock of the new company will be increased to \$200,000 and there will be an auxiliary company to be known as the Security Cattle Loan and Mortgage company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. A manager for the latter concern is yet to be selected.—Lordsburg Liberal.

Old Mine Reopened. After being idle for several years work has been resumed on the Dundee mine by the S-M Mining Company, who have acquired a majority of the stock of the Orion Mining company and have taken over the property.

The Dundee is on the main lead in the Virginia district and with proper development work will likely turn out to be a producer.

Californians Go to Animas. A coterie of California men were in the Animas Valley section the first of the week looking over the country with an intention of making Socorro Choistain.

homestead filings. The men were well impressed with the possibilities of the land and will likely return and complete the job of their trip. Monday they paid a visit to the office of the local United States Commissioner making arrangements for their filings and left Monday night for Fresno.—Lordsburg Liberal.

GUADALUPE

Rush for Land at Ft. Sumner. Your Tio Samuel will be shy just 200000 acres of the public domain and richer by \$10000 in filing fees from the Fort Sumner land office for the first week in January as a result of the 640-acre Parris bill" says the "Leader."

"No sooner had the press dispatches announced the bill had been signed than the crowd began to come into town. Trains, autos, horse-drawn wagons, on foot no means of getting there was scorned, an dby Monday all hotels were chock full with more coming hourly.

Every class of business reaped a harvest. Lawyers and notary publics had the time of their young lives with a mob milling around in each office yowling for papers to be made out.

"The Leader" man cheerfully got "birds" with a 48-hour stint on rush orders for job work on local lands at corresponding prices, we're somewhat frazzled but able and willing to try it again.

"Daylight Tuesday found about 75 in line, waiting for the land office to open and every office hour since the office is crowded with applicants. One hundred filings have been made, daily, averaging 400 or the day and \$2000 in fees.

"Sixty-two cars and other vehicles arrived at the land office in one hour Tuesday afternoon. While the rush has abated to a great extent it is safe to say the office will be overrun with work for days to come.

LINCOLN

Auto Accident. Dr. E. H. Pine and two sons, Gordon and Raymond, were in an auto accident last Saturday afternoon, and all three were injured. Dr. Pine had his collar bone broken and his shoulder wrenched. Raymond, the younger son, had his shoulder quite painfully hurt, while Gordon, the older son, suffered a dislocation of the spine, and his condition is still serious. The accident happened between town and the stock pens to which Dr. Pine was hastening to inspect some horses for shipment. He had turned out of the road to avoid a wagon and in doing so bent the radius rod, the car became unmanageable and turned over.—Carrizozo News.

First National Bank. The First National Bank of Carrizozo, N. M., will open for business very shortly, an application for a charter having been approved December 19, 1916. This bank will be under the same management as the First National Bank at Tucuman, N. M., the First National Bank Santa Rosa, N. M., the Torrance County Savings Bank, Willard, N. M., the Roy Trust and Savings Bank, Roy, N. M., and the Stockmen State Bank, Corona, N. M., with the addition that David T. Heals, president of the National Bank, State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo., one of the heaviest stockholders, will go on the board of directors and his bank will be added to the chain already mentioned. In addition, a connection will be formed with the National Bank of Commerce, New York City.

Road Bond Election Called. March 7th will be the date set upon which to hold the election to vote for or against the bonding for \$55,000 for the making of good roads by the commissioners at their last regular session. The petition was presented to the commissioners by Dr. S. M. Johnson, of Ruidoso. Representatives of brokerage firms and other interested present and made bids for the bonds same being disposed of, subject to passage, at par.

A federal act provides for the duplication of any amount furnished by the various counties of the state to be applied on the roads of the county. There is practically no opposition to the bond proposition and upon its passage March 7 United States will kick in with a like \$55,000 from the road fund which will make available \$110,000 to help make good Lincoln county roads.—Carrizozo Outlook.

SOCORRO

Important Term of Court. What promises to be one of the longest and in many instances most important terms of district court ever held in this county convened in special session Monday morning, January 8, with Mc C. Mechem judge of the seventh judicial district with the following court officials in attendance: Harry P. Owen, district attorney; W. D. Newcomb, clerk; Jose S. Baca, sheriff; E. S. Stapleton, court interpreter; Wm. Wilcox, court stenographer; Estevan Torres, court crier.

The grand jury empanelled and once proceeded to their duties. The petit jury was empanelled on Tuesday and during the week three civil cases have been tried, the same being Ben F. Gooch vs. Henry Coleman, in which a verdict was returned in favor of the plaintiff, damages \$975.00; Grinnell Manufacturing Co. vs. Domingo Valle, verdict for \$121.24 in favor of the plaintiff; Merrick B. Emerson vs. Abran Abeyta, verdict for \$88.58 in favor of the plaintiff.

The case of Henry Dreyfus vs. New Mexican Printing Company and Bronson M. Cutting, which was set for trial for Friday, was continued and re-set for January 29th.

The grand jury, having examined some 70 witnesses, have returned twenty-seven indictments, eight no bills have so far been returned.—Country with an intention of making Socorro Choistain.

ADMIRAL DEWEY DIES OF OLD AGE

WORLD'S RANKING NAVAL OFFICER SUCCEUMS AT WASHINGTON AFTER WEEK'S ILLNESS.

HAD ROMANTIC CAREER

TOOK PART IN CIVIL WAR UNDER FARRAGUT—ASKED TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Admiral Dewey, the nation's Spanish war hero, and by priority of grade the ranking naval officer of the world, died at his home here Tuesday night in his eightieth year. He had not been conscious since Monday, when he lapsed into coma, still believing that in a few days he would be back at his desk in the Navy Department.

A general breakdown accompanied by arterio sclerosis incident to old age, was the cause of death. The disease had been gradually spreading its hold upon the powerful body for a year and a half, but the admiral, proud of his physical vigor had fought it off, and even kept it at bay for a period from most of his intimate friends. Last Wednesday he was at his office apparently hale and hearty. The next day he collapsed as he was preparing to leave the house, and the beginning of the end was at hand.

Mrs. Dewey and the admiral's only son, George, were at the bedside. They had known there was no hope.

The president will confer with Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Badger and arrange for the funeral, which probably will take place Saturday. The body will be buried at Arlington National Cemetery on the Virginia shore of the Potomac river, where many of Admiral Dewey's former comrades have been laid to rest before him.

When news of the admiral's death was received at the White House, President Wilson authorized the following statement:

"In expressing his grief at the death of Admiral Dewey the president said the whole nation will mourn the loss of its most distinguished naval officer, a man who has been as faithful, as intelligent and as successful in the performance of his responsible duties in time of peace as he was gallant and successful in time of war. It is just such men that give the service distinction and the nation a just pride in those who serve it."

Admiral George Dewey, "Hero of Manila Bay," fought and won the first great American naval battle against a foreign foe since the war of 1812. His whole life was full of honorable achievement, from the days of the Civil War down to the time when, as the head of the General Board, he began the last chapter of his work by laying plans for the defense of his country in time of war. His life was a striking exemplification of the possibilities of a career based upon the exact and intelligent performance of every routine duty which molds a man on inflexible lines of duty and honor.

BARONESS AKERHIELM



Baroness Akerhielm, wife of the counselor of the Swedish legation in Washington, recently joined the count and already is recognized as one of the handsomest women in the national capital. She is an Englishwoman.

LAWSON NAMES HENRY

IN "LEAK" PROBE RESUMED AT WASHINGTON.

He Declares He Was Told Senator and Cabinet Official Profited.—Henry Makes Vigorous Denial.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Thomas W. Lawson lifted the lid on his "leak" information chest Monday and gave the House committee on rules one sensation after another when he was summoned before it to answer certain questions or be taken before the bar of the House for contempt.

He gave names—names of people of high and low degree. The first shock came when he declared that the congressman who gave him information involving a senator, a cabinet member and a banker was Representative Robert L. Henry, chairman of the committee before which he was appearing. The banker was Archibald S. White of 11 Pine street, New York; the senator was known as "Senator O.," and the cabinet minister was Wm. G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury. Mr. Lawson also brought in the name of the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff. Mr. Lawson gave other "information," which involved many names high in official and financial affairs. No sooner had he left the stand than Chairman Henry was sworn. Mr. Henry denied categorically that he had mentioned any of the names to Lawson.

Plan to Send Thaw to Sanitarium.

Philadelphia.—There will be no more startling trials of Harry K. Thaw if his mother can prevent it. The Thaw family has decided that, even should he be extradited to New York, it will seek to have him incarcerated in a sanitarium, rather than on trial again. They have reached the conclusion that such a course would be better for Thaw himself. This decision was announced by Frank Johnson, one of Thaw's counsel, after the arrival in Philadelphia of Mary Copley Thaw, the distraught Pittsburgher's devoted mother.

Hurt Man Hurt More in Upset.

El Paso, Tex.—With his back broken in an automobile accident at Carriazo, N. M., Gordon Pine, 15, was rushed here by train. In front of a hospital the ambulance carrying Pine was struck by a street car and overturned, inflicting new injuries upon the youth. Two attendants riding with Pine in the ambulance were also injured.

\$2 Per Week for All Over 65.

Washington.—Every American citizen over 65 who is incapable of manual labor and whose annual income is less than \$200 would get a pension of \$2 a week under a bill before the House pension committee. Representative Sherwood of Ohio is author of the bill.

Greece Yields to Allies Demands.

LONDON.—Greece's reply accepting the terms of the ultimatum of the entente allies was delivered Wednesday evening, says Reuter's Athens correspondent.

House Defeats One-Cent Postage.

Washington.—Postoffice Department recommendations for a zone system increasing postal rates on newspapers and magazines and for penny postage on local deliveries were stricken out of the annual post-office bill by the House, sitting as a committee of the whole. It was expected another vote on the provisions will be demanded when the measure comes up for passage, and if they again are rejected they will be reintroduced in the form of separate bills.

Big Parties Have 215 Members Each.

Washington.—An advance list of members of the next House of Representatives, prepared by South Trimble, clerk of the House, gives 215 Democrats, 215 Republicans, 2 Progressives, 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Socialist and 1 Independent.

Grandniece of Washington Dies.

Philadelphia.—Miss Margaretta Washington, a great-grandniece of George Washington, died at her home here.

WITHDRAW, SAYS U. S. COMMISSION

CONFERENCE WITH MEXICANS ENDS AFTER MONTHS OF WORK.

FLETCHER TO MEXICO

PERSHING MEN TO LEAVE WHEN BANDITS QUIT MENACING NORTHERN BORDER.

New York, Jan. 17.—The Mexican-American joint commission, which failed to effect an adjustment of the questions at issue between Mexico and the United States after a series of conferences that began four months ago, was formally dissolved Monday. Secretary of the Interior Lane and the other members of the American commission, Dr. J. R. Mott and Judge George Gray, told the Mexicans that they had recommended to President Wilson the dispatch to Mexico of Ambassador Fletcher and the withdrawal of the American troops from Chihuahua.

The Americans impressed upon the Mexicans that with the dissolution of the commission the Mexican problem reverted to President Wilson. They were careful not to leave in the minds of the Mexicans the conviction that President Wilson would accept the recommendation that an accredited diplomat be sent to Mexico and that Gen. Pershing's force be withdrawn, but the intimation that he would do so was conveyed.

In spite of the Americans' care, however, the Mexicans had little doubt that full diplomatic relations between the two governments soon would be re-established, and that unless unexpected complications arise American troops will be removed from Mexican territory within a few days. The probability of such action was included in the report of the last meeting, which was telegraphed to Gen. Carranza at Queretaro.

Luis Cabrera, chairman of the Mexican commission, and Ignacio Bonillas and Alberto J. Pani, the other members, said they expected to leave Mexico in a week or ten days for Mexico. Mr. Cabrera and Mr. Bonillas will resume their places as members of Gen. Carranza's cabinet and Mr. Pani as director general of the government railways.

Notwithstanding the dissolution of the commission, they expressed themselves as pleased with the result, pointing out that the withdrawal of the American troops the main object of Carranza in sending them here would be accomplished.

It was intimated to the Mexicans that Gen. Pershing's troops would be taken out of Mexico when it appeared evident that bandits were not menacing the northern border of Chihuahua, the essential condition in the protocol Carranza refused to ratify.

Explosion Kills Oil Well Shooters.

Greybull, Wyo.—Sid Martin, a well shooter in the employ of the Wyoming Torpedo Company, and an unknown companion were instantly killed near Rogers' ranch, two miles north of Greybull, when a can of nitroglycerine which they were loading into an automobile exploded. Martin was torn to bits, while his companion, though instantly killed, was not so badly mutilated.

Suspected of Mona Simon Murder.

Huntington, Ind.—Weldon H. Wells of Kansas City, formerly of this city, was arrested by the police here on an embezzlement charge, and he is believed to be the man wanted at Columbus, Ohio, for the killing of Mona Simon, whose body was found in a hotel in that city.

Phillips Assistant Secretary of State.

Washington.—President Wilson named William Phillips of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state, succeeding John E. Osborne, resigned. He also nominated Breckenridge Long of St. Louis to be third assistant secretary of state, succeeding Phillips.

Shafroth Fights Power Site Bill.

Washington.—Senator Shafroth of Colorado opened the fight in the Senate upon the water power bill, attacking it chiefly because of the leasing principle. Many senators are opposing the measure and Shafroth predicts its defeat.

Woman Garrotted Like Onyx Girl.

Philadelphia.—Strangled with a stocking, which was knotted about her throat in the manner adopted by the slayer of Grace Roberts, Mrs. Dora Zimmerman was found dead in her apartment.

Blizzards in Montana and Dakotas.

Fargo, N. D.—The twenty-ninth anniversary of the worst storm in the history of North Dakota was marked Jan. 12 by a state-wide blizzard. Portions of western Minnesota and eastern Montana also suffered in the storm's path. Three children were victims of the blizzard, one burned to death and another probably fatally injured at Williston, when their home was destroyed by fire resulting from the high wind, and a third at Beach, believed to be lost in blinding snow.

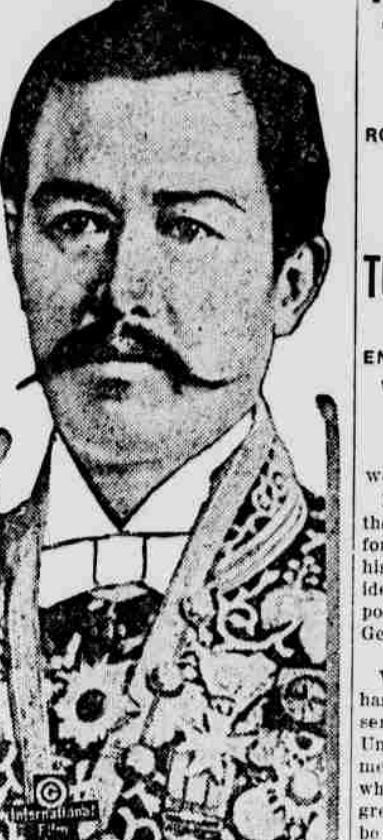
Denver Woman's Body Found in River.

Lawrence, Kan.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Mrs. Charles Cochrane, wife of an engineer, professor of the University of Kansas, was solved here when her body was found in the Kansas river. Mrs. Cochrane left her home here the night of Oct. 25 and a nation-wide search for her followed.

Fuel Shortage May Close Smelters.

Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 15.—Unless supplies reach the smelters of the state within two weeks, curtailment if not a shutdown of production must come, according to reports in mining and smelting circles. Ore is piling up on the smelter yard sidings. The plants are working double shifts and cannot keep up production. Only two weeks' supply of coke is left at a premium, and other supplies have become practically unobtainable.

BARON KENJIRO DEN



Baron Kenjiro Den has been made minister of communications in the Japanese cabinet formed by Premier Terauchi.

FARMERS HOLD SESSION

TWELVE CONVENTIONS AT FORT COLLINS, JAN. 15-22.

Opening Meetings Largely Attended and Addresses Delivered on Agricultural Topics by Noted Speakers.

Fort Collins, Jan. 15.—Twelve conventions and associations will convene in Fort Collins in connection with the eighth annual Farmers' Congress.

The congress opened Jan. 15 with an enlarged scope and a modified plan of procedure. The framers of the program provided for fewer general sessions and more section meetings devoted to specific subjects.

There will be a high school students' stock judging contest, and there will be meetings of the State Dairy Association, State Potato Growers' Association, State Fruit Growers' Association, State Swine Breeders' Association, State Beekeepers' Association, Rural Life conference, County Agricultural Agents' conference, Boys' and Girls' clubs, banquet of the Rural Life Club.

Included in the list of distinguished speakers are Lou D. Sweet, Denver, president National Potato Association; W. A. Lloyd, state's relation service, United States Department of Agriculture; Prof. J. G. Milward, University of Wisconsin; Dr. George M. Potter, bureau of animal industry; Prof. Ralph Pitts, Denver; Herbert Quick, member of the national farm loan board; Dr. Charles A. Lory, Dr. E. F. Phillips, bureau of entomology, Washington, D. C.; Dean W. M. Jardine, Manhattan, Kan.; the Rev. C. R. Green Ravenwood, Mo.; the Rev. Clayton K. Powell, Colorado Springs.

Brotherhoods Will Not Order Strike.

Chicago.—The railroad brotherhoods will not take any strike action until the United States Supreme Court passes on the Adamson eight-hour law. An official statement by W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen, told of formal action by the delegates to that effect.

Prohibition Bill Introduced.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—A bill was introduced in the Senate providing for submission of a state-wide prohibition amendment to the voters in 1918. It would become effective in 1920. The bill is the first introduced in the upper house at this session of the Legislature.

Hero of Balaklava is Dead.

Elkton, Md.—August A. Brown, who served in the famous Light Brigade of the British army at Balaklava, is dead. He was 92 years old.

Vice President Returns to Capital.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, who have been visiting here, left for Washington.

Dr. Van Dyke Returns to U. S.

Amsterdam.—Dr. Van Dyke, retired American minister at The Hague, sailed for the United States.

Applies to All Immoral Escapades.

Washington.—The federal white slave law was construed by the Supreme Court to prohibit interstate transportation of women for any immoral purpose, including private escapades as well as commercialized vice. In three test cases the court in a divided opinion affirmed convictions of F. Drew Caminetti and Mary L. Diggs of Sacramento, Calif., and L. T. Hays of Alva, Okla. Caminetti was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and fined \$1,500; Diggs to two years and a \$2,000 fine.

Nebraskans Attend Cody Funeral.

Denver.—The Nebraska Legislature was represented at the funeral of Col. Cody, "long a distinguished resident of Nebraska," by Senators John M. Tanner, Geo. M. Adams and B. K. Bushee, and Representatives J. H. Craddock, Geo. W. Greenawald and F. E. Stearns. The executive department was represented by Lieut. Gov. Edgar Howard. The party from Lincoln was joined at North Platte by Mayor Everett Evans, Chas. McDonald, Gould Deits and Theo. C. Patterson.

TEUTON FORCES TAKE TWO TOWNS

ROUT RUSSIANS ALONG SERETH CAPTURING KOTUMIKHALI AND VADENI.

TURKS WIN AT MIHALEA

ENTENTE ALLIES LOSE ANOTHER WAR VESSEL; ROME REPORTS CAPTURE OF SUBMARINES.

Berlin.—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the German foreign minister, informed the Associated Press that, in his opinion, the entente reply to President Wilson's peace note bars the possibility for the present of further German steps to bring about peace.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Great Britain has addressed to President Wilson a series of sensational charges that the United States has been guilty of numerous violations of neutrality from which the entente allies have suffered great damage. These charges are to be made the basis after the war for claims upon the United States.

Berlin.—Under fierce attacks the Teutonic allies have made further progress against the Russians along the Sereth, southwest of Galatz, capturing the village of Kotumikhali and the town of Vadoni, on the railroad between Braila and Galatz, six miles from Galatz.

On the northern end of the Russian front, in the vicinity of Riga, the Germans delivered a heavy attack, but were repulsed.

The entente allies have lost another war vessel in the destruction by an explosion at Yokosuka of the Japanese battle cruiser Tsukuba.

Rome reports the capture of two Austro-Hungarian submarines.

Fierce fighting along the lower Sereth line resulted in the capture by Turkish troops of the Rumanian town of Mihailea, northwest of Braila, and 400 men of its garrison. Others of the defending force, attempting to escape, were drowned in the Sereth. The Bulgarians have taken a monastery near the confluence of the Buzeu and Sereth rivers.

Entente forces advancing toward Stravina in Macedonia were checked.

London, Jan. 13.—In a proclamation to the German people the emperor says that "our enemies have dropped the mask, admitted their lust of conquest and their aim to crush Germany and enslave Europe and the seas, but they will never achieve their aim. Burning indignation and holy wrath, the strength of every German. God, who planted the spirit of freedom in German hearts, will give us the full victory."

Washington, Jan. 13.—President Wilson has decided to transmit to Germany the reply of the entente allies to his peace proposal. He has not decided, so far as can be learned, whether to send with the allies' note an inquiry concerning Germany's attitude toward further peace negotiations in view of the entente answer.

The British have been successful in raids north of Arras, and the French have captured prisoners in a sortie in the Vosges.

The forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen, while apparently inactive around Peshkani, are reported to be progressing between Braila and Galatz. The Russians have been pushed back farther toward the Sereth and the town of Labureta has been taken.

The sinking of the Italian battleship Regina Margherita, of 13,000 tons, on Dec. 11 with a loss of 675 men is announced officially in Rome. Two hundred and seventy of the crew escaped.

In the Oltuz valley in Moldavia the Austro-Germans continue to advance against the Russians and Rumanians, while in the Suchitza valley they repulsed attacks by the Russians.

A Turkish official report of Jan. 11 says a British cruiser of the Juno type was sunk by Turkish gunfire in the eastern Mediterranean.

Wells Admits Killing Mona Simon.

Columbus, Ohio.—Weldon H. Wells, former Kansas City broker's clerk, confessed to County Prosecutor R. P. Duncan that he shot and killed Mona Byron Simon in a room in a hotel here.

Armour Profits Large.

Chicago.—The annual report of Armour and Company shows net earnings of \$20,100,000 or 20% on capital stock and 14.7% on investment.

Von Bissing Recalled in Disgrace.

Amsterdam.—General Von Bissing who was reported to have given up his post as governor general of Belgium because of ill health, really is in disgrace, according to a Central News dispatch from Brussels. Field Marshal Von Plessen has been appointed Von Bissing's successor. General Von Bissing is blamed for the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, British Red Cross nurse, as a spy, and is held chiefly to blame for deportations of Belgians as "slaves" into Germany.

Blast Blows Man to Bits.

Pueblo.—A terrific explosion of dynamite planted in an embankment at the White and Davis ranch near here, blew Bert Fuller, 28, a home-steader, to bits. Fuller was at work blasting for a reservoir. Two sticks of dynamite hung fire and he went back to investigate when the explosion came. The man was decapitated, his head being hurled a hundred feet away. Pieces of his body were picked up in a basket.

FUNERAL OF COL. CODY

CONDUCTED AT ELKS' HOME IN DENVER ON SUNDAY.

Body Viewed by Thousands in Rotunda of Capitol Building, and Services Attended by Prominent People From Many States.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Denver.—The largest number that ever attended a funeral in Denver paid their last tribute of respect to Col. Wm. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") on Sunday.

The body was placed in the rotunda of the State Capitol building at 10 o'clock, where it was viewed by more than 10,000 people, and at 1 o'clock, when the body was escorted to the Elks' building, it seemed as though as many more were in line.

The remains were followed from the Capitol to the Elks' building by thousands, including members of the Pioneer Society, U. S. soldiers, the G. A. R., W. R. C., Elks, Masons, Cowboy Rangers, governors and members of the Legislatures from Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska, and the streets were lined with people unable to get into the Capitol or Elks' hall.

The Elks had charge of the funeral, and their service, as well as that of the Episcopal Church, was read, and eloquent tributes were paid the noted scout, hunter and actor by Hon. John W. Springer, A. U. Mayfield, Supreme Boss of the National Order of Cowboy Rangers, and by members of the G. A. R. and W. R. C., in rendering their funeral service.

When the news of Col. Cody's death on the 10th was flashed over the country one of the first messages received was from the White House, which read:

"May I not express my sincere sympathy with you in the death of Col. Cody?" WOODROW WILSON.

Col. William F. Cody

The town of Cody, Wyo., went into mourning for the man whose name it had honored. Business in the town was suspended, and a telegram was sent Mrs. Decker by W. S. Owens, the mayor, in behalf of the citizens. His remains will be placed in a vault until Decoration day when they will be moved to their last resting place on Mount Lookout.

Col. William F. Cody was born in Scott county, Iowa, Feb. 26, 1846. He was of Spanish, English and Irish ancestry.

His father was killed in an encounter growing out of a slave dispute, and at the age of ten, young Cody found himself at the head of a family. He obtained his first employment as a courier between freight wagon trains operating between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. In turn he became wagon master, trapper, hunter, pony express rider and stagecoach driver. All the positions gave him a wide experience in the life which later was to make him famous.

He served in the Union army in the war between the states as a confidant and scout. In the desultory fighting in the Southwest near the end of the war he earned for himself the name of master scout and guide.

These qualifications soon brought him to the attention of ranking generals of the Union army and secured for him the appointment as chief of scouts in the United States army during the numerous Indian campaigns against the northern Sioux. His career in this capacity identified him with the great fighting epoch between the Indians and the white men waged by Gen. Sheridan.

With the advance of civilization farther west, Col. Cody found his occupations on the plains fast decreasing. He then went on the stage, where he remained for several years, playing in dramas depicting Western life. Later, in association with Nate Salsbury, he organized his wild west show, with which he toured the United States and Europe for many years. In Europe he was entertained by royalty. He entered politics on a small plane and in 1872 was elected to the Nebraska Legislature. In 1866 he was married to Miss Louisa Frederici.

Confesses Express Wagon Robbery.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Jack Baudriarian, arrested for passing worthless checks, has confessed, according to the police, that he and Albert J. Griffith, a Los Angeles policeman charged with a \$38,000 express wagon robbery here, were the men wanted for the killing of Drew B. Milligan, two months ago and that they held up eight stages near San Diego and committed other crimes here. Griffith has not corroborated the alleged confession.

Blast Blows Man to Bits.

Pueblo.—A terrific explosion of dynamite planted in an embankment at the White and Davis ranch near here, blew Bert Fuller, 28, a home-steader, to bits. Fuller was at work blasting for a reservoir. Two sticks of dynamite hung fire and he went back to investigate when the explosion came. The man was decapitated, his head being hurled a hundred feet away. Pieces of his body were picked up in a basket.

ALLIES ANSWER TO PEACE OFFER

PRESIDENT TOLD CONDITIONS DEMANDED BY ENTENTE TO END CONFLICT.

ANOTHER YEAR OF WAR?

KAISER TELLS NEUTRALS HE HAS ACHIEVED DEFENSE OF LIBERTY, HIS PURPOSE.

Washington.—The reply of the entente allies to President Wilson's appeal, received Jan. 11, is believed by the majority of administration officials to close the door to peace in Europe for another year at least.

While disclaiming any intention of exterminating the Teutonic peoples, the allies in this reply state terms of peace which would result in the humbling of Germany and Austro-Hungary and the expulsion of Turkey from Europe.

The allies also express the belief that it is impossible at the present moment to attain peace that will assure them reparation, restitution and such guarantees as they consider are essential.

"It goes without saying," concluded the note, "that if the allies wish to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism, it never has been their design, as has been alleged, to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance. That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, upon the inviolable fidelity to international obligation with which the government of the United States has never ceased to be inspired."

"United in the pursuits of this supreme object the allies are determined, individually and collectively, to act with all their power and to consent to all sacrifices to bring to a victorious close a conflict upon which they are convinced not only their own safety and prosperity depends, but also the future of civilization itself."

Belgium, in addition to joining with her allies in the reply to the President, sent an individual note in which the conquered kingdom makes a stirring appeal for American sympathy in its purpose to fight on till it wins freedom with reparation.

The allies promise that in the event of peace on their terms, Russia will carry out her announced intention of conferring autonomy upon Poland.

The entente terms enumerated in the reply include restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, with the payment of indemnities to each by Germany; evacuation of northern France, southeastern Russia and southern Rumania, with reparation; restoration to France of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany, and to Italy of the former northern provinces by Austria, and expulsion of the Turkish Empire from Europe, thus giving Constantinople to Russia.

Germany, President Wilson knows, is ready to grant some of these demands but far from all of them.

If, therefore, these are the minimum terms of the allies upon which they intend to stand pat, there seems to be little reason to hope that a basis for a settlement has been found.

The German note to neutrals, published simultaneously with the entente reply, came as a distinct surprise. It promptly was characterized by the entente diplomats as a carefully prepared and timed address to the world calculated to offset the entente statement of aims and purposes.

The entente note is regarded as one of the most delicate and carefully-written documents the war has produced.

Germany and her allies, who had to take up arms for defense of their liberty and existence, consider this, their aim of the war, as obtained," says the German note.

HARRY THAW WILL RECOVER.

Pittsburgher Made Plans to Surrender Before Slashing Throat.

Philadelphia.—Harry Kendall Thaw, under indictment in New York, together with two so-called bodyguards, for an alleged attack on Frederick Gump, Jr., a 19-year-old high school boy of Kansas City, in a New York hotel last Christmas, attempted suicide in West Philadelphia while the police of virtually every city in the East were searching for him as a fugitive from justice.

Thaw's attempt at self-destruction was a sensational climax to a hunt which began here following the announcement by District Attorney Swann of New York of the latest episode in the erratic career of the wealthy Pittsburgher, which reached its zenith in the killing of Stanford White at Madison Square roof garden, and later when he escaped from Matteawan asylum.

Through counsel Thaw had made arrangements to surrender himself to District Attorney Swann in New York.

\$4,000,000 Munitions Plant Burns.

New York.—The plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, one-half mile east of Kingsland, N. J., in which were stored hundreds of thousands of shells destined for the Russian government, was destroyed by fire and a series of explosions which continued for three hours. So far as could be learned Thursday night no one was killed or injured, although it was said seventeen workmen were missing. No estimate of the loss was obtainable but it was said it might reach \$4,000,000.

HORSE MUST BE WELL FED DURING WINTER

The efficiency of the farm horse next spring and summer will depend largely upon the feed and care it receives this winter, asserts Dr. C. W. McCampbell, associate professor of animal husbandry in the agricultural college.

"Despite the fact that feeds are high in price, the farm horse must be well fed during the coming winter months," said Doctor McCampbell. "A study of market prices reveals the fact that bran and alfalfa hay are two of the cheapest feeds available when feeding value is considered. Both are well adapted to winter feeding because of the lighter work of the farm horse during the winter season, and because of the cooler weather. This being true, both should enter largely in the farm horse ration this winter.

Use Much Roughage.

"At present prices a combination of 6 parts of corn and 4 parts of bran is 20 cents a hundredweight cheaper than corn alone, and has practically the same feeding value as

first 18 months and especially the first winter determines to a great extent the size of the colt at maturity," said Doctor McCampbell. "The size of a horse determines very largely its value.

"Good breeding gives wonderful possibilities, but it takes feeding if these possibilities are to be fully realized. The best bred colt will be no better than a scrub if fed upon a starvation ration.

"A draft colt makes one-half of its development by the time it is one year old, hence the importance of a good start. The colt should be taught to eat grain before it is weaned, and after being weaned should be allowed a liberal ration of alfalfa or clover hay with other available roughages, such as corn fodder, kafir butts, cane hay, and straw. The colt should be fed sufficient grain to keep it in a good growing and thrifty condition.

Colts Need Exercise.

"One should never be able to see a colt's ribs. A ration of from six to



HORSES OF THIS KIND ALWAYS IN DEMAND.

an equal weight of oats. Ten to 12 pounds of alfalfa hay a day in place of prairie hay will enable one to reduce the grain ration approximately 20 per cent.

"Large amounts of roughage, such as corn fodder, cane, and straw, which might otherwise be wasted, may be utilized when alfalfa hay is fed, for the richness of the alfalfa causes a craving for other roughages."

The size of the draft horse will depend largely upon the feed and care that the weanling receives during the first winter, asserts Doctor McCampbell.

"In developing the colt, it must be remembered that the feed it gets the

eight pounds of grain a day should be fed for each 1,000 pounds of live weight. Oats is an excellent feed but at present the price is so high that it is not practical. A good substitute is corn, 70 per cent; bran, 20 per cent; and all meal, 5 per cent by weight."

Colts should not be housed too closely during the winter, pointed out Doctor McCampbell. In this climate a shed opening to the south will furnish sufficient shelter for winter.

Colts should have access to a pasture or large lot so as to have plenty of exercise. Where winter pasture, such as wheat or rye is available, the feed bill may be cut down considerably.

IMPORTANT TO SAVE ALL LIQUID MANURE

Considerable Proportion of Nitrogen Lost Through Fermentation and Leaching.

The fertilizing value of the total excrement from horses is about \$20 per animal per year, and from cattle about \$25, according to the chemistry section of the Nebraska experiment station.

Nearly half of the nitrogen and potassium from farm animals occurs in the liquid excrement. It is therefore important that this be saved through use of sufficient straw to absorb it. Manure stored in the open barnyard loses a considerable proportion of its nitrogen through fermentation, and its potassium and other mineral elements through leaching.

This loss may be avoided by hauling the manure to the field as fast as it accumulates. If this is impracticable, it may be stored in a covered shed, where animals run over it, and so keep it well packed. The greatest loss of fertility occurs when the manure is stored in loose piles.

HOG LICE QUESTION IS VERY IMPORTANT

Pests Take Advantage of Conditions in Cold Weather and Breed Quite Rapidly.

(By R. C. ASHLY, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

It has been estimated that a 150-pound hog has 92,000 drops of blood. Suppose he is supporting 1,000 lice and each takes one drop of blood per day. What per cent of his blood will be lost daily, and who will pay the bill?

The question is important right now, for lice are worse in winter than in summer. The hogs pile up closely and spend much time in their beds. The lice take advantage of the situation and breed rapidly.

To remove the lice is neither difficult nor expensive. Dipping or spraying with coal-tar compounds is dangerous in winter, but three other treatments are available. There are:

1. Equal parts kerosene and machine oil mixed together and applied with an oil can, brush or swab.
2. Crude oil (thinned with kerosene, if too thick), applied with a brush or as a spray.
3. Powdered staphylococcus dusted on the pigs, or steeped as a tea and applied with a brush or as a spray.

For a small bunch the first treatment is the most convenient, but when one has many hogs the crude oil is cheaper. Be sure to apply behind the ears and in both flanks. The lice prefer folds of the skin.

Clean the beds and pens thoroughly, also. If these are thoroughly sprayed with the oil there should be no further trouble from the lice. If the hogs sleep in straw sheds one can keep them free from lice by treating them every two weeks. Try it!

STURDY COCKERELS MAKE BEST CAPONS

Fowls Should Be Good-Sized, Vigorous and With Large Frame—Keep Them Growing.

The very best cockerels must be selected for capons. They should be good-sized, vigorous. A large frame is necessary if much flesh is to be put upon it, and in breeding for capons one should select a strain that matures as early as possible.

The capons must be kept growing every moment and they should have a reasonably large range.

If confined too closely they are apt to become droopy and sick. While not particularly active, they thrive better if they have a reasonably large run, and they seem to take on fat better.

Too many people make the mistake of waiting until within two weeks of marketing before fattening their birds. They should be pushed at least six weeks to get the very best results. This will produce a large, fat capon that will bring a fancy price if packed in clean, white paper in a clean box.

Celery Stored in Boxes.

Celery keeps well stored in boxes in a cool cellar. Put enough sand or dirt in the box to cover the roots well. It is a good plan to water this soil once in a while. Do not put water on the foliage.

Clean Eave Troughs.

Eave troughs should be cleaned to permit drainage, thus preventing damage from heavy icicles during the winter.

Oil From Soy Beans.

A ton of soy beans will yield about forty gallons of oil useful in various ways.

Legumes and Prosperity.

Legumes and prosperity usually go together.

SHE TURNS HER BACK ON SOCIETY

Wealthy St. Louis Matron Is Touched by the Misery Around Her.

TO TRY CHARITY WORK

Young and Pretty Woman Decides That Her Life's Work Must Be That of Caring for Poor and Needy.

St. Louis.—Mrs. Lucie Bernheimer Lowenstein, a wealthy young widow of this city, who has been spending her time and money freely in helping to prepare a code of state laws that will govern with a kindly and sympathetic interest the lives and destinies of destitute children, the deaf, feeble-minded, the delinquent, insane and others of the less fortunate members of the human family, chose the work of charity above that of society, rounds of pleasure and a life of luxuriant ease, simply because she was touched by the misery that she saw about her and decided that her life would be devoted to the dispensing of aid and the administering of philanthropy.

Prepares for the Work.

In order to prepare herself for the work, Mrs. Lowenstein studied for two years in the New York School of Social Economy to perfect herself for work in her chosen field. Returning to her native city, she plunged into the study of conditions existing among the poor and friendless, forsaking all social functions, parties and entertainments in order that she might devote all her time to the work she had undertaken. Mrs. Lowenstein says:

"We are working toward an end that will mean salvation for the children of the poor and of the delinquents. They will have a chance to become useful citizens. Their education will be cared for and everything possible will be done to give them the right outlook



Chose the Work of Charity.

and bring them to the realization that the world is not against them. The fact that Missouri is the first state to undertake the work makes it doubly important that there be no failure here.

Children's Court.

"Every county will have a children's court, to which all children who break the law will be brought. No child will be left in a common jail with adults, and no destitute child will be confined in state reformatories with delinquents. Boys under eighteen no longer will be committed to the penitentiary, and adults responsible for the delinquency of a child will be dealt with by the same tribunal that disposes of the child's case.

"The education of the blind, the deaf, the feeble-minded and the epileptic will be placed under the state department of education. These institutions now are under the direct charge of the heads of the separate organizations with no means of inspection.

HUNG ON WITH CRUSHED LEG

Man Swung From Trestle With Bad Wound to Avoid Further Injury.

Cathlamet, Wash.—With one leg crushed, P. Gossard, a brakeman for the Portland Lumber company, held himself suspended from the ends of the ties of a 40-foot trestle to save himself from being crushed by plunging to the bottom of the canyon. The accident occurred late the other afternoon, when the two engines were making a transfer of loads. A truck loaded with logs jumped the track, throwing Gossard between the brakebeams, crushing the leg so badly that the attending physician amputated it at once.

To save himself from further injury, the plucky man lowered himself over the edge of the trestle and, despite his injury, remained in that position several minutes until help arrived. He was taken to a Portland hospital.

RAGGED DRESS HELD \$1,991

Mary Novak, Who Didn't Believe in Banks, Hoarded Small Fortune Though She Appeared Poor.

Cleveland.—Twenty years ago Mary Novak came to this country from Bohemia. She went to work in the rag factories here, and had been toiling there until a few days ago. She always seemed to be poor, and as old age crept up she grew more needy. At last she was committed to the Warrensville infirmary.

Mary wept when they took away her old ragged dress and offered her a clean one. She said the old was good enough and she wanted to keep it. When the ragged dress was ripped open, the reason for the woman's attachment to it was discovered. Out dropped \$1,991 in small, dirty bills. Then Mary was given a guardian for her estate.

LAD LIVES ALONE IN WILDERNESS

High School Graduate Enjoys Experience as Houseboat Caretaker for Hunting Club.

Neenah, Wis.—Living alone in the midst of a marshland wilderness, skiff and shotgun inanimate companions and with only occasional week-end visits to home and civilization, has been the experience of Wilbur Haertl, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Haertl of this city, who recently emerged from his primitive existence.

Young Haertl, who is a graduate of the Neenah high school and is enrolled in a school of engraving in Chicago, donned the huntsman's garb several weeks ago and since that time has fulfilled the duties of caretaker of the houseboat owned by the Buck



Ready for an Opening Crack at the Ducks.

Up club, located on the banks of the "cut" in the heart of the Lake Poygan marshes, the most famous wild-fowling region in the United States.

An ardent sportsman, Haertl was glad of the opportunity to transform his favorite pastime into the business of living. Hunters who make flying trips of one or two days' duration to the duck grounds do not experience the utter sense of loneliness and isolation which comes with a day in and day out existence in such a manner.

To communicate with the outer world, young Haertl was obliged to paddle several miles to the nearest farmhouse and telephone. Often, of course, he came in contact with hunting and fishing parties, but these were mere fleeting glimpses, and for the most part the sensation is one of solitude.

As the "simple life" and "back-to-nature" experiment, Haertl's marshland home was a success. He retired early, usually about 7:30, shortly after the evening flight; was up long before daylight, bolted hot coffee and bread for breakfast, and by the time the sun peeped over the top of the waving rice was ensconced in suitable covering and ready for an opening crack at the ducks.

Strange as it may seem to the uninitiated, there was not the monotony connected with this mode of living that one would expect, and when Wilbur left his floating abode for good it was with regret.

DEAD IN EACH OTHER'S ARMS

Secretly Married Couple Victims of Suicide Agreement Near Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Frozen, covered with snow, the girl's head resting on the man's breast, while his arm encircled her shoulders, the bodies of Alvina Leup and David Bersensky were found, each with a bullet hole in the temple, in an automobile parked under sheltering underbrush on a little-used road ten miles north of the city at ten o'clock this morning. Bersensky had shot the girl as she lay in his arms and then ended his own life.

Secretly married a month ago, they never had lived together. Bersensky told the friend from whom he borrowed the car: "I don't know what to do. Alvina must have a home soon, but I cannot support her the way the girl deserves of me."

It is believed they agreed to die together.

WOMAN IS DEAD OF RABIES

Young New York Matron Succumbs Six Weeks After Being Bitten by a Dog.

Brewster, N. Y.—Just six weeks from the day she was attacked and bitten, Mrs. Julia Pugsley Barrett, age twenty-four, died of rabies. A few days prior to her death she had been discharged after taking a course of treatment for the dog bite in her left arm in an institute in New York city.

Shortly after leaving the institution her arm began to pain and swell and convulsions set in.

Blinded by Sunlight

Manhattan, Kan.—A flash of sunlight on newly painted woodwork caused L. E. Wood of Newton, Kan., to lose his eyesight. Physicians say it may be permanent.

Dies at One Hundred and Five

Shenandoah, Ia.—John M. Phipps died here, aged one and five years. His twin brother died less than five years ago. He never used tobacco or whisky.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service. DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.	
Steers (pulp fed), good to choice	\$8.75@9.85
Steers (pulp fed), fair to good	8.00@8.75
Steers (hay fed), good to choice	8.25@9.00
Steers (hay fed), fair to good	7.50@8.25
Heifers, prime	6.75@7.50
Cows (pulp fed), good to choice	6.75@7.50
Cows (pulp fed), fair to good	6.00@6.75
Cows (hay fed), good	6.50@7.40
Cows (hay fed), fair	6.75@6.50
Cows, canners	4.00@5.25
Veal calves	9.00@10.50
Bulls	5.00@5.75
Feeders and stockers good to choice	7.75@8.50
Feeders and stockers, fair to good	7.00@7.75
Feeders and stockers, common to fair	6.25@7.00

Hogs.

Good hogs \$10.40@10.75

Sheep.

Wethers \$10.00@10.50
Yearlings \$11.00@11.75
Lamb \$12.50@13.25
Ewes \$8.50@9.10
Feeder lambs \$11.25@12.00
Feeder ewes \$7.00@8.00

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

F. O. B. Denver, Carload Price.

Buying Prices.
Colorado, upland, per ton \$15.00@16.00
Nebraska upland, per ton \$12.00@13.00
Second bottom Colorado and Nebraska, per ton \$12.00@13.00
Timothy, per ton \$17.00@18.00
Alfalfa, per ton \$12.00@13.00
South Park, choice, per ton \$17.00@18.00
San Luis Valley, per ton \$14.00@15.00
Gunnison Valley, per ton \$16.00@17.00
Straw, per ton \$4.00@5.00

Grain.

Wheat, ch. mill, 100 lbs., buying \$3.87
Rye, Colo., bulk 100 lbs., buying 1.85
Oats, Nebraska, 100 lbs., buying 1.85
Colorado oats, bulk, buying 1.85
Corn chop, sack, selling 1.95
Corn in sack, selling 1.92
Bran, Colorado, per 100 lbs., selling 1.50

Flour.

Hungarian Patent \$4.40

Dressed Poultry.

Less 10 Per Cent Commission.
Turkeys, fancy D. P. \$26 @28
Turkeys, old toms \$20 @22
Turkeys, choice \$15 @16
Hens, fancy \$16 @17
Springs, lb. \$17 @18
Ducks, young \$14 @15
Geese \$16 @17
Roosters \$7 @8

Live Poultry.

The following prices on live poultry are net F. O. B. Denver:
Hens, 5 lbs. and over, lb. \$15
Hens, under 5 lbs., lb. \$13
Springs, lb. \$12 @15
Roosters \$10 @13
Turkey 10 lbs. or over \$20 @22
Ducks, young \$13
Geese \$14 @15

Eggs.

Eggs, graded No. 1 net, F. O. B. Denver \$40
Eggs, graded No. 2 net, F. O. B. Denver \$30
Eggs, case commission, misc. cases, less commission \$12.00

Butter.

Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb. \$38 @39
Creameries, 2d grade, lb. \$34 @35
Tracross \$24
Packing stock \$27

Fruit.

Apples Colo., fancy, box \$1.00@3.00

Vegetables.

Carrots, cwt. \$2.00
Cauliflower, lb. \$8 @10
Celery, Pascal, lb. gr. doz. \$3 @50
Onion table, doz. \$17 @20
Onions, cwt. \$3.00@4.50
Potatoes, cwt. \$2.50@3.00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Market Prices.
Silver, 74 1/2c; lead, New York, per 100 lbs., \$7.50; copper, per 100 lbs., \$28.37 1/2; spelter, St. Louis, per 100 lbs., \$9.23.
Boiler.—Tungsten concentrates, 60 per cent, \$15.00 per unit. Crude ores, 60 per cent, \$15.00; 25 per cent, \$9.40@12.00; 10 per cent, \$8.70@10.00 per unit.

Chicago Grain and Provision Prices.

Chicago.—Wheat—No. 3 red, \$1.89 1/2; No. 2 hard, \$1.94 1/2@1.95 1/2.
Corn—No. 2 yellow, 98 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, 96@97 1/2c; No. 4 white, 97@98c.
Oats—No. 3 white, 56 1/2@57c; standard, 56 1/2@57 1/2c.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.46.
Barley—95c@1.31.
Timothy—\$3.50@5.50.
Clover—\$12.00@17.00.
Pork—\$29.50.
Lard—\$15.52@15.57.
Ribs—\$14.25@14.75.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.

Chicago.—Hogs—Bulk, \$10.65@10.80; light, \$10.20@10.85; mixed, \$10.50@10.85; heavy, \$10.55@11.00; rough, \$10.55@10.70; pigs, \$7.85@9.90.
Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$7.90@11.80; Western steers, \$7.70@10.10; stocker and feeders, \$5.65@8.85; cows and heifers, \$4.50@10.10; calves, \$9.75@14.25.
Sheep—Wethers, \$9.70@11.00; ewes, \$7.50@10.35; lambs, \$11.70@14.30.

Price of Fix.

Duluth.—Linsseed—On track, \$2.88; choice, \$2.91; to arrive, \$2.88; May, \$2.92 asked; July, \$2.93 bid.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Chicago.—Butter—Creamery, 3 1/2% @37c.
Eggs—Firsts, 48@49c; ordinary firsts, 38@43c; at mark, cases included, 40@48c.
Potatoes—Wisconsin and Michigan white, \$1.80@1.90; Idaho, Colorado, Oregon and Washington white, \$1.90 @2.05.
Poultry—Fowls, 19c; springs, 15c.

Cotton Market.

New York.—Cotton—January, 17.12; March, 17.27; May, 17.49; July, 17.50; October, 16.30.

PUTTING "SAFETY FIRST" INTO EFFECT



A New York Policeman Holding Up One of the "Safety First" Posters, Through the Display of Which the Police Commissioner Hopes Greatly to Reduce Accidents in America's Greatest City.

IN ZERO WEATHER NO NEED FOR MUCH NOISE

Careful Driving of Machine Will Do Away With Complaint That Is Often Well Founded.

The unavoidable noises of traffic are certainly all that the nerves of the public ought to be called upon to withstand, and every motorcar operator ought to "do his bit" to prevent their unnecessary increase by driving his car as quietly as possible.

Undue noise almost always means waste of power and unequalled for wear and tear and, for this reason also, it should be avoided. The following are a few hints which, if followed, will tend to secure quietness of operation: Start the engine on nearly closed throttle. Most carburetors are designed to give a richer mixture at small than at large openings and the engine thus starts easier and more easily. After it is started, don't sit and race it to see if it is going to keep running. Have some means for temporarily enriching the mixture and use it at starting. This will insure reliable running at low throttle, even under cold conditions.

When starting the car from rest, don't race the motor excessively before engaging the clutch and don't let in the clutch suddenly. On the level going there is no need of a high motor speed; and the noise that accompanies it. When changing from the lower to the higher gears, at starting, don't speed the motor too much before making a shift. Except on up grades, this is not necessary and, with modern, multiple-cylinder motors, speeding of the engine is hardly necessary at all. Don't try to accelerate the car too rapidly. The time you could save by these "dashing getaways" is very noisy.

Learn to change speeds without clashing the gears, their grinding is a most distressing sound and every self-respecting motorist ought to be willing to learn to shift speeds quietly. Keep the hand throttle set so low that the motor cannot race when the clutch is thrown out. When idling the engine run it at its lowest practicable speed. Last, but also important, if your car happens to be fitted with that generally abandoned delusion—the muffler cutout—never open it.

Spinning Clutches.

On cars which have been in operation for some time the driver often finds that gear changing cannot be accomplished without noise. The gears do not mesh easily and it not only is annoying, but sometimes difficult for the car to be driven properly. Harsh gear changing usually is due to a spinning clutch, but sometimes to a defect in the gears. The latter may have one or more shafts out of alignment, due either to distortion of the shaft itself or to a poor bearing.

When a cone clutch spins, that is, when it continues to rotate for some time after being disengaged, the trouble may be remedied by adjustment in many cases. Roughness of the leather may be the cause. A thin coating of neatfoot oil or dressing with fuller's earth usually stops the trouble. In a disk clutch running in oil, thinner oil sometimes helps. It usually is a sign of gummed disks when the trouble occurs in a dry disk clutch.

Kerosene as Motor Fuel.

The invention of Alfred Gohm to drive an ordinary automobile from Warren to New York with common kerosene as the motor power, was successful under adverse circumstances. He encountered weather which made the going hard, and even froze his radiator, but in spite of this he made an average of 20 miles to the gallon. Nor was this kerosene specially prepared for the purpose, but was purchased at the stores on the route as the driver needed it. If the experiment to use kerosene in place of gasoline should prove a success, it will be of great value to the oil industry, since the refiners have been handicapped for several years by the accumulation of stocks of illuminating oil on their hands.—Oil City Derrick.

Makes Starting Easier.

An electric device to be inserted in your intake manifold and heating gas to make starting easy is one of the more recent benefits conferred on the motoring public. It is controlled by a dash adjustment and performs the additional service of enabling the driver to prime his motor from the seat.

Ohio Climbing Up.

Motor-vehicle registrations in Ohio to August 24, 1916, amounted to 232,017.

Wire Wheels Popular.

One of the most interesting developments of the last year in connection with automobile building is the wire wheel. More than 50,000 cars equipped with wire wheels, have started their careers this season. It is predicted that 1917 will see fully 200,000 new cars equipped with wire wheels. The detachable rim has become decidedly popular with the wire wheel manufacturers, all of whom are using it extensively.

Safety Chain.

To avoid getting stuck, a device has been invented that will pull automobiles out of mudholes, ditches and deep snowdrifts. It is a belt of chain that is run over for an auto wheel to lie on. One end is fastened to a stake or tree, and the other end to one wheel. No matter which way the car is forced, it will follow the chain to safety.—World's Chronicle.

Tires Made of Rope.

An emergency tire, which has proved successful in Australia in helping a car get over roadless country when regular tires have failed, is made of coconut fiber woven in the form of rope, and is strapped on to the rim.

Evidence of Accident.

Carry a camera mounted on the front of your automobile and press the bulb if an accident appears impending. If the photo proves the other fellow was at fault you can keep the photo for evidence.

